



**COVID-19
Feedback Collection
5 January 2021**



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	<i>Infected Prisoner</i>	<i>Infected Staff</i>	<i>Dead Prisoner</i>	<i>Dead Staff</i>	
Austria	60	12			In Austrian prisons we currently have 12 staff members and 60 inmates who are infected with SARS-CoV-2. Currently visits are possible, if the visitor is vaccinated or has recovered from Covid during the last six months and is additionally PCR-tested. In Austria there is currently a general lockdown for people who are not vaccinated or have not recovered from Covid during the last six months.
Belgium	185				Detainees: As of 20/12, there were 197 detainees in medical isolation. In the week from 13/12 to 19/12 there were 185 detainees that tested positive out of a total of 2509 tests. Staff: We only have figures for absence due to illness or quarantine leave.
Bulgaria	15	7			Current Covid-19 cases as of 15 December 2021: Inmates – 15; Prison staff – 7. Covid-19 cases since the beginning of the pandemic: Inmates – 345; Prison staff – 891. COVID-19 related deaths among inmates and prison staff since the beginning of the pandemic: Prison staff – 11; Inmates – 7.
Cyprus	0	26			As regards the positive covid cases in Cyprus prisons since the beginning of COVID threat till todote: zero cases for inmates 26 cases of prison staff out of which 13 were detected at the entry point of prisons and the rest due to social contacts outside prisons 4 cases of visitors at the entry point.
Czech Republic	156	255			.
Croatia	22	20			Infected prisoners: 22 In (self-)isolation – prisoners: 87 Infected prison staff: 18 In self-isolation – prison staff: 11 Infected probation staff: 2 In self-isolation – probation staff: 0 Total (cumulative) numbers since the beginning of the pandemic, until 16th of March 2021: Testing – prisoners: 5851 Tested positive – prisoners: 384 In (self-)isolation – prisoners: 734 (*Number of prisoners who are in isolation by the decision of authorized epidemiologist. In addition, all newly admitted prisoners are isolated following their admission for preventive reasons). Testing – prison staff: 2389 Tested positive – prison staff: 199
Denmark	149	293			Number of COVID-19 cases in the Danish Prison and Probation Service as of July 26.th is: COVID-19 cases since the beginning of the pandemic: Inmates: 149 Prison staff: 293 COVID-19 related deaths among inmates and prison staff since the beginning of the pandemic: 0
England and Wales					https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/hm-prison-and-probation-service-covid-19-statistics

Estonia	38	11		<p>Current Covid-19 cases in Estonia as of 20.12.2021:</p> <p>Inmates 38 Prison staff 11</p> <p>Covid-19 cases since the beginning of the pandemic: Inmates 855 Prison staff 293</p> <p>COVID-19 related deaths among inmates and prison staff since the beginning of the pandemic: Prison staff 0 Inmates 0</p> <p>Vaccinated (with at least one dose) Prison staff 1085 Inmates 1814</p>
Finland	7	5		<p>Here are the latest (29 November 2021) figures from Finland: Prisoners - Current cases: 7 (total cumulative number of cases during the epidemic: 91) Staff - Current cases: 5 (total cumulative number of cases during the epidemic: 75)</p>
France				<p>Number of confined cases (contact, symptomatic and Covid-19 cases) 694 Number of confirmed Covid cases: 267 Of which number of hospitalized 5 Cumulative cases since the start of the epidemic Number of confirmed Covid cases: 5,891 Of which number of deceased cases : 5 Of which number of cases cured: 5,663 Vaccination Cumulative number of people vaccinated: 35,877 And for the staff on 12/17/2021: Number of confirmed cases confined: 126 Number of confirmed cases (cumulative): 6755 Number of deceased staff: 5 Number of staff vaccinated: 140 Total number of staff vaccinated: 4493</p>
Georgia	2	3		<p>On behalf of Georgian Penitentiary System let me kindly inform that till December, 2020 there was no single COVID-19 cases confirmed in Georgian PEs among convicts. Since December 31, 2020, Special Penitentiary Service of Georgia (SPS) has been actively testing inmates with PCR tests in all PEs (13 in total). As the result of intensive testing last weeks, none of the COVID-19 cases has been confirmed. To date, 22752 PCR tests have been undertaken in PEs. In total, 194 cases of COVID-19 has been confirmed within all PEs and to date this number is reduced to zero. In order to keep such results, preventive measures within PEs is continued and PCR tests are undertaken in each PE once a month.</p>
