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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.

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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:

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(a) Scientific personnel/Technical personnel with current knowledge of radiological, biological and chemical weapons - weapon of mass destruction.

(b) Persons with knowledge of organised crime organisations and operations.

(c) Persons with substantial knowledge of terrorist organisations and operations.

(8) CPERS who display a willingness to assist interrogation staff in the achievement of their primary task and whose assistance can be material to the achievement of that task.

b. Category B. CPERS who have sufficient information of intelligence value to warrant further interrogation or who may be of assistance to interrogation staff.

c. Category C. CPERS who have information of limited, immediate tactical value, which is, therefore, time sensitive.

d. Category D. CPERS of no intelligence interest.

8. The above definitions are a broad guide only and considerable latitude shall be exercised by interrogation staff in the categorising of captured personnel.

9. The timely interrogation and exploitation of CPERS in Category A and B is vital to the achievement of the primary aim of interrogation. The swift transfer of Category A CPERS to a SIC or CSIC is therefore extremely important.

10. When a capturing unit moves a captured person who is assessed or presumed to be Category A or B to a medical facility or to a holding point, the intelligence organisation should be alerted as soon as possible to ensure the early exploitation of his intelligence potential.

**PROCEDURE AT INTERROGATION UNIT**

11. Interrogation Units (IUs) receiving CPERS shall adopt the following procedure:

a. Allocate an Interrogation Serial Number to CPERS selected for interrogation.

b. Identify the Common Capture Report and any associated documents and equipment.

c. Search the CPERS to ensure that they are properly disarmed and that all

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material of intelligence interest has been recovered. CPERS should not have any equipment essential to their safety removed during this search. The principles set out in GC III shall be strictly observed.

d. At the end of each interrogation an interrogation report will be submitted by the most appropriate means. The Interrogation Report is described at Annex I.

e. On completion of interrogation, Prisoners of War (PWs) shall be sent to a PW camp established by the Detaining Power in accordance with the current administrative instructions. It will be the responsibility of the camp staff to allocate a PW Internment Serial Number. Interrogation Serial Numbers shall not be used for this purpose.

f. PWs sent to PW camps after interrogation may be subjected to further interrogation should the need arise.

g. Other detainees will be disposed of in accordance with instructions from higher command.

12. Interrogation reports will refer to such exploitation, particularly where CPERS are prepared to confirm such information/intelligence.

13. The primary aim of IUs is to exploit the time-sensitive intelligence potential of CPERS in Categories A, B and C, and to identify those CPERS in Category A in order to arrange their early transfer to a SIC or CSIC.

14. The Interrogation organisation and procedures set out above shall apply equally to CPERS of naval, ground or air forces. However, the full exploitation of CPERS may require interrogation by appropriate Navy, Army or Air Forces interrogation staffs. The capturing unit or IU should therefore bring such needs to the attention of the intelligence organisation without delay. Appropriate Navy, Army or Air Forces interrogation staffs may be attached to IUs or SICs at any time. Where they are organic to those units, the designation JIU or JSIC should be used in order that the intelligence staffs may be aware of the composition of the unit.

15. CPERS should be held by IUs and SICs for the minimum time consistent with the effective exploitation of their intelligence potential. It is not the intention that IUs and SICs/CSICs should assume administrative responsibility for CPERS. IUs in particular will therefore operate as close to collecting points, holding areas, and camps as possible to avoid the need for separate guard forces as well as medical, catering and other administrative staffs.

**CAPTURE REPORTS**

16. The capturing units should, in all cases, complete a capture report. The format for

this report is contained at Chapter 3, Annex 3D, Appendix 3D4, Table 2 to Reference A. This report shall be as full as circumstances allow, but it is stressed that an incomplete report is to be preferred to a full, but late, report.

17. Where large numbers of CPERS are taken at the same time, a capture report encompassing all of them will be acceptable provided that any category A or B CPERS are separately identified should the capturing unit be capable of doing so. When such groups are sent to the rear, any Category A or B CPERS should be moved first wherever possible.

#### **INTERROGATION REPORTS**

18. The interrogation reports shall be forwarded to the Command intelligence organisation as quickly as possible. One copy shall remain in the captured person's file which shall accompany him through all phases of the interrogation process. These reports will remain in the intelligence organisation and shall not be forwarded to the administrative authorities when CPERS are sent to camps or other holding facilities.

19. The preparation of full interrogation reports shall not delay the communication of important interrogation products to the Command. Where such information has been sent in advance of the interrogation report, this fact should be mentioned and any relevant signal DTG should be referred to in the report.

#### **NUMBERING**

20. Every individual selected for interrogation will be given an Interrogation Serial Number. This number, once issued, will remain with the captured person throughout his interrogation at whatever level and should not be changed. This number is issued for intelligence source identification and shall not be confused with the PW Internment Serial Number, which should NOT be used for this purpose.