

interviewed at the centre on Salisbury Plain, but no EPW were transported back from the Gulf.

- c. Northern Iraq, post-Gulf War. Interrogation of Iraqis captured crossing the border was conducted by UK personnel during operations in Northern Iraq.

CURRENT DOCTRINE

4. References A to D are the current national and NATO publications covering EPW handling and interrogation in war. They are somewhat dated, stemming from the Cold War and the in-built assumptions that conflict would be more simplistic and at a higher level than is currently the norm. By adopting STANAGs 2033 and 2044 the UK appears, by default, to have adopted their content as national doctrine. Extensive searching has not revealed any parallel national requirements.

5. Reference E will be the replacement for Reference A but is still at the draft stage. Although it details D INT CORPS as the provider of advice on interrogation, tactical questioning techniques and the processing of captured documents and equipment for intelligence purposes, it otherwise deals with interrogation in a cursory manner. There is, as yet, no evidence of any intention to replace Reference C.

CURRENT INTERROGATION CAPABILITY

6. To date an interrogation capability resides within all 3 MI Battalions, JSIO, the RNR Interrogator Branch and 7630 Sqn, R Aux AF. Of those units, only 22 MI Coy (V) of 3 MI Bn (V) currently possesses formed, trained and exercised Forward Interrogation Teams (FITs). It is configured to provide \blacksquare x FITs \blacksquare from each Section of the Coy. The Coy is presently \blacksquare strong of which \blacksquare are trained Interrogators. (It does not, however, have any vehicles or equipment, other than personal, dedicated solely to the FIT task.) The other two Regular MI Bns and JSIO have FHTs only and although many of their personnel have done the JSIO Interrogation Course they are largely devoid of language capability.

7. The RNR Interrogator Branch (currently \blacksquare Officers), those Interrogators in JSIO who are not already part of the FHT, and 7630 Sqn (currently \blacksquare Officers) are not warned off to form any part of any JFIT and have not been since the demise of the Joint Service Interrogation Wing (JSIW). Consequently there has been a period of at least 3 years where many trained Interrogators have done little or no exercising in their primary function and there is no organisational framework in place to accept them should an exercise or operation be called.

8. Prior to 1991, the war role of the three Reservist Interrogator Units (HMS FERRET, 22 MI Coy(V) and 7630 Sqn RAuxAF) was to be allocated to Interrogation Teams in the UK at Detailed Interrogation Centres at JSIW Ashford, Pontrilas and Edinburgh. They would also form 2-man JFITs at certain ports, airfields and in UK and BAOR.

9. Post the Gulf War, JSIW proposed to PJHQ/MOD the formation of 12-man JFITs (now called Field HUMINT Teams). No answer can be identified but history

shows that the proposal did finally gestate into today's organisation. Instrumental in this gestation was 'The S002 Paper' which is held in File JSIO/1819, Vol 1, Folio 7. It is not, however, a policy document.

10. Should the Interrogator Reservists be considered as a pool of support for Interrogation Teams then they presently number [redacted] qualified Linguist/Interrogators (maximum possible is currently [redacted] but the Functional Employer can make a case for more). All are qualified to at least Service Colloquial standard in at least one language. NOTE: In a tri-Service environment there can be considered to be 5 language levels; Untrained, Colloquial, Advanced, Diploma (i.e. Interpreter) and Native Speaker, and over the course of his career it is reasonable to expect a Reservist to achieve Advanced standard in one language by studying part-time.

11. The 31 languages currently held between all the Reservists at Colloquial and above are:

Afrikaans, Albanian, Arabic, Bengali, Cantonese, Danish, Dutch/Flemish, Farsi, French, German, Greek, Gujurati, Hindi, Italian, Japanese, Latin, Malay, Mandarin, Norwegian, Persian, Polish, Portuguese, Punjabi, Romanian, Russian, Serbo-Croat, Slovene, Spanish, Turkish, Ukranian, Urdu.

CURRENT ASSET REQUIREMENTS

12. Although planning is still in the preparatory stage, the organisation of MI Support to Large Scale War Fighting (1 Division comprising 4 Brigades plus HQ ARRC Land Component Commander plus Corps Troops) calls for [redacted] JFITS allocated variously throughout the structure. If the premise that FHTs cannot conduct interrogation simultaneously with other tasking is accepted, the only current source of interrogators would be Reservists manning the [redacted] FITs which 22 MI Coy (V) is currently set up to provide.

13. It has not been possible to ascertain whether Detailed Interrogation Centres would be required or under whose auspices they would be set up, manned and supported.

CURRENT INTERROGATION TRAINING

14. All initial training of UK Armed Forces Interrogators is carried out at F-Branch JSIO and consists of a 15-working-day course run at various times. They are trained to interrogate solely in English, with the exception of one day of interrogating through an interpreter. They are trained to remain within the terms of the Geneva Convention and the rules laid down in the publications at References A to D. Training concentrates on the practicality of interrogating and only cursory attention is paid to the associated paperwork and actual setting up and running of a FIT. There is currently no practical FIT exercise in the field but the final day of the course is participation as interrogators in a regular forces Resistance-to-Interrogation exercise in support of Conduct After Capture Company. Only one exercise during the course involves the interrogation of a subject who is not a course member and where genuine Behavioural Symptom Analysis (BSA) and Eye Access Cueing (EAC) are

exercised (Ex Blue Mammoth).

15. Continuation training of qualified Interrogators is as follows:
 - a. 1 & 2 MI Bn - Nil.
 - b. 3 MI Bn (V) - Regular FIT exercises and in-house and external language training.
 - c. RNR Interrogators and 7630 Sqn - Regular participation on CAC exercises and the yearly Reserves exercises Human Reserve and Tyne Tease. Language training mainly by correspondence course, but also in-house and other external training.

LEGAL CONSIDERATIONS - INTERROGATION BELOW ARTICLE 5 LEVEL OPERATIONS

16. Army Legal Services were asked to clarify the legal status of interrogation in situations other than General War. The letter requesting clarification and the subsequent answer from ALS2 are reproduced at the end of this paper.

AREAS REQUIRING CLARIFICATION

17. Doctrine and Assets. Current doctrine dates from the end of the 1940s. It is still relevant for Article 5 Operations where war has been declared, but becomes less applicable as the level of conflict decreases and the complexity of political, legal and PR requirements increases. Specific areas of concern are:

- a. Other than Article 5 operations, will interrogation by UK Armed Forces personnel ever be allowed in the future and, if so, under what conditions? Interrogation is defined as '*The systematic questioning of a selected, unwilling individual by a trained interrogator*'.
- b. Clarification is required as to who exactly will carry out interrogation. The concept of a task-organised Regular FHT purely for interrogation currently lacks realism – no languages, different equipment and trained for other HUMINT duties. Reservist JFITs appear to be one solution.
- c. Where do JFITs fit in the Force Readiness Cycle ?
- d. If needed, how large should they be ? Should JSIO interrogation assets contribute to manning ? Is there a template LET to equip such units ?
- d. Are Detailed Interrogation Centres still required? Who mans and supports them and where are they?

18. Training. Considering all the above, the following aspects of training require consolidation based on a central requirement: