

Use of Force

IAMSP-2011-01-UOF-001 v2.0

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This document contains guidance with respect to the Use of Force by Private Maritime Armed Security Companies. It is intended to provide guidance and advice to those seeking to address issues regarding this challenge but is not intended to provide legal advice.

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IAMSP Standards

Foreword

7. This foreword is considered an introduction to the IAMSP and is not considered to be part of the development process.

About IAMSP

8. The International Association of Maritime Security Professionals (IAMSP) was founded in 2010 as the result of a perceived need by a number of private entities to raise the level of professional conduct within the maritime security industry.
9. The Association is a not-for-profit, volunteer organization.
10. The IAMSP seeks to address a broad range of issues associated with the maritime security industry, ranging from the protection of vessels and platforms operating at sea and seaports.
11. The IAMSP is an inclusive organization, seeking to build strong relationships between likeminded organizations. It is the belief of the IAMSP that such alliances build stronger voices and further the ability to build capacity within the industry.

Contributing Members

12. The following members were involved in the development of this standard:
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Revision History

13. This document is the first version of this standard but is based upon research that includes peer-reviewed documents from 2008.

Standard Designation

14. This standard is designated as IAMSP-2011-01-UOF-001 where
 - a. 2011 refers to the originating body,
 - b. 01 refers to its applicability to ships,
 - c. UOF referring to the Use of Force, and
 - d. 001 refers to its being a general topic.

Keywords

15. Use of Force, deterrence, armed security personnel, lethal, less-lethal, non-lethal, escalation

Scope, Summary, and Purpose

Scope

16. The *Use of Force Standard* is not intended to cover all aspects of the Use of Force but is rather intended to address what are seen as key points. It is intended to take a broad and international focus.
17. It is recommended that persons using this standard consult with legal counsel with appropriate competence and experience in the domain if seeking to develop internal policies regarding the application of force.

Summary

18. The *Use of Force Standard* covers the following issues:
 - a. General policies and standards defining requirements associated with the Use of Force
 - b. Description of commonly used Use of Force continua
 - c. Sample reports

Purpose

19. The purpose of this document is to provide a foundation for those developing internal *Use of Force* policies and procedures within their organization.

Recommended Authorities

20. The following are the general sources of information pertinent to this effort:
 - a. United Nations Universal Declaration of Human Rights
 - b. Charter of the United Nations
 - c. Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms (European Convention on Human Rights)
 - d. The International Criminal Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia and its comments on the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (Article 31, para1)
 - e. Basic Principles on the Use of Force and Firearms by Law Enforcement Officials
 - f. The Montreux Document
 - g. The International Code of Conduct for Private Security Service Providers
21. The following are certain documents that were consulted with respect to the limit of self defence:
 - a. Notes regarding the Caroline incident of 1837 and the subsequent decisions of the USA Secretary of State

Terms and Definitions

22. **Communication** – the process involving one party expressing a message to another party in a way that reasonably would lead to the intent and content of the message being understood by the receiving party.
23. **Escalation** – the process of moving to the next more intense or severe level of force. The opposite process (de-escalation) also applies in this context in terms of the behaviour that allows for a reduction in the causes that led to a requirement to use force.
24. **Legal Objective** – in this context, this is the desired outcome that results from an application of force. Given the requirement to use minimal force, the legal objective is to remove the individual from harm through either escape or, where escape is not reasonable, the halting of the attack.
25. **Less than Lethal** - By definition, 'less-than-lethal' implies a greater likelihood of serious bodily injury or death over 'non-lethal'. The primary difference between “less than lethal” and “non-lethal” is that a “less than lethal” defensive tool is more accepted to be able to cause death or serious injury in its normal use.
26. **Lethal Force** – an amount of force that is reasonably expected to cause either death or serious bodily injury to another person.
27. **Normal application** –using the device in line with both the manufacturer’s suggested operating procedures and practices commonly used in training to achieve the desired level of competence. For example, when aiming at a target, it will involve aiming at the center of the target.
28. **Normal person** – an individual that has no medical or psychological condition that can exacerbate the injury associated with the application of force against him or her. For the defender applying force, a person may be considered normal unless the individual shows outward signs or indicators of the condition that could lead to the exacerbation of the injury.
29. **Probable cause** – apparent facts discovered through logical inquiry that would lead a reasonably prudent and intelligent person to believe that a person has committed a crime
30. **Reasonable** – in this context, the legal test applies. This involves whether or not an individual of sound mind would arrive at a similar conclusion given the same conditions and information.
31. **Reasonability Test** – the check that is used to identify whether or not the use of force applied by an individual in a given situation is considered to be appropriate with respect to his or her own protection (including those under care). This is often used in cases where the situation does not allow for an individual defending himself or herself (or those under care) to follow each step in the continuum consecutively.
32. **Self defence** – the justification for converting what might normally be considered a criminal act or tortuous act into a justified act when committed for the purpose of protecting one’s own self or another person.
33. **Use of Force** - the force that will be used to halt an attack and is considered proportionate to the threat involved and only that force as reasonably necessary to halt the attack.
34. **Use of Force Continuum** – a standardized approach that provides individuals applying force with guidance as to how much force may be used in order to achieve the legal objective (see above).

General Policies and Principles

35. General policies and principles are divided into three major sections. These are the following:
- Oversight
 - Specific infrastructure and considerations
 - Sample policies (Appendix A)

Oversight

36. Oversight refers to management's establishment, communication, monitoring and enforcement of its decisions. While it is important for an organization to have a Use of Force policy, the value of that policy is also heavily dependent upon management's commitment to ensuring that its organization adheres to that policy.
37. The following sections describe certain requirements that need to be met in their policy.

Internal Policies

38. The Use of Force policies must be endorsed by the senior management of the organization. Where the Use of Force policy is developed by a functional group (such as a legal department) or an outside contractor, they must still be clearly endorsed by the company's senior management.
39. The internal policies associated with the Use of Force must be developed with the assistance of competent and appropriate legal guidance. To be considered appropriate and competent, the legal guidance must have relevant knowledge and experience.
40. The internal policies associated with the Use of Force must be clearly documented and communicated to all employees that may be reasonably expected to have to apply force as part of their assigned duties.
41. The internal policies associated with the Use of Force must also be periodically reviewed from time to time to ensure that they remain accurate and relevant to both the legal environment and operations of the organization. It is anticipated that these will be reviewed at least annually.
42. The internal policies associated with the Use of Force, if updated, must clearly indicate the nature of the revision, the individual making the revision, the authority upon which the revision was based, and the dates associated with the revision (decision and coming into force). Past versions of the Use of Force policies are to be removed from circulation and marked to prevent their inadvertent use (if not destroyed).
43. It must be clearly understood that the application of the Use of Force involves a personal decision with respect to the appropriateness of that application of force and that he or she may be held accountable for that decision. An individual cannot simply use the defence of following the direction of his or her company's officials as an excuse ("just following orders").
44. It must be clearly understood that the company must also demonstrate that it has taken all reasonable steps to ensure that it has met the requirements of due diligence. A company, or its directors, cannot shed their accountability with respect to the Use of Force by failing to address the issue or by transferring the issue to another body.
45. The Use of Force policy is to clearly define how the company intends to monitor decisions made involving the Use of Force and the steps that will be taken should it be determined that a violation

of the Use of Force be identified. The identification of a Use of Force issue is to include internal and external notification of a potential Use of Force incident.

46. It should be noted that the decision to embark or disembark persons resides with Master. Similarly, it is the decision of the Master under the United Nations Convention on the Laws of Sea to either proceed or stop to render aid, depending upon the Master's assessment of risk to the vessel, crew, and cargo.

Infrastructure

47. Companies rely upon personnel, assets and information to carry out their decisions. There are certain elements of the Use of Force that are specific to each of these elements.

Personnel

48. Personnel who may be put in a position where force needs to be exercised must undergo an accepted or credible form of testing to ensure that the individual is of sound mind and does not pose an undue risk to possess a weapon.
- a. The primary goal of this testing is to ensure that the individual's ability to make decisions falls within what can be expected of an individual of sound mind, similar training and experience.
 - b. Consideration should be given to ensuring that the testing closely mirrors the operational environment.
49. Personnel who may be put in a position where force needs to be exercised must undergo training in the following regards:
- a. The relevant international (UN Convention, Treaty) and national (flag state, coastal state) requirements associated with the Use of Force and appropriate to the operational environment
 - b. The company's internal policies associated with the Use of Force, and
 - c. The means of applying that force.
50. In the case of training associated with the means of applying that force, this includes ensuring that the individual
- a. Is appropriately trained in how to apply that force, and
 - b. Is appropriately trained in such a way so as not to perform acts that would cause more serious harm than necessary to achieve the legal objective.
51. Individuals who may be required to exercise force must be properly and appropriately equipped to do so. This refers specifically to the provision of legal defensive tools and any associated safety equipment.
52. For the purposes of due diligence, companies that undertake Use of Force training must include the following records with respect to that training:
- a. A copy of the training provided that can be linked to the candidates involved,
 - b. The coming into force and, if necessary, the supersession of the version of training delivered,
 - c. The name of the instructor and confirmation of the instructor's credentials, and

- d. The results of the candidate's testing (pass or fail) with respect to the theoretical and practical application of what was taught, demonstrated or otherwise communicated.
53. Companies must put in place a plan that accomplishes the following (in addition to the testing above):
- a. Monitoring those that may be required to use force,
 - b. Following up on use of force incidents
 - c. Testing those that have had to use force against another individual, and
 - d. Assisting those that have suffered injury that is directly related to the use of force.

Assets

54. All equipment used in the application of force must be clearly understood in terms of use, purpose or level within the force continuum.
55. All equipment to be used must be legal. Within the maritime context, the legality of equipment may be influenced by any one or more of the following:
- a. International Treaties or Conventions,
 - b. Flag state laws,
 - c. The laws and regulations applicable to the territorial sea and its contiguous zone,
 - d. The laws and regulations applicable to the Exclusive Economic Zone,
 - e. The laws of the charterer of the vessel,
 - f. The laws of the Master of the vessel, and
 - g. The laws of those on board the vessel.
56. Any modification to equipment that may have an impact on its lethality must be assessed in terms of its legality and impact on the status of the item.
- a. It must be noted that the modification of arms or ammunition so that they cause greater harm is contrary to international convention, international law in some cases, several principles associated with Human Rights (including the *Montreux Document* and *International Code of Conduct for Private Security Service Providers*)
57. All assets that are intended to be used to apply force must be uniquely identified and recorded in an inventory. The company holding these assets must maintain an inventory of these assets that includes at least the following:
- a. The unique identifier of the asset,
 - b. The person who has custody over the asset,
 - c. The location of the asset,
 - d. The intended use (non-lethal, less lethal, lethal) of the asset, and
 - e. The date that the asset's serviceability and condition were last verified by a competent person.

Information

58. The company's policies with respect to the Use of Force must be available to personnel, both within administrative centers and within the field. For those within the field, job aids and aides de memoire are considered to meet this requirement.

59. The company policies are to be available in the working language of the company. The company must be able to communicate its restrictions to employees, contractors and clients. The company must be able to demonstrate that the requirements are clearly understood.
60. Company policies regarding the use of force should be reviewed following:
 - a. Any action covered under the Use of Force policies that leads to death or injury,
 - b. Any action covered under the Use of Force policies that leads to the discharge of a weapon (lethal),
 - c. Any change in operations, including the addition of new business lines or equipment,
 - d. Any change in the threat environment, particularly with respect to the addition of new threats or the increase in threat levels.
61. Those working on the company's behalf must be initially trained on the Use of Force requirements and then undergo periodic refresher training.

Threat and Operating Environment

62. There are two elements associated with environmental considerations. These are the following:
 - a. Threat environment
 - b. Operating environment or physical environment.

Threat Environment

63. The Use of Force is a last resort that is available when other alternatives have failed or are not feasible. Before integrating the Use of Force, the company must have conducted a threat and risk assessment to determine if the Use of Force is truly necessary, avoidable, or appropriate in the environment.
64. The Use of Force must be able to demonstrate that the force that will be used is proportionate to the threat involved and only that force as reasonably necessary to halt the attack or to counter the force being used against the ship, crew and personnel. When taking this into account, the following are to be considered:
 - a. The nature of force used against the vessel (including the nature and range of weapons),
 - b. The potential for that force to escalate or de-escalate,
 - c. The ability of the vessel to escape the threatening situation, and
 - d. The intent of the attacker

Physical or Operating Environment

65. Security personnel on board the vessel are expected to exercise appropriate restraint. This restraint involves acting with a duty of care towards the client, crew and passengers under their protection. The security personnel are also expected to act, to the extent considered reasonable, with due care (in terms of attention) to avoid causing collateral damage or causing harm to those who are not a party to the attack.
66. The basic elements of the Duty of Care that are the following:
 - a. Determination that a standard of care is owed,
 - b. Identification of those that may be affected directly or indirectly by the application of force (prevention of collateral damage, accidental impacts, etc),

- c. Determination that all reasonable steps have been taken to prevent the causing of inappropriate harm or to reduce the harm that may result as much as possible.
67. When considering defensive equipment, due consideration must be given to the impact it may have (directly or indirectly) or continue to have. At a minimum, the equipment used is to be able to demonstrate (as a result of credible testing) that it has taken into account the following:
- a. The ability to ensure that the force applied is limited to the attacker only,
 - b. The ability to ensure that the force applied does not persist longer than necessary,
 - c. The ability to mitigate or treat the injury caused by the application of force,
 - d. The ability to ensure that the force applied or measure taken does not persist within the environment in such a way as to put populations at risk of being inadvertently impacted.
68. The operator does not need to start the use of force continuum at its lowest point nor does he or she need to follow each step consecutively. The initial use of force must be considered reasonable given the threat and any escalation of force must be considered reasonable based on the failure to stop the attack (see reasonability test).

