### Table: COVID-19 related situation in selected countries

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Infected Prisoners</th>
<th>Infected Staff</th>
<th>Deceased Prisoners</th>
<th>Deceased Staff</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Austria</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>8</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Belgium</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>13</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bulgaria</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>13</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cyprus</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>7</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Czech Republic</td>
<td>753</td>
<td>373</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Croatia</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>13</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Denmark</td>
<td>82</td>
<td>207</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>England and Wales</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Estonia</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>11</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Finland</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Austria
- As of February 25, 2021
- Number of new positive cases on COVID-19 since 18/12/2020:
  - Prisoners: 47
  - Since the start of the pandemic, 378 detainees have tested positive (18 new cases last week).
  - There are currently 12 infectious COVID patients in a prison / 0 in an external hospital.
  - 30 of the beds kept free for COVID patients (Bruges and Lintin) have been taken.
  - No prisoners have died of Covid-19

### Belgium
- 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

### 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: 13
    - Prison staff: 362
  - COVID-19 related deaths among inmates and prison staff since the beginning of the pandemic:
    - Prison staff: 2
    - Inmates: 3

### Cyprus
- No COVID-19 cases for inmates in the prison establishments as from the COVID outbreak on 9th of March till today. However, two of them while they were treated in the Psychiatric hospital they contracted COVID, so they did not return to prisons until their treatment was completed and with a negative PCR test.
- As regards the number of cases for staff, we had 7 officers that were contracted COVID due to their social contacts for the period 9th of March till today, and they stayed away from the service until they were treated and they returned with a negative PCR test.

### Czech Republic
- 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

### Croatia
- Infected prisoners: 12
- Infected prison staff: 13
- Self-isolated prisoners: 44
- Self-isolated prison staff: 9

### Denmark
- Number of COVID-19 cases in the Danish Prison and Probation Service as of March 8th is:
  - Inmates: 82
  - Prison staff: 207
  - COVID-19 related deaths among inmates and prison staff since the beginning of the pandemic: 0

### England and Wales

### Estonia
- Current Covid-19 cases in Estonia as of 31.03.2021:
  - Inmates: 2
  - Prison staff: 11
  - Covid-19 cases since the beginning of the pandemic:
    - Inmates: 102
    - Prison staff: 118
  - COVID-19 related deaths among inmates and prison staff since the beginning of the pandemic:
    - Prison staff: 0
    - Inmates: 0

### Finland
- Here's the current (4 March 2021) situation in Finland:
  - Prisoners - Current cases: 1 (total cumulative number of cases during the epidemic: 11, deaths: 0)
  - Staff - Current cases: 0 (total cumulative number of cases during the epidemic: 18, deaths: 0)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Inmates</th>
<th>Staff</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Georgia</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hungary</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>104</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ireland</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>118</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Israel</td>
<td>98</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Latvia</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lithuania</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Luxembourg</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malta</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Current COVID-19 cases as of 22/12/2020:
- Inmates: 95
- Prison staff: 104

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: 3,810 as at 11th March 2021.

Current situation in the Lithuanian prison system (4 March 2021):
- Infected inmates: 3
- Infected staff: 8
- Infected probation staff: 1

Since the beginning of the pandemic, 19 detainees have been tested positive for COVID-19 in Luxembourg (as of March 1st).

1 prisoner still not recovered
11 Correctional Officers all recovered
1 Administration staff member still not recovered
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Total Confirmed Infections</th>
<th>Total Confirmed Convicted Persons</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Moldova</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Netherlands</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northern Ireland</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>111</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Norway</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>111</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>147</td>
<td>78</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

COVID-19 as of 12.03.2021

Inmates:
1) Total tests since the beginning of the pandemic – 352;
2) Total confirmed inmates since the beginning of the pandemic – 121;
3) At the treatment (active cases) – 32;
4) Death among inmates – 0;

Staff members:
1) Total confirmed staff members since the beginning of the pandemic – 385;
2) At the treatment (active cases) – 23 / 1 in hospital;
3) Death among staff members NAP – 2.

In the Romanian prison system, since the beginning of the epidemic, there have been 148 cases reported among prison staff and 0 cases reported among prison population, until the 31st August.

Our data are:
Officers: active cases 78/under observation 43.
Inmates: 147/414.

COVID-19 as of 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%.

COVID-19 cases since the beginning of the pandemic:
- Inmates – 743
- Prison staff – 752

COVID-19 related deaths among inmates and prison staff since the beginning of the pandemic:
- Inmates – 0
- Staff members – 0.

On behalf of the Dutch Custodial Institutions Agency, please find an update below:

Current number as of the 3th of March:
- 25 confirmed C-19 infections among detainees within the prison administration;
- 5 confirmed C-19 infections among detainees within forensic care;
- 1 confirmed C-19 infection among detainees within a correctional facility for juvenile offenders;
- 1 confirmed C-19 infections among detainees within detention centres;
- total: 33 confirmed C-19 infections among detainees.

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.

The total number of inmates: 68,828 of which 31 infected that constitutes 0.04%.

No prisoners have died of Covid-19.

In total 111 staff members and 85 inmates/convicted persons have been infected by Covid 19; 9 staff members and 37 inmates/convicted persons have still not recovered.

Find below updated information about the number of infections in Poland (01/02/2021):

The total number of officers and civilian employees: 29,295 of which 104 infected that constitutes 0.35%.

Our data are:
- Officers: active cases 78/under observation 43.
- Inmates: 147/414.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Inmates</th>
<th>Staff</th>
<th>As of February second, the numbers of infected prisoners within the Swedish Prison and Probation Service are as follows;</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Spain - Catalonia</td>
<td>133</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>Total number of infected prisoners; 503 Total number of recovered prisoners (from Covid-19 infection); 469 Currently infected prisoners: 34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sweden</td>
<td>133</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>England and Wales</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>3) Inmates will be vaccinated with the remaining population if they are not considered vulnerable.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Czech Republic</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>3) Inmates will be vaccinated with Astra-Zeneca. Almost 77% of the staff has been vaccinated. Those older than 55 years old, will be vaccinated when the Health Ministry approves Astra-Zeneca for this age group or other types of vaccines arrive that are appropriate for them.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Denmark</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>3) Inmates will be vaccinated with the remaining population if they are not considered vulnerable.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Concerning the question on the vaccination policy, in what follows we share an update on how vaccination is evolving in the Catalan prison system:

In Catalonia since March 2020 to date the numbers are as follows:

- Staff: 68 active cases (463 recovered, total 531)
- Inmates: 133 active cases (561 recovered, total 714)

Corroborating the information previously shared, in the last days it has been communicated that both groups are being vaccinated in line with the priorities set in the community. This information can be found on the DOV website.
Belgium

1) Today, the extent and pace of vaccination depends on the pace of vaccine production and vaccine supply. These figures are highly variable. Of course, taking into account the closed environment of prisons, where the Covid-19 virus can circulate asymptptomatically, as well as the risks of officials and staff becoming carriers of the infection, the Latvian Prison Administration has given priority to vaccinating prisoners and staff. Prison medical practitioners have already been vaccinated in late December 2020 and early 2021.

The health criteria according to which prisoners are considered "vulnerable" are: dangerous infectious diseases among prisoners (20% of prisoners suffer from HIV / AIDS, viral hepatitis C and B; 60% of prisoners have personality and behavioral disorders, 15% of prisoners are disabled people of groups I and II, including the persons after a heart attack and stroke. Among prisoners there are oncological patients, patients with diabetes, cardiovascular diseases. About 10% of prisoners are over 55 years old.

The 7th group and the vaccination time – July 2021 – is determined for prisoners and prison administration staff (5.7 thousand of persons) in the population vaccination time plan. But this is a provisional time, because if vaccine manufacturers deliver the promised quantity of vaccines on time, if new vaccines are registered and available in the European Union and due to many other factors, the vaccination of prison staff and prisoners may be earlier.

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.

Prisoners shall be vaccinated on the same terms as the general vulnerable population depending on which priority group they fall under.

Latvia

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.

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.

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.

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.

Luxembourg

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 (i.e. medical-health, auxiliary, administrative, security, surveillance and other categories of staff);
- Emergency medical staff;
- Primary health care staff – family, school and community healthcare network;
- Staff working in laboratories, pharmacies and other health workers;
- Dental staff;
- Staff working in public health services, i.e. National Institute of Public Health, Public Health Directory;
- 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
  1. Adults over 65 years of age;
  2. Persons with chronic diseases, regardless of age, according to the indications of the vaccines used;
  3. Staff working in key, essential areas: i. Key staff for functioning state institutions, i.e. parliament, presidency, government, ministries and institutions subordinated to them; ii. Defense, public order, national security and judicial authority staff; iii. Staff in the vital economic sectors: - Processing, distribution and merchandising basic foodstuffs, namely: bakery, dairy, meat, fruit and vegetables; - Water purification, transport and distribution plants; - Electricity production, transmission and distribution; - Gas production, transmission and distribution units; - Liquid and solid fuel production, transmission and distribution units; - Medicinal products and sanitary materials for producing, transporting and distributing; - Transport of persons and goods; - Railway junctions, civil and military airports, essential ports; - Communications, namely special telecommunications service, national radio and television. iv. Staff working in educational facilities and nurseries; v. Postal and courier staff; vi. Religious cults staff; vii. Media staff engaged in activities with high-risk of exposure to SARS-CoV2 infection such as: reports in medical facilities; viii. Sanitation and waste water staff.

Stage III: General population
- Adult population;
- Pediatric population, depending on the epidemiological developments and the characteristics of the vaccines approved for use in cases of persons under 18 years of age.

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.
Luxembourg
1) 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;
- cardio-vascular disease;
- kidney disease;
- oncological disease;
- lung disease;
- neurological conditions, including Down syndrome;
- moderate/severe liver disease;
- autoimmune diseases;
- HIV/AIDS.

Northern Ireland
1) In view of the above, the prison population has been assimilated to the general population and it will benefit from the SARS-CoV-2 vaccine in the last vaccination implemented at national level, with the exception of vulnerable inmates.

Vaccination 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.

See below table

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pathology Area</th>
<th>Definitions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Respiratory diseases</td>
<td>Idiopathic pulmonary fibrosis; other diseases requiring oxygen-therapy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cardiovascular diseases</td>
<td>Advanced heart failure (IV NYHA); patients post cardiogenic shock</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neurological conditions</td>
<td>Amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS); multiple sclerosis; childhood cerebral paralysis; patients under treatment with biological medicines or with immunosuppressive and the persons living with them, myasthenia gravis; dysimmune neuropathies.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diabetes / other serious endocrine disorders</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 – primary</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>
</tbody>
</table>
Onco-hematemic diseases and ha Onco-hematemic 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-hematemic patients younger than 16. Patients suffering from thalassemia:

Down syndrome

All the patients with Down syndrome, due to their partial immunocompetence and since they often suffer from congenital cardiopathy, are considered as vulnerable subjects.

Serious obesity

Patients with a BMI over 35.

Israel

The Israel Prison Service got priority for the vaccine from the government. We were second in the priority staff and inmate.

As of Feb 2:
Staf vaccination
50% received the first shot.
44% received the second shot.

Inmates vaccination:
74% received the first shot.

Slovakia

Vaccination policy in Slovakia is given by the Regulation of the Ministry of Health that stipulates the order of precedences. 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.

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.

Bulgaria

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.

According to the strategy there are 5 stages of vaccination, as follow:
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.
2nd stage covers staff of social institutions, pedagogical specialists and staff of small farms.
3rd stage covers staff of 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.
4th stage are included elderly people and over 65 years of age and persons with concomitant diseases.
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.

Estonia

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.

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.

2) According to the same criteria stated in the Estonian National Vaccine Plan.

3) In Estonia vaccination is implemented following the National Vaccination Plan. There is no special regulation or priority given to the prison population.

Ireland

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;
2) Age≥65, chronic diseases and immunosuppressed
3)Prisoners are considered equivalent to vulnerable groups within the general population, in the same clinical criteria apply as to vulnerable groups with chronic conditions.

Updated information about the visits in prison in different countries. Are visitations suspended?

Austria

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.

Belgium

Visits in Belgian prisons are still possible on condition that the necessary measures are taken.
Since 1 February, children between the ages of 12 and 15 are again admitted to the table visit and the regular visitor can change after four weeks. The changes are important for the well-being and family contacts of the detainees.
The current prevention and protection measures in place in prisons (e.g. no physical contact, respect for cleanliness rules, etc.) ensure that these changes to the visiting rules can be implemented in a safe manner.
A maximum of one permanent adult visitor (≥ 16 years) is allowed for a minimum of four weeks. Afterwards the visitor may change. It is the detainee who has to request this.
For children a maximum of 2 children (< 16 years) is allowed, this does not always have to be the same children.

Estonia

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.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Lithuania</strong></td>
<td>From 1 March 2021 the Lithuanian prison service is resuming contactless visits up to 1 hr duration. Max 2 visitors allowed. Upon entrance they will be asked to present one of the documents: 1) negative C-19 test (valid for 72 hrs); 2) a proof issued by a family doctor or e-health system that the concerned person has recovered from C-19; 3) proof of C-19 vaccination (two vaccines).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>France</strong></td>
<td>The visits are still going on in France</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Finland</strong></td>
<td>Visits are prohibited based on the epidemiological situation on of the area the prison is located in. Finland is using 3-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><strong>Lithuania</strong></td>
<td>In Lithuania the visits in prisons are still suspended</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Bulgaria</strong></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>