### COVID-19 Feedback Collection

#### 23 February 2021

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Infected Prisoners</th>
<th>Infected Staff</th>
<th>Dead Prisoners</th>
<th>Dead Staff</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Austria</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>As of January 13, 2021</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Belgium</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bulgaria</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Czech Republic</td>
<td>753</td>
<td>373</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Croatia</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Denmark</td>
<td>77</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>England and Wales</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Estonia</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Finland</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Georgia</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Austria**: As of January 13, 2021.

**Belgium**: Number of new positive cases on COVID-19 since 18/12/2020:
- Prisoners: +7
- Since the start of the pandemic, 378 detainees have tested positive (18 new cases last week).
- There are currently 32 infectious COVID patients in a prison / 0 in an external hospital.
- 30 of the beds kept free for COVID patients (Bruges and Lennin) have been taken.
- No prisoners have died of Covid-19.

**Bulgaria**: Current Covid-19 cases as of 07.01.2020:
- Inmates: 2
- Prison staff: 13
- Covid-19 cases since the beginning of the pandemic:
  - Inmates: 53
- Prison staff: 362
- COVID-19 related deaths among inmates and prison staff since the beginning of the pandemic:
  - Prison staff: 2
  - Inmates: 3

**Czech Republic**: 753 / 373

**Croatia**: As of January 13, 2021.

**Denmark**: Number of COVID-19 cases in the Danish Prison and Probation Service as of February 22: 0

**England and Wales**: Please find below updated information on the COVID-19 related situation in the Croatian prison system and probation (active cases on 5th of February 2021):

**Estonia**: Current Covid-19 cases as of 15.02.2020:
- Inmates: 51
- Prison staff: 12
- Covid-19 cases since the beginning of the pandemic:
  - Inmates: 102
- Prison staff: 112
- COVID-19 related deaths among inmates and prison staff since the beginning of the pandemic:
  - Prison staff: 0
  - Inmates: 0

**Finland**: COVID-19 situation in Finland, 18 January 2021:
- Prisoners - Current cases: 2 (total cumulative number of cases during the epidemic: 9, coronavirus-related deaths: 0)
- Staff - Current cases: 0 (total cumulative number of cases during the epidemic: 15, coronavirus-related deaths: 0)

**Georgia**: 0 / 0

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Current COVID-19 cases as of 22/12/2020:
Inmates - 95
Prison staff – 504

COVID-19 cases since the beginning of the pandemic:
Inmates - 517
Prison staff – 1208

COVID-19 related deaths among inmates and prison staff since the beginning of the pandemic – 2 inmates

Numbers in custody: 3,783; as at 19th Feb 2021.

As of the 1st February, Luxembourg has counted overall 16 positive cases among detainees (since the beginning of the pandemic).
1 prisoner still not recovered

Updated situation in the Lithuanian prison system (12-02-2021):
Infected inmates: 61
Infected staff: 46
Infected probation staff: 0
As of the 1st February, Luxembourg has counted overall 16 positive cases among detainees (since the beginning of the pandemic):
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Staff</th>
<th>Inmates</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Moldova</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>356</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Romania</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Slovakia</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>225</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Slovenia</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spain</td>
<td>173</td>
<td>217</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spain - Catalu</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sweden</td>
<td>14</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**COVID-19 as of 22.02.2021**

Staff:
1) Total tests since the beginning of the pandemic – 279;
2) Total confirmed inmates since the beginning of the pandemic – 88;
3) At the treatment (active cases) – 1;
4) Death among inmates – 0;
5) Death among staff members NAP –

**Inmates:**
1) Total tests since the beginning of the pandemic – 279;
2) Total confirmed inmates since the beginning of the pandemic – 88;
3) At the treatment (active cases) – 1;
4) Death among inmates – 0;
5) Death among inmates NAP –

**Netherlands**

Current number as of the 17th of February:
10 confirmed C-19 infections among detainees within the prison administration;
2 confirmed C-19 infections among detainees within forensic care;
8 confirmed C-19 infection among detainees within a correctional facility for juvenile offenders;
Total: 22 confirmed C-19 infections among detainees.

**Northern Ireland**

The statistics for the Northern Ireland Prison Service are as follows:
1,947 prisoners have been tested up to 16:00 hrs on 15/12/2020 and 45 results are awaited. 98 prisoners have refused the offer of testing.
2 prisoners have tested positive for COVID-19 within the general population, 4 prisoners tested positive in committal quarantine, 1 prisoner tested positive prior to committal and 1 prisoner long-term in outside hospital (outbreak on ward);
No prisoners have died of Covid-19

**Norway**

As of 18th January, in total 88 staff members and 44 inmates/convicted persons have been infected by Covid-19. 8 staff members have still not recovered. All inmates/convicted persons have recovered.

**Poland**

Find below updated information about the number of infections in Poland (01/02/2021):
The total number of inmates: 68,828 of which 31 infected that constitutes 0.04 %.
The total number of officers and civilian employees: 29,295 of which 104 infected that constitutes 0.35 %.

**Slovakia**

Current COVID-19 cases as of 22/12/2020:
Inmates - 80
Prison staff - 221
COVID-19 cases since the beginning of the pandemic:
Inmates - 743
Prison staff - 752

**Slovenia**

Current Covid-19 cases as of 27.01.2021:
Inmates - 51;
Prison staff - 45.
Covid-19 cases since the beginning of the pandemic:
Inmates - 179;
Prison staff - 175.
COVID-19 related deaths among inmates and prison staff since the beginning of the pandemic:
Prison staff – 0;
Inmates – 0.

**Spain**

Officers: 217 Active Cases/118 Under observation.

**Spain - Catalonia**

Staff: 81 active cases (424 recovered, total 505)
Inmates: 25 active cases (559 recovered, total 584)

**Sweden**

As of February second, the numbers of infected prisoners within the Swedish Prison and Probation Service are as follow:
Total number of infected prisoners: 503
Total number of recovered prisoners (from Covid-19 infection): 469
Currently infected prisoners: 34
1) What priorities are given to the vaccination of prisoners and staff members within the prison administration/service?

2) According to what criteria (physical condition) are detainees considered as “vulnerable”?

3) Terms of vaccination, what priority is given by your government to the prison population compared to other vulnerable populations?

England and Wales
Whilst a more robust model for vaccination of staff and prisoners is under consideration here at HMPPS, currently both groups are being vaccinated in line with the priorities set in the community. This can be found on the GOV.UK website:


Czech Republic
According to the National C19 vaccination strategy, prison staff members fall into the second priority group (the first group being people over the age of 60 and social care homes’ clientele). The second priority group also consists of medical staff, the police, fire brigades, and other members of the so-called critical infrastructure. Within the prison service, there are further priority subgroups - such as staff working at C19 units in prison hospitals, general medical staff in prison hospitals and in prisons, front-line prison guards and prisoner treatment specialists (educators, psychologists…), etc.

Prisoners as a whole are not set as a separate priority group. Respecting the “equivalence of care”, they shall be vaccinated on the same terms as the general population, i.e. priority shall be given according to their individual vulnerability status related to their age and health condition.

Denmark
1) Prison guards, healthcare staff and staff in critical functions will be prioritized.
2) Age
   - Certain chronic diseases and persons with weakened immune systems
   - Overweight - persons with a BMI over 35 or with a BMI over 30 and one or more chronic diseases.
   - Pregnant women
3) Imates will be vaccinated with the remaining population if they are not considered vulnerable.

