

	Infected		Isolated / quarantine		Dead		
	Prisoner	Staff	Prisoner	Staff	Prisoner	Staff	
Slovenia	2	1	28	14			
Poland	6	7	59	52			
Slovakia	0*	0	6	2			*1 positive tested prisoner has recovered
Belgium	14	61*	50**				*25 of the 61 are recovered and back at work; **on average 50 per day in quarantine
Czech Republic	1*	2**	3	8			* in pre-trial detention prison hospital; ** 11 recovered
Israel	0	7*	7	56			*6 all recovered
Spain	72*	17**	101	112	2	4	*84 total, 16 already recovered; ** 278 total, 257 already recovered
Catalonia	1*	60**					*60 already recovered; **32 already recovered, total of 92
Sweden	125*	**	20-30	0			*107 recovered fully
Italy	132*	192**			1	2	* 2 of them are hospitalized; **184 of them penitentiary police / 8 administrative staff; 11 hospitalised
Austria*	0*	0	0	0			*481 inmates tested negative until now
Norway	0*	1**		69			*9 prisoners have recovered; **10 staff members have recovered
Netherlands	20*				1		*14 in prisons, of which 11 are recovered, 1 deceased and 1 released from prison; 6 in forensic care of which 5 are recovered
Hungary	0	1*	0	1*			*1 infected staff member that is in quarantine
Finland	0	0*	6	1			*5 already recovered
Lithuania	0	0	0	0			
Georgia	0	0	0	0			
Latvia	0	0	0	0			
Luxembourg	1	0	2*	0			*prisoners quarantined upon their arrival are not calculated. Every new detainee stays in isolation for 7 days before being transferred to regular sections.
Malta*	0	0	0	0			
Bulgaria	0	0	0	0			
Romania	0	9					
Estonia	0	4	some	some			
Denmark	0*	0					*1 prisoner is recovered
Moldova	1	7	9	28	0	0	
Croatia	0	2*	138**	27	0	0	*one staff member was quarantined immediately after returning from travelling abroad and has been on sick-leave since then (never entered a prison), **all newly admitted prisoners are isolated for reasons of precaution
France	35	51	127	312	1	1	
Portugal	0	7					
Ireland	0*	47**	15***				*10 awaiting testing (results) **337 cleared from isolation

Use of tasers (electroshock weapon) in the penitentiary system

Hungary	The Hungarian Prison Service used to have tasers, but not any more. We had a project as well to introduce tasers into our organization, but it is on hold at the moment. We are interested in the practices, so if you could share any further information it would be highly appreciated.
Spain	not used
Belgium	not used
Luxembourg	In Luxembourg, we don't use tasers in prisons. In general, our regular surveillance staffs not equipped with any kind of weapon.
Northern Ireland	not used
Norway	not used
Slovenia	not used
Germany, Hessen	not used
England/Wales	We do not use TASER® or any other form of electroshock weapons in HMPPS
Lithuania	In Lithuania tasers were introduced approx. 2 years ago
Latvia	The electroshock devices "Tasser 26" are at the disposal of the Latvian Prison administration officials of prisons (except the women prison and correctional institutions for juveniles). These persons may use the devices only in an emergency and in special cases.
Netherlands	not used
Slovakia	The use of tasers is regulated by § 43 b of the Act no. 4/2001 Coll. on the Corps of Prison and Court Guard, as follows: § 43 b Special coercive means (1) Special coercive means are: a) temporarily incapacitating means, b) special throwing and striking means, if they do not have the nature of a weapon. (2) The prison officer is authorized to use special coercive means (i.e. tasers) in order to: a) ensure his/her safety and the safety of other person against an unlawful attack, if the attack still does not drop after warning and the attack is immediately approaching, lasting or according to all signs will continue, b) prevent from riot, ruffe, intentional damage of property or other abusive behaviour by which an established order or public order is violated, c) bring in accused, sentenced or other person, if he/she resists actively, d) prevent from violent entry of unauthorized persons into protected buildings, buildings of court, building of prosecution or other premises where entry is forbidden, e) prevent from the activities of unmanned aircraft. As of today, the Corps has tasers in seven prison facilities (3 tasers per prison facility). Remark: in Slovakia there are totally 18 prison facilities. In the course of this year, the Corps has been planning to purchase tasers to all prison facilities in Slovakia, as well as to the Training Centre of the Corps.
Israel	not used
Catalonia	not used
Finland	The short answer is yes. The use of taser is one the official use-of-force measures in Criminal Sanctions Agency and it's use is defined by the Prison Law (6 § The use of force). Working as an official of Criminal Sanctions Agency during the work inside the prisons, in the prison area or in its immediate surroundings, during transportation and in the functions controlled by the Criminal Sanctions Agency, person has a right to use force: 1) to prevent an escape or an unauthorized leave, to break the resistance or to accomplish tasks of control, search or securing, 2) to prevent unauthorized entering of prison, to seize items or products, to remove a person from the prison area or to apprehend him/her and detain until collected by police, 3) to prevent an unauthorized entering of prison, to remove an obstacle or stop a vehicle, which would otherwise result into a crime towards life and health or an endangerment of another person's health. The use of force has to be necessary and all things considered defensible. When evaluating the defensibility, one must take account the importance and urgency of the task in hand, the dangerousness of the resistance, available resources and all other facts that are influencing the overall judgement. The use-of-force instruments can only be carried and used by persons that have completed the adequate basic training for the instruments and have done their yearly based maintenance-training. In the Criminal Sanctions Agency's internal order concerning the use of force and securing measures (9/004/2018), are unwritten all the principles of use of force and its methods of training and practice. The use-of-force instruments are listed in the law. There are specifically defined and can only be used in this kind of actions. These instruments are protective shield, baton or telescope baton, mace/oc-spray, taser and pistol. In every situation in which use-of-force instruments were used, physical use of force had been used or the situation had been especially demanding or otherwise dangerous, there is an obligation for the official involved and the unit concerning, to write a full report of the situation, tactics used and the results that followed. This report is delivered to the Central Administration, The Training Institute for Prison and Probation Services and to the Regional Security manager. When visualizing with numbers, from the statistics below you see that even though taser is in use in Finland's penitentiary system, the main function it serves is highly preventive, not offensive.

	North			YEAR										
	South	West	East	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010		
Contact by shooting	1	2	1	4	5	1	1	3	2	3	1			
Skincontact				1	2	1	5	1	3	2				
Preparing for use	13		8	21										
- Pointing the taser at the target		3	4	7	2	8	18	8	10	3	2	1		
- Taking the taser out of the holster		2		2	23	21	9	13	5	1	29	32		
Accident-firing								1			1	2		
In total	14	7	13	34	31	32	29	30	16	9	35	38		