Procedures

69. Conduct a general assessment of the activities to be undertaken by the business and identify if any involve situations that may result in a Use of Force.
70. Establish the company's core policies.
71. Conduct the Threat and Risk Assessment (TRA) on the operating environment.
72. Identify the most grave use of force present within the environment and if there is a reasonable potential for escalation.
73. Identify the defensive posture, taking into account the need to demonstrate that the Use of Force is a last resort, must be proportionate to the threat, and must be immediately applicable in a controlled way.
74. Develop specific policies regarding the Use of Force.
75. Develop training that incorporates international requirements, national requirements and the corporate policies
76. Hire individuals, taking into account the following:
- a. The results of the individual's testing (suitability and substance)
 - b. The results of the individual's previous training (effective and safe use of equipment)
77. Confirm the training through either internal training or verification that the individual still possesses the necessary knowledge, skills, abilities and resources (pass or fail).
78. Have the individual acknowledge that they are aware, intend to abide by, and accept the consequences of failing to adhere to the Use of Force policies.
79. Monitor the environment within which the team or member is operating.
80. Monitor the Use of Force within that area as applied by the employee. Monitoring may include any one or more of the following:
- a. Supervision by a competent person,
 - b. Client feedback,

- c. Third party feedback, or
 - d. Law enforcement.
81. Should it be determined that there is a potentially inappropriate Use of Force, the following steps are to be taken and taking into account the rights of the individual under the flag state laws to seek or receive legal counsel:
- a. Ensure that statements are taken from all parties involved, including the individual involved in the accusation (must have the ability to present his or her own views)
 - b. Where there is no clear indication of criminality, the report is to be sent to the organization's body overseeing Use of Force issues for review and internal disciplinary measures (as appropriate),
 - c. Where there is a clear indication of criminality, it is to be referred to the Management of the company and then to the flag state of the vessel (and coastal state).
 - d. All instances must be reviewed at the first opportunity by a panel of appropriately trained and qualified individuals to validate the results of the initial determination above. If the company has signed onto an international convention requiring the reporting of such acts, then a report must be made to that body's representative.

Guidelines

82. Companies should consider testing by an outside entity in order to ensure the validity of the testing and demonstrate themselves free of any potential conflicts of interest.
83. Companies should consider incorporating use of force validation into drills and exercises.

Revision of Standard

84. This document shall be reviewed at least annually and upon any of the changes indicated in this document.

Appendix A - Sample Policies

85. The policies below apply to the vessel's actions in response to threats against its crew, property or operations. It should be noted that the use of force continuum does not apply when responding to the legitimate instructions of law enforcement persons who are exercising legitimate authority.

Policy 1 – Use of Force in Self Defence

86. Each individual has the right to self-defence. Nothing in this document is intended to reduce that right.
87. The organization will only use force as a tool for clear self-defence and after all other alternatives have been determined to be exhausted.
88. The right to the use of force is not to be construed as authorization to use excessive or unnecessary force.

Policy 2 – Proportionate Force

89. The organization will ensure that it only uses that force that is necessary to remove its personnel, assets and operations from injury or unlawful interference. This may also be described as that force necessary to meet the legal objective or halt the attack.
90. The Use of Force only allows for lethal force to be used in situations of clear self-defence where the individual, or another under his or her care, is at risk in terms of loss of life or grievous injury.

Policy 3 – Applicability

91. All personnel who are part of the organization, either through membership or contract, will adhere to the Use of Force continuum.

Policy 4 – Accountability

92. The ultimate accountability for the "Use of Force continuum" resides with the most senior management of the organization. This applies to the internal company policy.
93. No part of this document is intended to restrict an individual's right to self defence. Where the individual is applying force not in immediate self defence, the thresholds at which force is to be escalated shall be clearly defined in the contract between the PMSC and the Ship. Ultimately, the ultimate authority for the safety and security of persons on board the vessel remains with the Master as per international convention but it is anticipated that, in the absence of formal training and experience, the Master will defer technical decisions and delegate them to the Team Leader who will act on his behalf. This delegation is to be clearly annotated in the ship's activity log.
- a. It must be noted that the Master will bear accountability and responsibility for the decision to delegate or not delegate the technical decision making powers to the Team Leader.
 - b. It must also be noted that this section is not intended to force an individual into following instructions or orders that would, in their view, constitute an inappropriate, or even illegal, use of force.

94. Where an individual has reasonable grounds to believe that the instruction to use force is inappropriate or even illegal, the individual has the right to refuse the instruction without fear of penalty.
95. It must also be noted that the individual may also be held to account with respect to an unnecessary use of force or an excessive use of force, independently of the direction of the company.

Policy 5 – Training

96. Only personnel that are trained in the appropriate use of force will be authorized to apply that force or direct its application, unless the individual is acting in clear self-defence.
 - a. For example, when an individual is asked to apply force using a weapon, he or she must have received appropriate training in the use of that weapon.
 - b. Ideally, this will involve instructors who fully understand the use of force, are competent to apply that use of force, and who are trained in the ship's defensive equipment.

Policy 6 – Equipment Selection

97. Equipment must meet the following criteria in order to be authorized for use of force activities:
 - a. It must apply force against a specific target and only after the operator of the equipment makes the decision to apply the force or not;
 - b. It must allow for the attacker to have the opportunity to withdraw (no longer be a threat) after the force is applied;
 - c. Must be designed taking into account the safety of those nearby to the application of force in order to reduce, to the greatest extent possible, collateral damage.

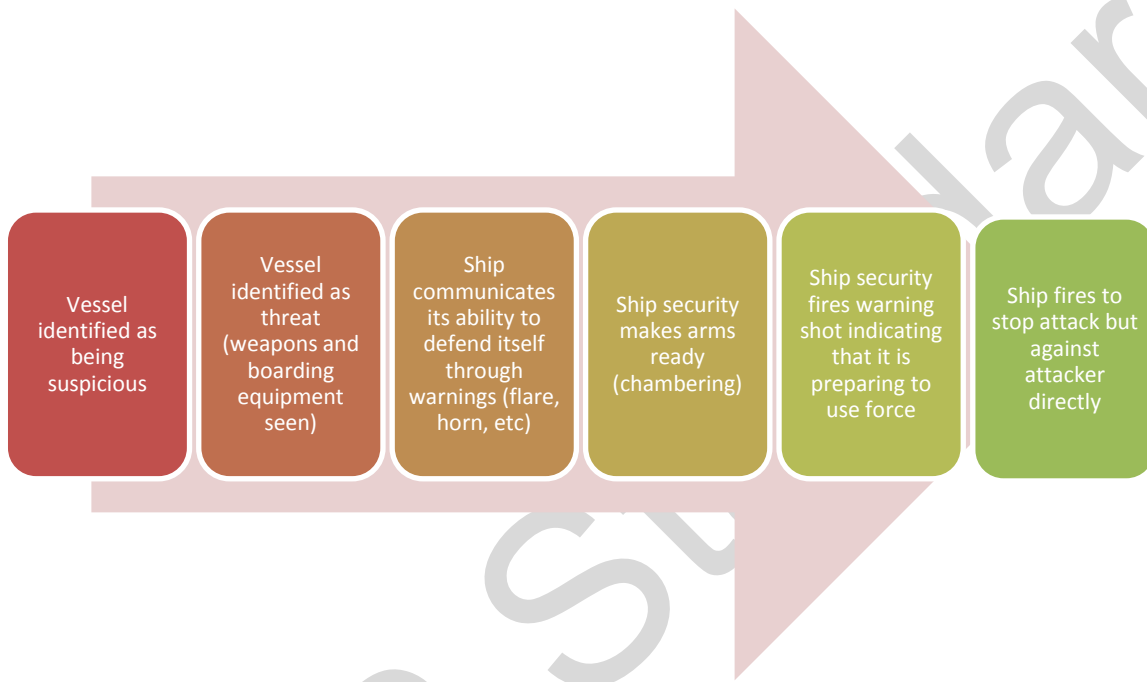
Policy 7 – Requirement for Follow Up

98. All uses of force must be clearly documented for the purpose of future review and oversight.

Appendix B – Chain of Events (Not Fired Upon)

This pertains to circumstances where there is a recognizable threat that could involve the safety (including life safety) of the Master, Crew or others on board the vessel. In the context below, the threat is assumed to be piracy involving hijacking.

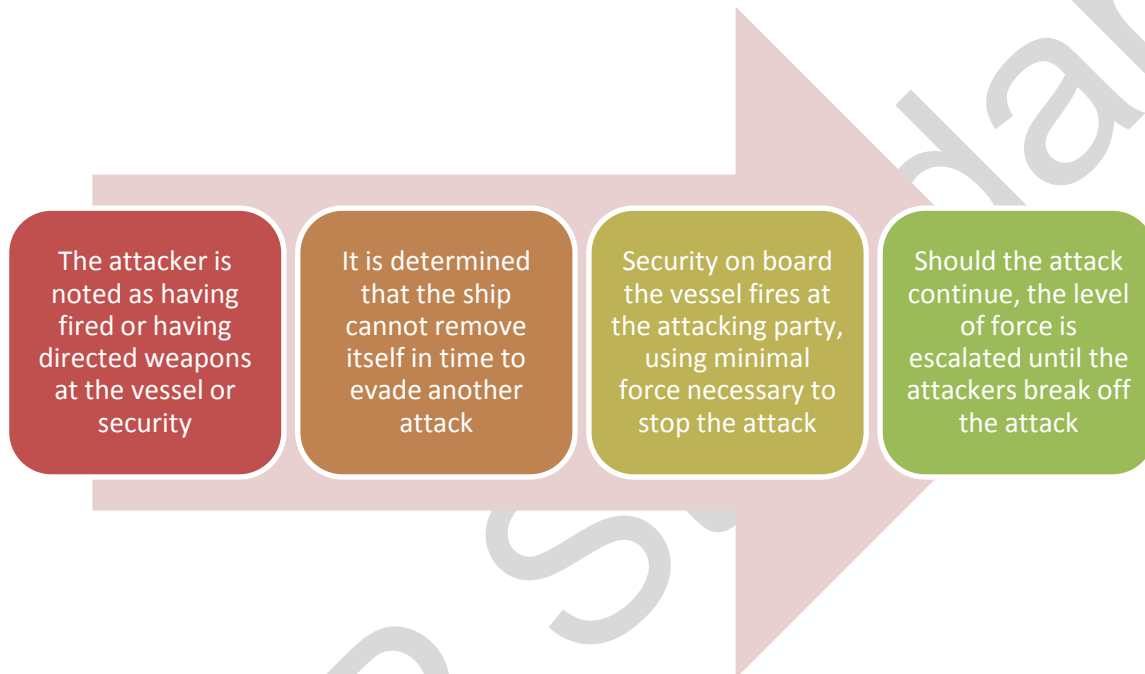
It should be clear that piracy, particularly hostage taking, does present a clear and demonstrable (through open sources) threat to the individual in terms of loss of life or serious bodily injury.



