

1. Handcuffing on board a vessel: kneeling posture with control of one's balance



Photo B.77 Putting on handcuffs: kneeling position



Photo B.78 Wrist joint control



Photo B.79 Putting on handcuffs: over the wrist



Photo B.80 Body balance control



Photo B.81 Front searching



Photo B.82 Back searching



Photo B.83 Lifting the person



Photo B.84 Transporting technique on deck



2. Handcuffing on board a vessel: free standing posture, variant one



Photo B.85 Putting on handcuffs: calling outside



Photo B.86 "V" tactics: handcuffs on back



Photo B.87 Balance control against the wall



Photo B.88 Putting on handcuffs



Photo B.89 Back searching



Photo B.90 Front searching



3. Handcuffing on board: free standing posture on board, variant two



Photo B.91 Putting on handcuffs: calling outside



Photo B.92 "L" tactics: handcuffs on front



Photo B.93 Balance control: wrist grip



Photo B.94 Putting on handcuffs



Photo B.95 Moving hands onto the neck



Photo B.96 Front searching



Photo B.97 Back searching



Photo B.98 Transporting technique on deck



### B.3.6 Search of a person

A safety check is necessary always when the person has been taken under the control, to ensure that the subject does not have anything that could pose a danger to themselves or others.



**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.99 Approach: control of reaction



Photo B.100 Issuing commands: observation



Photo B.101 Fingers locked on the neck



Photo B.102 Searching of a person



Start by performing a visual inspection and ask the subject whether they have any dangerous objects before searching them. Then proceed to the physical search. Take care to frisk the whole body and also pay attention to the genital area.

**General rules:**

- safety check of a person is directly connected with techniques of handcuffing;
- depending of the person's behaviour, you must do it with your partner standing by or together;
- proceed consistently from the head to the legs or the legs to the head;
- be mindful of intimate places.



Photo B.103 Approach: control of reaction



Photo B.104 Fingers interlaced



Photo B.105 Back searching



Photo B.106 Front searching







while respecting all safety and evidence preservation rules. If the objects are to be secured for evidence, depending on the country it might be better if the local officer performs this, or instructs team members what to do and clearly authorises the activity.

Evidence preservation also has to take into account preservation of possible forensic prints. Any needle, pointed or sharp weapon would have to be protected, especially if the subject reacts adversely to the discovery and a struggle ensues. The safety of all concerned is paramount. A full description of the article recovered and the circumstances in which it was found must be recorded. The continuity of evidence throughout the investigation is essential to support a prosecution.

#### **B.4 Baton techniques**

Using the baton requires significant restraint and care, as the user may cause serious harm to the subject if they do not have the knowledge and experience of correct baton techniques and strike areas. Please note possible restrictions described in the operational plan and/or legislation: certain types, if any, of batons may not be allowed to use in the respective country.

Team members also need to understand when to use the baton and when to prefer other equipment.

##### **B.4.1 Opening and closing**

General rules:

- be prepared for use by taking baton out of the holster;
- take the baton in your hand and be ready to open it;
- open the baton in a safe direction (up or down) and warn the person about its use.



Photo B.107 Initial posture: holster



Photo B.108 Initial posture: expanding (taking out)





Photo B.109 Expanding methods: up



Photo B.110 Expanding methods: down



#### B.4.2 Using of baton techniques

- use the baton with your stronger hand;
- only strike safe areas.

QR ⇒ B.4.2.1 Half strike and full strike; QR ⇒ B.4.2.2 Half strike and full strike.

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Photo B.111 Techniques of use: full strike



Photo B.112 One side movement from bottom to top





Photo B.113 Diagonal movement from top to bottom



Photo B.114 One side movement from bottom to top.



Photo B.115 Techniques of use: half strike



Photo B.116 Head protection



Photo B.117 Techniques of use: half strike

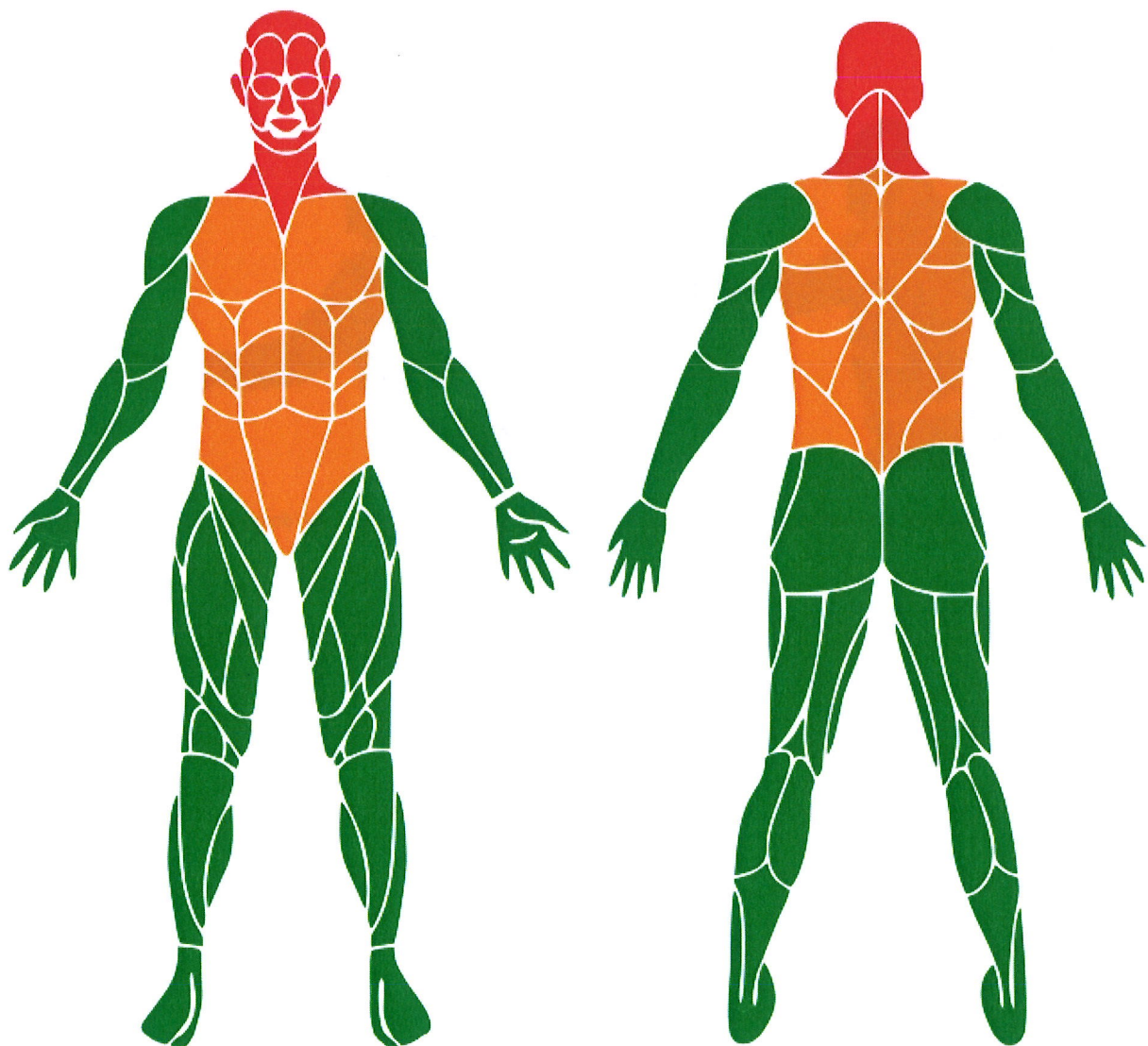
Photo B.118 View: dominant side



### B.4.3 Striking areas

#### SENSITIVE PARTS OF THE HUMAN BODY

A particularly important element of the training is to make participants familiar with sensitive places on the human body. Knowledge of these places is very important during intervention with a baton or stick. It is also necessary to train the skills of using coercive measures, including batons, to avoid particularly sensitive places. This is dictated by compliance with rules on the use of coercive measures and minimizing their unwanted effects. Hitting particularly sensitive places can lead to serious injury, disability or even death.





**When using a baton, avoid hitting or pressing on the following particularly sensitive places, which have the following possible negative consequences:**

- head - concussion, stroke, other complications, death;
- spine - permanent paralysis, death;
- kidneys - permanent damage, internal haemorrhage, death;
- neck - choking, death;
- ribs - fractures and puncture of internal organs with broken rib, internal haemorrhage, death;
- perineum - permanent damage, death;
- joints - permanent damage, disability;
- non-musclcd parts of the limbs - fractures, permanent damage, disability.

**Large muscle groups (the safest places to use batons):**

- frontal strike: thigh muscles/quadriceps;
- side strike: muscles of the thighs, forearms, arms;
- back strike: muscles of the lower legs, thighs, gluteal muscles, arm muscles, back muscles.



Photo B.119 Permissible baton strike locations: upper body example  
strike locations: lower body example



Photo B.120 Permissible baton

## B.5 Lachrymatory agents (gas, spray) techniques

### B.5.1 Unholstering and use

Please note possible restrictions described in the operational plan and/or legislation: certain types, if any, of lachrymatory agents (gas/spray) may not be allowed to use in the respective country.

When using gas or a spray, pay attention to weather conditions (wind, rain etc.) and take care when using gas inside a room or car, considering the risk to you and other people.

Always give clear warnings of the intention to use force, as stipulated in Annex V of the Regulation (EU) 2019/1896. However, according to situational analysis, consider not specifying that lachrymatory agents (e.g. pepper spray) will be the method, as this may render them ineffective in certain circumstances (the subject may cover their face and block the effect).

It is important to understand that using lachrymatory agents does not stop attacks immediately. After using it, the officer should monitor its effects and give the subject commands (e.g. “get on the ground” and “keep your hands where I can see them”).



Photo B.121 Preparing a spray for use



Photo B.122 Unlocking



Photo B.123 Two-hand technique



Photo B.124 One hand technique



**After the use of lachrymatory agents, the subject should be handcuffed and searched. Administer first aid<sup>23</sup> to the subject as soon as possible.**

### B.5.2 Use area

General rules:

- be prepared for use by unholstering the gas/spray;
- take the canister in your hand but do not show it to the subject;
- give clear warnings of the intention to use force, However, according to situational analysis, consider not specifying that lachrymatory agents (e.g. pepper spray) will be the method;
- ready the canister and use it on the subject;
- change your position if necessary (person is attacking);
- after using, remember to handcuff and administer first aid<sup>24</sup> to the subject;
- use gas/spray only on the facial area.



Photo B.125 Aiming area with lachrymatory agents



Photo B.126 Use of lachrymatory agents

<sup>23</sup> - any omission (non-action) constitutes a fundamental rights violation.

<sup>24</sup> - any omission (non-action) constitutes a fundamental rights violation.

## Section C - Intervention tactics in specific cases

### C.1 Introduction

### C.2 Searching buildings: basic tactical rules

C.2.1 Reconnaissance of the object, recognition of residents

C.2.2 Actions to search the premises of a building

C.2.3 Entrance into the building

C.2.4 Searching a sequence of rooms - several rooms in a row

### C.3 Searching a vehicle: basic tactics

C.3.1 Decision to start control action

C.3.2 Giving a stop signal to the vehicle

C.3.3 Reporting control

C.3.4 Approaching the vehicle

C.3.5 Introduce yourself, explain the reason for the inspection

C.3.6 Inspection

C.3.7 Summary

### C.1 Introduction

In the intervention tactics presented in this section, the role of cooperation is essential. The preparation of statutory staff for pursuit, searching buildings and controlling vehicles, calls for effective coordination of activities. Harmonisation of techniques and tactics enables better interoperability, thus increases the effectiveness and safety of the intervention. The tactical solutions proposed in Section C are recommended good practices. However, according to the statute for the functioning of the European Border and Coast Guard Standing Corps, after deployment, the statutory staff will perform their tasks under the provisions of the hosting country, and according to the Operational Plan.

### Training method

It should be emphasized that cooperation during building searches and vehicle stops is of key importance for the safety of patrol members and bystanders. **At least 80% of the training in these topics should be devoted to practical activities. The trainer should plan classes using situational scenarios (simulation training).** Scenarios should be chosen in accordance with the hazard codes in intervention: from verbal contention situations through the Use of Force measures to the use of firearms during interventions. **It is particularly important to promote a non-escalating model of behaviour.**



## C.2 Searching buildings: basic tactical rules

This chapter presents the suggested basic level technical and tactical solutions in searching buildings and rooms.

During the performance of their duties, the staff involved in the Frontex coordinated operations are under special social and international scrutiny. High trust from the local community is necessary for security and cooperation. **Entering a building or apartment is always a high risk, must always respect fundamental rights and often requires an understanding of religious and cultural values.** The legislation in host countries may vary significantly and understanding of local languages is important, thus it is advisable that such actions are performed under the presence and direct administration of the host Member State's representatives, if by statutory staff at all. Additionally, the goodwill of the local community when looking for a person is crucial to the success of the intervention. Tactics are the basis for the ability to search abandoned rooms and buildings, check non-residential locations and locations where people may stay for a short time. For operations in populated buildings or public places, the techniques should be modified and adapted to the existing conditions. Also, during a direct pursuit of a person, evacuation or probability of a terrorist attack, the tactics will change according to the situation. *"Law enforcement officials shall not use firearms against persons except in self-defence or defence of others against the imminent threat of death or serious injury, to prevent the perpetration of a particularly serious crime involving grave threat to life, to arrest a person presenting such a danger and resisting their authority, or to prevent his or her escape, and only when less extreme means are insufficient to achieve these objectives. In any event, intentional lethal use of firearms may only be made when strictly unavoidable in order to protect life. In these circumstances, law enforcement officials shall identify themselves as such and give a clear warning of their intent to use firearms, with sufficient time for the warning to be observed, unless to do so would unduly place the law enforcement officials at risk or would create a risk of death or serious harm to other persons, or would be clearly inappropriate or pointless in the circumstances of the incident"*<sup>25</sup>.

**The trainer's most important task is to teach patrol members cooperation during a search of a building or rooms; a safe approach and mutual protection during the search; and moving through corridors and entering staircases.**

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<sup>25</sup> 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

## C.2.1 Reconnaissance of the object, recognition of residents

### **Activities before searching a building.**

The operational situation and the information you possess are key when performing reconnaissance of a building and any people there. The information you will allow you to choose the right tactics and avoid unnecessary risk when approaching the building.

#### **Reconnaissance of a building (information affecting the tactics of operation):**

- identification of possible access routes to the building (by car / motorbike / on foot / connecting to another building);
- location of the object (city district / society / participation of foreigners);
- natural characteristics and conditions of the area (natural curtains, green areas, trees, infrastructure accompanying buildings, parking lots, structure of the environment);
- people, apart from the subject, who may be staying in the building (children, family, group of people);
- room reconnaissance (building structure: hall, residential, abandoned, warehouse / room layout / equipment);
- reconnaissance of escape possibilities (escape routes, garages, connections with other buildings);
- direction of opening the door, possibility of observing the building (entrance to the roof, technical exits, lightning rods);
- windows, holes in the walls (type of window pane, curtains, blinds, height of the windows from the ground, balconies);
- type of traffic in and around the building fence or other barriers, animals;
- type of lighting outside and inside the building.

**Each of the areas presented above should be discussed with trainees:** how they affect the tactics of approach and entry into the building, and their significance for security and the risk of intervention. As part of practical training and exercises, the trainer should create conditions for approach to the building with a scenario involving a change of decision, and a video recording. Playing video material from the approach to the building and discussing it with the whole group allows the exchange of experience and detailed error analysis.

Making the plan: the collected information has a direct impact on the planning the approach to the building. **The trainer should discuss each point of the plan with trainees, and explain its role for the safety of team members and others.** Everybody shall know also the alternative plan and the emergency plan, and when they are to be applied. One aspect to be taken into account, is the cooperation with other authorities, such as police, emergency and fire brigade.



## Identification of building residents

Systematisation of information about the wanted person is the basis for choosing the tactics of searching building and rooms. The circumstances in which officers began chasing or searching are the key to security.

When searching a building, you should consider potential dangerous behaviour of the wanted person:

[REDACTED]

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**All these points should be discussed in detail by the trainer, and operational procedures should be illustrated with specific examples.** Optimally, the trainer should refer to their own experience or use operational material (video recordings, photos).

### C.2.2 Actions to search the premises of a building

Reconnaissance is a key element before deciding to enter a building. Depending on the nature of the activities (pursuit, search or dealing with terrorist threats), reconnaissance is the foundation of security. Thorough checking of sectors, development of tactics, division of roles and concentration on the purpose of the action allows team members to stick to procedures directly related to successful action. The decision to continue intervention inside the building has to be made based on many factors, but it should be made by the Frontex patrol commander on the spot.

**The trainer should pay special attention to the possibility of using technical equipment supporting the observation of the object (use of UAVs, high-zoom cameras, night vision, databases). In addition, building search simulation training should be prepared with the option of video playback in order to analyse procedures.**

**Before entry into the building.**

[REDACTED]

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Photo 2.1 Building observation.



Photo 2.2 Using natural cover



Photo 2.3 Using natural cover



Photo 2.4 Continuous watching of doors and windows.

### C. 2.3 Entrance into the building

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[REDACTED]



[REDACTED]

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Photo 2.5 Position for danger from one direction – back direction – front.



Photo 2.6 Position for danger from one direction – front.



Photo 2.7 Position for danger from one direction – back direction – front



Photo 2.8 Position for danger from one direction – front





Photo 2.9 Holding the firearm close to the body index finger on slide.



Photo 2.10 Holding the firearm -



Photo 2.11 Observation from behind an obstacle – high position



Photo 2.12 Observation techniques – low position

- [REDACTED]

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Photo 2.13 Approaching a building from one side



Photo 2.14 Walking against the wall



Photo 2.15 Entry into the building - keeping contact.



Photo 2.16 Entry into the building – opening the door



Photo 2.17 Entry into the building "in parallel" from one side – front.



Photo 2.18 Back view.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

- [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]



[REDACTED]

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Photo 2.19 Approaching a building from two sides



Photo 2.20 Walking against the wall



Photo 2.21 Entry into a building – observing the interior.



Photo 2.22 Division into sectors – covering



Photo 2.23 Entry into a building - door opening



Photo 2.24 Entry into a building "in parallel"

Technical skills are the fundamentals of safe movement inside a building. **The trainer should prepare comprehensive room search exercises, preferably using video recordings. Subsequent playback of video material allows for a detailed analysis of tactics and techniques for entering rooms.**