<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>5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Belgium</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>13</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bulgaria</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>13</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cyprus</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>7</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Czech Republic</td>
<td>753</td>
<td>173</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Croatia</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>13</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Denmark</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>188</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>England and Wales</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Estonia</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>10</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Finland</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Georgia</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

As of January 13, 2021

Number of new positive cases on COVID-19 since 18/12/2020:
- Prisoners: +7

Since the start of the pandemic, 378 detainees have tested positive (18 new cases last week). There are currently 32 infectious COVID patients in a prison / 0 in an external hospital.
30 of the beds kept free for COVID patients (Bruges and Lantin) have been taken.

No prisoners have died of Covid-19

Current Covid-19 cases as of 07.01.2020:
- Prisoner staff: 13
- Prisoner: 2

Covid-19 cases since the beginning of the pandemic:
- Prisoner: 53
- Prisoner staff: 362

COVID-19 related deaths among inmates and prison staff since the beginning of the pandemic:
- Prisoner staff: 2
- Inmates: 3

No COVID cases for inmates in the prison establishments as from the COVID outbreak on 9th of March till todate. 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 todate, and they stayed away from the service until they were treated and they returned with a negative PCR test.

Please find below updated information on the COVID-19 related situation in the Croatian prison system and probation (active cases on 5th of February 2021):
- Infected prisoners: 12
- Infected prison staff: 13
- Infected probation staff: 0
- (Self-)isolated prisoners: 44
- (Self-)isolated prison staff: 9
- (Self-)isolated probation staff: 0

COVID-19 related deaths among inmates and prison staff since the beginning of the pandemic:
- Prisoner staff: 2
- Inmates: 3

The statistics update of the Estonian Prison Service as of 28.1.2021:
- Infected inmates: current cases 1 (total cumulative number of cases during the epidemic: 232)
- Infected staff: current cases 10 (total cumulative number of cases during the epidemic: 82)

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

Updated information on the COVID-19 related situation in the Croatian prison system and probation (active cases on 5th of February 2021):

COVID-19 cases since the beginning of the pandemic:
- Inmates: 72
- Prison staff: 188

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

Here are the statistics update of the Estonian Prison Service as of 28.1.2021:
- Infected inmates: current cases 1 (total cumulative number of cases during the epidemic: 232)
- Infected staff: current cases 10 (total cumulative number of cases during the epidemic: 82)

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

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 todate, and they stayed away from the service until they were treated and they returned with a negative PCR test.

As of January 13, 2021
Current COVID-19 cases as of 22/12/2020:
Inmates - 95
Prison staff – 504
COVID-19 cases since the beginning of the pandemic:
Inmates - 517
Prison staff –1108
COVID-19 related deaths among inmates and prison staff since the beginning of the pandemic – 2 inmates

Ireland 52 249
Numbers in custody: 3,700

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

Italy 531 58
Here’s the updated situation at the Lithuanian prison service (28-01-2021):
Infected inmates: 75
Infected staff: 82
COVID-19 related deaths among inmates and prison staff since the beginning of the pandemic – 2 inmates

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

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

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 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
25 with symptoms (followed inside prisons)
26 hospitalized outside prisons

PENITENTIARY POLICE STAFF
Total number of Penitentiary Police staff members on duty: 36999
Infected Penitentiary Police officers (active cases as of 1 February 2021): 599
Of which:
577 at home
9 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 2 31
Numbers as of February 9th

Lithuania 75 82
Here’s the updated situation at the Lithuanian prison service (28-01-2021):
Infected inmates: 75
Infected staff: 82
Infected probation staff: 5
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Tests</th>
<th>Confirmed</th>
<th>Active</th>
<th>Deaths</th>
<th>Staff</th>
<th>Active</th>
<th>Deaths</th>
<th>Confirmed</th>
<th>Active</th>
<th>Deaths</th>
<th>Staff</th>
<th>Active</th>
<th>Deaths</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Moldova</td>
<td>87</td>
<td>320</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>87</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>320</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>87</td>
<td>0</td>
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<tr>
<td>Netherlands</td>
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<tr>
<td>Northern Ireland</td>
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<tr>
<td>Norway</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>88</td>
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<tr>
<td>Poland</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>104</td>
<td>221</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>221</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>104</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>221</td>
<td>0</td>
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<tr>
<td>Romania</td>
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<tr>
<td>Slovakia</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>221</td>
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<td>80</td>
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<td>221</td>
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<tr>
<td>Slovenia</td>
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<td>45</td>
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<tr>
<td>Spain</td>
<td>699</td>
<td>344</td>
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<tr>
<td>Spain - Cataluña</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>74</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>56</td>
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<td></td>
<td>74</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

On behalf of the National Administration of Penitentiaries Republic of Moldova, please find below updated information on the COVID-19 as of 01.02.2021

Inmates:
1) Total tests since the beginning of the pandemic – 272;
2) Total confirmed inmates since the beginning of the pandemic – 87;
3) At the treatment [active cases] – 0;
4) Death among inmates – 0;

Staff members:
1) Total confirmed staff members since the beginning of the pandemic – 320;
2) At the treatment [active cases] – 10;
3) Death among staff – 1

In Catalonia, 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.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>1) Priority for vaccination and staff within the prison administration/service.</th>
<th>2) Criteria for considering detainees as “vulnerable”.</th>
<th>3) Priority for the vaccination of prison population compared to other vulnerable populations.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sweden</td>
<td>Prisoners shall be vaccinated on the same terms as the general vulnerable population depending on which priority group they fall under.</td>
<td>All prisoners are considered vulnerable as they are exposed to health risks.</td>
<td>Vaccination is given in the following order:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td>1. Residents in nursing homes, etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td>2. People aged ≤ 65 years who receive both personal care and practical assistance.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td></td>
<td>3. People aged ≥ 85 years.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>5. Selected persons with conditions and diseases that result in a significantly increased risk of severe illness from COVID-19.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>6. Selected relatives of persons at significantly increased risk of severe illness from COVID-19 or relatives who are indispensable as carers.</td>
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<tr>
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<td></td>
<td>7. People aged 80-84.</td>
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<tr>
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<td></td>
<td>8. People aged 75-79.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td>10. People under 65 years of age who have conditions and diseases that put them at risk of severe illness from COVID-19.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td>11. Staff in other sectors critical to the functioning of society.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td>12. The remaining population, for example prioritized according to age.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Prison guards, healthcare staff and staff in critical functions are in category 11. Other categories of staff and inmates in category 12.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spain</td>
<td>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.</td>
<td>According to the prioritizations in Spain:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>First phase</strong>: All health professionals in all prisons are already being vaccinated just as health professionals in hospitals or health centres are being.</td>
<td><strong>First phase</strong>: All health professionals in all prisons are already being vaccinated just as health professionals in hospitals or health centres are being.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Second phase</strong>: Currently, our prison health staff is already being vaccinated and we hope to finish in a few weeks.</td>
<td><strong>Second phase</strong>: Currently, our prison health staff is already being vaccinated and we hope to finish in a few weeks.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Third phase</strong>: This stage, the elderly homes and their staff are also vaccinated.</td>
<td><strong>Third phase</strong>: This stage, the elderly homes and their staff are also vaccinated.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Fourth phase</strong>: the 3rd 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.</td>
<td><strong>Fourth phase</strong>: the 3rd 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.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td>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.</td>
<td>This involves specifying the challenges of logistics (including delivery of doses), assessment of needs by site, coordination with the prison authorities for concrete implementation.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lithuania</td>
<td>Prison healthcare staff have already received vaccination. Prisoners will be vaccinated in line with the priorities set forth by the National health authorities.</td>
<td>All prisoners are considered vulnerable as they are exposed to health risks.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>According to what criteria (physical condition) are detainees considered as “vulnerable”?</td>
<td>Detainees are considered as “vulnerable” if they are 70 or above, have chronic conditions or are pregnant.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Detainees 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.</td>
<td>Detainees 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.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### 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.

Inmates vaccination:
- 74% received the first shot.

### Slovakia
Vaccination policy in Slovakia is given by the Regulation of the Ministry of Health that stipulates the order of precedents. 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 comorbid diseases.

5th stage are included vulnerable groups and the criteria is high risk of infection because of their way of life. According to the strategy prisoners are included at this stage with no other criteria.

### Estonia
1st Estonian Prison Service priority is given to medical personnel and prison staff providing escort between housing and medical units. Next priority groups are: 1) risk group prisoners; 2) rest of prison officers and staff who have direct contact with prisoners; 3) prison support structure staff

As a whole, Estonian Prison Service follows the Estonian National Vaccine Plan which gives priority to: Health care workers and people working in health care institutions; Employees and residents of care institutions; All people over the age of 70 and people with certain diagnoses.

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

3rd 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, ie the same clinical criteria apply as to vulnerable groups with chronic conditions.