<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Infected</th>
<th>Dead</th>
<th>Infected</th>
<th>Dead</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Austria</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Belgium</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bulgaria</td>
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<td>13</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cyprus</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Czech Republic</td>
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<td>373</td>
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<td>Croatia</td>
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<td>13</td>
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<td>0</td>
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<tr>
<td>Denmark</td>
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<td>England and Wales</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Estonia</td>
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<tr>
<td>Finland</td>
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<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Georgia</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**COVID-19 Situation in Croatia, 15th of February 2021:**

- **Infected Prisoners:** 12
- **Infected Prison Staff:** 13
- **Infected Probation Staff:** 0
- **Self-Isolated Prisoners:** 44
- **Self-Isolated Probation Staff:** 9
- **COVID-19 cases since the beginning of the pandemic:**
  - Inmates: 53
  - Prison Staff: 362
- **COVID-19 related deaths among inmates and prison staff since the beginning of the pandemic:**
  - Prison Staff: 2
  - Inmates: 3

**COVID-19 cases since the beginning of the pandemic:**

- Inmates: 77
- Prison Staff: 200
- Prison Staff: 0

**COVID-19 related deaths among inmates and prison staff:**

- Inmates: 0
- Prison Staff: 0

**COVID-19 Situation in Denmark, 18th of January 2021:**

- **Current Covid-19 cases as of 15th of February 2021:**

**COVID-19 Situation in Finland, 18 January 2021:**

- **Prisoners - Current cases:** 2
- **Prisoners - 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
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Inmates</th>
<th>Staff</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hungary</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ireland</td>
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<td>304</td>
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<tr>
<td>Israel</td>
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<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>531</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Latvia</td>
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<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lithuania</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>28</td>
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<tr>
<td>Luxembourg</td>
<td>18</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malta</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
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</table>

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: 1208

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

Update of the current situation in the Lithuanian prison service (25-02-2021):
- Infected inmates: 8
- Infected staff: 2

As of 1 February, Luxembourg has counted overall 18 positive cases among detainees (since the beginning of the pandemic).

1 prisoner still not recovered
11 Correctional Officers all recovered
1 Administration staff member still not recovered
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Staff</th>
<th>Inmates</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Moldova</td>
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<td>Russia</td>
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<td>0</td>
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<tr>
<td>Netherlands</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northern Ireland</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>0</td>
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<tr>
<td>Norway</td>
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<td>88</td>
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<tr>
<td>Poland</td>
<td>31</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Slovakia</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>275</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Slovenia</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spain</td>
<td>436</td>
<td>158</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**COVID-19 as of 22.02.2021**

- **Inmates:**
  1) Total tests since the beginning of the pandemic – 279;
  2) Total confirmed inmates since the beginning of the pandemic – 88;
  3) At the treatment (active cases) – 1;
  4) Death among inmates – 0;

- **Staff members:**
  1) Total confirmed staff members since the beginning of the pandemic – 356;
  2) At the treatment (active cases) – 24 / 1 in hospital;
  3) Death among staff members NAP –

**Current number as of the 17th of February:**
- 52 confirmed C-19 infections among detainees within the prison administration;
- 2 confirmed C-19 infections among detainees within forensic care;
- 0 confirmed C-19 infections among detainees within a correctional facility for juvenile offenders;
- 5 confirmed C-19 infections among detainees within detention centres;
- Total: 60 confirmed C-19 infections among detainees.

On behalf of the Dutch Custodial Institutions Agency, please find an update below:

Current number as of the 17th of January:
- 88 prisoners have been tested up to 16:00 hrs on 15/12/2020 and 45 results are awaited. 88 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

**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. 88 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%

* 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.

Current COVID-19 cases as of 22/12/2020:
- Inmates: 80
- Prison staff: 221

COVID-19 cases since the beginning of the pandemic:
- Inmates: 743
- Prison staff: 752

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

Current Covid-19 cases as of 27.01.2021:
- Inmates: 51
- Prison staff: 45

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

Officers: Active cases 158/under observation 87.

COVID-19 as of 22.02.2021

- **Inmates:**
  1) Total tests since the beginning of the pandemic – 279;
  2) Total confirmed inmates since the beginning of the pandemic – 88;
  3) At the treatment (active cases) – 1;
  4) Death among inmates – 0;

- **Staff members:**
  1) Total confirmed staff members since the beginning of the pandemic – 356;
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Concerning the question on the vaccination policy, in what follows we share an update on how vaccination is evolving in the Catalan prison system:

### Spain - Catalonia

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Staff</th>
<th>Inmates</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Staff: 61 active cases (44 recovered, total 505) Inmates: 25 active cases (559 recovered, total 584)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Concerning the question on the vaccination policy, in what follows we share an update on how vaccination is evolving in the Catalan prison system:

### Denmark

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.