The Danish Health Authority has determined that vaccinations is given in the following order:

- Residents in nursing homes, etc.
- People aged ≥ 65 years who receive both personal care and practical assistance.
- People aged ≥ 85 years.
- Personnel in healthcare, elderly care and selected parts of the social sector who are at particular risk of infection or who has been identified as performing a critical function in society.
- Selected persons with conditions and diseases that result in a significantly increased risk of severe illness from COVID-19.
- Selected relatives of persons at significantly increased risk of severe illness from COVID-19 or relatives who are indispensable as carers.
- People aged 60-84.
- People aged 75-79.
- People aged 65-74.
- People under 65 years of age who have conditions and diseases that put them at risk of severe illness from COVID-19.
- Staff in other sectors critical to the functioning of society.
- The remaining population, for example prioritized according to age.

Spain
Prison guards, healthcare staff and staff in critical functions are in category 11. Other categories of staff and inmates are in category 12.

regarding the vaccination of inmates and workers in our prisons:

- The Sub directorate General of Penitentiary Health holds weekly meetings on COVID measures and vaccination with the Ministry of Health and all health services of the Autonomous Communities.
- Vaccination of our inmates and prison workers is included in the National COVID-19 Vaccination Plan like all Spaniards. We have agreed that each Autonomous Community includes prisons located in its territory (inmates and prison professionals) as well as includes the general population.

According to the prioritizations in Spain:

- In the 1st phase, all health professionals in all prisons are already being vaccinated just as health professionals in hospitals or health centres are being.
- Currently, our prison health staff is already being vaccinated and we hope to finish in a few weeks.
- All are vaccinating with our prison nurses or public health nurses.
- At this stage, the elderly homes and their staff are also vaccinated.
- In the 2nd phase, prison workers will be vaccinated for being essential staff (as well as firefighters, police, etc.). Also inmates given their vulnerability and because prisons are closed institutions.

France
The government strategy is in the process of being deployed. As it stands, the guidelines of the Ministry of Solidarity and Health with regard to detainees are to align the priority public for the 1st vaccination campaign with the principle applied to the general population.

In concrete terms, since January 18, 2021, vaccinations have been gradually implemented for prisoners over 75 years old and / or at risk of comorbidity.

A national doctrine regarding public detainees is being finalized by the Ministry of Solidarity and Health to be sent to regional health agencies and health units.

This involves specifying the challenges of logistics (including delivery of doses), assessment of needs by site, coordination with the prison authorities for concrete implementation.

Lithuania
1) Prison healthcare staff have already received vaccination. Prisoners will be vaccinated in line with the priorities set forth by the National health authorities.
2) According to what criteria (physical condition) are detainees considered as “vulnerable”? All prisoners are considered vulnerable as they are exposed to health risks.
3) Prisoners shall be vaccinated on the same terms as the general vulnerable population depending on which priority group they fall under.

Belgium
In response to your question, I can tell you that this issue is also a concern to us. A task force has also been set up at federal level in which the federated entities are also represented, given Belgium’s institutional structure and their role in the vaccination of the population.

Our wish is that the prisons will soon be included in the vaccination plan, especially in the wake of vaccination of the communities. We do not yet have a decision on this matter.

At the level of the administration, we have developed priorities between institutions according to the vulnerability of the prison population: institutions with older and interned populations, institutions with medical centres, annexes). A vaccination plan for inmates and staff is being drawn up for a first institution, which will also serve as a test for subsequent institutions.

We do not yet have a date, depending on the delivery of the vaccines, which is not clear at the moment and we are awaiting a decision from the task force.
Idiopathic pulmonary fibrosis; other diseases requiring oxygen-therapy

