



COMITÉ PERMANENT DES MÉDECINS EUROPÉENS
STANDING COMMITTEE OF EUROPEAN DOCTORS



The Standing Committee of European Doctors (CPME) gathers COVID-19 related information amongst National Medical Associations on a continuous basis and releases weekly updated status reports.

COVID-19 in Europe: Status report from the National Medical Associations

29 January 2021

This report provides an overview of the national responses to the COVID-19 outbreak in Europe and the medical profession's involvement in the fight against the virus.

Disclaimer: As national situations constantly evolve this report does not claim permanent or comprehensive validity but rather provides a snapshot at a given point in time. The information provided originates from different dates.

Questions¹:

- COVID-19 prevalence amongst doctors (Infection/death rates among doctors and other health professionals)
- Do all health professionals have access to high quality PPE?
- Have you changed your procurement practices for PPE?
- Are doctors regularly tested for COVID-19? If so, how often?
- If you request to be tested for COVID-19, are the test fees covered by the national health system?
- Are doctors a priority group in the national COVID-19 vaccination plan?
- Who may administer the COVID-19 vaccine (under supervision of a doctor)?
- How does your country organise the staffing of the vaccine centres?
- If you use a digital contact tracing app, is there a different regime for the proximity alerts if you are a health professional?
- Shortages of medicines (e.g. Propophol)?
- Shortages of Medical Devices (e.g. ventilation devices)?
- Have you used 100% of your stocks of medical devices and medicines needed to treat COVID-19 patients at any time of the pandemic?
- Did you manage to restock medicines and medical devices? Did you cooperate with other countries or participate in any EU programme?
- Have you noticed an increase of falsified or substandard medical devices or medicines to treat COVID-19 patients?
- Shortage of workforce?
- Do you still rely on national reserves of healthcare professionals, e.g. retired doctors, students?
- Working time/Work load
- Is there compensation for loss of income? Is there compensation for families of doctors, who lost their lives to Covid? Are bonuses given to health professions?
- What are the on-going restrictions on professional practice, appointments, patient contact?
- How long will it take to deal with the backlog of treatments (postponed elective surgeries, postponed cancer treatment, patients presenting late)?
- What training was offered to doctors to deal with the pandemic (e.g. relating to PPE, ICM or digital skills)?
- What kind of mental health and wellbeing support practices have been put in place for doctors and other healthcare professionals?
- Other workforce measures of note (e.g. in relation to travel restrictions)?
- Other comments

¹ All information was updated with the reports provided by National Medical Associations up to **29 January 2021**. Fields marked with a « 0 » imply that no response has been received so far.

Countries:

Albania	Greece	North Macedonia
Austria	Hungary	Norway
Belgium	Iceland	Poland
Bulgaria	Ireland	Portugal
Croatia	Israel	Romania
Cyprus	Italy	Serbia
Czech Republic	Kosovo*	Slovakia
Denmark	Latvia	Slovenia
Estonia	Lithuania	Spain
Finland	Luxembourg	Sweden
France	Malta	Switzerland
Georgia	Montenegro	Turkey
Germany	Netherlands	Ukraine
		United Kingdom

* References to Kosovo are without prejudice to positions on status. They are in line with United Nations Security Council Resolution 1244/1999 and the opinion by the International Court of Justice on the Kosovo declaration of independence.

Country	COVID-19 prevalence amongst doctors (Infection/death rates among doctors and other health professionals)
Albania	0
Austria	Data on this issue is not published. To date, the death of one doctor (GP) is known.
Belgium	0
Bulgaria	Number of healthcare professionals infected (confirmed by a PCR test) in 2020: 9142. 46 physicians have lost their lives. May their souls rest in peace.
Croatia	0
Cyprus	0
Czech Republic	By 15 November, there had been 5401 cases and 9 deaths among doctors, and 14,733 cases and 5 deaths among nurses. In general, the autumn wave of the COVID-19 epidemic has been much more serious than the spring wave.
Denmark	By 15 December, there had been 932 hospital doctors (5,06%) and 27 GPs (3,11%) infected with Covid-19.
Estonia	There were minor outbreaks in three hospitals in Estonia, one in Tallinn and one in the East region.
Finland	Health authorities do not publish this kind of information.
France	On 3 June, the retirement fund for doctors (CARMF) counted about fifty private physicians who had died of COVID-19.
Georgia	15 500 medical staff (official data for 2020) are infected. 62 died (0,4%).
Germany	Especially in the early stages of the pandemic many health professionals with COVID-19 were registered without any special reference to their work. However, reporting has improved since. In July, there were 13 400 confirmed cases of health professionals who contracted COVID-19 (including other medical staff) of whom 20 died. (Source: RKI)
Greece	More than 1500 healthcare professionals are COVID-19 positive and approximately 500 doctors and nurses are in quarantine. Three doctors and one nurse passed away.
Hungary	On 02/10/2020, there were 481 infected health professionals in Hungary. There are no specific numbers on doctors available at the moment.
Iceland	There are no overall statistics for COVID-19 infections amongst doctors. The IcMA has regularly made enquiries to all health organisations in the country. So far there appear to be no patient – doctor transmissions and no deaths among doctors.

Ireland	As of 12/10/2020 there has been 9756 (21.8% of all cases) cases of infection among HCWs and 8 deaths. Between 29/09/2020 and 12/10/2020 (14 day period) there were 476 HCW cases. 20 (4.2%) of these cases were amongst doctors. A seroprevalence study carried out over a 3 month period (July – Oct) in Tallaght University Hospital on 1200 of its staff found antibodies of COVID19 in 18% of participants. For staff with roles in direct patient contact the rate was 20% and for roles with less direct patient contact the rate was 13%. 12% of the 1200 participants had been previously diagnosed with COVID19. Seroprevalence excluding previous confirmed infections was 7.5%. Half of this group suspected having the infection at some point.
Israel	0
Italy	0
Kosovo*	Based on data 10/01/2021 there have been 3397 cases of infection among healthcare professionals of which 1179 cases are doctors. 18 doctors have lost their life.
Latvia	Available data indicates low infection rate among doctors and other health professionals - close to the 10% of all cases. To our knowledge, no deaths among health professionals have been registered due to COVID-19.
Lithuania	There is no information about the prevalence among doctors. Lithuanian Medical Association knows about 61 170 healthcare workers tested till October and 558 of them were tested positive (0,91%). The biggest number of infected healthcare workers was in September -126. There were no deaths among doctors and other health professionals.
Luxembourg	0
Malta	0
Montenegro	0
Netherlands	There is no prevalence data amongst doctors available. Since 27 February 2020, there were altogether 883,135 COVID-19 infections were reported by the Municipal Public Health Services (GGDs). Until 12 Januari 2021, 110,438 confirmed cases (health professionals, age 18-69 years) have been registered. 16% of all confirmed cases (age 18-69 years) are health professionals. 1,8% of all registered deaths due to COVID-19 were health professionals.
North Macedonia	By 17 January 2021, there had been 3439 confirmed COVID 19 cases and 22 deaths among all health care professionals. Health authorities do not publish exact statistics, so there is no information about the prevalence among doctors or how many infections are workplace-related. Out of 22 deaths reported among health care professionals, to our knowledge, almost half were doctors.
Norway	Available data indicate very low infection rates among doctors and other health professionals since June. To our knowledge no deaths among health professionals have been registered due to COVID-19.

Poland		0
Portugal		0
Romania	<p>On 7 October, the situation in Romania was:</p> <p>The infection rate of health workers compared to the average infection rate of citizens is 3.21/1.</p> <p>The share of infected health workers in the total number of infected citizens is 4%.</p> <p>A total of 5,717 confirmed cases of health workers, of which 700 are doctors.</p> <p>Deaths among health workers: 34.</p> <p>So far, 142,570 infections and 5,203 deaths due to COVID-19 have been registered in the Romanian population.</p>	
Serbia		0
Slovakia		0
Slovenia		0
Spain		0
Sweden	There is no overall statistics for prevalence amongst doctors. According to the media 2 doctors with confirmed COVID-19 infection have deceased.	
Switzerland	There are no official numbers are available, incidence varies by canton and speciality. In the beginning of the pandemic the risk of infoection for doctors and other health professionals in Switzerland was clearly elevated in comparison to the general population. One reason was lack of PPE. Death rates are considered to be low.	
Turkey	<p>According to the Ministry of Health data on 9.12.2020: The number of healthcare professionals infected with COVID-19 is 120,000 and the number of deaths is 216; so infection-case (some of the cases are in screening) fatality rate is %0,18.</p> <p>According to the Turkish Medical Association (TMA) data on 25.01.2021, the number of healthcare professionals who died due to COVID-19 is 327 (actively working); based on this data, it is estimated that 181,666 healthcare professionals are infected.</p> <p>The number of active doctors working in Turkey is 165 thousand (the number of deaths due to COVID-19 is 118) the infection fatality rate is %0.7. According to the data obtained by TMA, 138 doctors (118 actively working, including Syrian physicians) died due to COVID-19 related causes. There are 165 ,000 active physicians working in Turkey. In this case, mortality rate due to COVID-19 is 0.07% for physicians working actively.</p>	
UK	<p>Doctors in England and Wales completed the survey between 6 and 12 August.</p> <p>Of the 4,120, 12% had a diagnosis confirmed by testing, and 14% had not. 63% did not believe they had contracted the virus.</p> <p>Continuing or new symptoms that are believed to have been caused by Covid-19 that are reported by doctors who had contracted Covid-19 and have now recovered (1,030 respondents) include: chronic fatigue 21%; reduced exercise capacity 21%; muscle weakness 8%; Concentration difficulties 11%.</p>	

Ukraine

0

Country	Do all health professionals have access to high quality PPE?
Albania	0
Austria	Yes
Belgium	0
Bulgaria	Yes, however helmets are not widely available. Many doctors and health staff purchase them privately.
Croatia	0
Cyprus	0
Czech Republic	Currently, they do. Hospitals were required to build up the stocks of PPE for 1-2 months of operation. In May when the epidemic situation in CR got better, the Czech Medical Chamber also called upon the private doctors to build up the stocks of PPE for at least 1 month of operation. The offers of existing commercial suppliers of PPE are published on the Czech Medical Chamber website.
Denmark	Yes.
Estonia	Health professionals mostly have access to high quality PPE.
Finland	Yes, they do.
France	A state stock has been made available to health professionals and the quality is monitored by the ANSM through its materiovigilance service. In case of a defective product , there is a form to notify "Deficient Quality in Covid-19 protective equipment": https://signalement.social-sante.gouv.fr/psig_ihm_utilisateurs/index.html#/accueil
Georgia	Yes.
Germany	In spring, there was an evident lack in PPE, first and foremost regarding protective gear and protective masks for health professionals. General practitioners were severely affected.
Greece	Yes, they do.
Hungary	Yes, they do.
Iceland	Yes, they do.
Ireland	Yes, they do.
Israel	0
Italy	0
Kosovo*	Yes, they do.

Latvia	Yes, they do.	
Lithuania	Yes, certainly. Health care institutions are required to build up stocks of PPE for some months.	
Luxembourg		0
Malta		0
Montenegro		0
Netherlands	Only if necessary. Hospitals have their own guidelines. For health professionals working outside the hospital PPE is only recommended when caring for patients with confirmed or suspected COVID-19 within 1,5 m distance. Health professionals may deviate from these guidelines and ask for PPE in specific situations.	
North Macedonia	Yes, they do, most of the time. There was a brief shortage of PPE at the beginning of the pandemic, when private practice GPs were most affected, and in non-COVID19 wards strategies for optimizing PPE use were implemented (extended PPE use and using alternative PPE items).	
Norway	Whereas at the end of March and the beginning of April, 240 of 356 municipalities reported shortages of PPE, as of August 2, the Norwegian Health Directorate reports no shortage. Some municipalities report having less than 3 weeks supplies.	
Poland		0
Portugal		0
Romania	No, only those in the medical units dedicated to COVID-19. The rest have PPE bought either from personal resources for doctors with free practice, or purchased by employers from the usual suppliers of sanitary materials, being difficult to assess their quality.	
Serbia		0
Slovakia		0
Slovenia		0
Spain		0
Sweden	Yes. All health professionals have access to PPE at the moment.	
Switzerland	At the moment yes. This may be changing, if a 2nd wave comes.	
Turkey	No, they don't. Although equipments are not uniform and vary according to the service where the healthcare professional works and the patient group they work with, they have difficulty finding even the most easily available equipment such as surgical gloves and surgical masks, see https://koronavirus.ato.org.tr/saglik-calisanlari/122-kisisel-koruyucu-ekipman-raporu.html . There have been improvements in this regard over time, but still not enough.	

<p>UK</p>	<p>Shortages. BMA has written to the Prime Minister to request that “that healthcare workers have the proper protection for caring for patients with Covid-19 as well as being given priority testing.”</p> <p>According to a recent survey by the BMA, however, more than half of doctors working in high-risk environments said there were either shortages or no supply at all of adequate face masks, while 65% said they did not have access to eye protection. Furthermore, 55% said they felt pressurised to work in a high-risk area despite not having adequate PPE. BMA members in the UK were asked to give feedback on their current PPE supplies between Friday, 3 April and Monday, 6 April. The most recent survey, closed on 13 August, involved nearly 4,000 doctors from England and Wales. The situation is improving, but there are still localised problems. For example, the latest survey shows that around 20% of doctors either have shortages or no supply at all of long-sleeved gowns. In April, just under half of all doctors said that they had either had to buy or rely on donated PPE for themselves or their department. The latest survey is available here: https://www.bma.org.uk/advice-and-support/covid-19/what-the-bma-is-doing/covid-19-analysing-the-impact-of-coronavirus-on-doctors</p>
<p>Ukraine</p>	<p>0</p>

Country	Have you changed your procurement practices for PPE?
Albania	
Austria	<p>During the COVID-19 pandemic, the import of half masks to Austria is also permitted up to and including 31 December 2020 if the masks do not comply with the regulations for personal protective equipment in accordance with EU-regulation 2016/425. The importer / manufacturer has to ensure that these masks are only used as mechanical protective barriers and that no further protective effect can be assumed.</p> <p>This expressly excludes filtering half masks with built-in exhalation valves and masks with CE markings, FFP devices and / or masks marked with the EN 149: 2001 + A1: 2009 are standard. The import of masks marked or constructed in this way into Austria is only permitted if they comply with the applicable provisions of EU-regulation 2016/425.</p>
Belgium	
Bulgaria	The Emergency Law allowed medical establishments to contract directly with providers of disinfectants, medical equipment, PPEs etc., thus suspending some articles of the Procurement law.
Croatia	
Cyprus	
Czech Republic	During the state of emergency in March and April, PPE was purchased without providing for full and open competition. Fast but in some cases at immoderate prices. After the end of the state of emergency, The Public Procurement Act came back into force. According to our information, the state-organized purchases are slow.
Denmark	The Danish authorities continuously adjust the guidelines etc on use of PPE in the health care sector.
Estonia	No, there was not.
Finland	Procurement processes have been streamlined. Domestic production started in the summer.
France	The state has made a state stock available to healthcare professionals , which is provided, free of charge, through pharmacies, upon presentation of proof of activity.: https://solidarites-sante.gouv.fr/IMG/pdf/2020-dgs-urgent_51_-_evolution_doctrine_distribution_masques.pdf
Georgia	No.
Germany	Germany enacted a new regulation on the procurement of PPE regarding COVID-19 (Verordnung zur Beschaffung von Medizinprodukten und persönlicher Schutzausrüstung bei der durch das Corona-Virus SARS-CoV-2 verursachten Epidemie). The German state is thus responsible for acquisition and distribution of PPE needed to handle the pandemic.

Greece	No, there was not.	
Hungary	No, there was not.	
Iceland	No, there was not.	
Ireland	Yes, there is now a single point of contact for critical PPE.	
Israel		0
Italy		0
Kosovo*	During the state of emergency in March - May, PPE was purchased without providing for full and open competition. PPE became available fast but in some cases at immoderate prices. This is due to the fact that Kosovo* is a small market. After the end of the state of emergency in June 2020, the Public Procurement Law came back into force, even though with a lot of technical problems.	
Latvia	No. There were partial relief in the legal framework during the state emergency declared from March 11 to June 7.	
Lithuania	Yes, the rules of public procurement have been changed due to a large supply of PPE. Moreover, national companies contributed and provided a lot of PPE for free.	
Luxembourg		0
Malta		0
Montenegro		0
Netherlands	No.	
North Macedonia	Some articles of the Procurement law were suspended during the state of emergency in the spring. The Ministry of health has made a state stock of PPE available to all public health care facilities and distributed it according to their needs.	
Norway	Due to the pandemic, a larger supply of PPE than before has been stockpiled, as the pandemic revealed that the previous preparedness strategy was not sufficient when the whole world community is impacted. One of the regional health corporations, Health South East, has been tasked with procuring and distributing PPE nationally, as a temporary measure.	
Poland		0
Portugal		0
Romania	Unfortunately, there have apparently been frauds in public procurement, and there are currently ongoing investigations. In March and April, doctors with free practice tried to be supplied by the public agency of the Ministry of Health, but the frauds and difficulties in purchasing from external providers, made that all purchases were on the free market, which in turn was as well subject of speculative pressures.	

Serbia		0
Slovakia		0
Slovenia		0
Spain		0
Sweden	Yes. In Sweden, the 21 regions and 290 municipalities are responsible for everyday purchasing, delivery and receipt of personal protective equipment and medical supplies. During the COVID-19 response, the National Board of Health and Welfare has been commissioned by the Government to assist coordinated purchasing from the national level and to secure access to personal protective equipment and other supplies if the regional or municipal capacity for this is insufficient. The Board is also commissioned to assist with redistribution of equipment and supplies, if needed.	
Switzerland	Numbers for surgical masks and gloves have been adopted.	
Turkey	The measures and regulations in which the healthcare professionals in the area could protect their health were not sufficient at the beginning of the pandemic(https://koronavirus.ato.org.tr/saglik-calisanlari/122-kisisel-koruyucu-ekipman-raporu.html). The Turkish Medical Association has warned the Ministry of Health many times on this issue.	
UK		0
Ukraine		0

Country	Are doctors regularly tested for COVID-19? If so, how often?	
Albania		0
Austria	Yes, doctors are tested once a week.	
Belgium		0
Bulgaria	Medical doctors are tested upon return from vacation and quarantine. Some hospitals have introduced bi-monthly testing.	
Croatia		0
Cyprus		0
Czech Republic	Not regular. Only in case of showing symptoms and based on recommendation of the general practitioner, or in case of proven contact with an infected person within quarantine.	
Denmark	Doctors with ordinary patient contact are tested every 6th week. Doctors in contact with particularly vulnerable patients are tested every second week.	
Estonia	Doctors in general do not have access to regular testing.	
Finland	There is no regular testing. Doctors are tested if they have symptoms.	
France	Healthcare professionals are invited, like any citizen, to be tested in the event of symptoms or "contact cases".	
Georgia	Yes, once or twice a week.	
Germany	Any health professional who had contact with COVID-19 patients is tested regularly. (Source: Nationale Teststrategie SARS-CoV2)	
Greece	All healthcare professionals are tested at least once a week.	
Hungary	No, only if they have symptoms or had contact with infected patients.	
Iceland	No, but everyone can get a test if they think they have COVID -19 or were in contact with infected individuals.	
Ireland	No, healthcare workers are referred for testing if they display one of the symptoms or if they have symptoms of acute respiratory illness AND have been in contact with a confirmed or probable COVID-19 case in the last 14 days.	
Israel		0
Italy		0
Kosovo*	Not regular. Only in case of showing symptoms or in case of proven contact with an infected person within quarantine.	

Latvia	They are tested in the same way as the general population. University hospitals and some regional hospitals have introduced weekly testing of health care professionals.	
Lithuania	Doctors are tested as much as needed, there are no restrictions.	
Luxembourg		0
Malta		0
Montenegro		0
Netherlands	Only if they have (mild) symptoms.	
North Macedonia	Not regularly. PCR testing is done only when the doctor has symptoms or is referred by an epidemiologist. However, testing for COVID-19 antibodies presence is available and free of charge for all health professionals at the Institute of Immunology and human genetics and the Institute of clinical biochemistry.	
Norway	Health personell who within the previous 10 days has been in countries outside of Norway which are not covered by the requirement of quarantine on return (so-called yellow areas), should inform their employer before returning to work. The recommendation is that they undergo at least one test for SARS-COV-2 and that they do not carry out work in contact with patients before a negative test is present.	
Poland		0
Portugal		0
Romania	They are tested in the same way as the general population, only if they are COVID suspected, or if they have come in direct contact with positive patients and show symptoms. Some medical units test their employees if they have established their own procedure for this. The medical staff of the care units for the elderly and people with special needs is officially tested every two weeks.	
Serbia		0
Slovakia		0
Slovenia		0
Spain		0
Sweden	They are not regularly tested, only if they show symptoms of COVID-19 or have been at risk to have been infected according to infection contact tracing.	
Switzerland	No. Healthcare workers are referred for testing only if they display one of the symptoms or if they have symptoms of acute respiratory illness AND have been in contact with a confirmed or probable COVID-19 case in the last 14 days.	

Turkey	No, the doctors are not regularly tested for COVID-19. If they have had high-risk contact with a covid-19 patient, they are tested, see https://covid19.saglik.gov.tr/Eklenti/39265/0/covid-19salginyonetimivecalismarehberipdf.pdf .
UK	Staff will get home kits to test themselves twice a week - https://www.england.nhs.uk/coronavirus/publication/asymptomatic-nhs-staff-testing/
Ukraine	0

Country	If you request to be tested for COVID-19, are the test fees covered by the national health system?
Albania	0
Austria	The option for a free test is available by contacting the National Health Hotline or in case an infection is justifiably suspected or by signing up for a test at the mass testing sites. Voluntary tests done elsewhere are not covered by the national health system.
Belgium	0
Bulgaria	No, if a person wishes to be tested for COVID-19, costs are borne by the person in question. If referred by physician, tests are covered by the National Health Insurance Fund.
Croatia	0
Cyprus	0
Czech Republic	Yes, in this case the test is covered by the public health insurance.
Denmark	Yes
Estonia	Yes, it is.
Finland	Tests are provided both in the public and private sector. In the public sector, the test is free of charge. In the private sector, fees vary and the cost is partly reimbursable from the sickness insurance.
France	Healthcare professionals benefit from easy access to COVID-19 tests on presentation of their professional card in any laboratory of their choice and with full coverage by health insurance.
Georgia	Yes, for cases which fit case definition, in case of close contacts and priority groups.
Germany	Yes, it is for health professionals.
Greece	All citizens have access to public hospitals and can be tested.
Hungary	No, only if the request comes from the doctor. If you want to be tested personally, the price is regulated by the authorities since 17 September.
Iceland	Yes, they are.
Ireland	If a healthcare worker is referred for a test there is no charge.
Israel	0
Italy	0
Kosovo*	No charges in this case.
Latvia	Yes, it is covered. The referral from the GP is necessary though.

Lithuania	All the test fees are covered by the national health system.	
Luxembourg		0
Malta		0
Montenegro		0
Netherlands	Yes. Test fees are covered by Public Health Budget.	
North Macedonia	PCR testing for COVID-19 is free of charge only when referred by a GP or an epidemiologist. Testing for COVID19 serology is free of charge for all health professionals at the Institute of immunology and human genetics and the University institute of clinical biochemistry.	
Norway	Normally yes	
Poland		0
Portugal		0
Romania	No	
Serbia		0
Slovakia		0
Slovenia		0
Spain		0
Sweden	There is no charge for PCR tests. The fee for the antibody test varies depending on the healthcare region but e.g in the biggest region in Stockholm, the antibody tests are for free.	
Switzerland	Depends on the situation.	
Turkey	Test fees are not covered by the national health system when healthcare professionals want to be tested without having symptoms of COVID-19.	
UK	Yes	
Ukraine		0

Country	Are doctors a priority group in the national COVID-19 vaccination plan?
Albania	0
Austria	Yes.
Belgium	0
Bulgaria	<p>Yes. A National Vaccination Plan has been adopted on the 4 December 2020. Phase I: Medical staff of outpatient and inpatient care facilities, healthcare professionals, dentists, pharmacists, assistant pharmacists and other support staff.</p> <p>Expected number of Phase I: 243,600 persons</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Doctors - 30,000 persons o Dentists - 10,000 people o Health care specialists - 46,000 people o Master of Pharmacy - 6,600 people o Assistant pharmacists - 2,000 people o Support staff - 150,000 people <p>Phase II: Customers/ patients and staff of social institutions, teachers and staff of mink farms.</p> <p>Expected number: 112,080 people</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Social institutions: 15,000 residents and 8,000 staff o Teachers - 89,000 people o Staff of mink farms - 80 people
Croatia	0
Cyprus	0
Czech Republic	0
Denmark	Health personnel is planned to be among the first groups to get the vaccine.
Estonia	0
Finland	Healthcare personnel is a priority group.
France	0
Georgia	Healthcare personnel is number one priority group.
Germany	0

Greece		0
Hungary		0
Iceland		0
Ireland		0
Israel		0
Italy		0
Kosovo*	Yes.	
Latvia		0
Lithuania		0
Luxembourg		0
Malta		0
Montenegro		0
Netherlands	Yes, doctors working in acute care and COVID-19 units have been prioritized. Doctors working in nursing homes, and doctors working in disability care and home care are a priority group in the first round. Also primary care doctors have been prioritized.	
North Macedonia	Yes, all health care professionals are planned to be the first to be vaccinated.	
Norway		0
Poland		0
Portugal		0
Romania		0
Serbia		0
Slovakia		0
Slovenia		0
Spain		0
Sweden	<p>Doctors were not a priority group at first but now the authorities have agreed that vaccination of healthcare staff within ICUs and other Covid related wards can be vaccinated in parallel with the priority groups that are</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Persons who live in the elderly care homes or have homecare. • Staff in elderly care, healthcare and other care staff who work close to people above. • Close household contacts to people who have homecare. 	

Switzerland		0
Turkey	Yes, all healthcare professionals are a priority group in the national COVID-19 vaccination plan, see https://www.ttb.org.tr/kutuphane/covid19-rapor_10.pdf .	
UK		0
Ukraine		0

Country	Who may administer the COVID-19 vaccine (under supervision of a doctor)?
Albania	0
Austria	Doctors in training, retired doctors and foreign doctors as well as medical students, qualified nurses and paramedics, depending on whether they have the necessary training.
Belgium	0
Bulgaria	Immunisations will be administered by doctors in medical establishments for outpatient and inpatient medical care, Regional Health Inspections, by doctors in specialised structures of the Ministry of Interior and the Ministry of Defense and by teams especially created for this purpose, incl. and mobile teams. Vaccines against COVID-19 is free of charge for the population, regardless of the health insurance status of the persons.
Croatia	0
Cyprus	0
Czech Republic	0
Denmark	The covid-19 vaccine is administered by the normal rules of delegation but the set up with establishing vaccine centres etc. are very tight for minimising the risk of wasting vaccines.
Estonia	0
Finland	Healthcare personnel may administer the vaccine.
France	0
Georgia	The commission of vaccination administrates vaccinations and is set up by the Prime Minister and the Ministry of Health.
Germany	0
Greece	0
Hungary	0
Iceland	0
Ireland	0
Israel	0
Italy	0

Kosovo*	Nurses may administer under supervision of a doctor.	
Latvia		0
Lithuania		0
Luxembourg		0
Malta		0
Montenegro		0
Netherlands	Health professionals who are competent / skilled and meet the legal requirements (wet BIG).	
North Macedonia	The vaccine is not yet available in North Macedonia, so a vaccination plan is yet not revealed. However, we have established a network of immunization teams. Immunization teams (doctor and nurse) work in immunization departments within health centers countrywide, which are coordinated and supervised by regional public health centers and the National Public Health Institute.	
Norway		0
Poland		0
Portugal		0
Romania		0
Serbia		0
Slovakia		0
Slovenia		0
Spain		0
Sweden	Licensed doctors and licensed nurses.	
Switzerland		0
Turkey	The nurses and midwives may administer the COVID-19 vaccine in Turkey.	
UK		0
Ukraine		0

Country	How does your country organise the staffing of the vaccine centres?	
Albania		0
Austria	This differs by province, but Austria does not plan to establish large-scale vaccine centres. Instead, already existing infrastructure will be used and expanded depending on the current phase of the vaccination plan.	
Belgium		0
Bulgaria	In order to create a streamlined organisation for the supply of vaccines, the country is divided into six regions.	
Croatia		0
Cyprus		0
Czech Republic		0
Denmark	Among other initiatives the regions have established job-banks for retired doctors and nurses. They are now used for staffing vaccine centres. GPs vaccinate the elderly in the nursing homes.	
Estonia		0
Finland	Municipalities are responsible for organising the vaccinations in their respective areas.	
France		0
Georgia	Georgia has no specific plan yet. Only after it is known which vaccine Georgia will get, the plan is specified. This is estimated for the beginning of March.	
Germany		0
Greece		0
Hungary		0
Iceland		0
Ireland		0
Israel		0
Italy		0
Kosovo*		0
Latvia		0
Lithuania		0
Luxembourg		0

Malta		0
Montenegro		0
Netherlands	Regional public health services are staffed for BioNTech/Pfizer vaccine. Moderna vaccine will be distributed/administered by GP's / nursing homes, etc.	
North Macedonia	Immunization teams (doctor and nurse) already work in health centers. They are also trained for outreach work, meaning, they regularly travel to rural regions where they vaccinate on-site.	
Norway		0
Poland		0
Portugal		0
Romania		0
Serbia		0
Slovakia		0
Slovenia		0
Spain		0
Sweden	In Sweden, the 21 healthcare regions are responsible for vaccination in their own region and they have different strategies for organizing the vaccination.	
Switzerland		0
Turkey	Family physicians and family health personnel were assigned in the vaccine administration unit in family health centers. Doctors and nurses were assigned to the vaccine administration unit established in hospitals. For the mobile vaccination service, healthcare professionals working in the community health center work.	
UK		0
Ukraine		0

Country	If you use a digital contact tracing app, is there a different regime for the proximity alerts if you are a health professional?	
Albania		0
Austria	No	
Belgium		0
Bulgaria	N/A	
Croatia		0
Cyprus		0
Czech Republic		0
Denmark	No	
Estonia	No, there is not.	
Finland	The app "Koronavilkku" is the same for all who use it (i.e. approximately 2 meters, 15 minutes). 2,5 million Finns have downloaded the app out of a population of 5,5 million.	
France	There are no differences.	
Georgia	There are no differences.	
Germany	The German digital contact tracing app makes no distinction between the general population and health professionals regarding the proximity alerts regime.	
Greece	There is no digital contact tracing app.	
Hungary	No, there is not.	
Iceland	No, there is not.	
Ireland	No, there is not.	
Israel		0
Italy		0
Kosovo*	No, there is not.	
Latvia	No, there is not.	
Lithuania	We don't use a digital contact tracing app.	
Luxembourg		0

Malta		0
Montenegro		0
Netherlands	No.	
North Macedonia	We don't use any digital contact tracing app.	
Norway	No digital contact tracing app is currently used nationally.	
Poland		0
Portugal		0
Romania	There is no established digital tracking system in Romania.	
Serbia		0
Slovakia		0
Slovenia		0
Spain		0
Sweden	In Sweden we do not have a contact tracing app.	
Switzerland	No, there is not.	
Turkey	It's available only for vaccination.	
UK		0
Ukraine		0

Country	Shortages of medicines (e.g. Propophol)?
Albania	0
Austria	No
Belgium	0
Bulgaria	No shortages
Croatia	0
Cyprus	0
Czech Republic	Currently not.
Denmark	Shortages of different kind of medicines occur regularly.
Estonia	No, there are no shortages.
Finland	No shortages have been reported.
France	There is currently no communication about the risk of drug shortage.
Georgia	All medicines are available as required by guidelines.
Germany	In spring, there were concerns about potential shortages of propophol, adrenalin and vaccines against pneumococci. 317 supply shortages were reported so far.
Greece	No, there are no shortages.
Hungary	No, there are no shortages.
Iceland	No, there is not.
Ireland	This year has seen an increase in demand and uptake for the seasonal flu vaccine. 1.35 million doses were made available for those in HSE-defined at-risk groups including healthcare workers. It is expected that all doses will be administered. This figure is an increase from last year, with just under 1 million (950,000) doses administered last winter.
Israel	0
Italy	0
Kosovo*	No, there is not.
Latvia	No, there is not.
Lithuania	Currently not.

Luxembourg		0
Malta		0
Montenegro		0
Netherlands	At the moment no shortage.	
North Macedonia	There were no shortages of registered medications in hospitals. However, in pharmacies there were shortages of some prescription medications, for example there are often shortages of Clexane and Fraxiparine.	
Norway	A list of medicines published by the Norwegian Medicines Agency shows that there is a shortage of medicines, for example cisatracurium and paracetamol, but alternatives are available. More information can be found here: https://legemiddelverket.no/legemiddelmangel/nyheter-om-legemiddelmangel-og-avregistreringe	
Poland		0
Portugal		0
Romania	With a few exceptions related to temporary procurement difficulties, there are still no medicines shortages.	
Serbia		0
Slovakia		0
Slovenia		0
Spain		0
Sweden	In July, the Medcial Product Agency declared that there are no longer any shortage of propophol.	
Switzerland	Yes, they have been documented.	
Turkey	The Ministry of Health has not shared any data on this issue.	
UK		0
Ukraine		0

Country	Shortages of Medical Devices (e.g. ventilation devices)?
Albania	0
Austria	No
Belgium	0
Bulgaria	No shortages
Croatia	0
Cyprus	0
Czech Republic	Currently not.
Denmark	No
Estonia	No, there are no shortages.
Finland	No shortages have been reported. The epidemic is in control all around the country and healthcare capacity has been sufficient so far.
France	There is currently no communication about the risk of medical devices shortage.
Georgia	Yes.
Germany	There is no actual shortage. However, the German government ordered more than 26 000 new ventilation devices.
Greece	No, there are no shortages.
Hungary	No, there are no shortages.
Iceland	At the beginning of the pandemic there was an urgent need to restock medical devices in the national hospital, but that was dealt with in cooperation with other countries including China. Today there is no shortage.
Ireland	No, there are no shortages. However we have a shortage of ICU capacity: At 5 beds per 100,000 Ireland has among the lowest number of intensive care beds in the OECD and falls well below the OECD average of 12 ICU beds per 100,000 population. The number of ICU beds has increased from 255 to 285 with funding for 17 additional ICU beds in the HSE Winter Plan. However, double the number of current ICU beds would be required to bring Ireland in line with international ratios.
Israel	0
Italy	0
Kosovo*	No, there are no shortages.
Latvia	No, there is not.

Lithuania	No, there are no shortages.	
Luxembourg		0
Malta		0
Montenegro		0
Netherlands	At the moment no shortage.	
North Macedonia	No, there are no shortages.	
Norway	The demand is met at the moment	
Poland		0
Portugal		0
Romania	For now, at the current level of new daily cases that today exceeded 3,000 with about 600 COVID patients in intensive care, the health system still can manage, but by reaching 1,000 patients in intensive care, the technical and human capacity will be exceeded, even if they will expand the ICU wards.	
Serbia		0
Slovakia		0
Slovenia		0
Spain		0
Sweden	No shortage of ventilation devices.	
Switzerland	Yes, they have been documented.	
Turkey	The Ministry of Health has not shared sufficient and appropriate data on this issue.	
UK		0
Ukraine		0

Country	Have you used 100% of your stocks of medical devices and medicines needed to treat COVID-19 patients at any time of the pandemic?
Albania	0
Austria	No
Belgium	0
Bulgaria	No. In fact, according to a recent survey, hospitals believe they can manage a new wave over the autumn/winter period in terms of equipment.
Croatia	0
Cyprus	0
Czech Republic	Not yet.
Denmark	No
Estonia	No, they were not.
Finland	No, they were not.
France	This has not been specified.
Georgia	No.
Germany	No, they were not.
Greece	No, they were not.
Hungary	No, they were not.
Iceland	No, there is not.
Ireland	No, no they were not.
Israel	0
Italy	0
Kosovo*	No.
Latvia	No
Lithuania	No
Luxembourg	0

Malta		0
Montenegro		0
Netherlands	Yes.	
North Macedonia	Only briefly.	
Norway	n/a	
Poland		0
Portugal		0
Romania	Only for very short periods of time	
Serbia		0
Slovakia		0
Slovenia		0
Spain		0
Sweden	No. Sweden has had enough capacity during the pandemic apart from initial shortage of some medicines and PPE.	
Switzerland	Unknown.	
Turkey	The Ministry of Health has not shared sufficient and appropriate data on this issue.	
UK		0
Ukraine		0

Country	Did you manage to restock medicines and medical devices? Did you cooperate with other countries or participate in any EU programme?
Albania	0
Austria	Yes
Belgium	0
Bulgaria	Yes. But Bulgaria has not cooperated with other countries
Croatia	0
Cyprus	0
Czech Republic	As far as I know, during the first wave of the epidemic, there was sort of a symbolic aid happening from the side of the Czech Republic towards Italy.
Denmark	Yes. DMA does not know if Denmark has cooperated or participated in any EU programmes.
Estonia	Yes, it was possible to restock.
Finland	Restocking has been possible. Finland has participated some EU programmes.
France	There was cooperation in the context of EMA activities.
Georgia	Georgia received a grant from the EU and bought some medical equipment, protective equipment. Trainings are hold for medical staff. Georgia is expecting support on vaccines.
Germany	Regarding medical devices, Germany donated ventilation devices to France, Italy and Spain. Filling a gap of the corresponding EU programme, Germany also plans to give some ventilation devices to developing countries.
Greece	This is not applicable.
Hungary	Yes, it was possible to restock. There was no participation in EU programmes.
Iceland	Yes, it was possible to restock.
Ireland	N/A
Israel	0
Italy	0
Kosovo*	Yes, in cooperation with WHO, World Bank and the EU Commission.
Latvia	N/A
Lithuania	Yes

Luxembourg		0
Malta		0
Montenegro		0
Netherlands	Yes, we managed to restock medicines and medical devices, and we did not cooperate with other countries or participate in any EU programme.	
North Macedonia	Yes. Some EU countries donated PPE and medical devices. EU donated 12 respirators, Germany 8, Norway donated also. EU grants were received for fighting the pandemic.	
Norway	Yes. In March Norway joined the EU JPA initiative on joint procurement of medicines, medical equipment and PPE.	
Poland		0
Portugal		0
Romania	The Ministry of Health is the competent authority in the field. We do not have concrete information on the supply process and possible collaborations.	
Serbia		0
Slovakia		0
Slovenia		0
Spain		0
Sweden	N/A	
Switzerland	Partially.	
Turkey	The Ministry of Health has not shared any data on this issue.	
UK		0
Ukraine		0

Country	Have you noticed an increase of falsified or substandard medical devices or medicines to treat COVID-19 patients?	
Albania		0
Austria	No	
Belgium		0
Bulgaria	We had an issue with substandard PPE and disinfectants, but it has been solved.	
Croatia		0
Cyprus		0
Czech Republic	Some of the PPE purchased from China did not meet the standards. According to our sources, the Ministry of Health is currently in dispute with a few companies which were selling PPE to our country at immoderate prices.	
Denmark	No	
Estonia	No, there were no such cases.	
Finland	No such cases were reported. Some PPE purchased in spring was substandard compared to what was ordered.	
France	Not specified	
Georgia	No, not until now.	
Germany		0
Greece	No, there were no such cases.	
Hungary	No, there were no such cases.	
Iceland	No, there were no such cases.	
Ireland	No, there were no such cases.	
Israel		0
Italy		0
Kosovo*	No, there were no such reports.	
Latvia	No, there were no such cases.	
Lithuania	No	
Luxembourg		0

Malta		0
Montenegro		0
Netherlands	Yes.	
North Macedonia	No, except for medical masks. Questions were raised about their quality and declaration.	
Norway	N/A	
Poland		0
Portugal		0
Romania	N/A	
Serbia		0
Slovakia		0
Slovenia		0
Spain		0
Sweden	N/A	
Switzerland	No, there were no such cases. Except for not declared non medical use masks.	
Turkey	There is no reliable data on this subject.	
UK		0
Ukraine		0

Country	Shortage of workforce?
Albania	0
Austria	No
Belgium	0
Bulgaria	Yes, severe shortages, particularly of infectionists, anaesthesiologists, pathologists and nurses. A recent survey reported that lack of health professionals is the biggest challenge.
Croatia	0
Cyprus	0
Czech Republic	Lack of doctors, nurses and other healthcare professionals is a chronic issue of our healthcare system. COVID-19 epidemic made the issue even worse. For instance, the older doctors were afraid to work, doctors-parents could not work since the schools were closed and they had to take care of their children. However, thanks to taking rapid, tough measures, the first wave of the epidemic was eventually managed enough to leave our underfinanced and personally devastated health care system functional.
Denmark	The workforce is under great pressure because of Covid-19 patients and catching up the missing operations etc. from the spring period - and colleagues who themselves are Covid-19 infected.
Estonia	Yes, there is a shortage.
Finland	The epidemic situation varies in different regions. Some healthcare professionals have temporarily changed their tasks or unit in which they work. An actual shortage has not been reported.
France	The situations were very different depending on the different regions and the heavily populated cities impacted by COVID-19.
Georgia	No, not at the moment.
Germany	The government recently announced that it aims to create 5000 additional university places for medicine in Germany to remedy a shortage of doctors in the future.
Greece	Unfortunately, primary healthcare is still not fully adequate, which results in citizens presenting at public hospitals, while at the same time the pre-existing shortage of health personnel, mainly nurses, becomes apparent. The pandemic has highlighted the need to hire more doctors and nurses, a process that has already begun but is time consuming, due to bureaucracy. During the second pandemic wave, doctors of various specialties and nurses are moved to ICUs and emergency departments.
Hungary	There is no shortage at present, but there is a possibility to relocate medical doctors or nurses if necessary.
Iceland	Yes, there is a shortage.

Ireland	Prior to COVID-19, Ireland was already suffering from significant shortages of medical specialists with over 500 (approx 15%) of public service consultant positions unfilled or filled on a temporary basis.
Israel	0
Italy	0
Kosovo*	Yes.
Latvia	Yes, there is a shortage, especially of nurses.
Lithuania	So far, there was no problem.
Luxembourg	0
Malta	0
Montenegro	0
Netherlands	Yes, again due to second wave of COVID-19 infections.
North Macedonia	Yes, mostly nurses and infectologists, anesthesiologists, pulmologists and epidemiologists. Since the start of the pandemic all doctors and nurses were mobilized and "the method of rotation" was implemented. At the peak of the second wave doctors and nurses from various specialties and departments were transferred to work temporarily in COVID19 units.
Norway	In March, medical students were asked to volunteer due to a foreseen shortage of medical staff
Poland	0
Portugal	0
Romania	In some counties this is a reality. Residents of intensive care in the last year of training were used, and specialists in public health and epidemiology were seconded for short periods where necessary.
Serbia	0
Slovakia	0
Slovenia	0
Spain	0
Sweden	The shortage of medical specialists has affected Swedish healthcare for a long time even prior to the pandemic and has contributed to a strained work environment in both primary care and in emergency and inpatient care.
Switzerland	Unequal distribution.
Turkey	The Ministry of Health has not shared sufficient and appropriate data on this issue.

UK	This has been an issue pre-COVID-19 which the BMA has regularly raised with the government. During the first wave of the pandemic the NHS relied on medical students and retired staff returning to the front line. Existing staff had to be re-deployed to different settings to deal with demand, this will also be the case in the second wave.
Ukraine	0

Country	Do you still rely on national reserves of healthcare professionals, e.g. retired doctors, students?
Albania	0
Austria	Yes
Belgium	0
Bulgaria	No
Croatia	0
Cyprus	0
Czech Republic	At the moment, our problem is the insufficient capacity of the “hygienic” services (public health services) which leads to insufficient contact tracing. The public health services have been assisted by soldiers and, for example, students lately.
Denmark	No, but there is now a possibility established to enroll these groups quickly.
Estonia	No, not currently.
Finland	There has been no need since spring. Students have been used in tracing work.
France	This applies only to the Overseas Territories.
Georgia	Yes.
Germany	0
Greece	No, not currently.
Hungary	They are available if needed.
Iceland	Yes.
Ireland	In the vast majority of cases, redeployed staff have returned to their posts. There are still additional healthcare professionals employed and redeployed mainly to public health departments to support testing and tracing.
Israel	0
Italy	0
Kosovo*	Yes.
Latvia	Yes, a voluntary call has been launched.

Lithuania	No, There are still additional healthcare professionals employed and redeployed mainly to public health departments to support testing and tracing.	
Luxembourg		0
Malta		0
Montenegro		0
Netherlands	Yes, again in second wave.	
North Macedonia	No, currently not. During the peak of the second wave in November 2020 medical students were helping epidemiologists in contact tracing.	
Norway	No	
Poland		0
Portugal		0
Romania	Currently not, but in March and April were also used student volunteers. Retired doctors were not mobilized.	
Serbia		0
Slovakia		0
Slovenia		0
Spain		0
Sweden	No, not anymore.	
Switzerland	No.	
Turkey	Yes, we trust them to be competent and qualified.	

<p>UK</p>	<p>The General Medical Council has granted temporary registration to additional doctors under its emergency powers, so that they are able to help with the coronavirus pandemic. This includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 15,500 doctors who had given up their registration or licence to practise within the last three years • nearly 6,800 doctors with a UK address who gave up their registration between three and six years ago • a further 12,000 doctors with a UK address who are GMC registered, but who do not currently hold a licence to practise. <p>Doctors are being added to the medical register and given an option to opt out if they do not wish to be on the register. Returning to work is voluntary but in case doctors do not opt out:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • They will be asked to complete a short survey to help determine your skills and how you can assist the health service • They will remain on the medical register with a license to practise for the duration of the emergency • They won't be charged to re-join the medical register • They won't need to revalidate during your temporary registration. <p>The BMA has published its advice for returning to clinical practice: https://www.bma.org.uk/advice-and-support/career-progression/applying-for-a-job/returning-to-clinical-practice-after-absence</p> <p>As part of action responding to the outbreak of Coronavirus, some medical schools and trusts/boards have offered medical students the opportunity to take on contracts of employment in the NHS.</p>
<p>Ukraine</p>	<p>0</p>

Country	Working time/Work load	
Albania		0
Austria	Borth working time and work load have increased. No special rules apply, but doctors may be compensated both financially or with time off for overtime.	
Belgium		0
Bulgaria	Working time has been changed only for COVID-19 wards and ICUs.	
Croatia		0
Cyprus		0
Czech Republic	During the first wave of the epidemic (March, April), there were special rules recognised in hospitals. E.g. Medical personnel were divided into teams to prevent COVID-19 exposure; most elective surgeries were postponed as well as care for patients with chronic illnesses. Medical personnel in acute-care facilities were working in 12 hour shifts.	
Denmark	?	
Estonia	There were extra hours for COVID-wards.	
Finland	The epidemic situation was very good in summer, but has got worse towards the end of the year 2020. Consequently, the work load has increased in addition to dealing with the backlog of treatments.	
France	This has not been evaluated but there is a very large volume of hours of activity for health professionals in the highly affected regions.	
Georgia	Doctors and epidemilogs work extra hours in certain situations.	
Germany	It is likely that working time and work load of doctors increased through the pandemic. A survey from 2018 concluded that more than a third of the 445000 German doctors worked more than 48 hours a week regularly. (Source: Sonderauswertung des Mikrozensus 2018 des Statistischen Bundesamts)	
Greece	There is no regular work shift. All healthcare professionals work overtime.	
Hungary	Working time and the work load are elevated.	
Iceland	Working time and the work load are elevated.	
Ireland	There are ongoing issues in relation to working time and workload particularly in Public Health medicine and Occupational Health medicine.	
Israel		0
Italy		0

Kosovo*	During the first wave of the pandemic (April-September), there were special rules recognised in hospitals. E.g. Medical personnel were divided into teams to prevent COVID-19 exposure; most elective surgeries were postponed as well as care for patients with chronic illnesses. Medical personnel in acute-care facilities were working in 12 hour shifts.	
Latvia	Working time has not been changed. In P.Stradinš University Hospital the medical personnel is divided in teams, also some regional hospitals have the same approach.	
Lithuania	There are no major changes yet.	
Luxembourg		0
Malta		0
Montenegro		0
Netherlands	High workload due to second wave.	
North Macedonia	Working time and work load are elevated.	
Norway	According to the wage agreement – but depending on the situation - the government can use the infectious disease law to order doctors to take part in prevention of corona and to examine and treat patients with corona. The emergency law orders doctors to work more than ordinary working hours.	
Poland		0
Portugal		0
Romania	Shorter shifts were organized in COVID hospitals, where possible. In the sanitary system as a whole, the working time has not changed.	
Serbia		0
Slovakia		0
Slovenia		0
Spain		0
Sweden	The 'crisis situation agreements' have been deactivated so the employers can no longer freely dispose the working time for healthcare personnel. The backlog of treatments will definitely increase the workload.	
Switzerland	Elevated.	
Turkey	Working hours are long and work load is high, see: https://www.istabip.org.tr/6371-koronavirus-salgininda-istanbul-da-filyasyon-calismalari-raporu-basin-toplantisiyla-aciklandi.html .	
UK		0
Ukraine		0

Country	Is there compensation for loss of income? Is there compensation for families of doctors, who lost their lives to Covid? Are bonuses given to health professions?
Albania	0
Austria	<p>Compensation for loss of income is regulated by the government with different regulations available depending on the person or entity in question. There is no special regulation for doctors or their families.</p> <p>Different provinces have different models of compensating doctors for their work during the COVID-19 crisis. The rewards include both financial contributions as well as time off. Those provinces that have provided financial remuneration have provided a fixed, one-time payment with the amount differing by province.</p>
Belgium	0
Bulgaria	There is a 1000 leva bonus for "first-line" physicians. There is no compensation for loss of income or forced paid/unpaid leave.
Croatia	0
Cyprus	0
Czech Republic	After months of embarrassing delays, healthcare personnel finally received bonuses for working at very high risk of exposure to COVID-19. Private doctors who contract with the public insurance companies, did not receive anything.
Denmark	?
Estonia	There is a national health insurance fund.
Finland	There are no nation wide specific arrangements due to COVID-19. Locally, some extra compensation has been paid.
France	There were bonuses and a revision of the salary scale in public hospitals.
Georgia	There is an anti-crisis plan, and a little part is covered by the government.
Germany	<p>It is planned that nursing staff experiencing a particular strain by COVID-19, can receive bonuses up to 1000 Euro per person. These compensations should be financed by the statutory health insurances (Gesetzliche Krankenversicherungen). Moreover, resident doctors can receive compensations for loss of income provided by a support package of the German government.</p>
Greece	During the lockdown last March, there was a bonus of 600 Euros for self-employed doctors. Additionally, all intensivists and ICU nursing staff were paid an extra bonus last April. Except above mentioned, no other bonuses have been given.

Hungary	Health staff received a one-time compensation payment of 500 000 HUF from the government after the first wave. Otherwise, health professionals receive normal sick leave compensation, if it is proven that they were infected at the workplace, in which case they can apply for compensation.	
Iceland	Health care workers received a bonus last summer after the first wave.	
Ireland	There are normal sick leave payments for HSE employed staff and additional locum payment for self-employed GPs.	
Israel		0
Italy		0
Kosovo*	After weeks of embarrassing delays, healthcare personnel finally received bonuses for working at very high risk of exposure to COVID-19, over 60% of health professionals.	
Latvia	Health care workers, who are working with COVID-19 patients or are involved in a contact tracing receive salary bonuses.	
Lithuania	There are bonuses for doctors and other health professionals working in dangerous conditions. There were financial bonuses for rest leave.	
Luxembourg		0
Malta		0
Montenegro		0
Netherlands	Health professionals will receive a bonus (1,000 euros).	
North Macedonia	In December, first-line health care professionals received a compensation payment of 450eur, but there was no compensation for the family doctors (GPs). There is no compensation for families of doctors who died of Covid19.	
Norway	Private practitioners are covered by a public scheme ensuring income equivalent to 80 percent of the average income the last 3 years (capped at NOK 608 106). Private practitioners generally suffered economic losses during March and April.	
Poland		0
Portugal		0
Romania	Doctors working in COVID units received an incentive equivalent to 500 euros. The other doctors, although included in the law providing for this incentive, did not receive it even now due to legislative complications regarding the lack of law enforcement rules. The biggest problem is for the doctors with free practice such as family doctors, who became ill with COVID and did not receive financial support during the illness, and their replacement in the office was exclusively their responsibility without any help from the health administration.	

Serbia		0
Slovakia		0
Slovenia		0
Spain		0
Sweden	Due to the pandemic, the government announced that the state temporarily will pay compensation for the first day of the illness so there is no loss of income for the first day. The purpose of the measure was to reduce the spread of infection in society.	
Switzerland	No compensation.	
Turkey	The Turkish Medical Association emphasized in a press release that: "Additional payments should be made fairly. There should be no inequality between physicians dealing with the pandemic and all healthcare professionals" (see: https://www.ttb.org.tr/haber_goster.php?Guid=1131ea00-03d8-11eb-85e4-b78881f13431). Furthermore, the Turkish Medical Association emphasized that the Covid-19 disease should be considered as an Occupational Disease for healthcare professionals (see: https://www.ttb.org.tr/haber_goster.php?Guid=90014298-0f97-11eb-8c8a-efeed974bb4d).	
UK	No bonus.	
Ukraine		0

Country	What are the on-going restrictions on professional practice, appointments, patient contact?
Albania	0
Austria	In general, doctor's offices are open. However, an appointment should be made and nose-mouth protectors should be worn at the practice. Prescriptions can be provided via email or the electronic healthcare system.
Belgium	0
Bulgaria	The lockdown took place between 13 March and 13 May 2020 without elective surgeries. As of 14 May, Emergency epidemiological circumstances kicked in, regularly extended, presently until 30 November. The Bulgarian Medical Association and partners launched two campaigns in May: 1. "Do not postpone your treatment" is which provides advice on precautionary measures and urges individuals/chronic disease patients to manage responsibly their conditions and visit their physicians and 2. Documentary series "Physicians in times of pandemic" which features not only 'first-line' medical doctors but also physicians who continued caring for their patients in quarantine conditions.
Croatia	0
Cyprus	0
Czech Republic	After temporary loosening the rules during the summer holidays (July, August), we have been recently following the former rules again, i.e. obligation to use face masks or FFP2 respirators in all healthcare facilities. Visitors are not allowed in hospitals.
Denmark	Use of video-consultation to a great extent. Use of PPE, patients must use masks in general practice and in hospitals. Only one visitor is allowed.
Estonia	The wearing of surgical masks is required.
Finland	There are no restrictions. Sufficient protection is required.
France	Thanks to the reorganization of the intensive care beds, there are none.
Georgia	Use of video-consultation. Use of PPE, i.e. patients must wear masks in general practices and in hospitals. Only one visitor is allowed. There is restricted patient contact and an adequate hygiene concept is required.
Germany	Appointments are only possible after the prior registration of patients. There is restricted patient contact and an adequate hygiene concept is required

Greece	During July and August, measures were loosened. Since mid-September, new measures have been imposed as before: visitors are not allowed in hospitals and healthcare facilities, there is distancing among medical staff and patients, there is the use of face masks in all healthcare facilities, there are strictly scheduled appointments. Because of the second pandemic wave, the restrictions on professional practice have become rigid.
Hungary	The use of masks is obligatory for everybody in the hospitals and practices. No visitors are allowed in hospitals and social institutions. Appointments must be made in advance by telephone.
Iceland	The use of masks is obligatory for everybody in hospitals and practices. There are restrictions on visitors allowed in hospitals and social institutions.
Ireland	Restrictions vary per specialty and per healthcare setting.
Israel	0
Italy	0
Kosovo*	The use of masks is obligatory for everybody in hospitals and practices. Surgical departments work under restrictions, basically focussing on acute and trauma cases. Elective cases are still on stand-by. There are restrictions for visitors in hospitals and public institutions.
Latvia	The use of masks is obligatory for everybody in hospitals and practices. No visitors are allowed in hospitals and social institutions. Appointments must be made in advance and remotely. Other restrictions vary per specialty and per healthcare setting.
Lithuania	There are more online consultations at the primary care level and some restrictions concerning operations.
Luxembourg	0
Malta	0
Montenegro	0
Netherlands	Health professionals with symptoms need to stay at home until tested. If test result is negative, they can return to work if symptoms are only mild (no fever). If test result is positive, they need to stay at home for at least 7 days from start of symptoms. Return to work only if 48 hours without fever and at least 24 hours without symptoms.
North Macedonia	Mandatory use of masks for everyone. No visitors are allowed in hospitals. Appointments must be made in advance. When possible, online consultations are preferred.
Norway	N/A
Poland	0
Portugal	0

Romania	All consultations are scheduled by phone, is not allowed in the waiting room, entry to health facilities is conditioned using separate circuits where possible, patients are required to wear a mask, use disinfectants, medical staff wear PPE throughout the program , until October 1, the use of the health card was exempted, until December 31 was extended the validity of the medical documents that expired. Access to hospitals and outpatient clinics was limited to cases that could not be postponed. Family doctors worked all the time, with no schedule changes.	
Serbia		0
Slovakia		0
Slovenia		0
Spain		0
Sweden	There are no direct restrictions but precautionary principles are of course applied to prevent spread of infection. From 1 October, visitors are allowed at the elderly care homes.	
Switzerland	Distancing, masks, and desinfection.	
Turkey	There are problems in the provision of general health services because of the transformation of many hospitals into pandemic hospitals.	
UK	The BMA provides an advice for doctors in all settings in getting homeworking equipment, when to consult patients via video, approved NHS tools for remote consultations and tips for running them: https://www.bma.org.uk/advice-and-support/covid-19/adapting-to-covid/covid-19-video-consultations-and-homeworking	
Ukraine		0

Country	How long will it take to deal with the backlog of treatments (postponed elective surgeries, postponed cancer treatment, patients presenting late)?
Albania	0
Austria	This will depend on how long the current situation and related restrictions continue.
Belgium	0
Bulgaria	Depends on when we can return to 'normal' rhythm of work in addition to clear information how payment of medical treatment will be managed. The financial insecurity affects planning in hospitals.
Croatia	0
Cyprus	0
Czech Republic	The data vary a lot around different types of healthcare facilities. Urgent care has been maintained throughout the epidemic. The delay is not significant and there are very few cases of serious illnesses neglecting reported. In this context, it would be good to mention that there are lots of patients who were and still are afraid to see a doctor and therefore, they keep postponing or cancelling their regular medical checks.
Denmark	Expected in 2021
Estonia	The data vary among hospitals, but the delay is not significant at present.
Finland	This depends on the region. In some regions, there were only few cases and it was possible to get back to normal during summer. In those regions that suffered most, it will take months to deal with the backlog of treatments.
France	There are no more postponed treatments and no legibility on the situation before summer 2020.
Georgia	Before the virus the waiting time was 1-2 months, now the waiting time is - 2-3 months. With private insurance, the waiting time is unchanged (1-2 months).
Germany	It is estimated that over 900 000 treatments (surgeries) were postponed due to COVID-19.
Greece	The backlog of treatments has expanded.
Hungary	The backlog has already been caught up and all treatments are being provided on time.
Iceland	Cancer treatment has not been postponed, but elective surgeries have been.
Ireland	There was already a substantial backlog in treatments prior to COVID-19 due to ongoing capacity issues in the health system. Infection and prevention control measures have further reduced capacity by 25% on average while 15-20% capacity is required in the event of a surge. It is unlikely that any backlog of waiting lists can be addressed with a significant increase in resources.
Israel	0

Italy		0
Kosovo*	The data vary a lot for different types of specialties. Urgent care has been maintained throughout the epidemic. In this context, the backlog is not significant and there are only very few cases of serious neglected illnesses reported. Oncology departments never stopped providing treatments.	
Latvia	Cancer treatments have not been postponed, but elective surgeries have been, however, that varies in different specialties	
Lithuania	It depends on the epidemiological situation.	
Luxembourg		0
Malta		0
Montenegro		0
Netherlands	Again less referrals and postponed treatments due to second wave.	
North Macedonia	Depends on the diagnosis, but there seems to be no significant backlog. Urgent care has been maintained during the pandemic, cancer treatment has not been postponed, diagnostic procedures were provided on patients that had priority referral. Elective surgeries were postponed, but data varies among hospitals.	
Norway	N/A	
Poland		0
Portugal		0
Romania	We do not know, it is upon the decision of the government	
Serbia		0
Slovakia		0
Slovenia		0
Spain		0
Sweden	As of today, it is estimated that 94 000 operations have been canceled since February. If a capacity increase of 15 percent is achieved in the entire specialist care (the regions' hospitals and private care providers), it takes one year to work off the backlog of treatments. With a 10 percent increase in capacity, it takes one year and six months, with a 5 percent increase, it takes three years.	
Switzerland	This is unknown. 5 month after finished lockdown, there seems not to be a significant backlog.	
Turkey	There is no data on whether any planning has been made on this issue.	
UK		0
Ukraine		0

Country	What training was offered to doctors to deal with the pandemic (e.g. relating to PPE, ICM or digital skills)?
Albania	0
Austria	N/A
Belgium	0
Bulgaria	Yes, the WHO recommendations are widely distributed and regularly followed up on all levels in health establishments. However, the role of management in hospitals is crucial.
Croatia	0
Cyprus	0
Czech Republic	The healthcare personnel could attend special trainings organized by “their” hospitals. Several organizations, including the Czech Medical Chamber, were publishing instructional videos. The Czech Medical chamber has been publishing latest findings on the COVID-19 treatment written by the experts on the website as well as in the magazine. The Czech Medical Chamber has also been distributing a newsletter to all of its members which includes actual regulations and recommendations of the Ministry of Health and the Chief Hygienist. Due to the fact that the most of "classic" educational events (lectures, congresses) had to be cancelled, the Czech Republic has shown significant progress in distance education.
Denmark	Local efforts
Estonia	There was training in the wards to use PPE, ICM and devices.
Finland	Training needs were evaluated and training was provided locally. The FMA has provided legal advice and help.
France	This is not specified.
Georgia	There were trainings in the wards how to use PPE, IPC. All trainings are offered by international partners.
Germany	0
Greece	From mid-March until mid-June, the PhMA launched a helpdesk, in order to provide advice and recommendations/guidelines to doctors. Regarding hospital doctors, any training offered was under the responsibility of the respective clinical directors of the local hospitals. After the second lockdown, the PhMA re-launched the above mentioned helpdesk.
Hungary	There was a centrally organised training via internet by the ministry; as an example from one institute alone more than 100 doctors took part.
Iceland	The instructions of the Directorate of Health were followed.

Ireland	Yes, initial training was provided for donning of PPE and for those deployed to ICM. Many postgraduate training bodies provide training in online consultations.	
Israel		0
Italy		0
Kosovo*	Yes, basic training was provided by infectious disease departments and ICU specialists. Training was provided for donning of PPE and for those deployed to "COVID departments". Trainings are still ongoing.	
Latvia	Use of ventilators for health care professionals who join ICU and COVID-19 wards	
Lithuania	With the onset of the second wave of the epidemic, there were trainings organized for doctors of all specialties.	
Luxembourg		0
Malta		0
Montenegro		0
Netherlands	Various training was offered, e.g. PPE, digital skills.	
North Macedonia	Medical Chamber of R.N.M in collaboration with WHO and the National Institute of Public Health organized webinars for proper PPE use. Training for PPE, ICM and devices was also provided in COVID-19 ward. Although in ICUs almost always work skilled anesthesiologist, intensivist, and pulmonology and infectious disease specialists. Since November 2020 the Medical Chamber of R.N.M. started organizing regular online meetings between GPs and specialists. In these online meetings specialists discussed various aspects of Covid 19 protocol treatment (antibiotics, anticoagulation ect) with more than 100 GPs per meeting. The recorded video of these online meetings were uploaded on the "Platform for doctors" where they are available to all doctors regardless of their specialty.	
Norway	Online guidance from the national public health institute (the NMA) compiled prioritization advice from the medical specialty associations	
Poland		0
Portugal		0
Romania	None	
Serbia		0
Slovakia		0
Slovenia		0
Spain		0

Sweden	All the healthcare providers created different training programmes to ensure proper use of PPE. The National Board of Health and Welfare also assigned Karolinska Institutet to developed national e-learning courses on COVID-19 in several languages. The objective was to strengthen readiness and provide information on the most important principles and challenges involved in the work to prevent the spread of COVID-19. .
Switzerland	General online information.
Turkey	General training was provided (predominantly online), but the effectiveness of the training was not evaluated.
UK	Various iterations of government guidance on PPE in healthcare settings throughout 2020. The most recent guidance produced by Public Health England (but applying accross the UK) is avallale here https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/910885/COVID-19_Infection_prevention_and_control_guidance_FINAL_PDF_20082020.pdf . PHE has also produced guidance on putting on and taking off PPE, including videos on how to follow best practice (available here https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/wuhan-novel-coronavirus-infection-prevention-and-control). PHE have also set out a list of procedures that they consiser to be aerosol generating (AGPs).
Ukraine	0

Country	What kind of mental health and wellbeing support practices have been put in place for doctors and other healthcare professionals?
Albania	0
Austria	Recommendations on mental health have been provided by the Ministry for Social Affairs, Health, Care and Consumer Protection both for health care workers and their managers/supervisors.
Belgium	0
Bulgaria	On 23 March 2020, the Bulgarian Medical Association launched “For our heroes in white” national campaign in order to raise awareness and support for hospitals and medical professionals; A joint initiative of the Bulgarian Medical Association, the Bulgarian Ophthalmology Society and the Bulgarian Jewish Association Shalom delivered food packages between 16 March and 5 May to more than 420 medical professionals and their families who were in quarantine; the Bulgarian Medical Association opened two hotlines: signals for lack of PPE and signals for aggression; the Bulgarian Medical Association partners with Happy Doctors, a free, 24hrs, anonymous psychological support helpline; a number of big hospitals introduced psychological support services for staff and patients.
Croatia	0
Cyprus	0
Czech Republic	As far as we know, there is no particular programme for the healthcare workers. Though, some of the recreational facilities or spas offered discounts to the healthcare workers.
Denmark	Local efforts
Estonia	There is a psychological advice number and consultations are available.
Finland	There is no information on local practices. The FMA organised couple of webinars in spring relating to coping in COVID-19 times. The FMA has for many year also had a network of doctors, who help their colleagues confidentially if needed.
France	This is the competence of hospital occupational medicine.
Georgia	There is a hotline in place.
Germany	0
Greece	Although there were no reported cases, the Institute of Scientific Research of the PhMA has launched a survey on the mental health of doctors and medical students.
Hungary	Personal or group counselling is available, but on request only.
Iceland	Access to support is available to all citizens including healthcare professionals.

Ireland	Mental health and well-being supports available include the HSE Helpline and Employee assistance programme, ICGP helpline/text line for GPs and the Practitioner Health Programme (a programme which provides addiction and mental health services to doctors, dentist and pharmacists) which is supported by different professional bodies including the IMO.	
Israel		0
Italy		0
Kosovo*		0
Latvia	Latvian Medical Association in cooperation with the Latvian Association of Psychotherapists (LAP) established phone hotline on March 30, 2020. Physicians and other health care workers also had opportunity to have three psychotherapy sessions. This support was provided by members of the LAP on voluntary basis. This support was provided till the mid of June. Since November 2, 2020 all health care professionals have possibility to contact the Crises and Counselling Centre “ Skalbēs” to have a teleconsultation. This activity is supported by the MoH. The Latvian Medical Association is actively informing all health care professionals about this possibility	
Lithuania	According to the Health Minister, the Head of State-level Emergency Operations, it is obvious that the stressful work of doctors in hospitals and other health care facilities and isolation at home, changing everyday routines and habits cause great psychological stress. During the pandemic of coronavirus infection (COVID-19), psychologists of the mental health centers and emotional support lines will provide more accessible confidential psychological help to the public. A new voluntary psychological assistance initiative is also opening for medical professionals.	
Luxembourg		0
Malta		0
Montenegro		0
Netherlands	Various mental health support was offered.	
North Macedonia	Brochures and articles with practical exercises for coping with psychological stress while working in hospitals and other health facilities were prepared by professors at the University clinic of psychiatry. With the help of the Medical chamber these were distributed online to all doctors. The University clinic of psychiatry established a mental health support hotline for health professionals.	
Norway	The NMA has a corps of volunteer physicians who offer support, guidance and advice to colleagues. This is a permanent arrangement, which has been utilized more during the COVID-19-pandemic than previously.	
Poland		0
Portugal		0

Romania	From the state, none. There have been initiatives by NGOs and professional organizations for psychological support	
Serbia		0
Slovakia		0
Slovenia		0
Spain		0
Sweden	The government acknowledges that the healthcare staff have made great efforts during the pandemic under a very high and significantly pressing workload and thus, the government proposes 500 million SEK to be invested in special crisis support for medical staff and personnel in elderly care who worked with COVID-19. The objective of the initiative is that the staff would get an opportunity to recover and be able to process their experiences of the pandemic.	
Switzerland	Maybe only in hospitals, in the outpatient setting none.	
Turkey	"Support Line for Healthcare Professionals" has been established by the Psychiatric Association of Turkey (https://www.psikiyatri.org.tr/eng/).	

<p>UK</p>	<p>The BMA provides a range of services to support doctors, including counselling, peer support and UK wellbeing support directory.</p> <p>The BMA has published a guidance aims to help doctors and medical students working under extraordinary and challenging circumstances to look after their own health and wellbeing: https://www.bma.org.uk/advice-and-support/covid-19/your-health/covid-19-your-wellbeing/looking-after-yourself</p> <p>The national support package for healthcare staff in England (detailed here: https://people.nhs.uk/) includes -</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - a dedicated and confidential staff support line operated by Samaritans, open from 7 am to 11 pm. - A text helpline parallel to the phonenumber 24/7 to all NHS workers - Separate bereavement helpline established by Hospice UK - Free access to a range of mental health and wellbeing apps, including Daylight, Sleepio and SilverCloud, - Virtual staff common rooms have been established in partnership with NHS Practitioner Health - Line managers given the tools that they need to support their teams For example, mental health conversation training - NHS England and NHS Improvement also launched a new framework that enables employers to buy in additional occupational health and support for their staff. <p>NHS is in the process of setting up a first wave of staff mental health hubs, which will provide proactive outreach and engagement; overcome barriers to seeking help for frontline staff; build capacity in local employer organisations or teams; provide rapid clinical assessment; and provide care co-ordination and supported onward referral to deliver rapid access to mental health treatment.</p>
<p>Ukraine</p>	<p>0</p>

Country	Other workforce measures of note (e.g. in relation to travel restrictions)?
Albania	0
Austria	The Austrian governments advises to refrain from any non-essential travel, especially holidays. Travel restrictions apply for a number of countries and persons returning from these countries may be required to present a negative PCR-test, take a test upon arrival or self-quarantine.
Belgium	0
Bulgaria	None
Croatia	0
Cyprus	0
Czech Republic	There are no special restrictions for the healthcare workers. Health services have moved into emergency mode. There are practically no planned procedures performed now. The Labor Code is not respected, and the healthcare workers are exempted from the quarantine regulations.
Denmark	No comments
Estonia	0
Finland	Travel restrictions apply to all citizens.
France	There was the request to postpone vacations when the pandemic resumed last October.
Georgia	Travel restrictions apply to all citizens. There are no restrictions when travelling for official meeting purposes.
Germany	There are no travel restrictions, work measures were dependend on each individual situation or employer.
Greece	There are no special restrictions for the healthcare professionals. There are measures and restrictions as for all citizens.
Hungary	There are no travel restrictions at present.
Iceland	Travel restrictions apply to all citizens.
Ireland	Travel restrictions apply to all citizens. The Government advises against all non-essential travel and has adopted the EU recommendation on a coordinated 'Traffic Light' approach to travel restrictions. In line with this approach, there is no request to restrict movements for travellers from green regions. All passengers entering Ireland from red, orange and grey regions are requested to restrict their movements for 14 days. Some categories of essential travel are exempt from these recommendations.
Israel	0

Italy		0
Kosovo*		0
Latvia	Travel restrictions apply to all citizens.	
Lithuania	The Ministry of Health has issued recommendations to travellers arriving to and returning from abroad, taking into account the current developments of COVID-19 (coronavirus infection). They are applicable to all citizens.	
Luxembourg		0
Malta		0
Montenegro		0
Netherlands	No.	
North Macedonia	There were no travel restrictions for health care professionals. The government ordered to postpone vacations when the second wave peaked in November 2020.	
Norway	The advice from authorities is to avoid travel abroad which is not necessary. Between 12 March and 7 May, health personell were not allowed to travel abroad.	
Poland		0
Portugal		0
Romania	No	
Serbia		0
Slovakia		0
Slovenia		0
Spain		0
Sweden	Same travel recommendations as for the rest of the people in Sweden.	
Switzerland	None at the moment.	
Turkey	There are restrictions on travel from time to time.	
UK		0
Ukraine		0

Country	Other comments
Albania	0
Austria	0
Belgium	0
Bulgaria	As of 22 October 2020, masks are obligatory in open public areas when physical distancing cannot be guaranteed. Children below the age of 6 are not obliged to have a mask. "Soft" lockdown was imposed from 27 November to 21 December, and extended to 4 January 2021. Educational institutions for young kids up to elementary school (age 10) are open. Older school children and students will continue online education until 31 January.
Croatia	0
Cyprus	0
Czech Republic	The government has ignored the repeated calls of the Czech Medical Chamber to tighten the anti-epidemic measures by following the example of the Israeli hard lockdown strategy, successful in overcoming the second wave of the epidemic. Instead of pulling the emergency brake, the government chose to slow down gradually. The decline in active cases will therefore take weeks. This strategy will cost more human lives and the economic consequences are likely to be worse too. With a great deal of concern, we are currently watching the sharp increase of new cases of COVID-19. Most of them are still mild but the number of hospitalizations is growing big, including serious cases. The number of infected healthcare workers is growing as well. In contrast with the situation in March, our political representation stays hesitant. Most of the citizens are against the restrictive rules (incl. using the face masks) and since there are the regional elections taking place in two weeks, the government acts populist, aiming not to upset their voters. Even some of the well-known doctors reject using a face mask indoors. As a result, the number of the new cases of COVID-19 has been growing at the third-fastest pace in the EU (after Spain and France). In a short time, the situation can get very dramatic.
Denmark	No comments
Estonia	0
Finland	0
France	0
Georgia	Georgia is waiting for vaccines to be delivered. Following the vaccination plan, 60% of the populatoin should be vaccinated by the year end respecting the priority groups.

Germany	There is an increase of fake news and disinformation about COVID-19 (regarding medical treatment, characteristics of the disease etc.) in social media.	
Greece	A second lockdown all over the country was imposed two weeks ago with a curfew from 21:00 to 05:00. The increase in COVID-19 positive cases is still increasing (data on November 18th: 82,034 cases (53.7% men), 480 intubated patients, 1228 deaths). 5.7% of the cases are considered to be related to travel from abroad, 25.5% are related to contact with a known COVID-19 case, while the rest are considered "orphan" cases. Since January 1st, 2020 up to day, a total of 2 153 954 clinical samples have been tested. The lack of ICU beds is confronted by converting operating rooms into general ICUs, since scheduled operations in public hospitals are cancelled and oncologic cases are operated on in the private section with no expenses for the patient.	
Hungary		0
Iceland		0
Ireland	Level 5 lockdown – On 21st of October 2020, all of Ireland has been placed on level 5, the highest level, of the plan for living with COVID for a period of 6 weeks (December 1st). Level 5 restrictions include: - People are asked to stay at home and work from home unless providing an essential service. Permitted exercise within a 5km radius of their home. - Schools, early learning and childcare services remain open. - No visits to other people's homes and gardens and no gatherings with exceptions for weddings and funerals. - Extended household (Support bubble) or categories at risk of social isolation and/or mental ill-health. - Public transport operates at 25% capacity. Bars, cafes, restaurants and wet pubs may provide take-away and delivery only.	
Israel		0
Italy		0
Kosovo*		0
Latvia		0
Lithuania		0
Luxembourg		0

Malta	Dr Martin Balzan co-written three scientific papers on the COVID-19 pandemic development in Malta and in Southern Europe. You may find the links to the articles below: - Malta tourism losses due to second wave of COVID-19 (https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0378378220306927) - Mass Events Trigger Malta's Second Peak After Initial Successful Pandemic Suppression (https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s10900-020-00925-6) - Low Incidence and Mortality from SARS-CoV-2 in Southern Europe. Proposal of a hypothesis for Arthropod borne Herd immunity (https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0306987720320879)	
Montenegro		0
Netherlands		0
North Macedonia		0
Norway		0
Poland		0
Portugal		0
Romania		0
Serbia		0
Slovakia		0
Slovenia		0
Spain		0
Sweden		0
Switzerland		0
Turkey	The Ministry of Health has not been able to manage the epidemic process perspicuously, especially regarding the number of cases and deaths.	
UK		0
Ukraine		0



COMITÉ PERMANENT DES MÉDECINS EUROPÉENS
STANDING COMMITTEE OF EUROPEAN DOCTORS



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