

3. turn your body the direction of the threat and stabilise your shooting position

Description of Moving Techniques (Forward/Backward):

1. stay focused on the threat
2. depending on the threat level, the firearm may be at the low-ready, holster ready or shooting position
3. start moving tactically (slowly, short steps, from heel to toe), keeping your upper body stable

A.7 Special techniques

A.7.1 Shooting with one hand

1. the shooting position remains the same as when shooting with both hands (two hands grip), but when shooting with one hand, the importance of the good grip is even more important.
2. the user should be able to shoot with either (right/left) hand.



A.7.2 Shooting with flashlight techniques

1. bring your flashlight close to your body



2. Draw your firearm from the holster to the shooting position



3. Bring the flashlight under your firearm



4. Or bring the flashlight to the side of your body



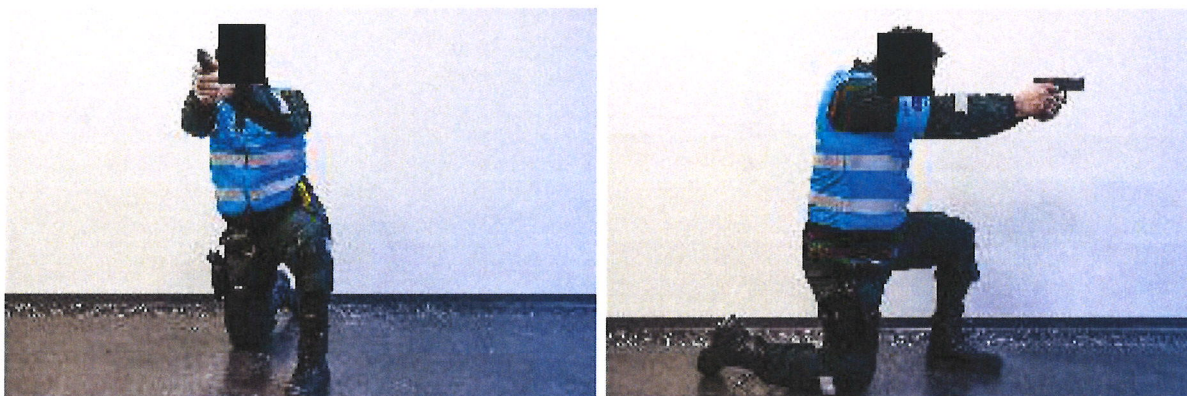
A.7.3 Shooting positions: Kneeling, lying

1. Due to the individual physical differences, the exact kneeling and lying shooting positions are to be adjusted according to the shooter.

two knees position



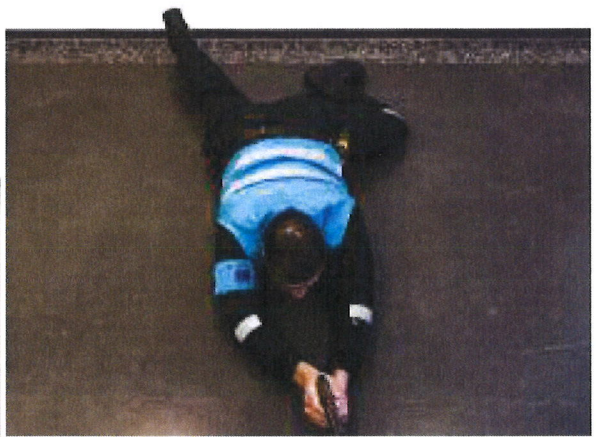
one knee (high) position



□ one knee (low) position

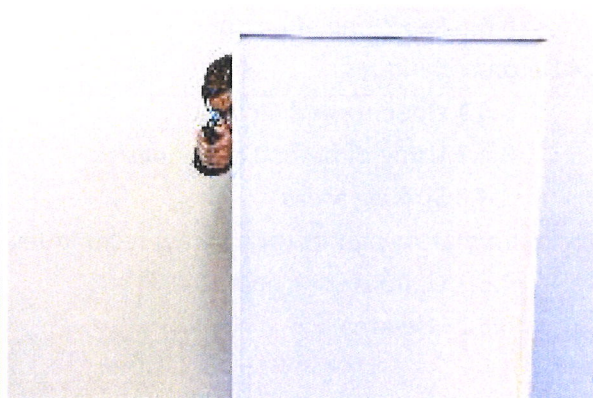


□ on back or side position (variants)



A.7.4 Shooting with the use of cover.

1. Principles of using cover (ballistic cover / visual cover).
2. The cover defines the shooting position (high / low).



Section B – Use of force

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B.1 Introduction

Skills in Use of Force should have a significant role in the training of intervention techniques. Offenders today may also be trained and have good skills in martial arts. As a result, they may be less hesitant to attack border guards or resist their measures.

In case of violent confrontations, Patrol Team Members (PTMs) have to act professionally, in compliance with the laws and regulations. The training should focus on simple and effective techniques, enabling the PTM to gain confidence in their use. This will also increase their ability to act professionally in complex situations. This is why it is necessary to train actions in chain drills, maximally increasing the choice of practical methods at officers' disposal. Practical training is generally the only viable method of increasing skills and improving PTMs' cooperation.

Members of the teams have two types of situation in which they are legally justified and obliged to use force, if necessary:

A) performance of authorised duties

- **As defined in the Operational Plan, their individual Accreditation Document and in accordance with Article 55.7 and Article 82 of the regulation (EU) 2019/1896**

B) self-defence

- **An officer has the universal right and obligation to use force in defending themselves, their colleagues or any other person from serious injury or death.²⁰**

B.2 Basic safety rules for conducting practical training

1. Before starting practical exercises²¹ (before warming up), the trainer should ask all participants if anyone is sick, injured or cannot participate in training for other reasons, and instead should only observe it without practical participation.
2. If the trainer finds any technical defects, damage or other issues with the site of planned training that prevent them from fulfilling the lesson plan, they should, if possible, attempt to resolve the issue, change the training site or inform the persons responsible for maintaining the facility/equipment.
3. If a training participant is not feeling well, is sick or if other circumstances do not allow him or her to be fully involved in the training, he or she is responsible to inform the trainer immediately
4. Training participants should participate in practical classes with full commitment, carefully following the trainer's instructions and only performing activities ordered by the trainer.
5. To achieve the goals of training, training participants are obliged to follow the trainer's instructions and commands at all times.
6. In case of injury during training, the training participant must immediately stop training and inform the trainer. The participant shall not attempt to treat the injury on their own. The trainer will assess the injury independently and make a decision about further participation in the training.
7. During practical classes, the trainer should indicate how and on what command the participants should stop the exercise. The recommended practice is to pat the partner several times with an open hand, or to use the STOP command. In both cases, the partner should immediately cease training. This rule is especially important when training for the use of force, handcuffs, and baton, and during simulation training.

²⁰ Basic Principles on the Use of Force and Firearms by Law Enforcement Officials, Adopted by the Eighth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, Havana, Cuba, 27 August to 7 September 1990.

²¹ - REGULATION (EU) 2019/1896 OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL of 13 November 2019 on the European Border and Coast Guard and repealing Regulations (EU) No 1052/2013 and (EU) 2016/1624. Attachment: Annex V - Rules on the use of force, including training and the supply, control and use of service weapons and non-lethal equipment, applicable to statutory staff deployed as members of the teams. Point: 4. Control Mechanism. Training.

B.3 Distance, approach, transport, techniques of using physical force

B.3.1 Distance

- Emphasis on tactical positioning based on location and subject's behaviour;
- The distance should be sufficient to get prepared for the usage of Use of Force equipment.



B.3.2 Approach to a person

There can be many reasons to approach a person. One common situation is when a patrol needs to transport a subject to another place because of his or her behaviour.

Before approaching, the patrol needs to make a decision about how to do so; how close it is safe to advance (also taking into account the location); and who will talk and issue commands to the subject (only one person should do this). *QR ⇒ B.3.2 Approach to person.*

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Photo B.1 Approaching: front view

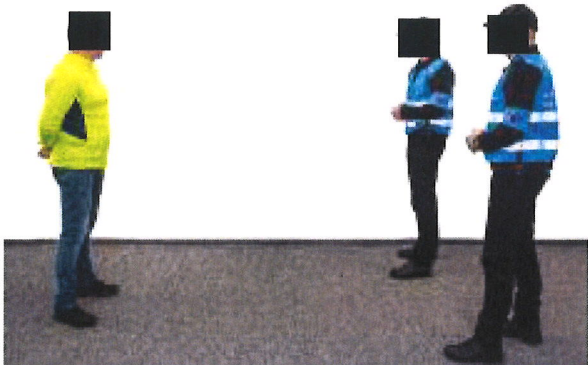


Photo B.2 Approaching: side view



Photo B.3 Hands control: front



Photo B.4 Hands control: side



Photo B.5 Approaching from the back

Photo B.6 Hands control

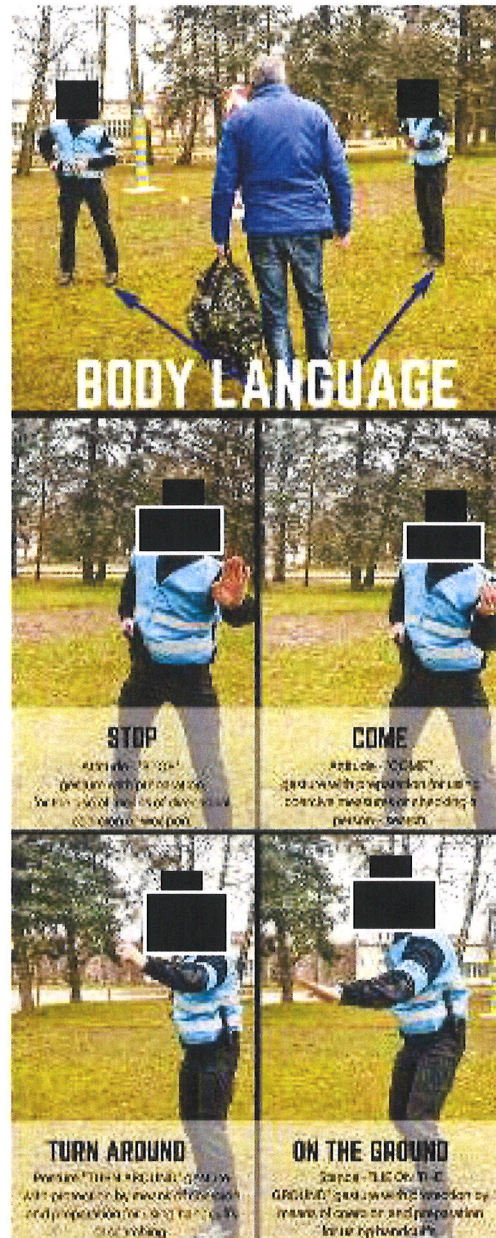
Depending on the subject's behaviour, the patrol decides whether it is safe to approach or whether it is safer to use Use of Force equipment and then approach the person (remember to give a warning about the use of force before using the equipment).

It is crucial to always see both hands of the subject (for a knife, firearm etc.)

When the hands of the subject are visible, the patrol makes a decision to approach.

General rules:

- the patrol must communicate with each other;
- before approaching you need to see that the person's hands are empty;
- both members should approach at the same time;
- protect your head with your hand when you are near the subject.



B.3.3 Transport

Transport normally follows an approach. The subject can be transported by one or both team members, and with or without handcuffs depending on the subject's behaviour.



Photo B.7 Approaching with hand grip



Photo B.8 Control technique



Photo B.9 Approaching with hand grip



Photo B.10 Control technique



Photo B.11 Patrol approach: grip



Photo B.12 Control technique

It is essential to ensure that the patrol takes responsibility for the transported person and his or her safety. When transporting a subject, bear in mind the two control points (wrist and elbow, wrist and shoulder) that allow controlling the subject and ensure occupational safety (*QR* ⇒ *B.3.3.1 Front transport grip*).

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Photo B.13 Front wrist lever



Photo B.14 Raising the elbow



Photo B.15 Raising the elbow: lever



Photo B.16 Front transport grip

General rules:

- grip the subject's wrist with one hand;
- the other hand takes control of the upper arm;
- the subject's hands must be near the officers' bodies.

QR ⇒ B.3.3.2 *Sagittal plane transport*.

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Photo B.17 Wrist back lever



Photo B.18 Frontal plane



Photo B.19 Moving lever on back



Photo B.20 Sagittal plane

B.3.4 Takedown techniques

A takedown is necessary when the subject's behaviour changes from normal to violent during transport.

In this situation, taking the subject to the ground allows handling and handcuffing him or her safely.

The reason for learning takedown techniques is to make sure that the techniques are safe for the subject and to allow the officers to select the best techniques for each situation. Particular attention should be paid to avoiding the risk of positional asphyxia.²²



Photo B.21 Carpal elbow lever



Photo B.22 Elbow joint control

²² Annex 2: Positional asphyxia.



Photo B.23 Forward lean



B.24 Shoulder joint control



Photo B.25 Transition to lying down



Photo B.26 Shoulder joint pressure

When a subject becomes violent, it is sometimes the safest course of action for team members to keep their distance, issue commands and utilize Use of Force equipment if necessary.



Photo B.27 Approaching carpal elbow grip



Photo B.28 Elbow joint control



Photo B.29 Forearm grip



Photo B.30 Carpal shoulder lever: frontal plane



Photo B.31 Preparation to turn onto stomach



Photo B.32 Shoulder lever: pressure on elbow joint

No reaction to commands, front approach, "V" tactics, cooperation in takedown techniques.



Photo B.33 No reaction to commands



Photo B.34 Clinch



Photo B.35 Leg control, shoulder lever



Photo B.36 Leg control, wrist lever

No reaction to commands, front approach, "L" tactics, cooperation in takedown techniques.



Photo B.37 Approach from two sides



Photo B.38 Head control: elbows on back

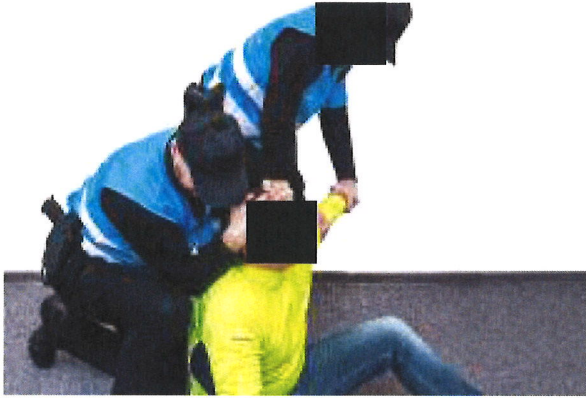


Photo B.39 Wrist capture



Photo B.40 Shoulder lever: control of head

B.3.5 Handcuff techniques

Handcuffing is always necessary when violent behaviour occurs or is expected, or when there is reason to believe the subject may attempt escape.

The non-disclosed part contains detailed information regarding the modus operandi of law enforcement officials performing border control. Disclosing such information would expose the working methods applied in ongoing and future operations, thus obstructing their effectiveness in prevention of cross-border crime and unauthorized border crossings. In consequence, it would undermine the protection of the public interest as regards public security and thus, cannot be disclosed pursuant to Article 4(1)(a) first indent of Regulation (EC) No 1049/2001.

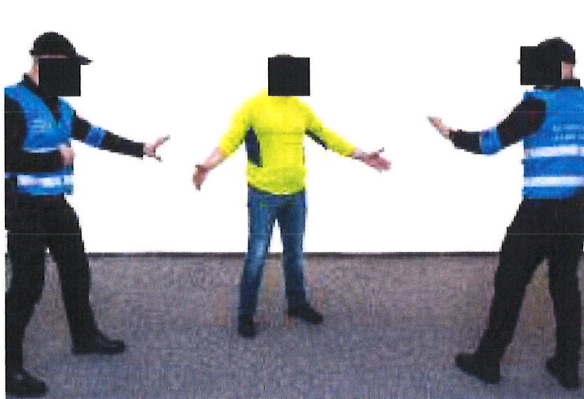


Photo B.41 The "L" approach: tactics



Photo B.42 Radius bone rotation to inside



Photo B.43 Putting on handcuffs



Photo B.44 Person's position control



Photo B.45 Search of a person



Photo B.46 Transporting

Putting on handcuffs: free standing position and use of wall or kneeling posture for safety.

QR ⇒ B.3.5.1 Handcuffs - free standing posture;

QR ⇒ B.3.5.2 Handcuffs - against the wall posture;

QR ⇒ B.3.5.3 Handcuffs - kneeling posture.

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B.3.5.1 Putting on handcuffs: free standing posture



Photo B.47 Putting on handcuffs on: free standing posture



Photo B.48 Moving handcuffs to the back: move to the inside



Photo B.49 Elbow joint control



Photo B.50 Back searching



Photo B.51 Front searching



Photo B.52 Transporting

B.3.5.2 Putting on handcuffs: against the wall posture



Photo B.53 Putting on handcuffs on: against the wall posture



Photo B.54 Elbow joint control



Photo B.55 Moving handcuffs to the back



Photo B.56 Wrist grip along the hand line



Photo B.57 Back searching



Photo B.58 Moving away from the wall

B.3.5.3 Putting on handcuffs: kneeling posture



Photo B.59 Putting on handcuffs: kneeling posture



Photo B.60 Wrist grip: reversing handcuffs



Photo B.61 Moving handcuffs to the back



Photo B.62 Back searching



Photo B.63 Front searching



Photo B.64 Lifting the person for transport

The principle is to first cuff one hand and then make the decision of whether to cuff the hands front or back (whether standing, kneeling or in prone position, or to be transported in a car, boat etc.)

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B.3.5.4 Putting on handcuffs: lying position

QR ⇒ B.3.5.4 Handcuffs - lying position.

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Photo B.65 Putting on handcuffs: lying position

Photo B.66 Elbow joint control: shoulder lever



Photo B.67 Moving hands to the back



Photo B.68 Back searching



Photo B.69 Raising to a sitting position



Photo B.70 Elbow and neck grip



Photo B.71 Front searching in sitting position



Photo B.72 Preparation for getting up



Photo B.73 Elbow lever: neck control



Photo B.74 Lifting the person: rotation

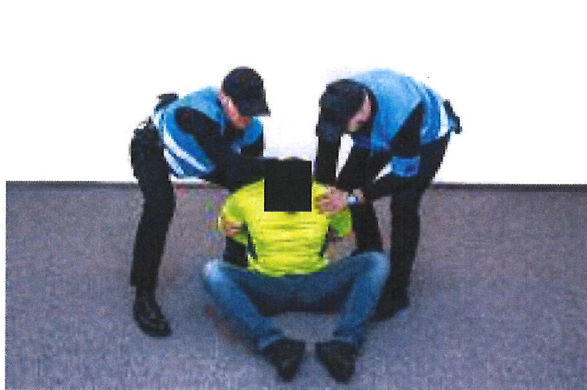


Photo B.75 Preparation for getting up: two officers



Photo B.76 Lifting the person: fibula plane

B.3.5.5 Techniques for using handcuffs on board

QR ⇒ B.3.5.5 Handcuffs on board – kneeling; QR ⇒ B.3.5.5.1 – free standing posture.

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