Appendix C – Chain of Events (Weapons Directed or Fired Upon)

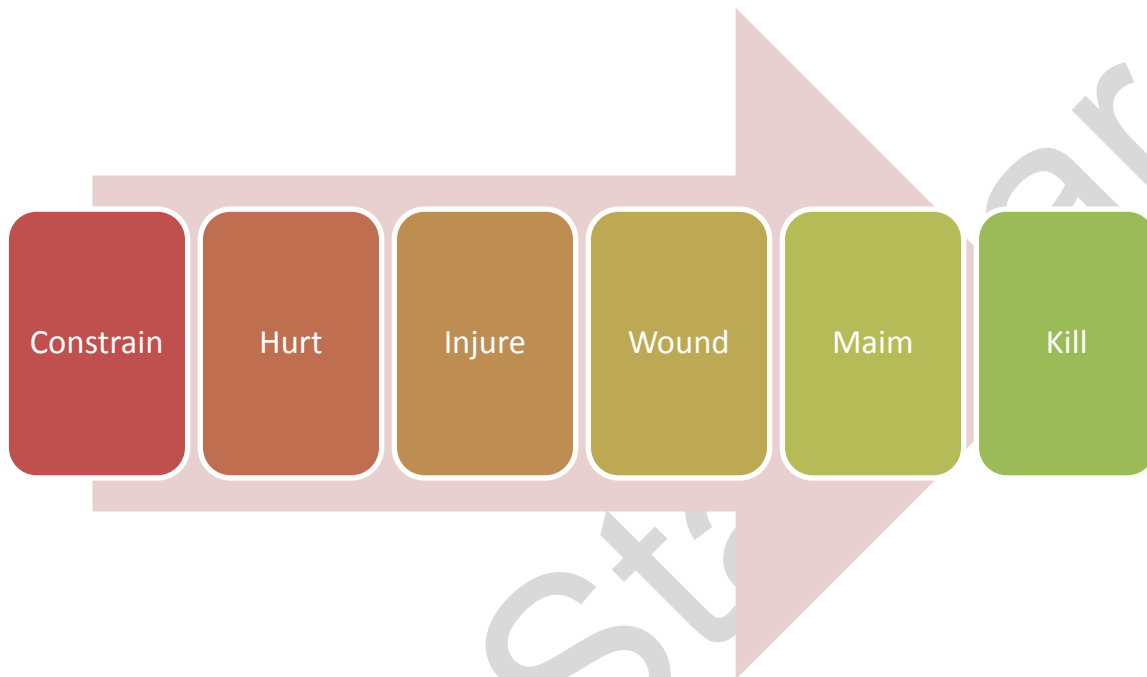
In these cases, there is a clear threat to the life (or of grievous injury) to individuals. As a result, the actions taken are in clear self defence.

Similarly, if a weapon is directed at a person in a hostile environment, this also constitutes a clear threat. If this is argued, then it is certainly clear that a reasonable person would feel that his or her life was being threatened. It is unreasonable to expect the individual to wait to be shot before exercising self-defence.



Appendix D – Escalation of Injury

The escalation of injury describes an increasingly severe set of injuries that can be caused during conflict. In this context, the goal is to remain as far to the left as possible. It should also be clear that the burden placed on the defender to show that his or her decisions were justified will likely increase as one progresses towards the right.

