

4.1 AMMUNITION CONTAINING MULTIPLE METAL PROJECTILES (LETHAL)

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| Key Technical Features | <p>Generally fired from shotguns.</p> <p>The size of metal projectiles can range from small 'birdshot' pellets to larger 'buckshot' balls. All should be considered lethal ammunition.</p> <p>This ammunition is designed to penetrate soft tissue.</p> <p>When fired at a shorter distance, the ammunition is more clustered, and therefore has a greater impact on hitting a person.</p> |
| Human Rights Concerns | <p>The pellets can be lethal if fired at a close range.</p> <p>Small pellets present a high risk of ocular injuries and penetration injuries.</p> <p>Larger-sized balls can cause significant soft tissue damage, and therefore their use carries an increased likelihood of serious and lethal injury.</p> <p>This, and other kinds of lethal ammunition, should never be used for crowd control.</p> |
| Statements and Standards from Human Rights Bodies | <p>OHCHR: "Metal pellets, such as those fired from shotguns, should never be used [for law enforcement]".⁹⁵</p> |
| Examples of Existing Controls | <p>Some national export control regimes include this type of ammunition on their list of equipment that requires an export licence.</p> |
| Proposed Control | <p>Manufacture should be controlled.</p> <p>Trade and transfer should be controlled.</p> <p>Use for crowd control should be prohibited.</p> |

⁹⁵ OHCHR, UN *Human Rights Guidance on Less-Lethal Weapons in Law Enforcement*, 2020, para. 7.5.6.



▲ 12 gauge shotgun



▲ 12 gauge shotgun cartridges with variety of metal projectiles

4.2 AMMUNITION WITH EXCESSIVE ENERGY

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| Key Technical Features | Ammunition that impacts with excessive energy. This category includes rubber-coated metal bullets. |
| Human Rights Concerns | <p>Ammunition that impacts with excessive energy can cause significant injury, including bruising from the blunt impact trauma.</p> <p>This ammunition can cause bleeding and serious injury, including blunt impact trauma and injuries to internal organs. Impact to the head and other vulnerable areas increases the risk of serious injury or death.</p> |
| Statements and Standards from Human Rights Bodies | <p>UNODC and OHCHR: highlights particular risks with the use of rubber-coated metal bullets, stating: "studies have shown that rubber coated metal bullets can lead to death and disability." ⁹⁶</p> <p>OHCHR: "Rubber-coated metal bullets are particularly dangerous and should not be used." ⁹⁷</p> |
| Examples of Existing Controls | Some national export control regimes include this type of ammunition on their list of equipment that requires an export licence. |
| Proposed Control | <p>Manufacture should be prohibited.</p> <p>Transfer should be prohibited.</p> <p>Use should be prohibited.</p> |

⁹⁶ UNODC and OHCHR, *Resource book on the use of force and firearms in law enforcement*, 2017, p. 94.

⁹⁷ OHCHR, *UN Human Rights Guidance on Less-Lethal Weapons in Law Enforcement*, 2020, para. 7.5.8.



▲ Rubber coated metal bullet showing metal core

4.3 AMMUNITION WITH MULTIPLE PROJECTILES

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| <p>Key Technical Features</p> | <p>The multiple projectiles contained in the ammunition are often rubber balls or wooden blocks.</p> <p>This kind of ammunition can be fired from different types of launcher or can be hand-thrown. Calibres include 12 gauge (shotgun ammunition), 37/38 mm, 40 mm, and 56 mm.</p> |
| <p>Human Rights Concerns</p> | <p>Ammunition containing multiple projectiles are inaccurate, indiscriminate, arbitrary, and cannot be used safely.</p> <p>Projectiles that are too inaccurate can accidentally hit target individuals in vulnerable parts of the body, such as the head, and cause serious injury.</p> <p>Inaccurate projectiles may hit and injure bystanders.</p> |
| <p>Statements and Standards from Human Rights Bodies</p> | <p>OHCHR: "Multiple projectiles fired at the same time are inaccurate and, in general, their use cannot comply with the principles of necessity and proportionality".⁹⁸</p> <p>UNODC and OHCHR: "Weapons that fire multiple projectiles at the same time ... should never be used due to the risk of injury to bystanders."⁹⁹</p> |
| <p>Examples of Existing Controls</p> | <p>Some national export control regimes include this type of ammunition on their list of equipment that requires an export licence.</p> <p>As some countries class this ammunition as 'civilian' or 'policing' rather than 'military', they are not always adequately controlled and reported.</p> <p>The EU may prohibit the export of this ammunition under its sanction regime when the objective of the sanctions is to prevent the export of weapons that might be used for internal repression in the destination state.</p> |
| <p>Proposed Control</p> | <p>Manufacture should be prohibited.</p> <p>Transfer should be prohibited.</p> <p>Use should be prohibited.</p> |

⁹⁸ OHCHR, *UN Human Rights Guidance on less-lethal weapons in law enforcement*, 2020, para. 7.5.6.

⁹⁹ UNODC and OHCHR, *Resource book on the use of force and firearms in law enforcement*, 2017, p. 94.



▲ 44 calibre cartridge with multiple rubber projectiles



◀ 12 gauge shotgun cartridge with multiple rubber projectiles

4.4 AMMUNITION WITH SINGLE PROJECTILE

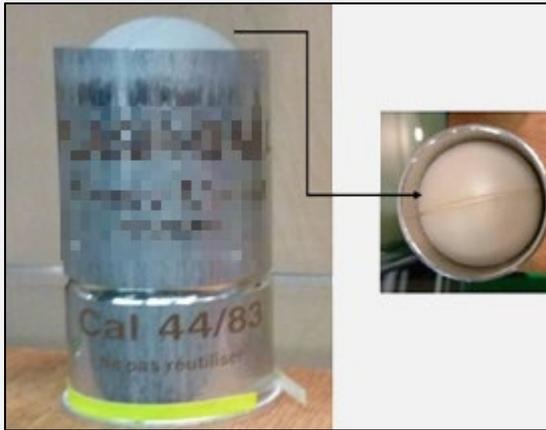
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| Key Technical Features | <p>This type of ammunition can be fired from different types of launcher. Calibres include 12 gauge (shotgun ammunition), 37/38 mm, 40 mm, and 42 mm.</p> <p>It is designed to incapacitate the targeted individual via blunt trauma without penetrating the skin or causing permanent injury.</p> |
| Human Rights Concerns | <p>Some such projectiles are too inaccurate, and cannot be used safely, as they can accidentally hit target individuals on the head and other vulnerable areas, which increases the risk of serious injury or death.</p> <p>Inaccurate projectiles may hit and injure bystanders.</p> |
| Statements and Standards from Human Rights Bodies | <p>ODIHR: kinetic impact projectiles “should never to be shot indiscriminately into a crowd”¹⁰⁰</p> <p>OHCHR: “Kinetic impact projectiles should not be targeted at the head, face or neck”¹⁰¹, and “impact projectiles should be capable of striking an individual to within a 10-centimetre diameter of the targeted point when fired from the designated range”.¹⁰²</p> <p>UNODC and OHCHR: “Launched kinetic impact projectiles should not be used to disperse a peaceful assembly. In the case of an assembly that has turned violent, this type of ammunition should only be used by trained marksmen capable of individualizing the persons that pose the risk, and only according to the strict requirements of necessity and proportionality.”¹⁰³</p> |
| Examples of Existing Controls | <p>Some national export control regimes include this type of ammunition on their list of equipment that requires an export licence. As some states class this equipment as 'civilian' or 'policing' rather than 'military', they are not always adequately controlled and reported.</p> <p>The EU may prohibit the export of these weapons under its sanction regime when the objective of the sanctions is to prevent the export of weapons that might be used for internal repression in the destination state.</p> |
| Proposed Control | <p>Can be manufactured.</p> <p>Trade and transfer should be controlled.</p> <p>Use should comply with international human rights norms.</p> |

¹⁰⁰ OSCE/ODIHR, *Human rights handbook on policing assemblies*, 2016, pp. 80-81.

¹⁰¹ OHCHR, *UN human rights guidance on less-lethal weapons in law enforcement*, 2020, para 7.5.8.

¹⁰² Ibid, para. 7.5.4.

¹⁰³ UNODC and OHCHR, *Resource book on the use of force and firearms in law enforcement*, 2017, p. 94.



▲ 44 calibre cartridge with single rubber ball



▲ Foam-tipped projectile



◀ Bean bag projectile



◀ Rubber projectile