

SECRET UK EYES DISCRETION - Rel US

Annex B to  
D/PJHQ/2/2170/15/0  
Dated 27 Feb 03

PJHQ GUIDANCE ON THE HANDLING OF PRISONERS OF WAR AND  
DETAINEES

Reference:

- A. JWP 1-10. Prisoner of War Handling.
- B. AJP 2.5. Handling of Captured Personnel, Captured Equipment and Captured Documents.

1. Applicable Law. The treatment of captured personnel (CPERS<sup>1</sup>) held for interrogation will comply with the provisions of the 1949 Geneva Convention Relative to the Treatment of Prisoners of War (GC III) and the 1977 Additional Protocol to the Geneva Conventions, and other applicable Laws of Armed Conflict including the 1949 Geneva Convention Relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War. In particular in accordance with Article 17 of GC III, no physical or mental torture, nor any other form of coercion, may be inflicted on prisoners of war to secure from them information of any kind whatever. Prisoners of war who refuse to answer may not be threatened, insulted, or exposed to unpleasant or disadvantageous treatment of any kind.

2. Categorisation. The primary aim of interrogation is the timely extraction of information and/or intelligence from CPERS, and dissemination of that product to the relevant command in order that it may be used in the production of intelligence estimates and in decision making. In order to achieve this aim, CPERS shall be categorised according to their assessed intelligence value to ensure the effective allocation of interrogation resources.

3. Responsibilities. The responsibility for the interrogation of CPERS in order to obtain information/ intelligence of military value shall rest with the intelligence organisation. Information obtained during operational interrogation may not be admissible as evidence in criminal proceedings unless certain legal procedures have been followed. Therefore, interrogation of CPERS for the purpose of obtaining evidence to be used in criminal proceedings should be the responsibility of competent police or judicial authorities.

4. Screening Procedures. Throughout the interrogation phase, CPERS shall be:
- a. Segregated by rank, sex and nationality/ethnic group/ to

<sup>1</sup> Captured Personnel (CPERS) are defined in AJP 2.5 "Handling of Captured Personnel, Captured Equipment and Captured Documents" as PWs and other detainees. PWs are those who fall within the categories listed in Article 4 of the Geneva Conventions of 12 Aug 49 (GC III), or Part III of the 1979 Additional Protocol to the Geneva Conventions.

**SECRET UK EYES DISCRETION - Rel US**

minimise the opportunity for counter-interrogation measures and to maintain order.

b. Allowed no opportunity to exchange information between themselves or to compromise interrogation operations by contact with personnel not concerned with interrogation duties.

c. Given no opportunity to observe sensitive and critical activities, equipment and procedures involving Coalition or National Forces.

d. Guarded in a manner, which shall deny the opportunity for suicide, escape or sabotage.

e. Given no opportunity to exchange identities or to dispose of articles of intelligence interest.

5. Other detainees treated as PWs. The procedures for the interrogation of defectors, deserters and other combatants shall be the same as those for PWs. Such categories shall be segregated from other CPERS during interrogation and holding wherever practicable.

**INTERROGATION PROCEDURES**

6. CPERS shall be categorised according to their assessed intelligence value as early after capture as possible. This may be done by capture units where a language capability exists to do so. This categorisation shall be reassessed by the JFIT whenever they receive CPERS.

7. Category A. CPERS of high value whose broad or specific knowledge of the Iraqi war effort makes it necessary for them to be interrogated without delay by specialised interrogation personnel and at the highest level. For example:

- (1) General Officers.
- (2) Chiefs of Staff of major formations.
- (3) Officers in intelligence or communications organisations.
- (4) Officers in special police units and counter-terrorist units.
- (5) Officers and NCOs of Special Purpose Forces.
- (6) Personnel with knowledge of ciphers/cryptography.
- (7) Personnel with knowledge of subjects of particular intelligence interest or importance: