<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Infected Prisoner</th>
<th>Infected Staff</th>
<th>Dead Prisoner</th>
<th>Dead Staff</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Austria</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Belgium</td>
<td>32</td>
<td></td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bulgaria</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cyprus</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Czech Republic</td>
<td>753</td>
<td>173</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Croatia</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Denmark</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>188</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>England and Wales</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Estonia</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Finland</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Georgia</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hungary</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>504</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- As of January 15, 2021
- Since the start of the pandemic, 378 detainees have tested positive (18 new cases last week).

Current COVID-19 cases as of 26th January:
- Infected prisoners: 12
- Infected prison staff: 13
- Self-isolated prisoners: 44
- Self-isolated prison staff: 9

No COVID cases for inmates in the prison establishments as from the COVID outbreak on 9th of March till today. However, two of them while they were treated in the Psychiatric hospital they contracted COVID, so they did not return to prisons until their treatment was completed and with a negative PCR test.

As regards the number of cases for staff, we had 7 officers that were contracted COVID due to their social contacts for the period 9th of March till today, and they stayed away from the service until they were treated and they returned with a negative PCR test.

COVID-19 related deaths among inmates and prison staff since the beginning are:
- Inmates: 3
- Prison staff: 2

Current Covid-19 cases as of 07/01/2021:
- Inmates: 2
- Prison staff: 13

Current Covid-19 cases as of 07.01.2021:
- Inmates: 2
- Prison staff: 13

COVID-19 related deaths among inmates and prison staff since the beginning of the pandemic:
- Inmates: 3
- Prison staff: 2
### Ireland
- Numbers in custody: 3,700

<p>| | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Israel
- Inmates: 175 confirmed.
- 116 in quarantine.
- 2 are hospitalized outside the facilities in a public hospital.
- 97 confirmed.
- 221 in quarantine.
- 2 hospitalized.

### Italy
- Please find below the data about COVID-19 infections among prisoners and staff as of Monday 1 February 2021, published on the webpage of the Italian Ministry of Justice [here](https://www.giustizia.it/giustizia/it/mg_2_27.page).

#### PRISONERS
- Total number of prisoners present: 52549
- Infected prisoners (active cases as of 1 February 2021): 531
  - Of which:
    - 484 without symptoms
    - 21 with symptoms (followed inside prisons)
    - 26 hospitalized outside prisons

#### PENITENTIARY POLICE STAFF
- Total number of Penitentiary Police staff members on duty: 36939
- Infected Penitentiary Police officers (active cases as of 1 February 2021): 599
  - Of which:
    - 577 at home
    - 13 at their barrack room
    - 13 hospitalized

#### PRISON GOVERNORS, ADMINISTRATIVE AND TECHNICAL STAFF
- Total number of staff: 4021
- Infected staff members (active cases as of 1 February 2021): 58
  - Of which:
    - 58 at home

### Latvia
- Here are the latest numbers from Latvia on 29 January 2021:
  - 9 prisoners and 40 staff members are COVID-19 positive

### Lithuania
- Here’s the updated situation at the Lithuanian prison service (28-01-2021):
  - Infected inmates: 75
  - Infected staff: 82
  - Infected probation staff: 5

### Luxembourg
- As of the 1st February, Luxembourg has counted overall 16 positive cases among detainees (since the beginning of the pandemic).

### Malta
- 1 prisoner still not recovered
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Staff</th>
<th>Inmates</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Moldova</td>
<td>87</td>
<td>320</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Netherlands</td>
<td>142</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northern Ireland</td>
<td>88</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Norway</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poland</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>104</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Romania</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Slovakia</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>221</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Slovenia</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spain</td>
<td>699</td>
<td>344</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spain - Catalunya</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>74</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Total Confirmed Staff</th>
<th>Total Confirmed Inmates</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Moldova</td>
<td>87</td>
<td>320</td>
</tr>
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<td>Spain - Catalunya</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>74</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In Catalan, since March 2020 to date, the numbers are as follows:
- Staff: 74 active cases (356 recovered, total 430)
- Inmates: 56 active cases (472 recovered, total 528)

Unfortunately the rise in numbers in our prisons, reflects the rise in numbers in the community as in the whole of Spain we are experiencing the 3rd wave. Family visits have not been suspended.
### Lithuania

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>3</th>
<th>Prison health care staff have already received vaccination. Prisoners will be vaccinated in line with the priorities set forth by the National Health authorities.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>According to what criteria (physical condition) are detainees considered as “vulnerable”?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>All prisoners are considered vulnerable as they are exposed to health risks.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### France

- The government strategy is in the process of being deployed. As it stands, the guidelines of the Ministry of Solidarity and Health with regard to detainees is to align the priority public for the 1st vaccination campaign with the principle applied to the general population.
- In concrete terms, since January 18, 2021, vaccinations have been gradually implemented for prisoners over 75 years old and / or at risk of comorbidity.
- A national doctrine regarding public detainees is being finalized by the Ministry of Solidarity and Health to be sent to regional health agencies and health units.
- This involves specifying the challenges of logistics (including delivery of doses), assessment of needs by site, coordination with the prison authorities for concrete implementation.

### Spain

- Regarding the vaccination of inmates and workers in our prisons:
  - The Sub directorate General of Penitentiary Health holds weekly meetings on COVID measures and vaccination with the Ministry of Health and all health services of the Autonomous Communities.
  - Vaccination of our inmates and prison workers is included in the National COVID-19 Vaccination Plan like all health professionals in all prisons.
  - The Sub directorate General of Penitentiary Health holds weekly meetings on COVID measures and vaccination with the Ministry of Health and all health services of the Autonomous Communities.

### Czech Republic

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

### England and Wales

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

### Denmark

- Prisoners shall be vaccinated on the same terms as the general vulnerable population depending on which priority group they fall under.
- All prisoners are considered vulnerable as they are exposed to health risks.
- 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.
- 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.
  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.
- Prison guards, healthcare staff and staff in critical functions are in category 11. Other categories of staff and inmates in category 12.

### Sweden

- As of February second, the numbers of infected prisoners within the Swedish Prison and Probation Service are as follow:
  - Total number of infected prisoners: 503
  - Total number of recovered prisoners (from Covid-19 infection): 469
  - Currently infected prisoners: 34

### Table

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Priority Groups</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Lithuania        | 3) In terms of vaccination, what priority is given by your government to the prison population compared to other vulnerable populations?  
|                  | 2) According to what criteria (physical condition) are detainees considered as “vulnerable”?  
|                  | 1) What priorities are given to the vaccination of prisoners and staff members within the prison administration/service? |
| England and Wales| Whilst a more robust model for vaccination of staff and prisoners is under consideration here at HMPPS, currently both groups are being vaccinated in line with the priorities set in the community. This can be found on the GOV.UK website:  
| Czech Republic   | According to the National C19 vaccination strategy, prison staff members fall into the second priority group (the first group being people over the age of 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.  
|                  | Prisoners as a whole are not set as a separate priority group. Respecting the "equivalence of care", they shall be vaccinated on the same terms as the general population, i. e. priority shall be given according to their individual vulnerability status related to their age and health condition. |
| Denmark          | 1) Prison guards, healthcare staff and staff in critical functions will be prioritized.  
|                  | 2) Age  
|                  | Certain chronic diseases and persons with weakened immune systems  
|                  | Overweight - persons with a BMI over 35 or with a BMI over 30 and one or more chronic diseases.  
|                  | Pregnant women  
|                  | 3) Inmates will be vaccinated with the remaining population if they are not considered vulnerable.  
|                  | The Danish Health Authority has determined that vaccinations is given in the following order:  
|                  | 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.  
|                  | 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 prioritised according to age.  
|                  | Prison guards, healthcare staff and staff in critical functions are in category 11. Other categories of staff and inmates in category 12. |
| Spain            | Regarding the vaccination of inmates and workers in our prisons:  
|                  | • The Sub directorate General of Penitentiary Health holds weekly meetings on COVID measures and vaccination with the Ministry of Health and all health services of the Autonomous Communities.  
|                  | • Vaccination of our inmates and prison workers is included in the National COVID-19 Vaccination Plan like all Spaniards. We have agreed that each Autonomous Community includes prisoners located in its territory (inmates and prison professionals) as well as includes the general population.  
|                  | According to the prioritizations in Spain:  
|                  | • In the 1st phase, all health professionals in all prisons are already being vaccinated just as health professionals in hospitals or health centres are being.  
|                  | • In the 2nd phase, 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.  
|                  | • 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.  
|                  | 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 is to align the priority public for the 1st vaccination campaign with the principle applied to the general population.  
|                  | In concrete terms, since January 18, 2021, vaccinations have been gradually implemented for prisoners over 75 years old and / or at risk of comorbidity.  
|                  | A national doctrine regarding public detainees is being finalized by the Ministry of Solidarity and Health to be sent to regional health agencies and health units.  
|                  | This involves specifying the challenges of logistics (including delivery of doses), assessment of needs by site, coordination with the prison authorities for concrete implementation. |
| France           | The government strategy is in the process of being deployed. As it stands, the guidelines of the Ministry of Solidarity and Health with regard to detainees is to align the priority public for the 1st vaccination campaign with the principle applied to the general population.  
|                  | In concrete terms, since January 18, 2021, vaccinations have been gradually implemented for prisoners over 75 years old and / or at risk of comorbidity.  
|                  | A national doctrine regarding public detainees is being finalized by the Ministry of Solidarity and Health to be sent to regional health agencies and health units.  
|                  | This involves specifying the challenges of logistics (including delivery of doses), assessment of needs by site, coordination with the prison authorities for concrete implementation. |
| Lithuania        | 1) Prison healthcare staff have already received vaccination. Prisoners will be vaccinated in line with the priorities set forth by the National health authorities.  
|                  | 2) According to what criteria (physical condition) are detainees considered as “vulnerable”?  
|                  | All prisoners are considered vulnerable as they are exposed to health risks.  
|                  | 3) Prisoners shall be vaccinated on the same terms as the general vulnerable population depending on which priority group they fall under. |
Belgium

In response to your question, I can tell you that this issue is also a concern to us. A task force has also been set up at federal level in which the federated entities are also represented, given Belgium’s institutional structure and their role in the vaccination of the population. Our wish is that the prisons will soon be included in the vaccination plan, especially in the wave of vaccination of the communities. We do not yet have a decision on this matter.

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

We do not yet have a date, depending on the delivery of the vaccines, which is not clear at the moment and we are awaiting a decision from the task force.

Northern Ireland

Vaccination policy in Northern Ireland is based on the recommendations and advice provided by the independent Joint Committee on Vaccination and Immunisation (JCVI). The most recent JCVI advice on prioritisation of the vaccine was published on 30 December 2020 and the ranking of priorities is a combination of clinical risk stratification and an age-based approach, which should optimise both targeting and deliverability. A link to the relevant guidance is provided below:


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

Israel

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

As of Feb 2:

- Staff vaccination
  - 93% received the first shot.
  - 44% received the second shot.
  - 74% received the first shot.

Slovakia

Vaccination policy in Slovakia is given by the Regulation of the Ministry of Health that stipulates the order of precedence. 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) All Estonian vaccination is implemented following the National Vaccination Plan. There is no special regulation or priority given to the prison population.

Ireland

1) Prisons, staff and prisoners are considered as a vulnerable setting and vaccination will be administered in line with the priority groups as set out by Government;

2) Age>65, chronic diseases and immunosuppressed

3) Prisoners are considered equivalent to vulnerable groups within the general population, in the same clinical criteria apply as to vulnerable groups with chronic conditions.