

	Infected Prisoner	Infected Staff	Dead Prisoner	Dead Staff	
Austria	5	8			As of February 25, 2021
Belgium	150				COVID-19 related situation in the Belgian prison service: Since the beginning of the pandemic, 762 detainees have tested positive (66 new cases last week). There are currently 150 infectious COVID patients in prison / 3 of them in external hospital.
Bulgaria	2	13			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.
Cyprus	0	26			As regards the positive covid cases in Cyprus prisons since the beginning of COVID threat till todote: zero cases for inmates 26 cases of prison staff out of which 13 were detected at the entry point of prisons and the rest due to social contacts outside prisons 4 cases of visitors at the entry point.
Czech Republic	753	373			.
Croatia	22	20			Infected prisoners: 22 In (self-)isolation – prisoners: 87 Infected prison staff: 18 In self-isolation – prison staff: 11 Infected probation staff: 2 In self-isolation – probation staff: 0 Total (cumulative) numbers since the beginning of the pandemic, until 16th of March 2021: Testing – prisoners: 5851 Tested positive – prisoners: 384 In (self-)isolation – prisoners: 734 (*Number of prisoners who are in isolation by the decision of authorized epidemiologist. In addition, all newly admitted prisoners are isolated following their admission for preventive reasons). Testing – prison staff: 2389 Tested positive – prison staff: 199
Denmark	149	293			Number of COVID-19 cases in the Danish Prison and Probation Service as of July 26.th is: COVID-19 cases since the beginning of the pandemic: Inmates: 149 Prison staff: 293 COVID-19 related deaths among inmates and prison staff since the beginning of the pandemic: 0
England and Wales					https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/hm-prison-and-probation-service-covid-19-statistics

Estonia	0	5			<p>Current Covid-19 cases in Estonia as of 20.09.2021:</p> <p>Inmates 0 Prison staff 5</p> <p>Covid-19 cases since the beginning of the pandemic: Inmates 329 Prison staff 161</p> <p>COVID-19 related deaths among inmates and prison staff since the beginning of the pandemic: Prison staff 0 Inmates 0</p> <p>Vaccinated (with at least one dose) Prison staff 1041 Inmates 1773</p>
Finland	2	0			<p>Here are the latest (20 August 2021) figures from Finland: Prisoners - Current cases: 2 (total cumulative number of cases during the epidemic: 61, deaths: 0) Staff - Current cases: 3 (total cumulative number of cases during the epidemic: 42, deaths: 0)</p>
France	179	346			<p>Here are the current (16 April 2021) figures from France:</p> <p>Prisoners : Current cases: 179 (total cumulative number of cases during the epidemic: 2615 among which total recovered : 2353, deaths: 3)</p> <p>Staff : Current cases: 246 (total cumulative number of cases during the epidemic: 4165 among which total recovered: 3753, deaths: 2)</p>
Georgia	2	3			<p>On behalf of Georgian Penitentiary System let me kindly inform that till December, 2020 there was no single COVID-19 cases confirmed in Georgian PEs among convicts. Since December 31, 2020, Special Penitentiary Service of Georgia (SPS) has been actively testing inmates with PCR tests in all PEs (13 in total). As the result of intensive testing last weeks, none of the COVID-19 cases has been confirmed. To date, 22752 PCR tests have been undertaken in PEs. In total, 194 cases of COVID-19 has been confirmed within all PEs and to date this number is reduced to zero. In order to keep such results, preventive measures within PEs is continued and PCR tests are undertaken in each PE once a month.</p>
Hungary	95	504			<p>Current COVID-19 cases as of 22/12/2020: Inmates - 95 Prison staff – 504</p> <p>COVID-19 cases since the beginning of the pandemic: Inmates - 517 Prison staff –1208</p> <p>COVID-19 related deaths among inmates and prison staff since the beginning of the pandemic – 2 inmates number of infected prisoners/staff as of July 26th 2021. Number in Custody: 3,765</p>
Ireland	177	388			
Israel	191	146			<p>Here is an update from the IPS as of Aug. 15.</p> <p>In our facilities: Confirmed Staff – 146 Confirmed Inmates – 191</p> <p>In Quarantine: Staff – 284 Inmates – 208.</p>

Italy	118	180			<p>Monday 14 June 2021, published on the webpage of the Italian Ministry of Justice https://www.giustizia.it/giustizia/it/mg_2_27.page. We are providing also the number of inmates and of staff members who have been vaccinated against COVID-19</p> <p>PRISONERS Total number of prisoners present: 52,556 Infected prisoners (active cases on 14 June 2021): 118 Of which: 110 without symptoms 1 with symptoms (followed inside prisons) 7 hospitalized outside prisons Total inmates vaccinated against COVID-19 until 14 June 2021 45,574</p> <p>PENITENTIARY POLICE STAFF Total number of Penitentiary Police staff members on duty: 36,939 Infected Penitentiary Police officers (active cases on 14 June 2021): 151 Of which: 148 at home 2 at their barrack room 1 hospitalized Total Penitentiary Police staff vaccinated against COVID-19 until 14 June 2021 23,370</p> <p>PRISON GOVERNORS, ADMINISTRATIVE AND TECHNICAL STAFF Total number of staff: 4,021 Infected staff members (active cases on 14 June 2021): 29 Of which: 28 at home 1 hospitalized</p>
Latvia	9	10			Numbers as of May 20
Lithuania	4	20			<p>Please find below an update from the Lithuanian prison system (7 May 2021):</p> <p>Infected inmates: 4 Infected staff: 20 Infected probation staff: 1</p>
Luxembourg	19	-			Since the beginning of the pandemic, 19 detainees have been tested positive for COVID-19 in Luxembourg (as of March 1st).
Malta	1	1			<p>1 prisoner still not recovered 11 Correctional Officers all recovered 1 Administration staff member still not recovered</p>
Moldova	0	0			<p>COVID-19 situation as of 18.06.2021</p> <p>Inmates:</p> <p>1) Total tests since the beginning of the pandemic – 636; 2) Total confirmed inmates since the beginning of the pandemic – 166; 3) At the treatment (active cases) – 0; 4) Death among inmates – 0; 5) Total inmates vaccinated - 1101.</p> <p>Staff members:</p> <p>1) Total confirmed staff members since the beginning of the pandemic – 436; 2) At the treatment (active cases) – 0; 3) Death among staff members NAP – 2;</p>
Netherlands	26				<p>62 confirmed C-19 infections among detainees within the prison administration; 0 confirmed C-19 infections among detainees within forensic care; 2 confirmed C-19 infection among detainees within a correctional facility for juvenile offenders; 1 confirmed C-19 infections among detainees within detention centres; Total: 65 confirmed C-19 infections among detainees.</p>
Northern Ireland	15	153			<p>To date 153 staff have tested positive for the virus. 15 prisoners have tested positive. 4 within general population. 7 tested positive in committal quarantine, 1 tested positive prior to committal and 3 tested positive in outside hospital. Outbreaks in the wards they were in.</p>
Norway	139	160			<p>The current figures from the Norwegian correctional service are as follows; The update is from April 19th.</p> <p>In total 160 staff members and 139 inmates/convicted persons have been infected by Covid 19. 14 staff members and 9 inmates/convicted persons have still not recovered.</p>
Poland	31	104			<p>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 %</p>

Romania	0	*			* 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.
Slovakia	80	221			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 COVID-19 related deaths among inmates and prison staff since the beginning of the pandemic – 0
Slovenia	51	45			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	35	24			Officers: active cases 24/under observation 33. Inmates: 35/349.
Spain - Catalonia	98	73			Inmates: 98 active cases and 938 already recovered (total 1036) Professionals: 73 active cases and 568 already recovered (total 641) Inmates are vaccinated inside the prison facilities by the health staff working in every prison which belong to the public health system.
Sweden	34				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

Do the Prison Authorities get petitions from Human Rights Organization about the way the prisons facilities are being managed during the Covid-19 pandemic? If so and there are petitions, what are the responses that are giving to the court and to the public?

Bulgaria	Bulgarian Helsinki Committee is organizing the conduction of focus groups in the prison in the town of Belene. The focus groups are aimed at informing the staff and the inmates about the Covid-19 infection, the ways of spreading and prevention measures.				
Finland	The Criminal Sanctions Agency of Finland has not received petitions from Human Rights Organizations.				
Estonia	Estonian Prison Service has not received petitions from Human Rights Organizations.				
Cyprus	We never received petitions in the past 6 years				
Lithuania	The Lithuanian Prison Department has not yet received any petitions from Human Rights Organizations.				
Netherlands	As of yet there have been no petitions from Human Rights Organization regarding the situation around C-19.				
Spain-Catalonia	The Secretariat for Criminal Sanctions, Rehabilitation and Victim Support is under the the supervision of the Ombudsman of Spain (Defensor del Pueblo) and that of Catalonia (Síndic de Greuges) who are regularly making inquiries on how the prison administration works with regard to the rights of inmates. Hence within their standard action, they are regularly making inquiries on different aspects concerning the Covid-19 measures implemented in prisons in the wake of the pandemic (reduced or suspended family visits replaced by VCO or video calls and double phone call, no possibility to mix with inmates from other units, quarantines, reduced leaves, shifts by staff, quarantines, provision of protective equipment etc...). Political parties through parliamentary questions, are also monitoring the action of the government including the appropriateness of the measures to prevent the spread of Covid-19 in the prison system. In addition, the inquiries on different aspects related to the Covid-19 measures implemented in prisons by other local, Spanish and international prisoners' support or human rights' organizations. Inquiries on how the prisons are being managed during the pandemic from academics and other NGO's are also answered. When preparing the answers to all types of the inquiries, the Secretariat, as any other public administration, is binded by the principle of transparency, hence it has the duty to provide truthful information.				
Ireland	The Irish Prison Service has not received any petitions from Human Rights Organization regarding the way prison facilities are being managed during the covid 19 pandemic.				
Slovakia	As of today, the Headquarters of the prison service has no records on a written submission, resp. a petition from any Human Rights Organization against the activities of individual prisons during the COVID-19 pandemic. However, we have records on several submissions from inmates and their relatives, in which these persons challenge or question the anti-epidemic measures taken by the prison service against COVID-19. According to our legislation, these submissions/petitions are forwarded for handling to individual prisons, against which they are directed. Moreover, the Headquarters of the prison service is also aware that inmates and in some cases their relatives, send their submissions to the Public Defender of Rights. Then the Public Defender of Rights investigates these objections in the particular prison and the prison provides him/her the cooperation while doing so. It follows from the notifications sent on the results of the handling of these submissions by the Public Defender of Rights that in none of the cases was the violation of the rights of inmates or their relatives in the application of anti-epidemic measures against COVID-19 taken by the prison service.				
Czech Republic	The Prison Service of the Czech Republic hasn't received any petitions concerning the restrictions related to C19 pandemic from Human Rights Organizations so far. However, we do receive from these organizations letters or inquiries related to the C19 issue but the communication focuses more on actual measures taken, possible necessary limitations of the rights of inmates and compensations provided. In some cases they deal with individual complaints of particular inmates.				

In this time of the pandemic, do you allow TV crew (reporters and cameras) to enter the prison facilities though there is a risk of infection to inmates / staff or the TV crew?

Bulgaria	From the beginning of the state of emergency in Bulgarian prison and detention centers TV crew (reporters and cameras) are not allowed to enter the prison facilities.				
Finland	During the pandemic time we have not been contacted by TV crews that would like to enter prison facilities. In case this would happen, we would carefully consider whether or not the visit is necessary. Therefore we do not have a procedural rule in this matter. Every request is bei				

Estonia	As in Finland: During the pandemic time Estonian Prison Service has not been contacted by TV crews that would like to enter prison facilities. In case this would happen, we would carefully consider whether or not the visit is necessary. Therefore, we do not have a procedural rule in this matter. Every request is being handled individually, depending on the necessity of the occasion.
Cyprus	We are very careful regarding the people who enter our facilities: the staff, lawyers, other civil staff, welfare services, medical staff, schools teachers, visitors, police staff, ombudsperson office. It goes without saying that if they present symptoms or their body temperature is more than 37+, are not allowed to enter our premises. Surely, we do not allow TV crews during COVID period
Lithuania	The TV crews have to contact the prisons directly with the request to enter the prison. It is up to the prison director to make a decision whether to allow the crew in or not. During the lockdown no TV crews were not allowed into prisons, the permission may be given after very serious considerations. All precaution measures should be taken to minimize the risk of infection (sanitizing, face masks, social distancing, etc.).
Spain-Catalonia	In the framework of the Covid-19 preventive measures in the most restrictive periods, external agencies, consulates, religious representatives amongst others, were not allowed into the prisons and media were considered "external agencies". When some of the restrictions have been lifted, under certain circumstances, some external agencies have been allowed into the prison including TV crew.
Netherlands	We try to limit the in- and outflow of people in prison facilities as much as possible, so only the people that are strictly necessary for the functioning of the prison are allowed to enter the prison facility.
Ireland	No TV crew are permitted to enter any of our Prisons.
Slovakia	In connection with the current situation, the contact of inmates with civilians who are not close persons/relatives of inmates or their legal representatives is prevented within the anti-epidemic measures adopted in prisons. Thus, the prison service makes every effort to eliminate the spread of COVID-19 in prisons also by currently preventing the TV crews or individuals from media from entering its premises.
Czech Republic	Under current restrictions TV crews are generally not allowed to enter the prisons, however the final decision is upon the prison governor.
If it possible we would like to have some of your information materials that are giving within the prisons to staff and inmates and the information materials outside of the prisons – to the public and the families in regard the situation inside the prisons facilities.	
Bulgaria	In the attached file you will find the information material, which has been created by Ministry of Health and Medical University of Sofia. The information material is a part of developed written regulations with general prevention measures and a protocol for treatment of infected inmates and detainees, sent to all prisons and detention centers in Bulgaria.
Finland	The instructions material we have for our staff is written in Finnish. Information material for others is available in English on our website. Frequently asked questions (FAQ): https://www.rikosseuraamus.fi/en/index/topical/corona.html Coronavirus information for prisoners (in Finnish, English, Swedish, French, Russian and Arabic) in the prisoners' intranet Portti: https://rikosseuraamus.fi/fi/index/portti/terveysjahyvintoiki/korona.html Press releases and news: https://www.rikosseuraamus.fi/en/index/topical/tiedotteet/2020.html
Ireland	I have attached some of the information booklets that have being made available to prisoner and their families during the covid pandemic. I hope you find these useful.
Spain-Catalonia	Inmates were provided information by the prison staff and in particular by social educators, who organised meetings of small groups of 10 within the same unit, to inform about the measures and health safety, answer questions and address concerns. Infographics about health safety measures, changes in prison leaves, family visits and other aspects, were posted on different areas of the prison for inmates to read (see attachments 1, 2 and 3). As the measures have been changing in order to adjust to the actual pandemic evolution, social educators continue to do this information work at the beginning of the regular activities. With regard to staff, letters were sent to all of them in order to inform and thank for the effort. Infographics were posted on different areas about personal self-care and guidelines to inform inmates and what to do in case of needing personal support (see attachments 4 and 5). In order to reach out to the inmates' families, since the beginning infographics and short informative videos are being posted on the Department of Justice website, twitter and Facebook in order to clarify the information on the measures. Some of the infographics that had been published are uploaded as attachments here https://www.europris.org/directorate-general-of-prison-services-catalonia-es/ . A FAQ's section is available on the Department of Justice website and updated regularly in order to provide families more detailed information. In addition, a helpline has been set up since March, through which prison social workers continue to provide support to and answering questions from families and friends of inmates.
Estonia	Estonian Prison Service has not produced additional information materials concerning Covid-19 pandemic, but we have directed people to use the Estonian Health Board web page that provides the latest information and advice, including the 24/7 hotline for Coronavirus related issues: https://www.terviseamet.ee/en/covid19 https://www.kriis.ee/en
Cyprus	I can provide materials with instructions for the inmates, visitors and staff but the instructions for the staff are only in Greek language.
Lithuania	No special information was prepared, the prisons used the information published on the web pages: https://npsc.lrv.lt/lt/naujienos/visuomenei https://sam.lrv.lt/lt/news/prevenciniai-veiksmai-del-naujojo-koronaviruso-informacija-nuolat-papildoma/koronavirusas/informacija-visuomenei https://koronastop.lrv.lt/en/#news
Netherlands	The information that is given to the public regarding the situation inside a prison is dependent on that specific situation, so this differs per prison facility. General information that is accessible to the public can be found on the following website: https://dji.nl/over-dji/coronavirus/index.aspx .
Slovakia	In order to inform inmates, prison staff and others about COVID-19 situation (symptoms, how to decrease the risk of infection, washing hands procedure, etc.), the prison service uses information leaflets of the Public Health Authority that are available on its webpage (e.g. annex no.1). In addition, an internal regulation was elaborated that regulates the procedure for anti-epidemic measures in the prison service taken in connection with the second wave of the COVID-19 epidemic. Moreover, in connection with restrictions on regular prison visits, an information leaflet was elaborated containing the information about video-visits (annex. no. 2).
Czech Republic	We don't have centralized materials that are provided to inmates, staff members or to the public. The measures adopted by Prison Service management (HQ) are communicated by the prisons individually.
New Arrivals	
Cyprus	All the newcomers come with a negative covid test and they are placed in a quarantine unit for 14 days and we repeat the test. If it is negative the inmate is placed in the closed prison - if a positive test appears the inmate will be transferred to a special hospital for treatment or if there are no symptoms the inmate is transferred to a special place outside prisons. This procedure for the repetition of the COVID test started since the 10th of April as it was our suggestion since the 16th of March.
On what legislation are the restrictions imposed on prisoners (such as denying all prison leaves, prohibiting prison visits and limiting activities) based on (e.g. communicable diseases prevention / health care legislation or prison legislation) in your country? (A brief description will be adequate, not need to go to details.)	
Lithuania	In Lithuania the restrictions placed on prisoners are based on the Orders of the Director General of the Prison Department, issued in compliance with the Government Resolutions and the decrees of the State Commander of National Emergency Operations

Bulgaria	In Bulgaria all the restrictions for the prisoners such as temporary denying prison leaves, temporary suspension for prison visits and the limitation of activities and instructions for maintenance of good sanitary hygienic condition and frequent ventilation of the air in all premises, regular disinfection of the surface are based on an order from the Ministry of Health for prevention of infection diseases.
Spain	Dealing with inmate's rights restrictions and the pandemic, the principle is to follow the same rules as the ones for the rest of the society. Both, health care laws and penitentiary normative are take into account in establishing the limits.
Italy	In Italy, the penal execution is regulated mainly by one Law (Penitentiary Act, Law n. 354 of 1975 and following modifications) and by its Regulations of enforcement (Decree of the President of the Republic n. 230 of 2000). Provisions during COVID-19 pandemic: On the occasion of the SARS-COV-2 pandemic, the following provisions were issued: -Declaration of the State of Emergency issued by the Council of Ministers (act of the Government) -Law-by-decree 23 February 2020: Urgent measures to limit and manage the epidemic emergency of COVID-19 oArticle 3: The measures indicated in paragraphs 1 and 2 are adopted with one or more Decrees of the Prime Minister (DPCM) -Subsequently, a number of Laws-by-decree were approved (converted into law within 60 days by the Parliament) -For instance, the Law-by-decree n. 18 of 2020 provides for (article 83) "In the prisons for adults and for minors [...] the interviews with relatives or other entitled persons are carried out remotely, through devices and connections at the disposal of the Penitentiary Administration and the Juvenile Justice Administration or through telephone calls, which can even exceed the number provided for [by the law currently in force]." Moreover, "keeping into account the evidences represented by the healthcare authority, the Supervisory Judges can suspend the granting of prison leaves to people admitted to the semi-liberty regime". -The same Law-by-decree n. 18 of 2020 provides for the granting of home detention to all the inmates having to serve a sentence up to 18 months (article 123): "As a derogation to the legislation currently in force, the sentence to imprisonment is executed at the offenders' own domicile or in a place of care, assistance or housing where it does not exceed eighteen months, even if remaining part of a longer sentence", with the exception of offenders sentenced for serious crimes or of high social alert or who underwent disciplinary sanctions.
Finland	Primary restrictions imposed as a result of COVID-19 are in the areas of family visits and releasing prisoners on Temporary Release for rehabilitation purposes. Prisoners' Rights to family visits are enshrined in law, (The Prison Rules 2007 Statutory Instrument 252/2007) however an amendment to the legislation was enacted in order to curtail those entitlements (duration and frequency of visits) arising from the risk of infection caused by the pandemic.
England and Wales	We've made amendments to the Prison Rules 1999 and Young Offender Institution Rules 2000 to clarify powers to deal with the pandemic. The relevant amendments are: The Prison and Young Offender Institution (Coronavirus) (Amendment) Rules 2020 The Prison and Young Offender Institution (Coronavirus) (Amendment) (No. 2) Rules 2020 The Prison and Young Offender Institution (Coronavirus, etc.) (Amendment) (No. 3) Rules 2020
Israel	As of March 20, due to the Corona virus we had to take immediate actions in order to reduce the risk of the Corona virus from entering our facilities and to disconnect physical contact between inmates and visitors from the community. Due to the fact that there are some rights that should be giving to inmates and detainees by law, we had to make Legislative Amendments especially regarding taking detainees to court and giving them the right to see their lawyers in prison for professional consult. Since the state was in emergency situation we used the Emergency Regulation which are part of the law. Through that the detainees court hearing was through videos and technological system. This also gave has the possibility to block the entrance of visitors and lawyers to the facilities. But we could have used the Emergency Regulation for 3 months only
Spain-Catalonia	Under the state of alarm, the Central Estate Government is allowed to restrict rights such as circulation and mobility of citizens and following from that, the minimum restrictions on inmates' rights that are necessary in order to prevent the spread of Covid-19 were imposed. Since June 2020, the state of alarm ceased and according to public health laws, the Health Departments of the 17 autonomous communities in Spain are allowed to impose restrictive measures to citizens' rights on health emergency's grounds provided that the Superior Court of Justice of that autonomous community, confirms that the health emergency situation actually justifies such degree of rights' restrictions. The restrictive measures imposed on inmates in Catalonia are a joint decision by the Health and Justice Ministries in the framework of restrictions imposed in the community validated by the Superior Court of Justice of Catalonia.
Czech Republic	The Prison Service of the Czech Republic cannot limit prisoner rights on its own. The limitations currently applied (and applied during the Spring) were issued by the Government. The Czech Government decides about such limitations of prisoner rights on the grounds of active State of Emergency (in force in Spring and now again) or based on the Protection of Public Health Act (this was the case between the State(s) of Emergency in Spring and the current one).
Latvia	To ensure the epidemiological safety in prisons, restrictions on prisoners shall be imposed in accordance with the order of the Head of the Latvian Prison Administration.
Netherlands	The mandate given to the prison director gives him the freedom to impose certain restrictions to keep order, peace and safety in the prison. The basic rights, stated in the penal principle law, are guaranteed.
Estonia	Restrictions imposed on prisoners are mostly described in Imprisonment Act (regulates procedure for and organisation of execution of imprisonment, detention and custody pending trial; English: https://www.riigiteataja.ee/en/eli/513052020005/consolide). if the law doesn't provide a legal bases for a specific restriction or in a particular situation, in prisons we use one general provision and present our argumentation in a decision (written document). The general legal provision says the following: "Respect of human dignity and compliance with rights (1) Prisoners, detained persons or persons in custody are treated in a manner that respects their human dignity and ensures that their serving of the sentence or being held in custody does not cause them more suffering or inconvenience than that inevitable in association with detention in prisons or houses of detention. (2) Liberties of prisoners, detained persons or persons in custody shall be subject to the restrictions provided by law. <u>Unless the law provides a specific restriction, a prison, the Ministry of Justice or a house of detention may apply only such restrictions which are necessary for reasons of security of the prison or house of detention.</u> The restrictions shall comply with their objective of application and the principles of human dignity and may not distort the nature of the other rights and liberties provided by law." In the emergency situation (when the emergency situation is declared) The Government of the Republic may impose by an order restrictions on the freedom of movement under the Emergency Act. They can also impose restrictions on the freedom of movement concerning prisons. For example, the long term and short term visits of prisoners in this spring were prohibited by the order of The Government of the Republic. Other restrictions concerning prisoners were imposed by prison governors under the Imprisonment Act using legal provision that was mentioned earlier. Was this provision enough as a legal basis and were the restrictions legal, can review the court when resolving the prisoner's complaint.
Sweden	We have based the restrictions on the Act on imprisonment (fängelselagen [2010:610]) and the Act on detention (häkteslagen [2010:611]). In for example chapter 7 section 1 in the Act of imprisonment it is regulated that a prisoners visits may be refused if it (1) may jeopardise security in a way that cannot be dealt with by a control measure in accordance with Section 2 or 3, (2) may counteract the prisoner's adjustment in the community, or (3) may be harmful in some other way for the prisoner or another person.

Slovakia	<p>In compliance with the Constitutional Act no. 227/2002 Coll. on Security in the State in Times of War, Hostilities, State of Emergency and Emergency as amended, Government of the Slovak Republic can declare also the state of emergency and emergency. The Government has already repeatedly made us of this lawful authorisation due to the epidemiologic situation. At the moment, in Slovakia the state of emergency has been declared from 1 October 2020.</p> <p>The state of emergency can be declared only on condition that life and health of persons has been or will be endangered, also regarding the pandemics outbreak. During this state, the state can in compliance with the above mentioned constitutional act, limit the fundamental rights and freedoms to the extent and time necessary. The maximum duration of the state of emergency is 90 days. At the moment, this state in Slovakia has been declared for 45 days.</p> <p>Particular legislation: The generally binding legal regulations governing the health care, mainly the Act no. 355/2007 Coll. on Protection, Support and Development of Public Health as amended: § 48 par. 4 letter n): "In case of public health threats, the public health authority or regional health authority order measures that are: forced isolation of persons ill with a communicable disease or persons suspected of a communicable disease or quarantine of persons suspected of a communicable disease who refuse the ordered measures according to § 12 par. 2 letter f)".</p> <p>Concerning inmates, their duties relating the obligation to tolerate the acts of medical searches, hygienic and anti-epidemic measures and the like, are governed also by the following generally binding legal regulations: the Act on Pre-trial Detention no. 221/2006 Coll. as amended and the Act no. 475/2005 Coll. on Prison Sentence Execution as amended.</p>
Have you had to make any law changes in your country to provide the prison service with an adequate legal basis to deal with the epidemic? If yes, what kind?	
Lithuania	On 01-07-2020 the amendments to the Penal Sanctions Enforcement Code of the Republic of Lithuania were adopted as a result of COVID-19. The amendments empowered the Director General of the Prison Department, having notified the Minister of Justice, to restrict the inmates' rights in case of the national emergency.
Bulgaria	In Bulgaria there are no legislation changes for providing the prison service with a legal basis to deal with the Covid-19 epidemic.
Finland	<p>The granting of temporary release is also governed by law. Under the Criminal Justice Act 1960, the Minister for Justice may grant temporary release to prisoners at any time before they qualify for standard remission or to life-sentenced prisoners who are not entitled to standard remission. Due to current high community transmission rates, no prisoners are being approved temporary release from prison except in the most grave of humanitarian reasons. This legislation did not require to be amended, as absolute discretion on the granting of such temporary release rests with the Minister (and the officials making those decisions on the Minister's behalf).</p> <p>Certain prisoner have been required to isolate in their cells for a period of up to 14 days following committal. This is done under Rule 103 of the Prison Rules. All prisoners are tested for Covid-19 on day 6 and can exit Quarantine provided they are symptom free and return a negative Covid-19 test.</p>
Spain	On behalf of Spanish Prison Service (Central Administration), no specific normative change has taken place
Israel	In June, after 3 months, we continued the situation described above by using Time Provisions that we were done by the authority of the Justice Minister and the Internal Security Minister - instead of the Emergency Regulation. Both ministers declared on partial restriction on bringing the inmates and detainees to court. Some are going physically to court and some are having court hearing through technological devices. As of now, legally we are working according to that. In regard to benefits that inmates have which are not obligatory by law (such as visitation, vacations etc.), our Commissioner has the authority to decide on that according to the state situation with the Corona and the limitation that are imposed on the general population
Czech Republic	During the State(s) of Emergency, prison visits (were) are cancelled altogether. In between (May-October), the visits were allowed with fewer visitors per inmate, however, the Protection of Public Health Act had to be amended in May in order to extend its competencies and allow wider range of restrictions that could be applied on its basis.
Latvia	No law changes have been made. LPA regularly follows the epidemiological safety measures established in the country, in accordance with which the preventive safety measures are introduced for staff and prisoners.
Estonia	The only law change that we made was that we added additional legal bases into Imprisonment Act, which gives the prison service the right to impose on a person a prohibition on stay in prison when resolving of all events which directly endanger the general security of a prison or the application of imprisonment.
Slovakia	In connection with the epidemiologic situation (COVID-19), several generally binding legal regulations and amendments have been adopted (e.g. amendments of the Act on Protection, Support and Development of Public Health). Several internal norms within the Corps of Prison and Court Guard have been adopted as well.
Did you organize training activities specifically related to COVID-19 management? If so, under which modality (in presence, remote, etc.)?	
Bulgaria	<p>General Directorate Execution of Sentences organized the conduction of staff trainings in order to support the mental and psychosocial well-done of the prisons staff during the Covid-19 pandemic. The trainings have been managed by psychologist, social worker and a member from the medical staff in the form of explanatory conversations. The trainings were conducted in small groups in all prisons, in presence, respecting all ant epidemic measures.</p> <p>The role of the medical staff in the training is to clarify and present to the prison staff the nature of disease, the ways of spreading, the symptoms and the prevention measures of Covid-19.</p> <p>The role of the psychologist in these explanatory conversations is to show to the staff how to protect their mental health in extreme situations. The psychologists provide main points, as follow:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Decrease to the minimum the level of watching television, reading and listening to news about the spreading of the disease. All these will help you to decrease the stress level. Trust only reliable sources, such as web site of World Health Organization or Regional Health Inspectorates. • Take care of yourselves and support people around you; • Respect the work of your colleagues; • Take care of your health. It is as important as taking care of your mental health. • Think about your skills and strategies, which have been useful in the past. Use them now to control your feelings during the Covid-19 pandemic. • Try to live healthy with appropriate diet, enough sleeping, physical activities and social contact with the members of you family at home, with your friends by social medias, telephone and mails. • If you feel that the bad mood is more than usual, get in touch with medical staff or phycologist. <p>Focus on activities which keep your body and brain busy and in cooperation</p>
Czech Republic	So far the Prison Service of the Czech Republic hasn't prepared and particular training related to Covid-19 pandemic issues.
England and Wales	<p>Please see some resources HMPPS would like to share in response to The Italian Prison Service:</p> <p>https://www.europis.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/11/V2.1_Master_Battery_powered_Respirator_Training_and_Guidance1.docx</p> <p>https://www.europis.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/11/V2_PPE_Awareness_Training_for_Surgical_P2_and_P3_masks_amended_FRSM_pictorial_guide1.docx</p>
Estonia	Estonian Prison Service did not organize any special training courses related to COVID-19. Prisons held meetings for C-19 action planning and lessons learned analysis. And prison medical department instructed prison staff how to use PPE.
Finland	We have not organized training activities related to COVID-19. We have a wide range of written instructions for the management of COVID-19.

France	<p>Outdoor walk are maintained but in small number.</p> <p>Outdoor sports activities or in the gymnasium are kept in small group.</p> <p>No more access to fitness and weight rooms.</p> <p>School for minors in small group are maintained. For adults, it's distancing school.</p> <p>No more professional training.</p> <p>No more cultural activities.</p> <p>The work in the general service is maintained as well as the workshops, in the respect of the sanitary rules.</p>
Israel	<p>Regarding the question from Italy – we did not have any organized training or special activities related to Covid-19.</p> <p>We did post a lot of information for staff and inmates about the ways to behave in order to reduce the risk of getting sick such as: the impotence of wearing mask, keep distance, wash hands etc.</p> <p>We are doing inquiry and debriefing for every case of inmate / staff infection and sharing the information and the conclusion through all the staff</p>
Ireland	https://www.europris.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/11/Infection-Control-CPD-For-ACOS-CLEAN.pdf
Latvia	<p>In Latvian Prison Administration, training activities in presence related to COVID-19 management are not organized.</p> <p>Remotely, employees have been introduced with a special instruction on COVID-19 infection risks and relevant personal hygiene and preventive measures to be observed.</p> <p>Also, staff follows the Administration Order "On Ensuring Epidemiological Safety in Imprisonment Places of the Latvian Prison Administration" issued on 14 October 2020 by the Head of Administration and the state recommendations on epidemiological safety</p>
Netherlands	We are not organizing any training activities related to COVID-19.
Northern Ireland	<p>The only training Northern Ireland Prison Service has carried out in relation to COVID 19 is remote training to teams of track and trace officers at each establishment.</p> <p>NIPS have issued plenty of guidance, mostly based on World Health Organisation and Public Health Agency guidance. Provision of healthcare for those infected is a matter for our colleagues in the South Eastern Health & Social Care Trust. We work closely with those colleagues at strategic and local levels to ensure that we do everything we can to keep infection rates down, and treat appropriately those who become infected.</p>
Slovakia	<p>No special training activity has been carried out. An internal regulation has been processed and is being updated according to the development of the epidemiologic situation.</p> <p>Several leaflets of the Central Health Office were distributed to all prisons</p>
Catalonia	No specific training related to covid-19 management with staff has been organised so far. However, regularly information on the new protocols and procedures approved and other decisions agreed by the crisis committee (prison and probation services high officials and health department high officials) is being circulated among all prisons and central services staff to ensure that everyone is aware of the decisions, procedures and measures to be implemented every time there is a change
Have you introduced the wearing of masks by prisoners in your jurisdiction on a mandatory basis?	
Bulgaria	In Bulgarian prisons and detention centers the inmates are obligated to wear face masks only when they are conveyed and attend to group indoor activities, respecting the social distance. This regulations is based on an order from Ministry of the Health. No security issues have been found because of prisoners wearing face masks and their faces are covered. According to the instructions, which have been sent to all prisons and detention centers, based on the order from Ministry of Justice, all the prison staff with direct contact with the inmates are obligated to wear personal protective equipment.
Finland	No
France	<p>Wearing a mask is compulsory for all inmates upon leaving the cell.</p> <p>Vulnerable or sick people must always wear a mask provided by the health unit.</p>
Ireland	We have introduced the wearing of masks by prisoners on mandatory basis.
United Kingdom	Yes, we have both mandatory face masks and face coverings for prisoners.
Czech Republic	Prisoners are obliged to wear face masks any time they leave their cell or bedroom.
Spain-Catalonia	<p>Inmates must wear face masks everywhere in the prison except when they are in their cells or if they are practicing sports outdoors with the following requirements:</p> <p>Only sports not entailing close personal contact can be practiced</p> <p>Groups of inmates belonging to the same unit at the same time, never mixing people from different units</p> <p>Must wear masks when walking towards the outdoor sport location and can only take it out when the sports activity starts.</p>
Netherlands	<p>At the moment, employees of the Custodial Institutions Agency use medical masks in specific situations in the institution, such as during a search and when contacting a person with a suspected infection. The use of masks by detainees is currently not allowed, except for transport.</p> <p>The current, national guideline is that the wearing of non-medical mouth masks is urgently recommended in public indoor areas. Despite the fact that the facilities of the Custodial Institutions Agency do not formally belong to a public space, it has decided to urgently advise the use of non-medical face masks by employees and visitors of correctional facilities for specific situations. This concerns the wearing of masks at places that could be crowded within the institutions (such as the entrance) and when employees come into close contact with groups of detainees, for example during recreation.</p>
Estonia	Estonian Prison Service has made the wearing of masks by prisoners mandatory only in certain situations.
Latvia	<p>In Latvia, there is no special law governing the cases in which prisoners must wear masks.</p> <p>The use of face masks for all members of society is determined by Clause 6.3.2 of the Cabinet Regulation No. 360 - as from 14 October to 6 November 2020, there is an obligation to use mouth and nose shields in cultural and exhibition venues, selling markets, public transport and places of religious activity, if no event is held in these places.</p>
Belgium	In the Belgian prison system, wearing a mouth mask, together with good hand hygiene, remains the most important measure. This measure also applies to staff. This means that a mouth mask must be worn when social distance cannot be guaranteed, and that there is no unnecessary physical contact with people who do not belong to personal close contacts, except for carrying out professional tasks. Prisoners should always wear a mouth mask when leaving their cell. During the walk, detainees should wear a mouth mask when they are unable to maintain social distance, except when sporting, eating, drinking or smoking. Everyone - staff, prisoners and outside persons - should be actively addressed if they do not wear their mouth mask when and as they should. Of course, in the event of a clear breach of the rules and injunctions, disciplinary proceedings can always be initiated.
Lithuania	Masks are not mandatory for inmates and pre-trial detainees placed in the same section or cell inside a penitentiary establishment.
Norway	No, masks are used only in cases when inmates are infected by Covid-19 or if there is a suspicion of inmates being infected.
What circumstances are prisoners required to wear masks?	

United Kingdom	Prisoners have to wear face masks (FRSMs) when in certain high risk situations, e.g. they are symptomatic/positive and have to move around the establishment or they are attending an external escort. Prisoners have to wear 3ply face coverings in three nationally mandated scenarios: When going through Prison Receptions For first 14 days after they have entered custody or have been transferred from another prison that is classified as high risk(e.g. this prison is an outbreak site). When they are attending healthcare treatment/departments Locally, establishments may also mandate the use of face coverings in specific areas/scenarios through local risk assessments.
Estonia	a)In case of suspected fever, cough or other symptoms of virus prisoners are required to wear a mask when outside their cell. b)When a convicted person arriving at a prison to serve his/her sentence is suspected fever, cough or other symptoms of virus. c)During an escort outside a prison.
Latvia	Prisoners wear masks for 14 days while in quarantine.
Finland	We require prisoners to wear a mask in case there is a risk that the prisoner has COVID-19 and he/she is functioning outside the cell/room. Prisoners do not have to wear masks inside the cell. It is also highly recommended for prisoners to wear masks during transportation. We require prisoners to wear masks also when taking urine tests.
Slovakia	Prisoners are obliged to wear face masks always when they are outside the cell or room and when they are in contact with the prison staff.
Lithuania	Masks are mandatory for inmates leaving their accommodation as set forth in the decisions of the Minister of Health - the State Commander of National Emergency Operations, which are binding on all residents of the Republic of Lithuania
Northern Ireland	The first is if they have tested Covid positive and are being moved from their residential area to an area of isolation. The second is when they are being taken outside to somewhere a mask is required, a hospital for example.
Norway	Prisoners are only required to wear masks if they are infected by Covid 19, or if there is a suspicion that they might be infected.
If yes, are there any security issues regarding the possible identification of prisoners wearing a face covering or mask?	
United Kingdom	The use of face coverings will now make it more difficult to routinely confirm the identity of a prisoner and careful consideration must be given as to how staff can verify a prisoner's identity. There are a number of situations where a prisoner will need to be identified, prior to a task or a movement taking place: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Roll check •Prior to unlock •Prior to return to cell / locking up •Prior to activity movement •Upon entry to new activity area •At any other time the prison determines a need to confirm identification
Finland	So far, no. The masks are being used mainly by prisoners that are in quarantine. The time they can spend outside their cell during the day is very limited and therefore we do not have this kind of identification issues.
Czech Republic	We haven't experienced any particular issues of this type. There are certain situations when identification of a prisoner has to be checked, in these cases prisoners are asked to remove their mask for the respective moment.
Estonia	In the situations where a prisoner is required to wear a mask, he/she is always escorted by a prison officer.
Lithuania	We haven't faced any security issues yet. In case of necessity a prison officer may ask an inmate to take off a mask for a moment.
How have these security issues been addressed?	
United Kingdom	Staff should be aware that the use of face masks will require a prisoner's identity to be checked more thoroughly. This will require prisoners to safely remove their mask in order for staff to confirm their identification. Establishments must set out a safe method to carry out this task, in line with current EDM and SOPs.
Have you introduced the wearing of masks by prison staff?	
United Kingdom	Yes, staff are mandated to wear them in certain areas and can choose to wear them or not in all other areas.
Czech Republic	Staff members are obliged to wear face masks in all indoor premises of the prison (apart their own office if they are there alone) and in all outdoor prison premises unless they keep distance of 2 metres from other persons.
Estonia	Prison staff may wear a mask when coming into contact with a person who is not prison staff, and during escorting a prisoner outside the prison. Prison staff is required to wear a mask: a)During escorting a prisoner to a hospital; b)In the medical isolation unit.
Spain-Catalonia	Staff must wear face masks during all their working hours in the prison. Regular citizens in the community, must wear masks everywhere except when they are at home and when practicing sport.
Finland	Yes. The staff has been advised to wear masks in different kind of situations that can be a risky (for example drug and alcohol testing). In case of a larger expose of COVID-19 the prison management can require everyone to wear masks at all times.
Italy	Face masks have always to be worn by both inmates and staff and visitors who are present in the prison, for any reason. Only inmates are exempt when they are in their own cell.
Ireland	Wearing face masks by the prison staff is currently also obligatory.
Latvia	Prison officials must wear face masks when in contact with prisoners who are in quarantine for 14 days and at any imprisonment place where, in contact with a third party, a distance of two meters cannot be ensured.
Northern Ireland	Staff have been issued with masks which are only to be worn in areas where social distancing is not possible.

Lithuania	All incoming staff and third persons are obliged to wear a mouth-nose-cover (a face mask, a respirator, other PPE). Mouth-nose-covers (a face mask, a respirator, other PPE) are recommended for indoor meetings of staff. Staff in direct contact with inmates (with less than 1 m distance) are obliged to wear a mouth-nose-protection (a face mask, a respirator, other PPE). Staff managing visitors are obliged to wear a mouth-nose-cover (a face mask, a respirator, other PPE).
Norway	Masks are used by prison staff if they are near inmates that have been infected by Covid-19, or if there is a suspicion that inmates might be infected. Prison staff with symptoms of Covid-19 are required to stay home.
Are you permitting prisoners to wear face masks in common recreation areas including indoor recreation areas and outdoor exercise yards.	
United Kingdom	Nationally, we don't. However, locally, establishments could choose to mandate coverings in those areas-this will depend on the local risk assessment.
Czech Republic	Yes, we do.
Estonia	There are no infected prisoners or prison staff in Estonian prisons at the moment, and no prisoner has requested to wear a face mask in common recreation areas.
Finland	Basically yes, but prisoners do not have free access to masks and therefore they do not use them in indoor recreation areas or outdoor yards (unless they are in quarantine).
Lithuania	Yes, we do.
Norway	Yes, prisoners are allowed to wear face masks in common recreation areas inside and outside.
The IPS would like to know if any jurisdiction has trialled the use of official mobile phones by prisoners in prisons to enhance communications with families and/or prisoner services?	
Catalonia	<p>To date in Catalonia, 221 smartphones and 21 tablets were distributed among the prisons and 30 smartphones and 7 tablets among juvenile justice educative centres for enabling video calls via whatsapp with families. All tablets and smartphones are provided with a tripod and a pointer in order to meet the health safety requirements to prevent the spread. To avoid a possible misuse of the smartphones by inmates these are exclusively managed by the prison staff who would set up the video call for every inmate so that the inmate does not have to touch the device.</p> <p>Initial Questions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •What prisoners are eligible for this phone service and how are prisoners selected for this service? All of the inmates who wish to communicate with their families are eligible. •What security arrangements are in place? Every inmate has a list of phone numbers to which s/he can make regular phone calls. The phone numbers that are included in this list have previously undergone a security check by the prison. The phone number with which the whatsapp video call has to be made, must be one of the phone numbers of this list used for regular phone calls. •What type of devices are used and how are they secured to prevent any abuse of the device i.e. Calls to unauthorised persons? Regular smartphones that are being only managed by prison staff who set the video call in motion for the inmate. During the video call, the inmate is not allowed to touch the smartphone to prevent any possible way to spread of the virus. •Has the use of mobile phone devices been a success? Or have any challenges or difficulties arisen? In general, it can be said that it has been a success as it has allowed inmates to communicate with their families visually in times of lockdown. It has also allowed inmates whose families were living far away or abroad, to meet their relatives for the first time in a long time, and this has proven to have a very positive impact in the inmates in many respects. We are going to start a study with the aim of reviewing the current inmate telephone system; mainly, with the idea of changing to an IP telephony system. •Did the use of a mobile device require any legislative changes i.e. Prison Rules, Criminal Justice Act? No <p>Technical questions.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Were calls and text messages logged by the prison authority, or just the mobile carrier? Video calls are also registered in our OMS. •Was there a limit on the number of calls and duration? If yes, how was this achieved? <p>Since the start of the pandemic, the time of regular phone calls has been doubled from 10 phone calls of 8 minutes each to 20 phone calls 8 minutes each per person. Video calls frequency and length have been managed like a regular family visit and the record has been kept in a similar way.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Were international calls allowed, or just national calls? International calls are allowed via the regular phones. When inmates have no income, their phone calls, both national and international, are at the expense of the prison budget. When using mobile phones, video calls are made via whatsapp which allows for international calls as well. •Was the mobile phone just a basic voice & text phone or were smart phones (iOS/Android) allowed? What functions are enabled/disabled on the phone devices (mobile data, apps etc.)? •The distribution of smartphones and tablets among prisons and educative centres has been made in a very short time to meet the urgency caused by the pandemic preventing the families from visiting their relatives in prison. For now, only prison staff is allowed to manage the smartphones and set the video calls in motion for the inmates every time. Therefore, for now, no application nor function has been disabled or enabled. However, considering to introduce video calls in the long run for those whose families live too far away to visit, we are working <p>In the Czech Republic communication through mobile phones for inmates and their families hasn't been introduced and currently there are not even any plans for this type of communication. We use prison phone call system and video visits.</p>
Czech Republic	
Norway	Mobile phones are not in use in Norwegian prisons. Increased use of tablets (I-pads) has been introduced because of Covid-19.
Slovakia	In Slovakia, mobile phones are not in use in the prisons.
Finland	Mobile phones are not allowed in Finnish closed prisons. In open prisons (where we have about 1/3 prisoners) the inmates had already before the epidemic non-smartphones that are provided by the prison.
France	Family visits are maintained, but in a more restrictive manner: visiting rooms must have protective devices. There is no longer access to family living units. The delivery of laundry by families remains possible but in compliance with sanitary rules. From 01 November, a telephone package of 30 euros is offered to inmates with a telephone account. Phone messaging will again be free.
Italy	During the current pandemic emergency, the use of mobile phones by the inmates for calling/video-calling their relatives was allowed, while in "normal" times, the telephone calls are only made by inmates through landline devices. Three thousand and two hundred (3,200) devices were procured by the penitentiary Administration to meet the need of prisoners to be connected with their families in this hard period. However, we wish to clarify that the mobile devices are not handed over to the inmates. The mobile phones are at the inmates' disposal only for the limited time of the telephone call. The use of those devices is made under the control of the Penitentiary Police officers. The prisoners are prohibited to have a mobile phone with them. Indeed, a very recent law passed a few weeks ago provides for the possession and the introduction of a mobile phone inside prisons as a crime (beforehand it was just an administrative violation).
Netherlands	No phones are allowed inside of the prisons
Poland	In Poland, Prison Service does not provide mobile phones to inmates. Due to the pandemic, prisoners have the opportunity to call their families more often.
Israel	Mobile phone at the Israeli Prisons are not allowed. To add to that I would like to say that there are many attempts from prisoners to try and smuggle cellphone to the prison facilities through visitation.
Belgium	Mobile devices for telephony for prisoners are not allowed in Belgian prisons. The inmates can use normal fix telephones in the cell or video visit (WEBX) in secured conditions in the common areas.

Latvia	<p>According to Section 41 Part 6 of the Sentence Execution Code of Latvia, inmates serving their sentence in open prisons are also allowed, with the permission of the Head of the custodial institution, to keep personal computer equipment with Internet access, if it is necessary for the provision of education or employment of the inmate, and a personal mobile phone. Personal computer equipment and a mobile phone held by inmates are subject to inspection.</p> <p>An inmate can receive a mobile phone only by parcel or courier delivery. If there is a permission for the acceptance or replacement of the mobile phone, then, in the presence of an inmate, with assistance of Surveillance Section, the parcel is opened, the mobile phone is verified, registered and immediately issued. Mobile phones issued to inmates are registered in the Mobile Phone, Sim Card and Computer Register.</p> <p>If the phone does not have a permit or the inmate is at work, the mobile phone is kept in the Surveillance Section until issued. SIM cards can be purchased at the prison shop.</p> <p>Due to the pandemic, there are no significant changes, so far inmates rarely change phones and SIM cards practically not at all.</p> <p>Inmates keep their mobile phones with them and they are subject to inspection.</p> <p>Inmates in partly-closed prisons with the lowest or highest degree of serving the sentence have free access to payphones located in all units.</p>
Updated information about the total number of prisoners (including pre-trial detainees) and staff per country	
Belgium	In Belgium we have 8445 staffmembers (guards and administration) in 36 prisons and 10698 inmates.
Bulgaria	Total number of prisoners and pre-trial detainees – 7274 persons Total number of staff (including administrative staff and probation officers) – 4458 staff
Estonia	Estonian Prison Service has 1281 staff members, 3 prisons and 2389 inmates.
Finland	The total number of prisoners at the moment (16/10/2020) is 2802 and the number of staff members (including administration and probation workers) is 2572.
France	In France, we have 41,265 staff (including 29,445 guards) and 82,860 inmates.
Hungary	In Hungary we have 8 322 staff members and 16 783 inmates.
Israel	In Israel Prison Service we have 9,920 staff members and: 14,001 inmates inside the prison facilities 2,284 inmates doing community service – they are not locked up 1,275 sex offenders who are being watched in the community 810 inmates who are monitored at home by electronic devices at home.
Italy	Prisoners present (as of 26 October 2020): 54,774 Staff (data as of last 30 June 2020): 40,542, including: 36,317 Penitentiary Police staff and 4,225 civilian staff (governors, administrative clerks, technicians, accountants, educators, etc.)
Norway	As of today, 29 October 2020, there are in total 3146 inmates in Norwegian prisons, of which 759 are in custody. As of 01 February 2020, the Norwegian Correctional Service had in total 4588 staff members, divided into 4454 man-years. (This number includes all staff members – in prisons, in the Directorate, in regional administrations and in the probation service, which is part of the correctional service)
Poland	Find below updated information about Polish Prison Service: Total prison population: 68 641 Total number of staff: 29 097
Romania	Total number of inmates = 21467 (as of today). Total number of staff = 11907 (as of 29 October)
Slovakia	Inmates (including pre-trial detainees) - 10 603
Spain-Catalonia	As of today 29 of October, there are a total of 7.933 inmates in Catalan prison, of which 5.348 are in custody. The Secretariat of Criminal Sanctions, Rehabilitation and Victim Support has a total of 5.256 staff members working in its prisons, including security, offices and rehabilitation.
Current and planned COVID-19 lockdown measures and regulations in prison services?	
Belgium	<p>The Belgian prison system has strengthened the following measures with effect from 30 October 2020: Fouilles - A check with the MDP during a movement to and from the walk is sufficient. Nothing else changes. The control of windows and bars is retained, as is the case for the celloules. If it is established or suspected that prohibited substances or objects are being brought in, regardless of the road along which they pass, an adequate response must be given. In the case of objects thrown on the walk from outside, the local police may be asked to patrol on a regular basis. The advisability of using a drug dog should be investigated. A mask and gloves must always be worn during the search. Alcohol gel must also be present in the vicinity of the search so that hand hygiene can be respected. Visit - Following the federal measures that have been imposed, external contacts will be limited as much as possible. All forms of visit will be suspended. As compensation for the cancellation of the visit, all inmates present receive extra telephone credit. You will receive more details about this later. Video calls are organised as much as possible. Treatment of clothing and objects of inmates It must remain possible to bring in and take out clothes. If it is possible to wash garments internally, the entry and exit can be limited. Incoming and outgoing mail - Incoming mail refers to all mail (regular mail, registered mail) reaching the prison from outside as well as internal correspondence between inmates in the facility. The measures do not apply to internal communication tools such as report slips. Leave incoming mail untouched in a ventilated room for 24 hours before begging internally. Outgoing mail will be handled as usual. Taking fingerprints of inmates The fingerprints for identification at registration and the photograph of the detainee must be taken. The taking of the 10 fingerprints for APFIS may be postponed until a6. Hearings on disciplinary matters Hearings for disciplinary files Lawyers must always be invited to the hearing. If lawyers themselves refuse to be present during the hearing, the hearing may take place without the presence of a lawyer. Of course, lawyers may not be denied access if they do offer to attend. Lawyers may, at their own request, participate by telephone in hearings for the handling of a disciplinary file. During the proceedings, the lawyer may be called to take part in the part that applies to him or her. Please keep a careful record of all the invitations if it concerns a situation of refusal by the lawyer. For detainees, the same instructions apply as for hearings to deal with a disciplinary file of inmates. Supplement: When dealing with a hearing of detainees, every effort must be made to ensure 1) that the lawyer is present or 2) that the detainee can call his lawyer before the hearing and that the lawyer can be reached by phone during the hearing. If the lawyer refuses to participate physically or by phone, a pro bono lawyer must be appointed. If this also fails, the hearing must still take place. The organisation of the hearings of the complaints committees is discussed between the central administration and the CRG. After the corona crisis. Access to the prison - Persons who have to speak to inmates for professional reasons are still admitted to prison for the time being. These are, in particular, members of the police, security and intelligence services, judicial authorities, lawyers, the judiciary, communities and health care workers. The premises must be cleaned between each visit, in accordance with the instructions concerning the maintenance of premises. As a minimum, urgent deliveries will continue. Planned works will continue as far as possible. All visits by groups have been cancelled. This concerns, for example, guided tours with students, choirs of the worship services, external sports teams, theatre performances, etc. Student work placements are cancelled unless the school allows this. Observation traineeships are suspended...All requests from the press/media must be submitted to the spokespersons. Changing the regime and activities of inmates. Activities - The 'open-door' regimes are allowed to continue as the detainees are part of the same bubble: - within the same compartment as the walk ; - a maximum of 2 detainees at the same time in 1 cell ; - provided they are required to wear a mouth mask. Furthermore, all regular organised group activities (training, culturally suspended except: Employment: domestic work, working in a cell, working in the studios (also these led by externals). Walk - With regard to the organisation of the walks, the following specific recommendations apply (in order of importance): - Stable compartments (as far as possible the same composition of groups of detainees; mix as few compartments / sections as possible); - Smaller groups; - Longer walking times (if compartmentalisation with smaller groups allows). Library - Books from the library can be kept in cells, but inmates cannot go to the library. - Individual worship in consulting rooms; - Individual discussions with the PSD and external partners; - Activities and therapeutic counselling organised by care equipment and external services in accordance with the instructions of the doctor responsible Individual training courses that take place in meeting rooms or classrooms. Cell mutations - Unnecessary cell mutations must be avoided so that detainees remain in the same stable group as far as possible. This measure should ensure that, in the case of a positive detainee, the risks of further infection are limited to this group as far as possible. Transfers between prisons - Prisoners transferred to another prison are placed in preventive quarantine on arrival and tested. Preventive quarantine is lifted as soon as the result of the test is known and negative. As the capacity of the COVID sections in Bruges and Lantin is limited, priority is given to symptomatic detainees. The central medical service is responsible for the placement policy. Methods of enforcement - Suspension of penalties (UV and PV) Execution of all decisions to award UV and PV shall be suspended. Prisoners in semi-freedom or restricted detention can still go on leave, but must be separated from other prisoners. The aim is to prevent contamination from the free society entering the prisons through convicts who enjoy sentences and who, in that context, regularly leave the prison and return to it. The Director may grant an exception where urgent and humanitarian circumstances justify it or if it seriously compromises probation.</p>

Bulgaria	<p>General Directorate Execution of Sentences (GDES) provides measures and instructions in the prisons, probation services and detention centers according to orders from Ministry of the Health and the Ministry of the Justice. Below you will find the imposed current measures in Bulgarian prison facilities by GDES.</p> <p>General Directorate Execution of Sentences has taken protocols which are based on orders from Ministry of Justice and Ministry of the Health in order to deal with the Covid-19. The protocols consist of measures and detailed described procedures which are sent to the prison facilities. The current measures, imposed in Bulgarian prisons and detention centers are as follow:</p> <p>General prevention measures in prisons and detention centers – maintenance of good sanitary hygienic condition and frequent ventilation of the air in all premises and regular disinfection of the surfaces.</p> <p>Prisons staff According to the instructions, which have been sent to all prisons and detention centers, all the prison staff with direct contact with the inmates are obligated to wear personal protective equipment. In the protocols the procedures with prison staff members, tested positive on Covid-19 or have being in a touch with someone who is infected, are detailed described.</p> <p>New arrivals are subject of medical examination and monitoring. All new arrivals are obligated to fill in a questionnaire regarding their health condition and questions about being in a contact with someone, tested positive on Covid-19, if known. When an inmate shows symptoms, compatible with COVID-19, the medical staff in the prison is organizing a testing at referent laboratory. Until the results come out, the inmate has to be isolated. All inmates who have been in a contact with the potential infected inmate are isolated. In case that the inmate is tested negative on Covid-19, the isolation is terminated and the inmate is placed under medical supervision for 14 days. An inmate who is tested positive on Covid-19 is isolated and the medical treatment is according to his health conditions and symptoms.</p> <p>In case of complicated infection, the prison chief could prepare a proposal to the prosecutor about suspension of the execution of the sentence because of medical reason.</p>
Israel	<p>The visitation in prison are as follow: Every inmates is entitled to 2 visits a month. 1 hour each. No more than 2 visitors of the immediate families. Detainees are entitled to 1 hour visit once a month. All the visit are behind partition with very strict hygiene rules and wearing masks.</p> <p>Current and planned covid-19 lockdown and regulation:</p> <p>We do work according to the Ministry of Health instructions. When there were lockdown throughout the country the prisons were closed to citizens. We resumed visits when the lockdown ended. Treatment and education programs are working in small group according to the hygiene rules. Everyone have to wear mask. We introduced V.C for court hearing. Most legal proceedings and court session are conducted through V.C.</p> <p>V.C is being used by inmates to call the families especially for those inmates who do not have visitation rights. No volunteers are allowed into the prisons facilities. The prisons manufactures centers are working. All the staff are working in capsules. The headquarters staff are not allowed to enter the facilities. We do have special ward for confirmed inmates. We use 14 days quarantine for every new incoming inmates.</p>
Cyprus	<p>As regards the second wave of COVID:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the life in prisons as from 2nd of June 2020, is back to normality as regards prison schools, gyms, activities, works etc. - the visits are reduced in numbers from 10 to 5 and now 4, without physical contact (there is a plexi-glass separator). Visits from Limassol and Pafos are forbidden as there was a lockdown for these two cities. All visitors are allowed to have visits if they do not present any symptoms and the sign a relevant declaration that they did not have contact with a suspicious or positive COVID incident the past 14 days, and all are provided gloves and face masks. Visitors from abroad are allowed to have visits only if they present a negative COVID test and they do not stay in Limassol or Pafos. - A variety of means to contact their families in addition to the visits are available to all inmates, like SKYPE and access to unlimited phone calls from 0800 - 2030 hours. - All newcomers as from 8th of April they are placed in the quarantine unit only if they come to our facilities with a negative COVID test, and after 14 days and we repeat the COVID test before we place them in other units in the closed or open prisons. - Inmates of the open prison who visit their families every two months without escort, on their return they stay in the quarantine unit for 14 days. They are not allowed to enter the closed prisons in any way. Currently those who have families in Limassol and Pafos are not allowed a leave unless they wish to visit relatives in other cities. - Inmates of the Reintegration Center, continue working in the open society every day and on the weekends are allowed to visit their families according to the Law. Currently those who have families in Limassol and Pafos are not allowed a leave on the weekends unless they wish to visit relatives in other cities. - We often do RAPID COVID tests for the staff and for those who work in prisons from other services. - Everyday, we provide disposable personal protective equipment for the staff of every shift in the quarantine unit, in addition to the 2 personal face mask and the shield (with the logo of our prisons) that we gave for the staff and for those who work in our prisons from other services. - Everyday, we provide disposable personal protective equipment (head cap, face mask, gloves, robe, and shoe caps), for inmates who are transferred outside prisons to courts and hospitals. Unfortunately, the courts in Limassol and Pafos still operate. - Still zero COVID incidents for staff and inmates. <p>In case of a COVID incident in the prison, we immediately isolate the inmate and the prison is closed for 14 days. In case of a COVID incident in the prison, we immediately isolate the inmate and the prison is closed for 14 days. In case of a COVID incident in the prison, we immediately isolate the inmate and the prison is closed for 14 days.</p>
Czech Republic	<p>The country is currently in a kind of lockdown, however with number of exceptions. Schools, restaurants, bars, cafes, sport and cultural facilities are closed. Most of the shops are closed – apart of shops selling food, chemist's and pharmacies. Hotels can provide accommodation for business travels only. People are recommended to leave homes only to go to work and shopping for food, leaving homes between 9pm and 5 am is forbidden unless you travel to work or to a hospital or back. The government urged state administration as well as private companies to apply home office for all staff members where it is possible.</p> <p>Measures related to prison service:</p> <p>Suspension of family visits since 23 October:</p> <p>Compensations related:</p> <p>Maximum use of video visits</p> <p>Extended time per a phone call – up to 30 min</p> <p>Increased amount for purchase in prison shop</p> <p>Extended time outside</p> <p>Extended activities of treatment programme</p> <p>Obligatory face masks anytime the prisoners are outside cell or bedroom</p> <p>Obligatory face masks for staff members any time they are outside their office</p> <p>Indoor sport activities in groups of max 10 prisoners</p> <p>Body temperature checks and hand disinfection on the entrances</p> <p>Video conferences with courts, attorneys, prosecuting authorities and probation if possible</p> <p>Limitation of entries of external workers (probation, NGOs, Churches,...)</p> <p>Limitation of transfers of prisoners</p> <p>Home office for all positions where possible (HQ+administration of prisons)</p>
Estonia	<p>In Estonian prisons restrictive decisions are made case-by-case, depending on the regional situation of each prison and the active positive cases inside a prison. Long-term visits are suspended in all prisons. And, in all prisons there is an isolation unit for risk group prisoners (with a severe underlying medical condition, or having a serious disease or medical condition). In case a person is tested positive for C-19, everybody who has been in close contact will be tested, also when necessary a cohort testing of prisoners and prison officers will be carried out.</p>
Finland	<p>The only restrictive measure imposed in Finland so far during the second wave was denying visits and prison leaves over one weekend in one prison after one staff member had tested positive. There have not been any restrictive measures in other prisons.</p> <p>The Ministry of Justice is drafting a law that would allow prison directors to decide on suspending prison leaves, prison visits and activities on the grounds of an epidemic. Currently the legislation does not permit this kind of measures.</p>
Italy	<p>You may find the answer here --> https://www.euopris.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/11/Replies-to-questionnaires-from-EuroPris-mailing-list-Nov-2020.pdf</p>

Lithuania	<p>Art 119.2 of the Penitentiary Code of the Republic of Lithuania stipulates that "when a state of national emergency, quarantine or emergency situation is declared in the Republic of Lithuania or the parts thereof, the Director General of the Prison Department or the authorized official has the right, after notifying the Minister of Justice of the Republic of Lithuania, to issue a temporary order, valid no longer than until the state of national emergency, quarantine or emergency situation is revoked, to suspend or restrict:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) prison leaves; 2) posting of inmates' letters and delivery of incoming letters or handed-over items to inmates; 3) third persons' entrance to the penitentiary establishments; 4) purchase of personal items for inmates; 5) cultural, sports or other crowded/mass events at the penitentiary establishments; 6) implementation of other rights which, pursuant to the legislation of the Republic of Lithuania, may be temporarily restricted during a state of national emergency, quarantine or emergency situation." <p>Long-term visits (up to 24 hrs) were suspended in all the Lithuanian penitentiary establishments since spring 2020. On 29 October short-term visits were suspended. Inmates were offered three additional video visits or telephone calls to compensate short-term visits. Since 30-10-2020 all leaves were suspended for all categories of inmates. Entrance of the community, NGO or religious representatives to the establishments is decided on a case-by-case basis by the director of the correctional establishment.</p>
Spain	On behalf of Spanish Prison Service (central administration), restrictive decisions are taken case by case, depending on the geographical situation of each prison and also the active positive cases inside the penitentiary center.
Netherlands	As of yet there is no plan for a lockdown within the Dutch Custodial Institutions Agency.
Norway	There is no planned lockdown in the Norwegian Correctional Service. The different restrictions which have been imposed during the Corona pandemic, have been manifested in circulars issued by the Directorate of Norwegian Correctional Service. The circulars have been revised and evaluated on a regular basis, according to the development of the pandemic in the society. In March many restrictions were enforced, after which they have been gradually eased. Currently, with rising infection rates, different restrictions are being enforced again. This is, however, currently dealt with on a local level. No lockdown is planned at the moment, but this might be subject to change.
Inmate visits information per country	
Austria	Visits in Austrian prisons are still possible, however only after appointment and behind glass. There is only one adult and one child of six years or elder admitted per visit. Masks, distance and hygiene measures are obligatory
Belgium	In Belgium the visits are suspended.
Bulgaria	On 6th November 2020 the Bulgarian prisons and detention centers are still open for visits. All visitors must respect the ant epidemical measures, wearing a face mask and conduct obligatory thermometry. Only the prison's hospitals and prison groups, in which the inmates are under quarantine, are closed for visitors.
Finland	In Finland prison visits are still allowed. Visitors have to wear masks.
France	In France, family visits are maintained, but in a more restrictive way: visiting rooms must have protective devices. There is no longer access to family living units. The wearing of masks is compulsory for visitors and for inmates when visiting and entering the facilities. The visiting rooms are cleaned after each tour. If the sanitary rules and the distancing are not respected, the visit can be stopped immediately
Latvia	Family days and long-term meetings with relatives and other persons are cancelled. In Jelgava prison, a quarantine regime is established from 4 – 18 November 2020 due to a very high risk of COVID-19 extension. All activities and visits are suspended in this prison.
Lithuania	In Lithuania the visits are suspended.
Netherlands	Visits still take place with restrictions. The restrictions being: health check at the entry of the prison and visits take place behind plexiglass. Chain partners use digital means as much as possible. Preferably, contact with a lawyer also takes place digitally, on the understanding that if the lawyer or detainee indicates that they wish to physically consult, this is possible.
Sweden	In Sweden all visits for inmates was suspended from March 12. We had no visits until September 1 when we opened for restricted visits at our open facilities for adults. Children have been able to visit their parents in open facilities again since October 1. From November 16 restricted visits to all inmates at prisons and remand prisons are allowed.
Catalonia	Family visits are taking place in all prisons except for the two in which the outbreak has been located. Currently it in Catalonia movement restrictions include the prohibition of being able to leave one's city during the weekend. However, the weekend is when most family visits can take place. In order to enable families visiting inmates, and exception to this movement restriction has been agreed by the Ministry of Interior and the Ministry of Justice of the Catalan government, in order to allow inmates to receive visits from their relatives even if they live in a different city from that where the prison is located. Family visits are taking place with all security measures (temperature measurement, half of the visiting members allowed, facemask, hand wash, 1,5 m distance from the inmate and in a room with ventilation). In the two prisons where there has recently been an outbreak, families can still visit but in a room with a partition glass.
Romania	<p>At the beginning of the pandemic, a state of emergency was declared and prison visits were suspended in Romania. Subsequently, since 15 May 2020, during the state of alert, the visits were resumed and they were organized using a separation device/glass partition wall and implementing specific measures for preventing the spread of C-19 such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the visiting spaces are equipped with disinfection solutions and disinfected before and after each visit series; - there is a minimum 20-minute ventilation period between the series of visitors; - all visitors are subject to the epidemiological triage; - inmates and visitors must wear personal protective equipment against the spread of SARS-CoV-2 (mask, gloves, visors, as appropriate); - visits are organized in series of 5 (limited capacity), to ensure the minimum distance of 1.5m between the persons; - a series of visits consists only of inmates of the same prison wing; - the visits of the inmates who are in quarantine, medical isolation or under medical monitoring are rescheduled for a later date; - the visits paid by the persons with official duties are organized normally, in compliance with the protection measures taken against the spread of SARS-CoV-2; - if visitors show any C-19 symptoms, visits are replanned; - intimate visits take place only in compliance with the strict preventive and medical safety measures. After the visit, the inmate is subject to the epidemiological triage and accommodated separately from the rest of the inmates, for a minimum 14-day period in order to have their health monitored and take a subsequent test
Northern Ireland	NIPS initially ceased in person visits at the start of the pandemic and brought in video visits which proved very successful. NIPS did reintroduce in person visits once restrictions were eased by the Government. They were offered on a significantly reduced capacity, with measures in place to ensure social distancing and hand hygiene took place. Currently NIPS have again suspended in person visits due to restrictions put in place by the local Government and should these change, NIPS will again review their position. Video visits continue to be offered.
If a COVID-19 vaccine becomes available, what would be the rules applied for inmates receiving it in your country? Fore example: will it be optional or mandatory, shall they receive it for free, etc?	
Austria	In Austrian prisons the COVID19 vaccine will be free for inmates, Corresponding to the schedule of the Austrian Government, first of all high-risk inmates will be vaccinated against COVID19. There will not be a compulsory vaccination, the vaccination will be optional.
Belgium	In Belgium, vaccination in prison will be the same as vaccination in a free life: no obligation free of charge
Catalonia	With regard to the question from the Hungarian Prison Service, in Catalan prisons the vaccination of inmates will follow the same criteria applicable to the general population (age group and underlying health conditions). It will be voluntary and free of charge.

Czech Republic	<p>The rules to be finally applied in the Czech Republic have yet been under development. The current governmental proposal of the Vaccination strategy anticipates that vaccines are going to be provided to each citizen free of charge; costs will be covered by the general health insurance. The strategy also identifies population groups at risk and those with priority to be vaccinated. The choice of whether to get vaccinated is supposed to be solely optional.</p> <p>The approach to the vaccination against COVID-19 within the correctional settings of the Czech Prison Service must follow the nature and main points of the governmental proposal (see above). Nevertheless, the details of how to carry out the vaccination campaign will be set according to the type of vaccine we will receive (mainly logistic issues associated with the vaccine handling and distribution).</p>
Estonia	Amongst prisoners, priority will be given to the risk group prisoners (with a severe underlying medical condition, or having a serious disease or medical condition). Vaccination will be optional, and as it is part of the state health care services – prisoners will receive it for free.
England and Wales	Due to the principle of equivalence of healthcare, prisoners will receive the vaccine according to the same policy as that applied to the general population. That policy is recommended by a Joint Committee on Vaccination and Immunisation and agreed by our Department for Health and Social Care. Prisoners will not be treated any differently and will access the vaccine according to which priority group they fall into.
Finland	In Finland vaccination will be voluntary and free of charge for the prisoners. Prisoners will be vaccinated on the same terms as the general population.
Ireland	The vaccine will be optional in advance of the programme commencing, we will survey prisoners on attitudes to vaccination and then link this to a communication strategy for prisoners. The vaccine will be free of charge. The vaccine will be administered in accordance with the Government decision on priority groups for vaccination
Italy	<p>The Pfizer vaccine will be the first vaccine provided in Italy as soon as it is authorized by the relevant regulating bodies for the distribution to the general population (European Agency, EMA and Italian Agency, AIFA). The priority shall be given to healthcare services workers and to persons accommodated in nursing homes.</p> <p>On the basis of the technical assessment by the Ministry of Health, the prison population and the law enforcement agencies, including the Penitentiary Police staff, will probably be included in the second priority group of the vaccine campaign.</p> <p>The vaccine will be free of charge, not compulsory but strongly recommended, starting from the categories most at risk also among prisoners.</p>
Israel	<p>Staff: 85% of the staff got the first shot of the vaccine. This week we started the second one.</p> <p>Inmates: 1300 inmates got the first shot of the vaccine. During this week we will vaccinate the inmates who agreed to get the vaccine. We started with the elderly and the sick inmates but eventually every inmates will be vaccinated.</p>
Latvia	Referring to the question from Hungary, vaccination rules for prisoners in Latvia have not yet been developed. The Ministry of Health of Latvia has drawn up vaccination guidelines for Covid-19 infection of the population, which state that the first to be vaccinated free of charge will be medical staff and residents of social care institutions, respectively, risk groups. Vaccination of the population will be voluntary. The principle of voluntariness will also apply to prisoners.
Lithuania	The Lithuanian prison service is waiting for the recommendations from the Ministry of Health. Anyway, inmates will be vaccinated on the same terms as the general population depending on which priority group they fall under (ageing, vulnerable, etc.)
Netherlands	The information provided thus far indicates that detainees will be vaccinated on the same terms as the rest of the population. This means that the vaccination will be free and optional. Furthermore, there will be a prioritized group, that will receive the vaccination first.
Northern Ireland	<p>Prisoners in Northern Ireland will have the same rights to access the vaccine as everyone in the general population. The vaccine will be supplied free to prisoners in Northern Ireland and in phase 1, which starts on 14/12/2020 our prisoners who are aged 80+ will be offered the vaccine. Other groups will then be offered in further phases in line with delivery within the wider population.</p> <p>As with the general population, prisoners will be offered the vaccine, but it will not be mandatory – they may refuse. We have seen this with testing for the virus where around 95% of new committals have been tested, with 5% refusing the test.</p>
Norway	With reference to the question from Hungary: In Norway, inmates will be vaccinated on the same terms as the rest of the population. That means that if there are vulnerable groups among the inmates, these will also be prioritized as in the rest of the society.
Romania	<p>In Romania, inmates' Covid-19 vaccination strategy will be the same as for the general population.</p> <p>The information provided so far indicates that the vaccine will be free and optional.</p>
Sweden	From the Swedish Prison and Probation Service, SPPS, the response is the same as from HMPPS and the LPD, The prisoners will receive the vaccine according to the same regulations as the general population.
<p>1) What priorities are given to the vaccination of prisoners and staff members within the prison administration/service?</p> <p>2) According to what criteria (physical condition) are detainees considered as "vulnerable"?</p> <p>3) In terms of vaccination, what priority is given by your government to the prison population compared to other vulnerable populations?</p>	
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: https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/covid-19-vaccination-care-home-and-healthcare-settings-posters/covid-19-vaccination-first-phase-priority-groups
Czech Republic	<p>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 80 and social-care homes' clients). 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.</p> <p>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.</p>

Denmark	<p>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) Inmates will be vaccinated with the remaining population if they are not considered vulnerable.</p> <p>The Danish Health Authority has determined that vaccinations is given in the following order: 1. Residents in nursing homes, etc. 2. People aged ≥ 65 years who receive both personal care and practical assistance. 3. People aged ≥ 85 years. 4. 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. 5. Selected persons with conditions and diseases that result in a significantly increased risk of severe illness from COVID-19. 6. Selected relatives of persons at significantly increased risk of severe illness from COVID-19 or relatives who are indispensable as carers. 7. People aged 80-84. 8. People aged 75-79. 9. People aged 65-74. 10. People under 65 years of age who have conditions and diseases that put them at risk of severe illness from COVID-19. 11. Staff in other sectors critical to the functioning of society. 12. The remaining population, for example prioritized according to age.</p>
Catalonia	<p>Concerning the question on the vaccination policy, in what follows we share an update on how vaccination is evolving in the Catalan prison system: Inmates: initially it was decided that they would be vaccinated following the same criteria that apply to the rest of the population. However, health authorities have changed their approach and this Wednesday 24 February inmates have started to be vaccinated.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All inmates between 18 to 56 years of age will be vaccinated with Astra-Zeneca, including those on remand. • 80 years old inmates or older will be vaccinated with Pfizer. They will be followed by inmates from 75 to 79 years of age until the vaccines are finished. <p>Only those with the following conditions will be excluded from the vaccination process:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Allergic disorders • Certain types of tumours (B cells) • It is recommended that pregnant women wait to be vaccinated once they have given birth. <p>Vaccination is voluntary and a record of those who do not want to be vaccinated will be kept for health prevention purposes. Every vaccinated inmate will receive a report with the date of the first dose and the recommended date for the second dose. They are being informed that if they are released from prison in the meantime, they should go to their health community centre to request the second dose. For every released inmate that has received the first dose, the nurses of the prison health teams, will liaise with the health community centre of the place of residence of the released inmate to ensure he/she is given an appointment to receive the second dose in due time. Health staff working at the Covid-19 and hospital units within the prisons as well as in prison infirmaries, have been vaccinated with Pfizer (also the staff working in Juvenile Justice centres). Prison staff below 56 years of age has been vaccinated with Astra-Zeneca. Currently 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</p> <p>Concerning the vaccination process, following the policy we shared last week:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inmates nearly 92% have been vaccinated and the effect is substantial. • Health staff working at the Covid-19 and hospital units within the prisons as well as in prison infirmaries, 100% have been vaccinated with Pfizer (also the staff working in Juvenile Justice centres). • Prison staff below 56 years of age has been 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 this age group.
Latvia	<p>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 asymptotically, 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.</p> <p>2) 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 II and III, including the persons after a heart attack and stroke. Among prisoners there are oncological patients, patients with diabetes, cardiovascular diseases and other chronic diseases. About 10% of prisoners are over 50 years old.</p> <p>3) 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 quantities 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.</p>
Spain	<p>regarding the vaccination of inmates and workers in our prisons:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. <p>According to the prioritizations in Spain:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. • We 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	<p>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.</p> <p>In concrete terms, since January 18, 2021, vaccinations have been gradually implemented for prisoners over 75 years old and / or at risk of comorbidity.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>This involves specifying the challenges of logistics (including delivery of doses), assessment of needs by site, coordination with the prison authorities for concrete implementation.</p>
Lithuania	<p>1) Prison healthcare staff have already received vaccination. Prisoners will be vaccinated in line with the priorities set forth by the National health authorities.</p> <p>2) According to what criteria (physical condition) are detainees considered as "vulnerable"?</p> <p>All prisoners are considered vulnerable as they are exposed to health risks.</p> <p>3) Prisoners shall be vaccinated on the same terms as the general vulnerable population depending on which priority group they fall under.</p>
Belgium	<p>In response to your question, I can tell you that this issue is also a concern to us.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Our wish is that the prisons will soon be included in the vaccination plan, especially in the wave of vaccination of the communities. We do not yet have a decision on this matter.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>
Luxembourg	<p>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.</p> <p>Stage I: Health and social workers - public and private system:</p> <p>a) Hospital and ambulatory staff (i.e. medical-health, auxiliary, administrative, security, surveillance and other categories of staff); b) Emergency medical staff; c) Primary health care staff – family, school and community healthcare network;</p> <p>d) Staff working in laboratories, pharmacies and other health workers; e) Dental staff; f) Resident doctors and medical students profile; g) Paramedics and other volunteers working in health facilities; h) Health care staff working in residential and medical-social centers; i) Staff providing medical and social care at home; j) Staff working in public health services, i.e. National Institute of Public Health, Public Health Directorates; k) Staff working in the health units of the ministries with their own health network; l) Staff working in dialysis and transfusion centers; m) Personnel involved in vaccination campaigns.</p> <p>Stage II:</p> <p>a) Population at risk</p> <p>i. Adults over 65 years of age; ii. Persons with chronic diseases, regardless of age, according to the indications of the vaccines used. b) 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 sector: - 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 telecommunication 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.</p> <p>Stage III: General population</p> <p>a) Adult population;</p> <p>b) Pediatric population, depending on the epidemiological developments and the characteristics of the vaccines approved for use in case of persons under 18 years of age.</p> <p>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.</p>
Luxembourg	<p>2) 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:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.
Luxembourg	<p>3) 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.</p>
Northern Ireland	<p>Vaccination policy in Northern Ireland is based on the recommendations and advice provided by the independent Joint Committee on Vaccination and Immunisation (JCVI)</p> <p>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:</p> <p>https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/priority-groups-for-coronavirus-covid-19-vaccination-advice-from-the-jcvi-30-december-2020/joint-committee-on-vaccination-and-immunisation-advice-on-priority-groups-for-covid-19-vaccination-30-december-2020#vaccine-priority-groups-advice-on-30-december-2020</p> <p>Vaccinations in prison settings will be in line with the JCVI recommendations and the first prisoners who meet these criteria have been vaccinated.</p>

Italy	<p>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.</p> <p>Order of priority:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 <p>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.</p> <p>See below table</p>
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Italy

Pathology Area	Definitions
Respiratory diseases	Idiopathic pulmonary fibrosis; other diseases requiring oxygen-therapy
Cardiovascular diseases	Advanced heart failure (IV NYHA); patients post cardiogenic shock
Neurological conditions and diseases	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.
Diabetes / other serious endocrine diseases	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.
Cystic fibrosis	Patients to be considered by default as highly weak due to the respiratory implications typical of that disease.
Kidney failure/kidney disease	Patients undergoing dialysis
Auto-immune diseases – primary	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.
Hepatic diseases	Patients diagnosed with hepatic cirrhosis
Cerebrovascular diseases	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.
Onco-hemetic diseases and hereditary	Onco-hemetic 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-hemetic patients younger than 16. Patients suffering from thalassemia and from
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.
Transplant of a solid organ and hematopoietic	Persons who underwent a transplant of a solid or haematopoietic organ and suffer from a chronic graft-versus-host disease under immunosuppressive therapy and persons living with them.
Serious obesity	Patients with a BMI over 35.

Israel	<p>The Israel Prison Service got priority for the vaccine from the government. We were second in the priority staff and inmate.</p> <p>As of Feb 2 :</p> <p>Staff vaccination</p> <p>93% received the first shot.</p> <p>44% received the second shot.</p> <p>Inmates vaccination:</p> <p>74% received the first shot.</p>
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Slovakia	Vaccination policy in Slovakia is given by the Regulation of the Ministry of Health that stipulates the order of precedens. 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 mink farms. 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. 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	1)In 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, ie the same clinical criteria apply as to vulnerable groups with chronic conditions

Updated information about the visits in prison in defferent 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.
Lithuania	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).
France	The visits are still going on in France
Finland	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.
Lithuania	In Lithuania the visits in prisons are still suspended
Bulgaria	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.

Please, provide number of attempts for suicide and number of suicides of inmates for this year and for the same period of the last year.

		January - March 2021	January - March 2020	
Bulgaria	Attempts for suicide	N/A	32	* There was one suicide by self-hanging in January 2021 Regarding the registered suicide attempts, they are reported by the medical centers in summarized statistical information at the end of the year as a total number
	Suicide	1	0	
Estonia	Attempts for suicide	0	1	
	Suicide	1	1	
Northern Ireland	Attempts for suicide	we do not record this data	N/A	
	Suicide	1 self-inflicted death	0	
		January - March 2021	January - March 2020	

Spain	Attempts for suicide	15	31	
	Suicide	7	13	
Latvia		January - March 2021	January - March 2020	From 1 January 2021 till 22 March 2021 – 2 prisoners attempted for suicide (one of them twice in one day)
	Attempts for suicide	2	4 (one by woman)	
Finland		January - March 2021	January - March 2020	
	Attempts for suicide	?	?	
Belgium		January - March 2021	January - March 2020	
	Attempts for suicide	Not Recorded	Not Recorded	
Romania		January - March 2021	January - March 2020	*Unfortunately at this point we only have the numbers for the whole year, so in 2020, we had 86 cases of suicide attempts
	Attempts for suicide	19	*	
Catalonia		January - March 2021	January - March 2020	
	Attempts for suicide	12	23	
Sweden		January - March 2021	January - March 2020	
	Attempts for suicide	-	-	
Norway		January - March 2021	January - March 2020	
	Attempts for suicide	1	11	
Denmark		January - March 2021	January - March 2020	
	Attempts for suicide	5	9	

England and Wales
 Unfortunately we will only be able to share the published Safety in Custody statistics (link below)
<https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/safety-in-custody-statistics>
 This provides data on self-inflicted deaths up to December 2020, and for self-harm up to September 2020. The next quarterly data will be published at the end of April.

Do you perceive that the COVID-19 situation influence the prison population in a way that inmates tend to harm themselves more frequently? Or alternatively, have you recorded an increase in the numbers of suicides/attempts for suicide due to the COVID-19 situation and related restrictions applied on prison populations (e.g. suspension of prison visits and similar)?

Estonia	No
Belgium	The suicide rate for the year 2020 is 13.48 per 10,000 inmates, compared to 15.59 in 2018 and 11.36 in 2019. It is therefore not possible to speak of a substantial increase despite the containment measures.
Finland	Covid-19 has not greatly impacted self-harm or suicide rates in Finnish prisons. There is no significant increase in figures. Reasons for prisoners self-harm or suicide in Finland remain highly focused on current individuals personal issues or are related to the crime committed or sentence given or about to be given. Our statistical classification between attempted suicide and self-harm is a bit unclear and therefore we did not give exact numbers on attempts
Sweden	Unfortunately, the SPPS do not have any statistics about attempts for suicide related to the pandemic. We measure the number of self harming incidents in total, not taking into account the intention of the acting. No suicides committed during 2021.
Catalonia	The number of suicides during the Covid-19 time has been similar to that in 2019 whereas the attempts of suicide have decreased. A total increase in numbers has been recorded with regard to non-severe self-harm incidents. This aspect could reveal a possible influence of the restrictive measures that have been in place in prisons during Covid-19, however, the increasing trends have not been recorded in all of the prisons, thus this assumption is not generally applicable.
Latvia	The Latvian Prison Administration considers that, at the moment, COVID-19 situation has not influenced prisoners to harm themselves.
Netherlands	Within the institutions of the Dutch Custodial Institutions Agency we do not see an increase in the suicide attempts. Furthermore, no general claim can be made regarding a relationship between de suicide attempts and the situation regarding Covid-19.
Norway	We consider it too early to conclude about the influence of Covid-19 on the behaviour of inmates. The results of our analysis of reports on suicide, suicide attempts and attempts to harm oneself, do not indicate that there has been an increase in attempts to harm oneself or suicide attempts because of Covid-19. Analysis of the actual cases, show that the inmates who are subject to harming themselves/attempting to commit suicide, already are mentally ill, and that their diagnosis and problems escalate because they are in prison.
Northern Ireland	In Northern Ireland we have not seen an increase in self-harm during the COVID-19 pandemic and the number of people supported under our Supporting People at Risk Evolution approach has remained low.
Bulgaria	At this moment we have not come to a conclusion that there is a connection between the suicide attempts and the Covid-19 situation.

Updated information about the visits in prisons per country. Are they suspended now or organised with special security measures?

Spain	In the jurisdiction of the General Directorate of Spain, visits depend on the specific sanitary situation of each prison. Nevertheless, from a general perspective, it can be said that visits are taking place again under specific measures.
Ireland	Please be advised that currently due to Covid 19 and level 5 restrictions in place in Ireland, there are no physical visits, prisoner/family visits are conducted through Videolink.
Norway	In Norway the infection rate is currently very high, and many prisons have inmates infected with Covid-19. Because of this, in many prisons it is not possible to allow for visits, at the same time as there might be regional differences.
Estonia	In Estonia long-term family visits are still cancelled. 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.
Latvia	In Latvian prisons visits are still suspended
Netherlands	The detainees can receive one adult visitor at a time. During the visit they are separated by glass
Finland	In Finland prison visits are restricted in those regions where the COVID-19 epidemic is in the acceleration stage or in the spreading stage. However, we try to arrange visits of the children of the prisoners in a corona safe way if only possible
Lithuania	In Lithuania contactless prison visits are allowed since 6 March (max 2 visitors, up to 1 hr). PPE and maintaining 2 m distance is mandatory.
Northern Ireland	The Northern Ireland Prison Service have suspended in person visits at this time and this decision is kept under regular review. Video visits continue to be offered.

Belgium	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>
England and Wales	Following instructions for people to stay at home, protect the NHS and save lives, introduced as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic, HMPPS prison visits are temporarily cancelled.
Could you please provide statistics on the numbers of both prisoners and staff vaccinated in your prisons?	
Israel	<p>99% of the staff are either vaccinated / recovered. 80% of the inmates are either vaccinated / recovered. the routine is back in our facilities for vaccinated inmates. Inmates can leave the cells to the education centers, to the production centers, to participate in group sessions, etc. Inmates can go on a 24 hours vacation at home but they have to stay home. Upon returning to the prison they have to be tested for Covid-19, once the test come back negative they can go back to their cells. For vaccinated staff and visitors, There is no need to check temperature upon entrance to our facilities once one is vaccinated. There is no need to wear masks outdoor. Conferences indoor can be held up to 50 participants (all must be vaccinated). Conferences outdoor can be held up to 150 participants. Staff can travel abroad. If they travel to "green country", upon returning to work they must take Covid-19 tests. If they travel to "red country", upon returning to work they must stay home (considered as vacation) and must take 2 Covid-19 tests before returning to work/</p>
Lithuania	<p>the number of inmates and staff who have already got vaccination in Lithuania: vaccinated inmates: 157 vaccinated staff: 678</p>
Belgium	<p>Only 23 prisoners in Belgian prisons have already been vaccinated.</p> <p>As far as the number of staff is concerned, this vaccination happens in the neighbourhood of your place of living. We have no insight into this.</p>
Denmark	<p>Statistics on the numbers of both prisoners and staff vaccinated in your prisons? Vaccination is handled by the Danish health authorities. Information about whether a person wish to receive the vaccine or not is not disclosed. In general 519.199 or 8,9 % of the Danish population has been vaccinated and 1. 097.436 or 18,8 % has started vaccination.</p>
Northern Ireland	<p>NIPS vaccination programme mirrors that within the community. All prisoners in the 45+ years categories , clinically extremely vulnerable and at risk categories have been offered the first dose of their vaccine with a 92% uptake. As of 19th April, 454 prisoners have been vaccinated.</p> <p>NIPS does not hold information relating to staff vaccination uptake.</p> <p>The Northern Ireland Prison Service will reintroduce in person visits from early May. There will be a maximum of one visit allowed per week and only one adult visitor allowed. All social distancing and hygiene measures will be in place. Video visits will continue to be offered.</p>
Finland	In Finland 52 prisoners have received the vaccine. We don't have statistics on how many staff members have received the vaccine because they get the vaccines in the municipal healthcare like the general population.
France	<p>The Ministry of Health is in charge of the vaccination of the prison population according to the gouvernemental priorities (over 55 yeras old, inmates with comorbidity). Penitentiary administration doesn't have precise data on these figures.</p> <p>As of this weekend, prison officers over the age of 55 are considered as priority and can be vaccinated. They must present their professional card or to justify their profession. It is difficult to have a precise number of figures on this subject because the agent is free to tell his employer or not that he has been vaccinated.</p>
Estonia	<p>Vaccinated (with at least one dose) Prison staff 1047 Inmates 426</p>
Norway	Regarding the question from Ireland, we do not have a complete overview yet of the number of persons (inmates and staff) that have received vaccinations in prisons. The municipalities are responsible for the vaccination scheme in Norway, and in some prisons they have just started with vaccinations.
England and Wales	<p>23% of staff working in prisons across England and Wales have recorded having received their first dose of the COVID-19 vaccine.</p> <p>83% of prisoners currently eligible within cohorts 2-9 have received their first dose of the vaccine, which equates to 29% of the overall prison population in England and Wales.</p>
Romania	<p>In the Romanian Prison System, the number of inmates who have already got vaccinated is 2.456 and the vaccination process continues. Regarding the prison staff, we don't keep such evidences.</p>
Luxembourg	<p>In Luxembourg, all detainees had the possibility to be vaccinated on a voluntary basis by the end of March/beginning of April. 208 detainees which equals approximately 1/3 of the prison population (as of the 31st of March) have been vaccinated.</p> <p>After a sudden increase of Covid-19 infections within the closed prison in Schressig, the government decided mid-April on short notice that prison officers were to be prioritized for vaccination. In consequence, 249 prison officers chose to be vaccinated.</p> <p>Medical and psychiatric personnel in the prisons had already been vaccinated, as they are part of the health sector.</p>
Catalonia	<p>The vaccination process started at the beginning of the year for both, inmates and professionals, on a voluntary basis. Currently around 70% of the inmates have been vaccinated. The 6 active cases among inmates are mostly newly arrived ones and have contracted the virus before entering the prison.</p>

Slovakia	<p>Number of persons who received at least one dose of vaccine: Inmates – 303 (current total number of inmates is 10 317) Prison staff – 2545 (current total number of prison staff, including civil employees is 5487) In accordance with the National Strategy for Vaccination against COVID-19 in the Slovak Republic, our government established the prioritization of the groups of citizens which may receive a vaccine in the given time period. Inoculation of inmates also follows this strategy. From 29 April 2021, the last vaccination phase was launched in Slovakia (e.g. 1st phase was for health care staff, crisis infrastructure; 2nd phase was for persons over the age of 85, etc.), which means that the persons who are over 16 years can register to receive the vaccine. Until 28 April 2021, only the persons over 40 year could register. The vaccination is voluntary. Low number of vaccinated inmates is caused by a relatively high rate of inmates who were diagnosed with COVID-19 and therefore they cannot be included in the vaccination procedure yet. Another reason is that the vaccination procedure of inmates is in accordance with the National Strategy for Vaccination that is valid for whole population (overview of inmates by age - 64 inmates over 70 years; 1559 inmates from the age of 51 to 70; the rest is under the age of 50).</p>
Estonia	<p>Vaccinated (with at least one dose) Prison staff 887 Inmates 260</p>
Italy	<p>Total number of vaccinations in the Italian Penitentiary system Data until 26 April 2021</p> <p>PRISONERS Total number of prisoners present as of 26 April 2021: 52,591 Total inmates vaccinated against COVID-19 until 26 April 2021 _____ 15,684</p> <p>PENITENTIARY POLICE STAFF Total number of Penitentiary Police staff members on duty: 36,939 Total Penitentiary Police staff vaccinated against COVID-19 until 26 April 2021 _____ 19,451</p> <p>PRISON GOVERNORS, ADMINISTRATIVE AND TECHNICAL STAFF Total number of prison governors, administrative and technical staff on duty: 4,021</p> <p>Total prison governors, administrative and technical staff vaccinated against COVID-19 until 26 April 2021 _____ 1,990</p>
Bulgaria	<p>current status of the vaccination in the Bulgarian prisons: Phases 3 and 4 of the National Vaccination Plan for Covid-19 in Bulgaria are currently underway. These phases include employees involved in the maintenance of basic public life activities and persons over the age of 65, as well as persons with concomitant chronic diseases. According to the National Vaccination Plan against Covid-19 in the Republic of Bulgaria, prisoners/detainees, as a vulnerable group, are included in phase 5 of the plan due to the high epidemiological risk of infection related to living conditions and lifestyle. After the start of phase 5 and the completion of phase 3 of the National Vaccination Plan by Covid-19 in Bulgaria, we will be able to provide you with detailed statistics on vaccinated staff and prisoners.</p>
Czech Republic	<p>within the Czech Prison Service, the current vaccination figures are as follows: Staff members (total count: 11 300) 3253 received both doses</p> <p>Inmates (total count: 19 000) 3 received both doses, 264 are waiting for the second dose please note that inmates are not considered a "preferential group" by the Government's Vaccination Strategy. In line with the principle of normality and equality of care, the same rules apply to inmate population as to the general society-population – therefore, at the moment, only the inmates over the age of 70 y.o. are eligible to be vaccinated.</p>
<p>1. Who ensures the vaccination physically? Is it in the prison medical staff? 2. Where does it take place, in prisons or do you escort inmates to the public vaccination centers? 3. Do you have your own vaccination centers inside prisons (or maybe in prison hospitals)?</p>	
Catalonia	<p>In Catalonia health care in prisons is provided by the health care units located in every prison. These units are made up of nurses and doctors who belong to the Ministry of Health, have received the same training, use the same protocols and the same information system that the health care staff in the community. Namely, the medical staff working in prisons, do not depend from the Ministry of Justice, but on the Ministry of Health, with whom the Ministry of Justice signed an agreement on the terms of the service. Inmates are vaccinated by the staff working at health care unit located in the prison centre where they are placed.</p>
Northern Ireland	<p>The vaccination programme in Northern Ireland Prisons is managed and administered by the Health in Prisons Team and they administer the vaccine as per the National guidelines. . Vaccinations are delivered within the prison site in a suitable location as identified by the Health care staff. There is no requirement for prisoners to be escorted to external vaccination centres.</p>
Belgium	<p>1. An "own" vaccination team 2. In every prison 3. The vaccination of staff members is carried out in 10 (out of 35) prisons by the occupational health services (EMPREVA)</p>
France	<p>1. The medical staff working inside the prison ensures it. 3. The detainees are going to the medical unit inside the prison</p>
Israel	<p>1. As we just starts the vaccination inside the prison, teams from the nation health organization came into the prison to give the vaccine for the prisoners. A few days later, our prisons medical staff were trained to give the vaccination by themselves. 2. The vaccination took place inside the prison facilities. Each facility has medical clinic with Doctors, Nurses and Medical staff. The prisoners were taken there to get the vaccine without having to escort them outside of the facilities. 3. As I mentioned above, every prison facility has a medical clinic. We also have a prison hospital in the centre of the country</p>

Italy	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. In the Italian prison system, the healthcare service is provided to prisoners by the National Healthcare Service through the Regional Healthcare Services, which are structured, on their turn, into Local Healthcare Agencies. The medical staff of the Local Healthcare Agency on duty in each prison ensures the vaccination to inmates. 2. Vaccination of inmates takes place – on a voluntary basis – inside prisons. 3. The vaccinations are carried out in the prisons nurseries.
Netherlands	The prison medical staff provides the vaccinations. As to where the vaccinations takes place, this depends on the prison. Sometimes rooms, like gyms, are changed to use as vaccination rooms.
England and Wales	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Vaccination of prisoners is carried out by prison medical staff. Roving community medical teams are available to request should a prison have a shortage of medical staff available. 2. Vaccinations take place in prison, usually in the healthcare building or clinical rooms situated on residential units. We have a protocol in place to escort pregnant prisoners to community vaccination centres, due to JCVI guidance on the type of vaccine they should receive and this not yet being available in prisons. I am unaware of this protocol having been utilised at present. 3. No, vaccinations are usually administered in the prison's healthcare building or clinical rooms situated on residential units and are scheduled as clinics, alongside usual surgeries offered. However where 'mass' vaccination events occur or eligible cohorts are very large, other areas of the prison may be utilised, such as the gymnasium or a workshop space.
Latvia	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Vaccination of prisoners is ensured by the prison medical staff. 2. Vaccination takes place in prisons. 3. As vaccination takes place in prisons, the medical staff of the specific prison ensures vaccination of prisoners.
Luxembourg	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Mobile vaccination teams as defined by the operational plan concerning the COVID-19 vaccination centres ensure the vaccination. (http://legilux.public.lu/eli/etat/leg/rmin/2020/12/23/a1092/jo#section_7). 2. The vaccinations take place within the prison facilities. 3. N/A
Ireland	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Vaccinations are delivered to the prison and the Chief Nurse Officer or Senior Nurse on duty takes responsibility for them on arrival. The nursing staff are informed when the consumables (sharps/syringes etc.) are arriving and also the date of vaccination arrival. The CNO 2 must email the National Nursing Manager, the Vaccination Programme Manager and the Chief Pharmacist when they are delivered to their respective prisons. They are then stored as per policy in medical fridges that are checked as per policy. Vaccinations are scanned by the National Ambulance Service who are working in partnership with the Irish Prison Service staff and they upload the batch numbers and all relevant information to the HSE. All vials are checked prior to administration. 2. The Prisons are being used as vaccination centres. All IT infrastructure is in place for same to work parallel to the National Ambulance Service (NAS) to administer the vaccinations. A small amount of prisoners were vaccinated in clinics outside the prison when their hospital consultant advised same. These vaccination appointments were facilitated. The vast majority will be vaccinated in prison vaccination centres. 3. Each prison had to ensure that a suitable area was identified in their area for vaccination clinics with the relevant IT infrastructure. This was in addition to storage facilities etc. this preparation work was done prior to vaccination clinics. All staff working in the vaccination centres have received training specific to their role in the Mobile Vaccination Team (MVT).
Cyprus	In response to the question about vaccination, prison staff and inmates already had the first dose of the vaccination and in a few days we are going to proceed with the second dose of the vaccine. Further, those who haven't been vaccinated and are interested in receiving the first dose will be administered also the vaccine. The vaccination is administered in two mobile stations within the prison facilities, established by the medical staff of the community in collaboration with the medical staff of the prisons.
Estonia	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Prison Medical Staff 2. In Prison 3. Vaccination takes place in a prison medical unit
Denmark	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Inmates are vaccinated in prisons 2. Prison medical staff assisted by mobile teams from the regional health authorities. 3. Vaccination is offered to all inmates, but health information is personal/confidential and the number is therefore not disclosed. The overall numbers in Denmark are, that 67,6 % of the public have been given the first dose and 46,4 % the second dose.
Spain	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Where are the inmates vaccinated? Inside the prisons or outside the prisons? Inmates are vaccinated inside the prison 2. Who ensures the vaccination physically? Prison medical staff? Both, prison medical staff and community public health staff 3. How many inmates have been vaccinated so far? (please provide the number and percentage) July 20th, 2021 = 40,417 inmates have been vaccinated (84,85%)
Finland	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. At the outpatient clinic of the prison or at the prison ward. 2. Prison health care staff vaccinates the prisoners. 3. 1198 prisoners out of 2791 have been vaccinated in prison. Some of the prisoners have received the vaccination already in freedom by the municipal healthcare and therefore this number is only for vaccinations given in prison.
1. Where are the inmates vaccinated? Inside the prisons or outside the prisons? 2. Who ensures the vaccination physically? Prison medical staff? 3. How many inmates have been vaccinated so far? (Please provide the number and percentage)	
Estonia	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Inside the prison 2. Yes 3. 1343 out of 2272
Northern Ireland	<p>In Northern Ireland Prison Service the vaccination programme is carried out by our Health in Prisons partners. The vaccinations themselves are carried out by members of the nursing team and this is done inside each establishment at a suitable location depending on which vaccine is used.</p> <p>As of 24th June, 1123 prisoners had received their first vaccine which was an 84% take up rate. The second dose has been administered to 503 prisoners or 99% of those eligible. The vaccination programme should have been completed for the bulk of the population by 17th July and figures have yet to be produced. This should mean that only new committals need to be offered it going forward.</p>
Lithuania	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Inside the prisons 2. Prison medical staff 3. Number of vaccinated inmates 1782 out of 5181
Malta	<p>Since February 2021 we have administered over 2,799 COVID-19 vaccines (Moderna & AstraZeneca) in CSA.</p> <p>We are still running COVID-19 vaccination clinics every Saturday to cater for the incoming new admissions and for those inmates who may have taken a first dose in the community and are due for their second dose of the COVID-19 vaccine whilst still in prison. Thus strong liaison with Detox clinic, Hal-Far Open Centre and other entities is mandatory to ensure a solid handover and to ensure that accurate vaccination information is received.</p> <p>A compliance rate of over 94.2% for the vaccine amongst inmates has been achieved. In addition, we have vaccinated over 200 inmates that are now in the community. These inmates were given a place, time and location in Malta for their 2nd dose of the vaccine in the community on discharge from prison. Below you can find a tabulated rendition of 1st and 2nd doses vaccine numbers for Inmates & Staff respectively:</p> <p>Inmates 1st Dose: 1.000 individuals; Inmates 2nd Dose: 759 individuals Staff 1st Dose: 539 individuals; Staff 2nd Dose: 438 individuals</p>

Ireland	<p>1. The Irish Prison Services vaccinates nearly all of its prison population within the prisons. A very small number (less than 20) have received their vaccinations outside of the prison (either in hospitals or special community vaccination clinics) when vaccination was recommended as part of a high risk cohort group by specialist clinicians in the secondary care sector.</p> <p>2. The Irish Prison Service is working in partnership with the Health Service Executive and the National Ambulance Service to administer the vaccine to the whole prison population. Standard Operating Procedures and a formal agreement is in place across the three organisations to ensure governance, accountability and professional oversight of the programme.</p> <p>3. As of Monday 19 July 2021, 3577 prisoners have received either first and/or second dose vaccine, accounting for approximately 50% of the overall doses required to be administered (overall population circa 3800). We have an uptake rate amongst the prisoner population of approximately 91%.</p> <p>The vaccination programme is estimated to be completed across the whole estate by the 31 Aug 2021, with all bar 2nd dose in 3 prisons completed by 3 Aug 2021.</p>
Latvia	<p>1. Inmates are vaccinated in prisons</p> <p>2. Vaccination is ensured by the prison medical staff</p> <p>3. 30% of the total number of prisoners have been vaccinated so far</p>
Belgium	<p>1. Inside the prisons</p> <p>2. Prison medical staff</p> <p>3. 1st does: 7466 ; 2nd dose : 5774</p>
Romania	<p>1. . Vaccination usually takes place in the medical offices of the prisons, but there have been cases when groups of prisoners have been taken/escorted to vaccination centers in the community, especially when non-stop vaccination activities (called "vaccination marathon") have taken place in the community.</p> <p>2.The vaccination of inmates is carried out/ensured both by the employed medical staff of the prison system and by the medical staff of the vaccination centers in the community.</p> <p>3. In the Romanian prison system, 15.700 inmates out of a total of about 23.000 inmates, have already been vaccinated.</p>
Bulgaria	<p>1. The inmates are vaccinated in the Medical center at the respective prison.</p> <p>2. The medical staff in the prison do not vaccinate against COVID-19. The vaccination is carried out by mobile teams of the Regional Health Inspectorates.</p> <p>3. Having in mind the fact that immunization against COVID-19 is recommended, the prescription and vaccination are carried out when there is a desire for immunization and signature of informed consent form.</p> <p>Until now, a total of 1070 inmates/detainees are vaccinated during immunization activities in the places of deprivation of liberty, which represents a little over 15 % of all inmates in the places of deprivation of liberty.</p>
Austria	<p>1. In the prisons</p> <p>2. The prison medical staff</p> <p>3. On July 20, 2021, 4311 of 8482 inmates are vaccinated</p>
Updated information about the visits in prisons per country. Are they suspended now or organised with special security measures?	
Austria	<p>The resumption of table visits and long-term visits took place on July 1, 2021 - under the prerequisite of a continued positive development of the nationwide infection incidence, whereby the visitors have to be tested (negative PCR test not older than 72 hours or negative antiGen rapid test not older than 48 hours, note: no self-test!), recovered (certificate of isolation), vaccinated (yellow vaccination passport/printout from the e-vaccination passport or the "green passport").</p> <p>The visitors must provide proof (negative test result, certificate of isolation, vaccination certificate or "green passport") for the duration of their stay in the prison and present it to the prison guard without being asked when entering the prison.</p> <p>During their entire stay in the prison, visitors are required to wear an FFP-2 respirator mask without an exhalation valve and to respect the 2-meter distance regulation. The inmates also have to wear a FFP-2 respirator mask without an exhalation valve. In case of a long-term visit, the mask can be taken off during the visit.</p> <p>The provisions on the "glass pane visit" (including hygiene and protective measures) remain unaffected. For visitors under the age of 16 years, only "glass pane visits" continue to be permitted!</p> <p>In addition, the visiting rooms are to be disinfected regularly (entire visiting area (incl. waiting area) and all objects that are exposed to contact, tables, etc.).</p>
Northern Ireland	<p>NIPS continues to offer video visits to all of the people in our custody. NIPS has been operating in person visits one day per week from the 5th May. Only one adult was allowed to attend and all precautionary measures had to be followed. From 7th June NIPS allowed one child under the age of 16 to attend in person in the company of one adult. From 28th June NIPS will increase the in person visit days to two per week.</p>
Spain	<p>In relation to the question, on behalf of the Spanish Central Prison Service, communications and visits are slowly returning to the pre-covid time.</p> <p>Nevertheless, due to sanitary indicators, the situation is different depending on the geographical area where each prison is located.</p> <p>In this sense, specific and actualised information is given weekly to the public. Video calls are also going on to minimize the negative impact of these possible sanitary restrictions.</p>
Israel	<p>We are about to open again a special unit for confirmed cases among prisoners.</p> <p>As of today: Visits are allowed up to 3 visitors. All have to wear mask. The visit is behind Partition. Vacation are still on though we are considering to restrict it. A Covid-19 test will be performed upon return. Court Hearing through VC unless with the inmate consent.</p> <p>No volunteers are allowed into the facilities. Lawyers meeting will be held behind Partition.</p> <p>All staff members and inmates age 40 and up will be able to get the "third shot" of the vaccine.</p> <p>Mask are mandatory indoors.</p>

England and Wales	<p>In response to the initial lockdown in March 2020 social visits to prisons were suspended.</p> <p>As restrictions in the community eased, we began resume social visits. All prisons now have visits, but with the restrictions listed below (these apply as of today's date):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1 adult can visit a prisoner with up to 1 other adult or up to 2 children, 2 adults can visit with 1 child. • Visitors must live together in the same household or be from no more than 2 households. • Visitors must wear face coverings and observe social distancing rules. • Refreshments will not be available in the hall. • Visitors cannot bring any refreshments to a prison, except if they are bringing food or milk for a baby (they can ask staff for water). • Children under 11 are allowed contact if it is in line with the prison's normal rules. <p>We are currently working on protocols to ease these restrictions.</p> <p>When visits were first suspended, we acted quickly to ensure that prisoners could maintain family contact despite the exceptional circumstances.</p> <p>Additional services that we introduced or promoted to help with family contact included:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Roll out of Video calling for all prisons in the estate. • For prisons without in cell telephones, we introduced over 1,200 secure mobile handsets. • We also provided every prisoner £5 phone credit per week.
Cyprus	<p>As regards visits are carried out still with a plexi glass separator. Furthermore, all visitors are tested with a RAPID test before their entrance.</p> <p>In addition to the visits, all inmates have access to unlimited phone calls from 0800 a.m until 0830 p.m., and they are allowed to use SKYPE. Furthermore, we organize events for the children of all inmates (last year in July 2020, and early in June 2021). I am sending you the link for the event to have a look when you have time.</p> <p>(1254) ΦΥΛΑΚΕΣ ΚΥΠΡΟΥ-CYPRUS PRISONS-κρατούμενοι έζησαν στιγμές ευτυχίας με τα παιδιά τους στις Φυλακές - YouTube</p> <p>Note that before each event we take preventive measures, like for this event, the children had a PCR test two days before the event and on the day of the event they had a RAPID test before they entered prisons. However, we provided both tests (PCR & RAPID) for free. PCR was provided for free from Prisons in all districts of the country.</p> <p>Furthermore, during the whole period of COVID, we tried not to change much the normality of prisons, so the schools, the outdoor sports continued with some differentiations in their programs until as from 2nd of June 2020, which our schools and gyms with the official opening of public schools organize events and we participate in projects.</p> <p>Recently we had a traditional muslim wedding in prisons. Those that they came from outside prisons had a RAPID test before they enter prisons, and the groom with other prisoners that they participated in the event they were removed to the quarantine unit for 7 days and they will return to their units after a negative PCR test that it will be carried out on the 7th day (the video link for this event will be released tomorrow in our channel).</p>