Definitions

- General population
- People with moderate comorbidity
- Persons living and working in prisons and other confined settings.
- Workers of essential services and of settings at risk
- Remaining teachers and school staff
- High priority teachers and school staff
- Social groups at higher risk of serious illness or death
- People with at least one chronic comorbidity, immunodeficiency, or weakness, independent from their age
- People aged between 60 and 79
- People aged 80 and over
- Staff and residents in long-term care facilities for elderly people
- People aged 60 years of age or over
- People with chronic diseases, regardless of age, according to the indications of the vaccines used
- Staff working in key, essential areas
- Staff working in state institutions
- Staff in the vital economic sector
- Prison population
- Penitentiary Administration staff
- People working in laboratories, pharmacies, and other health workers
- Dental staff
- Resident doctors and medical students profile
- Paramedics and other volunteers working in health facilities
- Health care staff working in residential and medical-social centers
- Staff providing medical and social care at home
- Staff working in public health services
- National Institute of Public Health
- Public Health Directories
- Staff working in the health units of the ministries with their own health network
- Staff working in dialysis and transfusion centers
- Personnel involved in vaccination campaigns

Order of priority:

1) The National Administration of Penitentiaries has applied the measures issued at national level through the Vaccination Strategy against COVID-19 in Romania, so the 3 national vaccination stages among prison officers have been respected.

Stage I: Health and social workers - public and private system:
- Hospital and ambulatory staff
- Emergency medical staff
- Primary health care staff
- Dental staff
- Pediatric staff
- Paramedics and other volunteers working in health facilities
- Health care staff working in residential and medical-social centers
- Staff providing medical and social care at home
- Staff working in public health services
- National Institute of Public Health
- Public Health Directories
- Staff working in the health units of the ministries with their own health network
- Staff working in dialysis and transfusion centers
- Personnel involved in vaccination campaigns

Stage II:
- Population at risk
- People over 65 years of age
- People with chronic diseases, regardless of age, according to the indications of the vaccines used
- Staff working in key, essential areas
- Staff working in state institutions
- Staff in the vital economic sector
- Prison population
- Penitentiary Administration staff
- People working in laboratories, pharmacies, and other health workers
- Dental staff
- Resident doctors and medical students profile
- Paramedics and other volunteers working in health facilities
- Health care staff working in residential and medical-social centers
- Staff providing medical and social care at home
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- Staff working in dialysis and transfusion centers
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Stage III:
- General population
- Adult population
- Pediatric population

Thus, the medical staff working in the prison system benefited from vaccination against SARS-CoV-2, with priority, in stage I. The rest of the prison staff were vaccinated in stage II, falling into the category of defense, public order, national security and judicial authority staff. With regard to inmates, they are vaccinated in stage III, exception for the persons over 65 years of age or with chronic diseases (vulnerable). Persons over 65 years of age or with chronic diseases (vulnerable) are included for vaccination in stage II.

Vaccination in prison settings will be in line with the JCVI recommendations and the first prisoners who meet these criteria have been vaccinated.

Priorities for COVID-19 vaccination in prison settings will be in line with the JCVI recommendations and the first prisoners who meet these criteria have been vaccinated.

The criteria according to which inmates are considered vulnerable and may be classified in vaccination stage II are the age over 65 years and history with the chronic diseases listed below:
- Diabetes
- Obesity
- Metabolic, including congenital diseases
- Cardiovascular disease
- Kidney disease
- Oncological disease
- Lung disease
- Neurological conditions, including Down syndrome
- Moderate/severe liver disease
- Autoimmune disease
- HIV/AIDS

The most recent JCVI advice on prioritisation of the vaccine was published on 30 December 2020 and the ranking of priorities is a combination of clinical risk stratification and an age-based approach, which should optimise both targeting and deliverability. A link to the relevant guidance is provided below:

Social risk stratification and an age-based approach, which should optimise both targeting and deliverability. A link to the relevant guidance is provided below:

Vaccinations in prison settings will be in line with the JCVI recommendations and the first prisoners who meet these criteria have been vaccinated.

Northern Ireland

Vacination policy in Northern Ireland is based on the recommendations and advice provided by the independent Joint Committee on Vaccination and Immunisation (JCVI)'

The most recent JCVI advice on prioritisation of the vaccine was published on 30 December 2020 and the ranking of priorities is a combination of clinical risk stratification and an age-based approach, which should optimise both targeting and deliverability. A link to the relevant guidance is provided below:

Vaccinations in prison settings will be in line with the JCVI recommendations and the first prisoners who meet these criteria have been vaccinated.