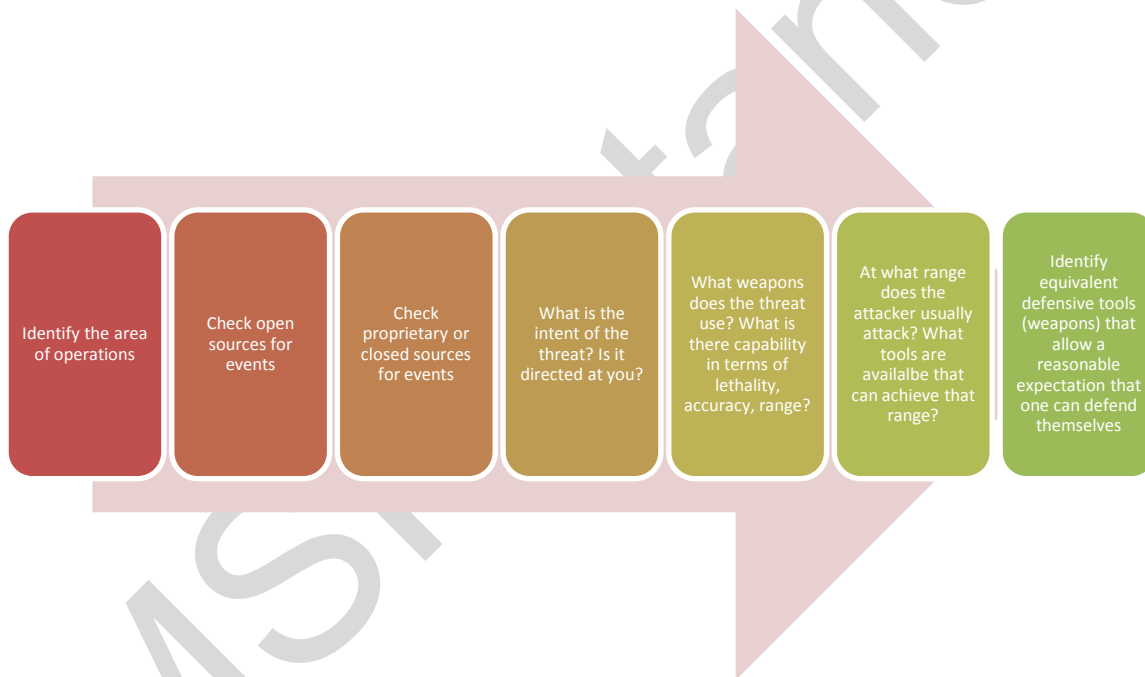


Appendix E – Sample Process for Risk Assessment

The assessment of risk is required to justify the presence of lethal tools within an environment. As a result, there is a need to have verifiable and credible basis upon which to argue that weapons, such as firearms, are present.

In this case, the goal is to maintain a reasonable balance. This is a factor of three factors. The first involves the impact of the weapons used by the attacker. The second is the range at which the attacker can, and then does, engage with that weapon. Finally, there is the accuracy of the weapon in terms of the reasonable expectation that an attacker may either hit his intended target. This may also be a factor of chance (such as through the use of automatic fire).

In the case of an attacker utilising automatic fire, this does not absolve the defender from using only that force necessary to stop the attack. It is the position of IAMSP that, due to the legal complications arising from international customs controls and the potential issues that could cause the vessel coming into port, that automatic weapons are strongly discouraged.



General Structure for Risk Assessment

Describe the Area of Operations:

Have any vessels of similar class or type been attacked in this area within the past 180 days?

Date	Location	Narrative	Impact (if known)

What weapons were evident during the attack?

Weapon	Fired at what range (if known)?	Effect on Vessel?	Impact (if known)?

Is the ship equipped with defensive tools or equipment that can effectively deter an attacker using the longest range weapon observed or that can halt an attack of a group equipped with those weapons?

Tool	Description	Range (m)	Effect

What is the maximum speed of the vessel?

What is the reported speed of the attacker?

If the range at which the attacker is engaging is greater than the longest range tool available and the speed of the attacker exceeds the speed of the vessel, then achieve parity with the attacker. Note that maximum weapon calibre and restrictions on the types of weapons will likely apply.

Appendix F - Sample Use of Force Form

<div style="border-bottom: 1px solid black; margin-bottom: 5px;"></div> <div style="border-bottom: 1px solid black; margin-bottom: 5px;"></div> <div style="border-bottom: 1px solid black; margin-bottom: 5px;"></div> Date of Incident	Team Leader	Tracking Number
--	-------------	-----------------

Team Status:	<input type="checkbox"/> En route to task	<input type="checkbox"/> Waiting embarkation	<input type="checkbox"/> Vessel Underway	<input type="checkbox"/> Vessel at Anchorage	<input type="checkbox"/> While Disembarking
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Location of Incident:	Latitude:	Longitude:	UTC:

Describe Use of Force Guidance Followed	Identify the company doctrine that was used as a basis of the use of force, when published, and any training followed (estimate last date of course)

Force Used Against:	<input type="checkbox"/> Mothership	<input type="checkbox"/> Skiff	<input type="checkbox"/> Individual
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Known Details of Person Subjected to Force	Sex	Race	Age	Ht.	Wt.

