<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Infected Prisoners</th>
<th>Infected Staff</th>
<th>Dead Prisoners</th>
<th>Dead Staff</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Austria</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Belgium</td>
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<td>13</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bulgaria</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cyprus</td>
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<td>7</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Czech Republic</td>
<td>753</td>
<td>373</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
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<tr>
<td>Croatia</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
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<tr>
<td>Denmark</td>
<td>81</td>
<td>202</td>
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<td>0</td>
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<td>England and Wales</td>
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<td>0</td>
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<td>Estonia</td>
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<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Finland</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Georgia</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Austria**

As of February 25, 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 12 infectious COVID patients in a prison / 0 in an external hospital.
80 of the beds kept free for COVID patients (Bruges and Loniets) have been taken.
No prisoners have died of Covid-19

**Belgium**

Current Covid-19 cases as of 07.01.2020:
- Inmates: 2
- Prison staff: 13
Covid-19 cases since the beginning of the pandemic:
- Inmates: 51
- Prison staff: 162
COVID-19 related deaths among inmates and prison staff since the beginning of the pandemic:
- Prison staff: 2
- Inmates: 3

**Bulgaria**

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

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

**Croatia**

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

**Denmark**

Number of COVID-19 cases in the Danish Prison and Probation Service as of March 1. It is:

- COVID-19 cases since the beginning of the pandemic:
  - Inmates: 81
  - Prison staff: 202

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

**England and Wales**

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)

**Estonia**

Current Covid-19 cases as of 15.02.2020:
- Inmates: 51
- Prison staff: 12
Covid-19 cases since the beginning of the pandemic:
- Inmates: 102
- Prison staff: 112
COVID-19 related deaths among inmates and prison staff since the beginning of the pandemic:
- Prison staff: 0
- Inmates: 0

**Finland**

2 COVID-19 cases in Denmark, February 2021:
- Inmates: 2 (total cumulative number of cases during the epidemic: 9, coronavirus-related deaths: 0)
- Prison staff: 0 (total cumulative number of cases during the epidemic: 15, coronavirus-related deaths: 0)

**Georgia**

0 COVID-19 cases in Georgia, February 2021:
- Inmates: 0
- Prison staff: 0
- (Self-)isolated: 0
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Inmates</th>
<th>Staff</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hungary</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>504</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ireland</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>304</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Israel</td>
<td>98</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>410</td>
<td>49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Latvia</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</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:** 1,208

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

**Ireland:**
Numbers in custody: 1,782, as of 1999 Feb 2021.

**Israel:**
Staff:
- 29 confirmed.
- 86 in quarantine
- 1 in hospitalised.

Inmates:
- 98 confirmed.
- 121 in quarantine.

In respond to visits:
- Visits resumed as of this week - Feb, 21.
- The visits are behind a glass partition.
- Every inmate is entitled to one visitor + 2 minors from the immediate family.

As of Feb, 22:
- 6,105 staff members which is 83% of the staff received the second shot of the vaccine.
- 6,489 inmates received the second shot of the vaccine.

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

**PRISONERS**
- Total number of prisoners present: 52644
- Infected prisoners (active cases on 1 March 2021): **410**
  - Of which:
    - 380 without symptoms
    - 13 with symptoms (followed inside prisons)
    - 17 hospitalized outside prisons

**PENITENTIARY POLICE STAFF**
- Total number of Penitentiary Police staff members on duty: 30939
- Infected Penitentiary Police officers (active cases on 1 March 2021): **562**
  - Of which:
    - 541 at home
    - 11 at their barrack room
    - 10 hospitalized

**PRISON GOVERNORS, ADMINISTRATIVE AND TECHNICAL STAFF**
- Total number of staff: 4021
- Infected staff members (active cases on 1 March 2021): **49**
  - Of which:
    - 49 at home

**Lithuania:**
Numbers as of February 9th

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

**Malta:**
- 1 prisoner still not recovered
- 11 Correctional Officers all recovered
- 1 Administration staff member still not recovered
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Officers</th>
<th>Staff members</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Moldova</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>221</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Netherlands</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>361</td>
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<tr>
<td>Northern Ireland</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>68 828</td>
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<tr>
<td>Norway</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>88</td>
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<tr>
<td>Poland</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>29 295</td>
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<tr>
<td>Romania</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>*</td>
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<tr>
<td>Slovakia</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>121</td>
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<tr>
<td>Slovenia</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>158</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spain</td>
<td>436</td>
<td>1310</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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:

- Inmates: 0
- Prison staff: 0

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

- 52 confirmed C-19 infections among detainees within the prison administration;
- 3 confirmed C-19 infections among detainees within forensic care;
- 0 confirmed C-19 infection 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.

The statistics for the Northern Ireland Prison Service are as follows:

- 1,947 prisoners have been tested up to 15:00 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 officers and civilian employees: 29 295 of which 104 infected that constitutes 0.35 %.

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:

- Inmates – 0;
- Prison staff – 0.

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

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

### Denmark

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

- Prison guards, healthcare staff and staff in critical functions will be prioritized.
- 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
- Inmates will be vaccinated with the remaining population if they are not considered vulnerable.

The Danish Health Authority has determined that vaccinations is given in the following order:

1. Residents in nursing homes, etc.
2. People aged ≥ 65 years who receive both personal care and practical assistance.
3. People aged ≥ 85 years.
4. Persons in healthcare, elderly care and selected parts of the social sector who are at particular risk of infection or who has been identified as performing a critical function in society.
5. People with conditions and diseases that result in a significantly increased risk of severe illness from COVID-19.
6. Persons at increased risk of severe illness from COVID-19.
7. People aged 70-79.
8. People aged 60-69.
10. People under 65 years of age who have conditions and diseases that put them at risk of severe illness from COVID-19.
11. Staff in other sectors critical to the functioning of society.
12. The remaining population, for example prioritized according to age.

### 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.

### 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](https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/covid-19-vaccination-care-home-and-healthcare-settings-posters/covid-19-vaccination-first-phase-priority-groups)

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.

### Catalonia

Concerning the question on the vaccination policy, in what follows we share an update on how vaccination is evolving in the Catalan 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.
- Pregnant women are being informed that if they are released from prison in the meantime, they should go to their health community centre to request the second dose.
- Every vaccinated inmate will receive a report with the date of the first dose and the recommended date for the second dose.
- Vaccination is voluntary and a record of those who do not want to be vaccinated will be kept for health prevention purposes.
- 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.

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- 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.
**Belgium**

With regard to inmates, they are vaccinated in stage III, exception for the persons over 65 years of age or with chronic diseases. For those over 65 years of age or with chronic diseases (vulnerable), they are included for vaccination in stage II.

**Lithuania**

Regarding vaccination of inmates and staff in prisons:

- The 1st phase, all health professionals in all prisons are already vaccinated just as health professionals in hospitals or health centres are being vaccinated.
- Currently, our prison health staff is already being vaccinated and we hope to finish in a few weeks.
- All staff are vaccinating our prison nurses or public health nurses.
- At this stage, the elderly homes and their staff are not vaccinated.
- At the 2nd stage, 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**

In response to your question, I can tell you that this issue is also a concern to us.

- The government strategy 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.
- The Sub Director 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 Vaccine 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.

**Latvia**

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 asymptptomatically, 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 people 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 10% of prisoners are over 50 years old.

3) The 7th group and the vaccination time – July 2021 – is determined for prisoners and 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 Vaccine 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.

**Belgium**

According to the prioritizations in Spain:

- The 1st phase, all health professionals in all prisons are already vaccinated just as health professionals in hospitals or health centres are being vaccinated.
- Currently, our prison health staff is already being vaccinated and we hope to finish in a few weeks.
- All staff are vaccinating our prison nurses or public health nurses.
- At this stage, the elderly homes and their staff are not vaccinated.
- At the 2nd stage, 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.

**Lithuania**

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.

**Spain**

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**France**

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.

**Belgium**

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.

**Lithuania**

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.

**Spain**

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.

**France**

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.

**Belgium**

- 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 working in medical and social care at home;
  - j) Staff working in public health services, i.e. National Institute of Public Health, Public Health Directorate;
  - 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; - 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 COVID 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 I. The rest of the prison staff were vaccinated 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

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

Northern Ireland

1) 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.

Italy

Questions n. 1 & 3 – The vaccination of the prison population and of the Penitentiary Administration staff follows the priorities indicated by the Italian Ministry of Health, in agreement with the Higher Institute of Health and the national Drug Agency.

Order of priority:
1. Healthcare workers and social-healthcare workers
2. Staff and residents in long-term care facilities for elderly people
3. People aged 80 and over
4. People aged between 60 and 79
5. People with at least one chronic morbidity, immunodeficiency, or weakness, independent from their age
6. Social groups at higher risk of serious illness or death
7. High priority teachers and school staff
8. Remaining teachers and school staff
9. Workers of essential services and of settings at risk
10. Persons living and working in prisons and other confined settings.
11. People with moderate comorbidity
12. General population

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.

See below table.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pathology Area</th>
<th>Definitions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Respiratory diseases</td>
<td>Idiopathic pulmonary fibrosis; other diseases requiring oxygen-therapy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cardiovascular diseases</td>
<td>Advanced heart failure (IV NYHA); patients post cardiogenic shock</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neurological conditions and d Amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS); multiple sclerosis; childhood cerebral paralyis; patients under treatment with biological medicines or with immunosuppressive and the persons living with them, myasthenia gravis; d ysmune neuropathies.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diabetes / other serious endo</td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cystic fibrosis</td>
<td>Patients to be considered by default as highly weak due to the respiratory implications typical of that disease.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kidney failure/kidney disease</td>
<td>Patients undergoing dialysis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Auto-immune diseases –</td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hepatic diseases</td>
<td>Patients diagnosed with hepatic cirrhosis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cerebrovascular diseases</td>
<td>Persons who suffered from an ischemic 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.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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.

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.

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
38% 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 is included elderly people and over 65 years of age and persons with comorbid diseases.
5th stage are include vulnerable groups and 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

13th 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.

13th 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.

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

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.

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

Visitations are ongoing but limited, as 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.
**Finland**  
Visits are prohibited based on the epidemiological situation on the area the prison is located in. Finland is using a 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 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.

**Lithuania**  
In Lithuania, the visits in prisons are still suspended.

**Bulgaria**  
The prison visits in Bulgarian prisons are open for visits. All visitors must respect the anti-epidemiological 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.