Italy

Questions n. 1 & 3 – The vaccination of the prison population and of the Penitentiary Administration staff follows the priorities indicated by the Italian Ministry of Health, in agreement with the Higher Institute of Health and the national Drug Agency.

Order of priority:
- Healthcare workers and social-healthcare workers
- Staff and residents in long-term care facilities for elderly people
- People aged 80 and over
- People aged between 60 and 79
- People with at least one chronic comorbidity, immunodeficiency, or weakness, independent from their age
- Social groups at higher risk of serious illness or death
- High priority teachers and school staff
- Remaining teachers and school staff
- Workers of essential services and of settings at risk
- Persons living and working in prisons and other confined settings.
- People with moderate comorbidity
- General population

Question n. 2 - The prison population considered as vulnerable (intended as people suffering from conditions which, due to a pre-existing damage to one organ or due to a compromised immune reaction to SARS-COV-2 are at particularly high risk to develop serious or deadly forms of COVID-19) complies with the characteristics below, similar to those ones relevant to the general population.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cardiovascular diseases</th>
<th>Advanced heart failure (IV NYHA); patients post cardiogenic shock</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Neurological conditions and di Amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS); multiple sclerosis; childhood cerebral palsy; patients under treatment with biological medicines or with immunosuppressive and the persons living with them, myasthenia gravis; dysimmune neuropathies.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diabetes / other serious endoc</td>
<td>Persons aged over 18 with diabetes of the young, type-2 diabetes and who need at least 2 oral glucose-lowering medicines or who have a peripheral vasculopathy with a Fontaine index of 3 or more.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cystic fibrosis</td>
<td>Patients to be considered by default as highly weak due to the respiratory implications typical of that disease.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kidney failure/kidney disease</td>
<td>Patients undergoing dialysis.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Auto-immune diseases – prims</td>
<td>Persons with lungs seriously compromised or marked immunodeficiency and persons living with them. Autoimmune diseases associated with immunosuppression following treatments and persons living with them.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hepatic diseases</td>
<td>Patients diagnosed with hepatic cirrhosis.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cerebrovascular diseases</td>
<td>Persons who suffered from an ischemic accident of cerebral hemorrhage which affected the neurological and cognitive autonomy of the patients. Persons who got a stroke in 2020 and for the previous years with a ranking equal to or higher than 3.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Onco-hematic diseases and he</td>
<td>Onc-hematic patients undergoing treatments with immunosuppressive drugs, myelosuppressive drugs or who stopped treatment less than six months ago and persons living with them. Parents of onco-hematic patients younger than 16. Patients suffering from thalassemia and Down syndrome.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All the patients with Down syndrome, due to their partial immunocompetence and since they often suffer from congenital cardiopathy, are considered as vulnerable subjects.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Israel</th>
<th>The Israeli Prison Service got priority for the vaccine from the government. We were second in the priority staff and inmate.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>As of Feb 2:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Staff vaccination</td>
<td>92% received the first shot. 44% received the second shot.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inmates vaccination</td>
<td>74% received the first shot.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Slovakia</th>
<th>Vaccination policy in Slovakia is given by the Regulation of the Ministry of Health that stipulates the order of prescedence. Prison population as such is not mentioned there, i.e. rules valid for the general population apply what is guaranteed also by the Act on Pre-trial Detention and Act on Prison Sentence Execution; inmates have the right to the health care in the extent available for the general population.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Medical staff is in the first phase of the vaccination that is over at the moment, thus all prison medical staff who wanted to be vaccinated, has already received the jab.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Bulgaria</th>
<th>In regards of your request concerning the vaccine strategy and the vaccination of prisoners and staff members, below you will find short description of Bulgarian strategy, implemented by the government.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1st stage covers a group of persons [first line medical staff in hospitals, dentists, pharmacists etc.] with high risk of infection and also the risk that they can transmit the infection to vulnerable groups.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2nd stage covers staff of social institutions, pedagogical specialists and staff of mink farms.</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>3rd stage covers staff from different areas responsible for essential public activities. At this stage are included the staff members from the prisons, probation services and detention centers. As of 26 of January 2021 there are app. 700 staff members from prisons, probation services and detention centers who have expressed a desire to get vaccination.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4th stage are included elderly people and over 65 years of age and persons with concomitant diseases.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5th stage are included vulnerable groups and the criteria is high risk of infection because of their way of life. According to the strategy prisoners are included at this stage with no other criteria.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Estonia</th>
<th>1st Estonian Prison Service priority is given to medical personnel and prison staff providing escort between housing and medical units. Next priority groups are: 1) risk group prisoners; 2) rest of prison officers and staff who have direct contact with prisoners; 3) prison support structure staff.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>As a whole, Estonian Prison Service follows the Estonian National Vaccine Plan which gives priority to: Health care workers and people working in health care institutions; Employees and residents of care institutions; All people over the age of 70 and people with certain diagnoses.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2) According to the same criteria stated in the Estonian National Vaccine Plan.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3) All Estonia vaccination is implemented following the National Vaccination Plan.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ireland</th>
<th>(1) Prisons, staff and prisoners are considered as a vulnerable setting and vaccination will be administered in line with the priority groups as set out by Government;</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(2) Age 65, chronic diseases and immunosuppressed</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(3)Prisoners are considered equivalent to vulnerable groups within the general population, ie the same clinical criteria apply as to vulnerable groups with chronic conditions</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Country</td>
<td>Updated Information about the visits in prison in different countries. Are visitations suspended?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Austria</td>
<td>Visits of inmates within the meaning of Section 93 StVG (concerning general visits by family, friends, etc.) are permitted again since February 8, 2021. However, these visits will continue to be only permitted without exception by way of “glass panel visits”. A maximum of two persons is permitted to visit an inmate at the same time. In any case, care must be taken and appropriate preparatory organization to ensure that there are no large crowds during the visit, and that the minimum distance of two meters between persons who do not live in the same household is to be kept. The visitors are also to be made aware of the other protective and hygienic measures (FFP-2 masks, disinfection, etc.). In the event of a dynamic infection situation within a correctional institution among the staff and/or inmates, the prison management may, in consultation with the General Directorate, suspend visits of inmates within the meaning of Section 93 StVG for a short period of time. In this case, the information system shall be adapted accordingly.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Estonia</td>
<td>In Estonia long-term family visits are cancelled since Oct 2020. Short-term visits in secured individual rooms where visitors and detainees are separated by glass continue as normal, while following all hygiene and disinfection requirements. Also, everyone entering a prison is checked with a no-touch thermometer and in case of cold-like symptoms is denied entry.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Finland</td>
<td>Visits are prohibited based on the epidemiological situation on the area the prison is located in. Finland is using 5-level model (basic phase, accelerating phase and spreading phase). Prisons located in areas that are in the spreading phase are currently restricting the visits. Additionally prisons can limit the visits based on the national situation as whole, i.e. the current risks of B.1.1.7 spread. However, The Agency just updated the covid-19 guidelines and the new guidelines underline that even if the visits are banned there should be an extra effort to allow visits by underage children. These visits are made possible with additional measures like voluntary PCR-tests or 14 days quarantine after the visit.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lithuania</td>
<td>In Lithuania the visits in prisons are still suspended.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bulgaria</td>
<td>The prison visits in Bulgarian prisons, please be informed that at the moment the prisons and detention centers are open for visits. All visitors must respect the anti-epidemical rules and requirements – wearing a face mask which covers their nose and mouth. For each visitor of the prison or detention center obligatory thermometry is conducted and hands sanitizer is provided. Before and after each visit the premises should be disinfected. Observing a physical distance and control the numbers of entrants in order to prevent crowding is a must.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>