<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>
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<tr>
<td>Denmark</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>188</td>
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<tr>
<td>England and Wales</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Estonia</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>12</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

As of January 13, 2021

Number of new positive cases on COVID-19 since 4/12/2020:
- Prisoners: 17
- Staff: 0

Since the start of the pandemic, 378 detainees have tested positive (18 new cases last week).
There are currently 52 infectious COVID patients in a prison / 0 in an external hospital.
30 of the beds kept free for COVID patients (Brujas and Lantin) have been taken.

No prisoners have died of Covid-19

Current Covid-19 cases as of 07.01.2020:
- Inmates: 2
- Staff: 13

COVID-19 cases since the beginning of the pandemic:
- Inmates: 53
- Staff: 362

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

Number of COVID-19 cases from the Danish Prison and Probation Service as of February 8th is still:

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

COVID-19 related deaths among inmates and prison staff since the beginning of the pandemic:
- Inmates: 0
- Staff: 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 today, and they stayed away from the service until they were treated and they returned with a negative PCR test.

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.

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COVID-19 cases since the beginning of the pandemic:
- Inmates: 53
- Staff: 362

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

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- Staff: 362

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- Inmates: 0
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Prisons</th>
<th>Staff</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Finland</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Georgia</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hungary</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>504</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ireland</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>161</td>
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<tr>
<td>Israel</td>
<td>175</td>
<td>97</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>531</td>
<td>58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Latvia</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lithuania</td>
<td>81</td>
<td>46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Luxembourg</td>
<td>16</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malta</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

COVID-19 situation in Finland, 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)

Current COVID-19 cases as of 12/12/2020:
- Inmates: 95
- Prison staff: 504

COVID-19 cases since the beginning of the pandemic:
- Inmates: 517
- Prison staff: 1,108

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

Numbers in custody: 3,792; as at 11th Feb 2021.

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

Updated situation in the Lithuanian prison system (12-02-2021):
- Infected inmates: 61
- Infected staff: 46

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: 525,499
- 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: 36,939
- Infected Penitentiary Police officers (active cases as of 1 February 2021): 599
  - Of which: 577 at home
  - 22 in their barrack room
  - 2 hospitalized

PRISON GOVERNORS, ADMINISTRATIVE AND TECHNICAL STAFF
- Total number of staff: 4,011
- Infected staff members (active cases as of 1 February 2021): 58
  - Of which: 58 at home

Updated situation in the Lithuanian prison system (12-02-2021):
- Infected inmates: 61
- Infected staff: 46
- Infected probation staff: 0

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
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Staff:</th>
<th>Inmates:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Moldova</td>
<td>87</td>
<td>345</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Netherlands</td>
<td>142</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Northern Ireland</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Norway</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poland</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>104</td>
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<tr>
<td>Romania</td>
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<tr>
<td>Slovakia</td>
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<tr>
<td>Slovenia</td>
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<tr>
<td>Spain</td>
<td>575</td>
<td>217</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spain - Catalonia</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>81</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

COVID-19 as of 12.01.2021

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.

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 %.

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:
Prison staff – 0;
Inmates – 0.

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;
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3) Death among staff members NAP – 1.

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 %.

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

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.

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 %.

7 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.

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.

No prisoners have died of Covid-19.
What priorities are given to the vaccination of prisoners and staff members within the prison administration/service?

According to what criteria (physical condition) are detainees considered as “vulnerable”?

In terms of vaccination, what priority is given by your government to the prison population compared to other vulnerable populations?

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

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

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

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.

Spain

According to the prioritizations in Spain:

- People aged ≥ 65 years who receive both personal care and practical assistance.
- Pregnant women
- People aged 85 years.
- People under 65 years of age who have conditions and diseases that put them at risk of severe illness from COVID-19.
- People aged 80-84.
- People aged 75-79.
- People aged 65-74.
- People under 65 years of age who have conditions and diseases that put them at risk of severe illness from COVID-19.
- Staff in other sectors critical to the functioning of society.
- 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.

France

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 (ysical 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.

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, social 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:

- 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; - 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.

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.

Thus, the medical staff working in the prison system benefited from vaccination against SARS-CoV-2, with priority, 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.

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:
- diabetes;
- obesity;
- metabolic, including congenital diseases;
- cardio-vascular disease;
- kidney disease;
- neurological conditions, including Down syndrome;
- moderate/severe liver disease;
- autoimmune diseases;
- HIV/AIDS.

Luxembourg

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

Moldova

Vaccination policy in Moldova is given by the Regulation of the Ministry of Health that stipulates the order of priorities. 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.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bulgaria</td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Estonia</td>
<td>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 2)According to the same criteria stated in 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. 3)Prisoners, 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; 4) Age≥55, chronic diseases and immunosuppressed 5)Prisoners are considered equivalent to vulnerable groups within the general population, ie the same clinical criteria apply as to vulnerable groups with chronic conditions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Estonia</td>
<td>1) 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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td>The visits are still going on in France.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Finland</td>
<td>Visits are prohibited based on the epidemiological situation on of the area the prison is located in. Finland is using 3-level model (basic phase, accelerating phase and spreading phase). Prisons located in areas that are in the spreading phase are currently restricting the visits. Additionally prisons can limit the visits based on the national situation as whole, i.e. the current risks of B.1.1.7 spread. However The Agency just updated the covid-19 guidelines and the new guidelines underline that even if the visits are banned there should be an extra effort to allow visits by underage children. These visits are made possible with additional measures like voluntary PCR-tests or 14 days quarantine after the visit.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lithuania</td>
<td>In Lithuania the visits in prisons are still suspended</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bulgaria</td>
<td>The visits are still going on in France. The 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 organisation 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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Estonia</td>
<td>In Estonia vaccination is implemented following the National Vaccination Plan. There is no special regulation or priority given to the prison population.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ireland</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>