Hungary	95	504		<p>Current COVID-19 cases as of 22/12/2020: Inmates - 95 Prison staff – 504</p> <p>COVID-19 cases since the beginning of the pandemic: Inmates - 517 Prison staff –1208</p> <p>COVID-19 related deaths among inmates and prison staff since the beginning of the pandemic – 2 inmates</p>
Ireland	277	527		<p>Please see below table which provides information regarding number of infected prisoners/staff as at 25th November 2021</p>
Israel	5	14		<p>Inmates: confirmed cases - 1; in quarantine - 4; vaccination (3rd shot) - 63.8% Staff: confirmed cases - 4; in quarantine - 10; vaccination (3rd shot) - 96.6%</p>

Italy	334	429		<p>Please find below the data about COVID-19 infections among prisoners and staff on Monday 20 December 2021, published on the webpage of the Italian Ministry of Justice https://www.giustizia.it/giustizia/it/mg_2_27.page.</p> <p>PRISONERS Total number of prisoners present: 53,843 Infected prisoners (active cases on 20 December 2021): 344 Of which: 339 without symptoms 2 with symptoms (followed inside prisons) 3 hospitalized outside prisons</p> <p>TOTAL STAFF Total number of penitentiary staff members on duty: 40,960 Total number of penitentiary staff members infected with COVID-19 (active cases on 20 December 2021): 429 Of whom: - Penitentiary Police Staff Total number of Penitentiary Police staff members on duty: 36,939 Infected Penitentiary Police officers (active cases on 20 December 2021): 395 Of which: 387 at home 7 at their barrack room 1 hospitalized - Prison Governors, Administrative and Technical Staff Total number of staff: 4,021 Infected prison governors, administrative and technical staff members (active cases on 20 December 2021): 34 Of which: 32 at home 2 hospitalized</p>
Latvia	71	28		<p>Currently infected with Covid-19: inmates- 71, staff- 28 Contact persons: inmates- 127, staff- 8 Vaccinated: inmates- 1990, staff- 1901</p>
Lithuania	4	20		<p>Please find below an update from the Lithuanian prison system (7 May 2021):</p> <p>Infected inmates: 4 Infected staff: 20 Infected probation staff: 1</p>
Luxembourg	19	-		<p>Since the beginning of the pandemic, 19 detainees have been tested positive for COVID-19 in Luxembourg (as of March 1st).</p>
Malta	1	8		<p>Vaccinated for COVID-19 (both doses) as of 1st November 2021 - inclusive now discharged inmates: inmates: 1,630; staff: 395 COVID-19 Deaths since beginning of pandemic as of November 29th, 2021 - inmates: 0; staff: 0</p>
Moldova	0	0		<p>COVID-19 situation as of 18.06.2021</p> <p>Inmates:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Total tests since the beginning of the pandemic – 636; 2) Total confirmed inmates since the beginning of the pandemic – 166; 3) At the treatment (active cases) – 0; 4) Death among inmates – 0; 5) Total inmates vaccinated - 1101. <p>Staff members:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Total confirmed staff members since the beginning of the pandemic – 436; 2) At the treatment (active cases) – 0; 3) Death among staff members NAP – 2;
Netherlands	26			<p>62 confirmed C-19 infections among detainees within the prison administration; 0 confirmed C-19 infections among detainees within forensic care; 2 confirmed C-19 infection among detainees within a correctional facility for juvenile offenders; 1 confirmed C-19 infections among detainees within detention centres; Total: 65 confirmed C-19 infections among detainees.</p>
Northern Ireland	15	153		<p>The figures for the Northern Ireland Prison Service are as follows: Number of staff who have tested positive since start is 284. Number of prisoners who have tested positive is 37. Only 4 of which have been in the general population. 28 have been identified on committal quarantine, 3 were infected when out at hospital and 2 on community release.</p>

Norway	139	160			The current figures from the Norwegian correctional service are as follows; The update is from April 19th. In total 160 staff members and 139 inmates/convicted persons have been infected by Covid 19. 14 staff members and 9 inmates/convicted persons have still not recovered.
Poland	31	104			Find below updated information about the number of infections in Poland (01/02/2021): The total number of inmates: 68 828 of which 31 infected that constitutes 0.04 %. The total number of officers and civilian employees: 29 295 of which 104 infected that constitutes 0.35 %
Romania	8	154			Here is an update regarding infections among inmates and staff in Romania as of December 15, 2021: Currently infected: Inmates – 154; Staff – 8. Since the beginning of the pandemic (2020 + 2021 years): Inmates – 3767; Staff – 2784.
Slovakia	80	221			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
Slovenia	51	45			Current Covid-19 cases as of 27.01.2021: Inmates – 51; Prison staff – 45. Covid-19 cases since the beginning of the pandemic: Inmates – 179; Prison staff – 175. COVID-19 related deaths among inmates and prison staff since the beginning of the pandemic: Prison staff – 0; Inmates – 0.
Spain	-	-			The situation in Spain is as follows: -From September-October, some new cases have been detected in prisons, but mostly asymptomatic. -More than 85% are vaccinated and we have started with the administration of new dosis.
Spain - Catalonia	98	73			Inmates: 98 active cases and 938 already recovered (total 1036) Professionals: 73 active cases and 568 already recovered (total 641) Inmates are vaccinated inside the prison facilities by the health staff working in every prison which belong to the public health system.
Sweden	8				Here is an update regarding infections among inmates in Sweden as of December 3 2021. Currently infected. Inmates: 8 Since the beginning of the pandemic: Inmates: 924 There are no figures recorded regarding infections among staff.
<p>1. How high is the willingness among detainees to get vaccinated? (Especially during these last months. 2. Do you know how high the vaccination rate is among the current prison population? 3. What measures (if any) did you take in order to increase the willingness to get vaccinated? 4. Do vaccinated detainees have any advantages compared to non-vaccinated detainees? 5. Do you have a Covid-Check System in place within your prison facilities?</p>					

Bulgaria	<p>1. As of 15 October 2021, a total of 18.3% of inmates and detainees have been vaccinated during immunization activities. After the introduction of the „green certificate“ requirement, there has been an increased interest in vaccination, with the percentage of vaccinated prisoners / detainees rising to 47% up to 15 December 2021. For comparison, the vaccination process in the country as of 15 December 2021 covers 26.4% of the population.</p> <p>2. As of 15 December 2021, 3141 inmates/detainees are vaccinated.</p> <p>3. GDES clearly realizes that the places of deprivation of liberty are known as risky for the dissemination of COVID-19 because of the high epidemiological risk of infection related to the conditions and way of life. A key principle is the protection of the health and their safety. In this connection in compliance with the National Vaccination Plan against COVID-19 in the Republic of Bulgaria and the relevant groups of the population, GDES is in permanent contact with representatives of the National Vaccination Headquarters (NVH) for the provision of vaccines according to the established order of coverage. Instructions have been sent to the territorial services and medical specialists together with the inspectors responsible for social activities and educational work in order to be created organization to provide transparent, active and straightforward communication campaign of understandable language for inmates/detainees. GDES prepared and sent an information brochure and short characteristics of four vaccines in order to be done informed choice for vaccination. After conducting of the campaign is summarized data regarding the number of inmates/detainees who want to be vaccinated against COVID-19, which are sent to the NVH. Having in mind the fact that the vaccination against COVID-19 is recommended, the prescription and vaccination is done with the co-operation of the Regional Health Inspectorates (RHI) in expressed desire for vaccination against COVID-19 of the part of the inmate and acquaintance of the medical specialist with: the indications of the medical product; its manner of application; its counter-evidences and side effects. The medical specialists conduct transparent, active and purposeful communication campaign amongst the employees and inmates/detainees based on scientific facts and evidences to eliminate the dissemination of misleading information, false news and conspiracy theories regarding the vaccines against COVID-19. Emphasis is placed on the benefits and risks of vaccination, both for the vaccinated and society in order to counteract the spread of the virus and reduce the potential health consequences of COVID-19. GDES maintains contact with the RHI teams and organization has been established to vaccinate the interested employees during their visit to the territorial services.</p> <p>4. Vaccinated people who suffered from COVID-19 last 12 months and people with negative test of polymerase chain reaction (PCR) to prove COVID-19 up to 72 hours or fast antigen test up to 48 hours are admitted to a meeting and work in external work objects.</p> <p>5. The medical staff in Medical centers (MC) in prisons has fast antigen tests used in doubt of coronavirus infection, as well as it makes tests of contact people in a proven case of COVID-19. The tests are provided by means of a public procurement with object „Supply of medicines and consumables“. The doctors in the Medical center can edit unlimited number of referrals for PCR tests performed in external laboratories.</p>
France	<p>Situation des PPSMJ 19/12/2021 20/12/2021</p> <p>Nb de cas confinés (cas contact, symptomatiques et Covid-19) 701 694</p> <p>Nb de cas confirmés Covid19 305 267</p> <p>Dont nb d'hospitalisés 6 5</p> <p>Cas cumulés depuis le début de l'épidémie 1 1</p> <p>Nb de cas confirmés Covid19 954 891</p> <p>Dont nb de cas décédés 5 5</p> <p>Dont nb de cas guéris 648 663</p> <p>Vaccination 1 1</p> <p>Nb cumulé de personnes vaccinées 35 805 35 877</p> <p>And for the staff on 17.12.2021 :</p> <p>Nb cas confirmés confinés : 126</p> <p>Nb cas confirmés (cumul) : 6755</p> <p>Nb personnels décédés : 5</p> <p>Nb personnels vaccinés : 140</p> <p>Cumul nb personnels vaccinés : 4493</p>
Romania	<p>1. Currently, 78% of the inmates are vaccinated. In recent months, the desire of inmates to be vaccinated against COVID-19 has materialized through requests for the administration of dose 3 (booster), in 23 prisons being vaccinated a number of 700 inmates.</p> <p>2. Currently, 78% of the inmates are vaccinated.</p> <p>3. At the level of all the units in the penitentiary system, the information processes regarding the benefits of vaccination against COVID-19 was accelerated, complementary to the information campaigns already carried out - distribution of information materials, Radio-TV shows through the internal studios of the places of detention, series talks with already vaccinated inmates who shared their own post-inoculation experience.</p> <p>4. Vaccinated inmates receive rewards in the form of credits/meal vouchers - adjustments according to national legislation in force/visits without a separation device.</p> <p>5. Yes, we do use a national system for verifying the Covid certificates for visitors.</p>
Slovakia	<p>1. Medical prison staff of our prison service or vaccination centres ensured administration of 9194 vaccines to inmates who have expressed an interest in vaccination. Overall, we observe approximately the same interest in vaccination without significant fluctuations.</p> <p>2. The vaccination rate among inmates is variable due to their unstable number (i.e. their release, admission to pre-trial detention/prison sentence), but it still fluctuates around 60%.</p> <p>3. The Government of the Slovak Republic has created a financial benefit for vaccination for persons over 60 years of age, while the higher limit is for fully vaccinated persons. Campaigns emphasizing the benefits of vaccination are carried out in individual prison facilities.</p> <p>4. There are no advantages for vaccinated inmates. Any benefits may be granted only on individual basis within framework of the law.</p> <p>5. Within our prison facilities, we have set up a system for isolating people with symptoms of infectious disease. Placement within the prison facility respects the principle of comparable epidemiological risk. In addition to the mentioned, selected (especially un-vaccinated) persons (inmates and also prison staff) are tested by antigen tests.</p>

England and Wales	<p>1. We currently have a decline rate of c 38% of our prisoner population. The majority of these are within our under 30 age group and we have also seen a high decline rate in our BAME population. Initial take rates were good with over 80% of our over 50 age group double vaccinated. We have seen a decline over the last three months compared to our initial roll out but this has been steady over the last three months for both first and second vaccinations.</p> <p>2. Across England and Wales the current rates are 62% first doses and 55% second doses.</p> <p>3. We have seen a disproportionate level of hesitancy among Black prisoners. The latest NHS data tells us that Black, African, Caribbean or Black British prisoners are three times more likely to decline the vaccine than prisoners who identify as White British. Addressing the hesitancy of Black and Minority Ethnic (BAME) prisoners has been a central thread of our vaccination campaign and a good example of where prisons, prisoners and partners have worked together to improve outcomes. Listening to responses from prisons, we have released a steady flow of communications to staff and prisoners via newsletters, FAQs, posters, video and radio during the vaccine rollout. We are addressing emerging concerns that have been identified, particularly those held by Black prisoners, and provide relevant and factual information from trusted sources. Following feedback from prisons, we have been able to create specific newsletters addressing concerns held by marginalised groups, including Black and Foreign National prisoners, and turned them into easy read documents translated into a variety of languages. Communicating in prisons is always a challenge due to there being less access to digital channels, but we have utilised Wayout TV and National Prisoner Radio to distribute our comms. This included a “vaccine takeover” week with high-profile interviews with healthcare professionals and celebrity messages. In addition, prisons with local radio or TV stations have run their own targeted campaigns. Prisoners’ families and trusted voices, especially those with lived experience, have been hugely important to the vaccine rollout and show the power of working with our partners including family service providers. Within prisons, members of the chaplaincy, key workers, PE instructors and peer support have been important in to explaining the vaccine programme as well as the wider impacts of COVID-19. Friday prayers have been used as an avenue to discuss the vaccine and to dispel any myths.</p> <p>4. No they are able to access the establishment regime regardless of their vaccination status unless they have tested positive or identified as a contact of a positive. Prisoners do have to PDTCC (Prisoner Daily Testing for Contacts of Covid) which is only for double vaccinated prisoner who has been identified as a close contact and this involves daily LFT tests over a seven day period.</p> <p>5. We have Covid testing regimes for both staff and prisoners using LFT and PCR tests. Staff are asked to volunteer to regular testing which included twice weekly LFD and once weekly PCR. We also have Daily Contact Testing (DCT) and Daily Testing for Contacts of Covid (DTCC) for anyone who has been identified as a close contact and this involves daily LFT tests over a seven day period. Prisoners are also asked to volunteer to be tested prior to: Transfers to other establishments or Immigration Removal Centers. Attending court hearings Attending social visits. Reception testing day 1 and day 5, LFD and PCR. Pre release testing 48 hours prior to release and day of release. ROTL, before and after. Symptomatic testing as required Outbreak mass testing as required.</p>
Italy	<p>1. The willingness of inmates to get vaccinated has always been high, since the beginning of the vaccination campaign inside prisons.</p> <p>2. The total percentage of inmates who are vaccinated (first shot, second shot and booster shot) is around 90% of the Italian prison population</p> <p>3. The indications to encourage vaccinations among prisoners are based on specific circular letters issued by Regional Healthcare Authorities (which are responsible for the provision of healthcare services and assistance inside prisons), in agreement with the Penitentiary Administration. At local level, the vaccination campaigns are preceded by an adequate information campaign provided by medical doctors. Moreover, the Penitentiary Administration makes a constant pressure on its local structures as well as on the competent healthcare authorities in order to address an adequate information campaign to all the inmates.</p> <p>4. No, they have not.</p> <p>5. Testing activities (antigenic and molecular swab tests) are carried out inside prisons for cases with symptoms, contacts with positive cases, newly arrived inmates from liberty and from other prisons, inmates re-entering prisons from leaves, transferred prisoners. Monitoring swab tests are also carried out periodically in many prisons (every 20-30 days).</p>
France	<p>1. All prisoners are invited to be vaccinated. A campaign to encourage vaccination has been set up in conjunction with the Ministry of Health.</p> <p>2. The current vaccination rate for the prison population was 47% as of 31 August 2021. However, this rate is still lower than the vaccination rate for the general population, which is 76%. The campaign to promote vaccination must therefore be actively pursued with the Ministry of Health and the heads of prisons.</p> <p>3. It is necessary to continue educational work to encourage vaccination. The Health Ministry vaccination campaign provided for a new strategy based on the principle of systematically offering vaccination to all new arrivals. Regarding the vaccination of minors, people over the age of 16 can be vaccinated without parental authorisation. If the answer to the parental authorisation has not been given within 14 days, it may be issued by the interregional director.</p> <p>4. No, vaccinated detainees have no particular advantage over other non-vaccinated detainees.</p> <p>5. A 10-day quarantine is mandatory for all new arrivals, detainees leaving family life units or family visits, and those returning from derelease. The Covid Safe Ticket is mandatory for all detainees having scheduled and non-urgent medical extractions, long-distance travel, access to medical units, and during derelease when the detainee will be travelling on long-distance transport. The Covid Safe Ticket is mandatory for staff in medical units, supervisory staff carrying out non-urgent medical extractions, and staff providing long-distance escorts on public transport. The pass is also mandatory for all professionals, visitors and participants who want to access the medical units (institutional partners, associations, etc.)</p>
Estonia	<p>1. Quite high, but we have of course a number of those, who are not willing to vaccinate and they cannot be persuaded.</p> <p>2. Vaccinated is 82% of prisoners (1807 out of 2195)</p> <p>3. Motivating, raising awareness about vaccination, restrictions of limited activities (p 4).</p> <p>4. Non-vaccinated detainees can attend to all activities (studies, social programs, language learning, work) except those related to their hobbies (music, sports ect).</p> <p>5. Yes, we check the certificates</p>
Czech Republic	<p>1. Currently 80% of prison population in Czech prisons is vaccinated with 2 doses (15,000 inmates out of 19,000). 260 have received the 3rd dose already. Over 700 have received the first dose and are expecting the 2nd. Though there are inmates who refuse the vaccination, some of them cannot get the vaccination due to other health issues. Also many of those non-vaccinated are in pre-trial detention where ensuring the vaccination can be complicated due to limited/uncertain time of imprisonment.</p> <p>2. See question 1</p> <p>3. There haven't been any measures, just leaflet promotion and discussions of staff members with inmates.</p> <p>4. Non-vaccinated inmates cannot be involved in employment outside the prison which is a general requirement of employers.</p> <p>5. Currently all people entering prisons for a family visit have to present the Covid certificate – full vaccination (2 doses), C19 recovery within last 180 days or negative PCR test not older than 72 hours.</p>
Lithuania	<p>1. At the very beginning of the vaccination inmates were quite willing. Currently the vaccination progress is not very active.</p> <p>2. Vaccination rate: 68,5 percent of inmates have been vaccinated with 2 doses (as of 7 December 2021)</p> <p>3. Vaccinated inmates are granted more visits. Awareness is being raised and information provided to inmates.</p> <p>4. Vaccinated inmates are granted more visits. Inmates with National Covid Certificate (https://gpasas.lt/?lang=en) or meeting the criteria for it are granted short leaves or may leave on short-term vacations.</p> <p>5. Inmates are tested by the prison healthcare staff, staff is tested in public testing facilities and provide relevant documentation to their employer. Testing is carried out following the legislation for general population issued by the Ministry of Health and specific procedures issued for the prison system.</p>
May I ask if the other countries ask visitors for a Covid Safe Ticket before they can visit inmates in prison?	
Romania	Yes, we do ask for a for a valid Covid certificate.
Bulgaria	In conduction of a meeting with inmates (except the lawyers and children until 18 years) from the visitors is required to have „green certificate“.
United Kingdom	We currently ask visitors to either take a LFD test prior to the visit at the establishment or bring proof that they have taken a test that is negative with in the past 24 hours. This is voluntary and enables the visitor to have some contact (i.e hug). We are currently reviewing these arrangements in view of the Omicron variant.
Slovakia	The hygienic regime for entry the visitors to prison facilities in order to visit the inmates is regulated by the Decree of the Public Health Authority of the Slovak Republic so, that persons who are not completely vaccinated or have not overcome COVID in the last half year must submit a negative test for COVID (PCR tests are valid 48 hours and AG tests 24 hours).
France	No, the Covid safe ticket is not required for access to prisons. It is only mandatory for visitors wanting to access the medical units (family of hospitalised prisoners).

Italy	The so-called "Green Pass" (EU Digital COVID Certificate) is requested to every inside and outside worker entering the prison facility (except for lawyers, who are exempt by law). the submission of said "Green Pass" is requested to family members and visitors of inmates where they ask for a visit without Plexiglas separation.
Estonia	Yes, only fully vaccinated visitors can visit inmates in prisons. Exception is made for children under 12 and those who have medical evidence that vaccination is not allowed by the doctor.
Czech Republic	Currently all people entering prisons for a family visit have to present the Covid certificate – full vaccination (2 doses), C19 recovery within last 180 days or negative PCR test not older than 72 hours.
Lithuania	Only visitors who have a National Covid Certificate (https://gpasas.lt/?lang=en) and present it at the entrance to prison are allowed to visit inmates in prison.
Updated number of infected inmates and staff members? Are physical visits suspended in the prisons in your countries?	
Ireland	Since March 2020 - 288 confirmed cases in prison & 627 confirmed staff cases. Physical visits are currently still in operation in all prisons.
Romania	The visits in physical format, in the Romanian prison system were suspended during the period 16.03.2020-15.05.2020. After this period, the physical visits were resumed at the penitentiary level, in strict compliance with certain measures established to prevent infection with the new coronavirus.
Slovakia	Number of infected prison staff – 88 Number of infected inmates - 94 (Data as of 22 December 2021) Prison visits - physical prison visits are allowed under the vaccinated – tested- recovered regime, i.e. visits are allowed to persons (visitors) who are fully vaccinated, overcome the disease or are tested (RT-PCR tests are valid 48 hours and AG tests 24 hours). Exceptions are for children under the age of 12 and persons receiving palliative care or are seriously ill or dying.
Northern Ireland	The overall figures for the Northern Ireland Prison Service are as below:- The numbers of staff from Northern Ireland Prison Service who have tested positive throughout the pandemic is 315. The total number of prisoners who have been identified as positive throughout the pandemic is 42. Only 4 of these have actually been in the general population. 33 have been identified in committal isolation, 3 tested positive during hospital stays with the final 2 when on a form of supervised community release. We are still currently offering in person physical visits albeit at a significantly reduced capacity. Virtual visits are run daily with great success and these will be offered on Christmas day.