Basis for Use:	Describe the actions that lead up to the use of force. Be clear to identify any sightings of weapons or specialized equipment that would reasonably lead to a conclusion that the vessel posed a threat

Initial Actions

Indicate below what steps were taken up to the final use of force. Note details and the reasons for action being taken in the space provided

Location on Body

<input type="checkbox"/>	Warning		Does the vessel display any indication that it is armed?
<input type="checkbox"/>	Flares	# deployed	<input type="checkbox"/> Describe who deployed, direction, type, and the range of the attacker at that point
<input type="checkbox"/>	Horn		Describe who sounded, type, range of attacker, etc
<input type="checkbox"/>	Evasive Action of Vessel		Describe the nature of the evasive action taken by the vessel
<input type="checkbox"/>	Anti-boarding		Describe the anti-boarding in terms of who, what, when, and how.
<input type="checkbox"/>	Safe Room (Citadel)		At what point did the crew remove themselves to the citadel?
<input type="checkbox"/>	Other		Describe any other actions before the firing of warning shots or the escalation of force using less-lethal or lethal weapons

Escalation of Force and Application of Force Using Lethal Defensive Tools		
Location on Body		
<input type="checkbox"/>	Display of Lethal Tools (visible presence of weapons)	Describe how the lethal tools were displayed
<input type="checkbox"/>	Initial Warning Shot # of rounds	Describe the number of rounds fired, calibre of rounds, point of aim, and effect
<input type="checkbox"/>	Effect of Initial Warning Shot	Describe the attacker's actions as observed directly after the warning shots. Did the attacker halt the attack
<input type="checkbox"/>	Secondary Warning Shot	Describe the number of rounds fired, calibre of rounds, point of aim and effect
<input type="checkbox"/>	Effect of Secondary Warning Shot	Describe the attacker's actions as observed directly after the warning shots. Did the attacker halt the attack
<input type="checkbox"/>	Shots against Attacking Vessel or Equipment	Describe the point of aim, range, calibre of round and observed effect
<input type="checkbox"/>	Shots Against Individual	Describe the point of aim, range, calibre of round and observed effect

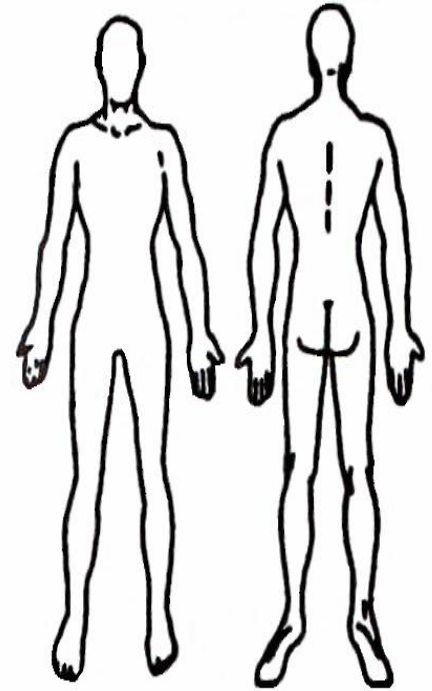


Figure 1 - If shots were directed against an individual, identify the point of aim (as best able) on the diagram

Subject Armed:		If Armed, Check Weapon Type:			
<input type="checkbox"/> YES	<input type="checkbox"/> NO	<input type="checkbox"/> Knife	<input type="checkbox"/> Rifle	<input type="checkbox"/> RPG	<input type="checkbox"/> Other: Describe
Impact on Vessel:		Identify if any of the rounds fired by the PAG or attacker impacted the vessel. If visible damage occurred, photograph			
<input type="checkbox"/> YES	<input type="checkbox"/> NO				

<i>List witnesses to the event</i>		
Name:	Email:	Phone:

Was the attacker apparently under the influence of any substance (alcohol, khat, other):

YES NO Unable to Determine

Restraints Used YES NO **TYPE OF RESTRAINT USED:** _____

Prisoner Searched Prior To Transport **Comments:** _____

If injuries were incurred as a result of the attack, including any security personnel or ship's crew, provide the information below (if known or simply indicate unknown): If additional space is required, please include a separate attachment to this form.

Injury Type	Name of Person Injured	Hospital or Treatment Facility	Dr. or Physician's Name

Narrative Instructions

The narrative should reflect the incident as a chronological account of facts and relevant events that occurred and resulted in the use of force.

Original to: Company Management

Copies to: Team Leader and Team Member Involved

Team Member Signature:

Date:

Team Leader Signature:

Date:

Team Leader

Company Management

I concur with the officer's action as detailed in this Use of Force Report and the facts contained herein.

I do not concur with the officer's actions as detailed in the Use of Force report and the facts contained herein.

As a result, I recommend that this incident undergo an internal / external review or an internal / external investigation.

 Company Management Representative

 Date

NOTE: In the event that a representative of management is unable to review and sign because of vacation, training, sickness, or other circumstances, the Team Leader should review and sign.

This Use of Force Report has been reviewed:

 Company Quality Assurance:

 Date: