<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>8</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Belgium</td>
<td>33</td>
<td></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>7/3</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>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**COVID-19 situation in Croatia as of 13 January 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

**COVID-19 situation in Denmark as of 8 February 2021:**
- Number of COVID-19 cases from the Danish Prison and Probation Service as of February 8th is still:
  - Inmates: 72
  - Prison staff: 188
  - COVID-19 related deaths among inmates and prison staff since the beginning of the pandemic: 0

**COVID-19 situation in Estonia as of 28 January 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 as of 18 January 2021:**
- Prisons - 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)

**COVID-19 situation in Georgia as of 19 January 2021:**
- 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.
- No COVID 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.

**Feedback Collection:**
- 17 February 2021

**COVID-19 related deaths among inmates and prison staff since the beginning of the pandemic:**
- Inmates - 3
- Prison staff - 2
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Current COVID-19 cases as of 22/12/2020:</th>
<th>COVID-19 cases since the beginning of the pandemic:</th>
<th>COVID-19 related deaths among inmates and prison staff since the beginning of the pandemic – 2 inmates</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hungary</td>
<td>inmates - 95</td>
<td>inmates - 517</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>prison staff – 504</td>
<td>prison staff – 1108</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ireland</td>
<td>Numbers in custody: 3,792; as at 11th Feb 2021.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Israel</td>
<td>175 confirmed. 116 in quarantine. 2 are hospitalized outside the facilities in a public hospital.</td>
<td>Staff: 97 confirmed. 221 in quarantine. 2 hospitalized.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>531 confirmed. 26 hospitalized outside prisons</td>
<td>PENITENTIARY POLICE STAFF: 36999</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1384 without symptoms 25 with symptoms (followed inside prisons) 36 hospitalized outside prisons</td>
<td>PENITENTIARY POLICE STAFF members on duty: 36999</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Of which: 577 at home 9 at their barrack room 13 hospitalized</td>
<td>Infected Penitentiary Police officers (active cases as of 1 February 2021): 589</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>PRISON GOVERNORS, ADMINISTRATIVE AND TECHNICAL STAFF: 4021</td>
<td>Of which: 58 at home</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>infected staff members (active cases as of 1 February 2021): 58</td>
<td>Numbers as of February 9th</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Latvia</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>61 confirmed. 46</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lithuania</td>
<td>61 confirmed. 46</td>
<td>Updated situation in the Lithuanian prison system (12-02-2021): 61</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Luxembourg</td>
<td>As of the 1st February, Luxembourg has counted overall 16 positive cases among detainees (since the beginning of the pandemic).</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malta</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1 prisoner still not recovered</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Country</td>
<td>Total Staff Confirmed</td>
<td>Active Cases</td>
<td>Total Inmates Confirmed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>-----------------------</td>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>-------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moldova</td>
<td>87</td>
<td>345</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Netherlands</td>
<td>142</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northern Ireland</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Romania</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Slovakia</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>221</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Slovenia</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>45</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spain</td>
<td>774</td>
<td>180</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spain - Catalonia</td>
<td></td>
<td>25</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**COVID-19 as of 12.02.2021**

- **Inmates:**
  1) Total tests since the beginning of the pandemic – 275;
  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 – 345;
  2) At the treatment (active cases) – 28 / 6 in hospital;
  3) Death among staff members NAP – 1.

**Inmates:**
- 137 confirmed C-19 infections among detainees within the prison administration;
- 3 confirmed C-19 infections among detainees within forensic care;
- 1 confirmed C-19 infection among detainees within a correctional facility for juvenile offenders;
- 1 confirmed C-19 infections among detainees within detention centres;
- Total: 142 confirmed C-19 infections among detainees.

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

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

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

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

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

**Spain**
- Officers: 200 active cases/196 under observation.
- Inmates: 774/2881

**Spain - Catalonia**
- Staff: 81 active cases (424 recovered, total 505)
- Inmates: 25 active cases (559 recovered, total 584)
Sweden

3) Inmates will be vaccinated with the remaining population if they are not considered vulnerable.

2) Pregnant women

1) Prison guards, healthcare staff and staff in critical functions will be prioritized.

Spain

regarding the vaccination of inmates and workers in our prisons:

• The Sub directorate General of Preventory 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 Spanish hospitals. We have agreed that each Autonomous Community includes prisons located in its territory (inmates and prison professionals) as well as includes the general population.

According to the prioritizations in Spain:

1. Prison guards, healthcare staff and staff in critical functions will be prioritized.
2. 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.
3. The 2nd phase, prison workers will be vaccinated for being essential staff (as well as firefighters, police, etc.). Also inmates given their vulnerability and because prisons are closed institutions.

France

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

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

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

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

Lithuania

1) Prison healthcare staff have already received vaccination. Prisoners will be vaccinated in line with the priorities set forth by the National health authorities.

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

All prisoners are considered vulnerable as they are exposed to health risks.

3) Prisoners shall be vaccinated on the same terms as the general 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 at the moment and we are awaiting a decision from the task force.

Luxembourg

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

Stage I: Health and social workers, public and private system:
   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;
   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 Directories;
   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.

Stage II:
   a) Population at risk
      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 units;
            - Gas production, transmission and distribution units;
            - Gas 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;
            - Staff working in educational facilities and nurseries;
   c) Postal and courier staff;
   d) Religious cults staff;
   e) Media staff engaged in activities with high risk of exposure to SARS COV2 infection such as: reports in medical facilities;
   f) Sanitation and waste water staff;

2) As of Feb 2:
   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;
   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 Directories;
   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.

Stage III: General population
   a) Adult population;
   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.

3) In view of the above, the prison population has been assimilated to the general population and it will benefit from the SARS-COV2 vaccine in the last vaccination implemented at national level, with the exception of vulnerable inmates.

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:
   a) Staff vaccination
      i. 93% received the first shot.
      ii. 44% received the second shot.
   b) Inmates vaccination
      i. 74% received the first shot.

Slovakia

Vaccination policy in Slovakia is given by the Regulation of the Ministry of Health that stipulates the order of precedences. Prison population as such is not mentioned there, i.e. rules valid for the general population apply what is guaranteed also by the Act on Pre-trial Detention and Act on Prison Sentence Execution: inmates have the right to the health care in the extent available for the general population.

Medical staff is in the first phase of the vaccination that is over at the moment, thus all prison medical staff who wanted to be vaccinated, has already received the jab.
### Bulgaria

In regards of your request concerning the vaccine strategy and the vaccination of prisoners and staff members, below you will find short description of Bulgarian strategy, implemented by the government.

According to the strategy there are 5 stages of vaccination, as follow:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stage</th>
<th>Eligibility</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1st</td>
<td>First line medical staff in hospitals, dentists, pharmacists etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2nd</td>
<td>Staff of social institutions, pedagogical specialists and staff of mink farms</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3rd</td>
<td>Staff from different areas responsible for essential public activities.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4th</td>
<td>Elderly people and over 65 years of age and persons with concomitant diseases</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5th</td>
<td>Vulnerable groups and the criteria is high risk of infection because of their way of life.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

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### Estonia

1) 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.

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

3) Estonian vaccination is implemented following the National Vaccination Plan.

### Ireland

2) 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;

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

---

### 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.

Visits of inmates within the meaning of Section 93 StVG are permitted without exception by way of “glass panel visits” with a maximum of two persons per visit. 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.

### 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 5-level model (basic phase, accelerating phase and spreading phase). Prisons located in areas that are in the spreading phase are currently restricting the visits.

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.