Do officers and civil servants use masks and gloves during service?

Spain In Spain there is general lack of material, but last week, inmates started to make masks and masks were also distributed among prison staff.

Lithuania Prison staff in direct contact with prison population must wear protective face masks and gloves. Others are recommended

Israel Prison guards and officers within the prisons use masks & gloves. We have no civil servants

Luxembourg Prisons officers must wear a face mask and gloves when: in direct contact with a prisoner; searching a cell; performing admission procedures; searching and escorting prisoners (inside and outside the prison); working in the admission facilities (unless, communication is performed through glass); in prison kitchen at all times.

Belgium FFP1 masks are worn by all staff members (guards and administration). FFP2 masks and gloves are worn to have contact with prisoners in medical isolation.

Norway No, they do not unless they are in contact with inmates that are suspected infected or proven infected by test.

Bulgaria Personal equipment (masks and gloves) and disinfectants are provided for security and other prison staff. For medical staff working in prisons additional equipment is provided like special safety glasses and protective clothing.

Austria All staff members and inmates are to be equipped with the surgical masks available in the prisons according to the respective circumstances and possibilities and with explicit consideration to maintain a sufficiently large stock. As soon as possible, these masks are to be replaced by mouth-nose protection masks produced by the prisons. All staff members on duty should wear an appropriate mask as far as possible. One mask per day should be used, and two masks per day if particularly long and intensive (in terms of contacts) service. Inmates must always wear surgical masks or mouth-nose masks for a period of four weeks after being transferred from the access department when leaving their detention room. One mask per day is calculated. The sewn protective masks from our own production are to be replaced by mouth-nose protection masks produced by the prisons. If the masks cleaning cannot be carried out in the Prison or externally, they are to be prepared privately for reuse. Stricter protective measures, e.g. in the isolated access departments, in the infirmaries and at the new admission, remain unaffected. - All Prisons are requested to restart or expand the production of sewn protective masks in their own facilities in accordance with the applicable standards and in consultation with the Budget- and Economic Department in the General Directorate and the prison doctors. - In addition, the Directorate-General has also notified the need for protective masks of various classes, gloves, protective suits, etc. for the prisons in the framework of the State crisis and disaster management (critical infrastructure). Other sources of supply were also requested for procurement.

Slovakia Face masks: The prison staff is obliged to use face masks during fulfilling the service tasks, especially when they are in contact with other persons. Each member of the prison staff received an appropriate number of reusable face masks provided by the Prison service. Their disinfection is carried out individually by prison staff. Gloves: It is up to the prison staff whether they decide to use them. Single-use gloves are available in all prisons. It is obligatory to wear the gloves during certain service activities (e.g. when serving food, measuring body temperature, changing laundry, when contacting inmate suspected of having COVID-19 etc.; medical prison staff should wear them always when performing their
**Early release & intake of new prisoners**

**Israel**
240 prisoners remainder serving time less than 1 month

**Latvia**
imposition of short term custodial sentences has stopped

**Norway**
applying early release measures to decrease prison crowding. 126 inmates were released, 10-20-30 days earlier, if security allows; decided on 16 March 2020 that early releases should be used as a means to reduce the number of inmates

**Estonia**
not considered the option of releasing inmates at this point

**Lithuania**
o no early release; temporary no intake of pre-trial detainees

**Finland**
one early release; temporary postponement of prison sentence execution for max 6 months sentences and conversion of sentences for unpaid fines until 20 June

**Slovenia**
provided security allows: early release for sentences left of max 6 month before release; temporary suspension of imprisonment for one month

**Austria**
provided security allows: temporary suspension of imprisonment for sentences up to three years

**Slovakia**
Prisoners can be conditionally (early) released from prison sentence execution after fulfilling the below mentioned conditions provided by Penal Code. Prisoners can file a request for conditional release; however, they are not entitled to it – the court decides. Following conditions must be fulfilled: 1. condition of positive behaviour and favourable re-socialisation forecast + during prison sentence execution prisoner must prove his/her "improvement" by performing one’s duties and one’s behaviour and at the same time it can expected that he/she will lead decent life in the future – the prison where the prisoner is placed expresses to fulfillment of this condition and setting the re-socialisation forecast; 2. time condition = depends on the type seriousness of the committed crime for which the prison sentence was imposed; a) one half of the imposed unconditional prison sentence – sentenced for a misdemeanor; b) two thirds of the imposed unconditional prison sentence – sentenced for a crime; c) three quarters of the imposed unconditional prison sentence – sentenced for a serious crime; d) 20 years of prison sentence execution – life sentence. As of 1 January 2011 the prisoner sentenced for a crime can be conditionally released also after serving one half of the imposed unconditional prison sentence. This applies only to prisoners who serve the prison sentence for first time and at the same time is technically possible to monitor them electronically. The electronic monitoring can be a part of the control of every conditional release. Prisoners can be conditionally released from each prison sentence apart from that sentence from which he/she has already been conditionally released and he/she did not prove good during the trial period (e.g. he/she committed another during the unlawful act during the trial period set by the court). In relation to the COVID-19 epidemic, the courts limited the public trials or they are performed via videoconferences. However, at the moment Slovak Republic does not consider any special measures on conditional release.

**Czech Republic**
The Prison Service of the Czech Republic does not, at the moment, consider any such measure. There have been voices pleading the Ministry of Justice to release prisoners because of COVID-19 epidemic, through some form of a presidenti
<table>
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<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Measures</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Spain</td>
<td>Use a measure of temporarily release with inmates in open regime, so that they could stay at their home under electronic control. These inmates selected were already in open regime, they have made a good use of it and have low risk of committing new crimes. Thanks to this measure, open regime facilities are not populated and isolation is easier.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sweden</td>
<td>No early release at this time.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Catalonia</td>
<td>A <strong>helpline</strong> has been put in place through which prison social workers are providing support to families and friends of inmates.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Czech Republic</td>
<td>We have not noticed any incidents related to COVID-19 measures so far. On the contrary, the situation in prisons seems rather stable.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Austria</td>
<td>As of 6 April there is also a total ban on prisoners going outside to work.</td>
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**Other measures**

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<tr>
<td>Catalonia</td>
<td>Measures introduced: Release from Probation to telematic control (if you need more information, let me know without any problem). Compensations. More telephone calls and distribution of cell phones between inmates so that they can make calls and video conferences with families. Inmates are producing masks and other clothes for sanitary workers. Apart from health measures that have been communicated (distribution of masks and isolation), we are trying to go on with the basic administrative activity. Trying to use this isolation time for the better, we have also distribute online Help courses among the staff. (these are new measures)</td>
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<td>Poland</td>
<td>As of 6 April there is also a total ban on prisoners going outside to work.</td>
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<td>Poland</td>
<td>Visits to all detention centres and prisons have been suspended since March 19. Since March 12, the temperature has been measured for all those entering prisons - people who have a fever are not allowed in. At the same time, the possibilities of telephone, correspondence and instant messaging have been increased in order to ensure contact with detainees' relatives. The prisoners also have greater access to television, radio and the press. Additional therapeutic, educational and cultural-educational activities have been introduced, individually and in small groups. The Penitentiary Service has kept prisoner transports and movements within the units to a minimum.</td>
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