### Czech Republic

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

### 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:


### Sweden

As of February second, the numbers of infected prisoners within the Swedish Prison and Probation Service are as follows;

- Total number of infected prisoners; 503
- Total number of recovered prisoners (from Covid-19 infection): 469
- Currently infected prisoners; 34

### The Netherlands

Concerning the question on the vaccination policy, in what follows we share an update on how vaccination is evolving in the Dutch prison system:

- Inmates: Initially it was decided that they would be vaccinated following the same criteria that apply to the rest of the population. However, health authorities have changed their approach and this Wednesday 24 February inmates have started to be vaccinated.
  - 54 inmates between 18 to 56 years of age will be vaccinated with Astra-Zeneca, including those on remand.
  - 40 inmates between 8 years and older will be vaccinated with Pfizer. They will be followed by inmates from 75 to 79 years of age until the vaccines are finished.
  - Only those with the following conditions will be excluded from the vaccination process:
    - Allergies or hypersensitivity
    - Certain types of infections
    - Certain types of tumours (B cells)
    - Pregnancy
    - 18 inmates who are 80 years old or older will be vaccinated with Pfizer. They will be followed by inmates from 75 to 79 years of age until the vaccines are finished.

Vaccination is voluntary and a record of those who do not want to be vaccinated will be kept for health prevention purposes. Every vaccinated inmate will receive a report with the date of the first dose and the recommended date for the second dose. Those who are being released from prison in the meantime, they should go to their health community centre to request the second dose. For every released inmate that has received the first dose, the nurses of the relevant health teams, will liaise with the health community centre of the place of residence of the released inmate to ensure he/she is given an appointment to receive the second dose in due time.

Health staff working at the Covid-19 and hospital units within the prisons as well as in prison infirmaries, have been vaccinated with Pfizer (also the staff working in juvenile justice centres).

Inmates below 56 years of age that have been vaccinated with Astra-Zeneca. Currently almost 77% of the staff has been vaccinated.

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Inmates below 56 years of age that have been vaccinated with Astra-Zeneca. Currently almost 77% of the staff has been vaccinated.
Luxembourg

1) Today, the extent and pace of vaccination depends on the pace of vaccine production and vaccine supply. These figures are highly variable. Of course, taking into account the closed environment of prisons, where the Covid-19 virus can circulate asymptomatically, as well as the risks of officials and staff becoming carriers of the infection, the Latvian Prison Administration has given priority to vaccinating prisoners and staff. Prison medical practitioners have already been vaccinated in late December 2020 and early 2021.

2) The health criteria according to which prisoners are considered “vulnerable” are: dangerous infectious diseases among prisoners (20% of prisoners suffer from HIV / AIDS, viral hepatitis C and B); 60% of prisoners have personality and behavioral disorders; 15% of prisoners are disabled persons of groups II and III, including the persons after a heart attack and stroke. Among prisoners there are oncological patients, patients with diabetes, cardiovascular diseases and other chronic diseases. About 40% of prisoners are over 50 years old.

3) The 7th group and the vaccination time – July 2021 – is determined for prisoners in prison administration staff (5.7 thousand persons) in the population vaccination time plan. But this is a provisional time, because if vaccine manufacturers deliver the promised quantities of vaccines on time, if new vaccines are registered and available in the European Union and due to many other factors, the vaccination of prison staff and prisoners may be earlier.

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.
- Currently, our prison staff health is already being vaccinated and we hope to finish in a few weeks.
- We are vaccinating with our prison nurses or public health nurses.
- This stage, the elderly homes and their staff are also vaccinated.
- In the 2nd phase, prison workers will be vaccinated for being essential staff (as well as firefighters, police, etc.). Also inmates given their vulnerability and because prisons are closed institutions.

France

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”?

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 prisoners will soon be included in the vaccination plan, especially in the wake of the 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 ambulance 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

1. Adults over 65 years of age; 2. Persons with chronic diseases, regardless of age, according to the indications of the vaccines used.

b) Staff working in key, essential areas: 1. Key staff for functioning state institutions, i.e. parliament, presidency, government, ministries and institutions subordinated to them; 2. Defense, public order, national security and judicial authority staff; 3. Staff in the vital economic sector: - Processing, distribution and merchandising basic foodstuffs, namely: bakery, dairy, meat, fruit and vegetables; - Water purification, transport and distribution plants; - Electricity production, transmission and distribution; - Gas production, transmission and distribution units; - Liquid and solid fuel production, transmission and distribution units; - Medicinal products and sanitary materials for producing, transporting and distributing; - Transport of persons and goods; - Railway junctions, civil and military airports, essential ports; - Communications, namely special telecommunication service, national radio and television. 4. Staff working in educational facilities and nurseries; 5. Postal and courier staff; 6. Religious cults staff; 7. Media staff engaged in activities with high risk of exposure to SARS COVID infection such as: reports in medical facilities; vii. 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.
### Luxembourg

1. 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 disease;
- lung disease;
- neurological conditions, including Down syndrome;
- moderate/severe liver disease;
- autoimmune disease;
- HIV/AIDS.

### Northern Ireland

1. In view of the above, the prison population has been assimilated to the general population and it will benefit from the SARS-CoV-2 vaccine in the last vaccination implemented at national level, with the exception of vulnerable inmates.

### Italy

**Definitions**

- Pathology Area
  - Respiratory diseases
    - Idiopathic pulmonary fibrosis; other diseases requiring oxygen-therapy
  - Cardiovascular diseases
    - Advanced heart failure (IV NYHA); patients post cardiogenic shock
  - Neurological conditions and di Amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS); multiple sclerosis; childhood cerebral palsy; patients under treatment with biological medicines or with immunosuppressive and the persons living with them, myasthenia gravis; dysimmune neuropathies.
  - Diabetes / other serious endocrinological diseases
    - Persons aged over 18 with diabetes of the young, type-2 diabetes and who need at least 2 oral glucose-lowering medicines or who have a peripheral vasculopathy with a Fontaine index of 3 or more.
  - Cystic fibrosis
    - Patients to be considered by default as highly weak due to the respiratory implications typical of that disease.
  - Kidney failure/kidney disease
    - Patients undergoing dialysis
  - Auto-immune diseases – primi
    - Persons with lungs seriously compromised or marked immunodeficiency and persons living with them. Autoimmune diseases associated with immunosuppression following treatments and persons living with them.
  - Hepatic diseases
    - Patients diagnosed with hepatic cirrhosis
  - Cerebrovascular diseases
    - Persons who suffered from an ischaemic accident of cerebral hemorrhage which affected the neurological and cognitive autonomy of the patients. Persons who got a stroke in 2020 and for the previous years with a ranking equal to or higher than 3.

- Question n.2 - The prison population considered as vulnerable (intended as people suffering from conditions which, due to a pre-existing damage to one organ or due to a compromised immune reaction to SARS-COV-2 are at particularly high risk to develop serious or deadly forms of COVID-19) complies with the characteristics below, similar to those ones relevant to the general population.

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

- Vaccinations in prison settings will be in line with the JCVI recommendations and the first prisoners who meet these criteria have been vaccinated.
Onco-hematological diseases and the Onco-hematological patients undergoing treatments with immunosuppressive drugs, myelosuppressive drugs or who stopped treatment less than six months ago and persons living with them. Parents of onco-hematological patients younger than 16. Patients suffering from thalassemia and Down syndrome. All the patients with Down syndrome, due to their partial immunocompetence and since they often suffer from congenital cardiopathy, are considered as vulnerable subjects.

Transplant of a solid organ and Persons who underwent a transplant of a solid or hematopoietic organ and suffer from a chronic graft-versus-host disease under immunosuppressive therapy and persons living with them.

Serious obesity Patients with a BMI over 35.

Israel
- 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
  - 90% 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 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:
  - 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 is included elderly people and over 65 years of age and persons with concomitant diseases.
  - 5th stage is 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
- 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.
- According to the same criteria stated in the Estonian National Vaccine Plan.
- Estonia vaccination is implemented following the National Vaccination Plan. There is no special regulation or priority given to the prison population.

Ireland
- 1) Prisons, staff and prisoners are considered as a vulnerable setting and vaccination will be administered in line with the priority groups as set out by Government;
- 2) Age>65, chronic diseases and immunosuppressed
- 3) Prisoners are considered equivalent to vulnerable groups within the general population, ie the same clinical criteria apply as to vulnerable groups with chronic conditions

Updated information about the visits in prison in different countries. Are visitations suspended?

Austria
- Visits of inmates within the meaning of Section 93 SVVG (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 hygiene 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 SVVG for a short period of time. In this case, the information system shall be adapted accordingly.

Estonia
- In Estonia long-term family visits are cancelled since Oct 2020. Short-term visits in secured individual rooms where visitors and detainees are separated by glass continue as normal, while following all hygiene and disinfection requirements. Also, everyone entering a prison is checked with a no-touch thermometer and in case of cold-like symptoms is denied entry.

Lithuania
- From 1 March 2021 the Lithuanian prison service is resuming contactless visits up to 1 hr duration. Max 2 visitors allowed. Upon entrance they will be asked to present one of the documents: 1) negative C-19 test (valid for 72 hrs); 2) a proof issued by a family doctor or e-health system that the concerned person has recovered from C-19; 3) proof of C-19 vaccination (two vaccines).

France
- The visits are still going on in France

93% received the second shot.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Description</th>
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<tbody>
<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 a 3-level model (basic, accelerating, and spreading phase). Prisons located in areas that are in the spreading phase are currently restricting visits. Additionally, prisons can limit visits based on the national situation as a 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>
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<tr>
<td>Lithuania</td>
<td>In Lithuania, the visits in prisons are still suspended.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bulgaria</td>
<td>The prison visits in Bulgarian prisons are open for visits. All visitors must respect the anti-epidemic 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 hand 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.</td>
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