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Joint Doctrine Manual

PRISONER OF WAR HANDLING DETAINEES AND INTERROGATION & TACTICAL QUESTIONING IN INTERNATIONAL OPERATIONS

(SUPERSEDES B-GG-005-004/AF-003, dated 18 Dec 2000)

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PREFACE

1. Given the sensitivity and the potential implications should an error occur when handling Prisoners of War (PW) and/or detainees, this publication provides broad-based and definitive direction¹. This manual is the CF authority on PW and detainee handling to the extent that conflict exists with other publications in this area. This manual is directed exclusively for use in international operations outside of Canada and should not be used as guidance in any way for domestic operations.
2. Throughout this publication, the term Prisoners of War is abbreviated as PW. This is consistent with NATO usage. It should be noted that this abbreviation differs from the earlier abbreviation 'POW' and from the US term Enemy Prisoners of War 'EPW'.
3. For convenience, the term PW is referred to throughout the publication as 'he'; it must be remembered that PW may be male or female. Particular instructions referring to female PWs are detailed in the text of the publication.
4. The doctrine in this publication is applicable in the following circumstances:
 - a. When Canada is engaged in *de facto* hostilities with another party regardless of any formal declaration of hostilities.
 - b. When Canadian forces are engaged in an operation, the Operational Plan for which contains a specific direction that persons detained during the operation are to be treated as PW.
5. **Persons may be captured during operations outside of Armed Conflict.** Under the Law of Armed Conflict, PW provisions only apply during an international armed conflict² and only to parties to that conflict, not, for example, to peacekeeping forces. The provisions can also apply in an internal armed conflict where parties have so agreed. Ultimately it will be the ruling of a competent court or tribunal on the matter that will determine whether or not captured persons are deemed PW. It is Canadian Forces policy that all captured persons or detainees be treated to the standard required for PWs, as this is the highest standard required under International Humanitarian Law. In addition to having certain practical advantages, this policy also obviates the requirement to make immediate judgment on the status of the captured person.
6. This publication covers three main aspects of PW handling:
 - a. **Principles.** It identifies and examines the various influences that define the PW handling process, which lead to the identification of the principles of PW Handling.
 - b. **Responsibilities.** It outlines the responsibilities for the Joint Task Force Commander and his staff for the correct handling and processing of PW, ensuring they take into account the effect that PW may have on his operational plan.
 - c. **Practices and Procedures.** It contains comprehensive instructions covering the complete handling process in order to ensure that the precise requirements of International Humanitarian Law are taken into account.

¹ Reference should also be made to the following documents: *Use of Force in CF Operations (Revision 1)* B-GJ-005-501/FP-000, *CF Operational Planning Process* B-GJ-005-500/FP-000, *CF Operations Manual* B-GG-005-005/AF-000 and *The Law of Armed Conflict at the Operational and Tactical Level* B-GJ-005-104/FP-021.

² The Geneva Conventions do not delineate what amounts to an armed conflict, although there is a widely accepted definition, adopted by the International Committee of the Red Cross, which states "any difference between 2 states and leading to the intervention of members of the armed forces is an armed conflict".

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7. This publication has borrowed extensively from the UK doctrine manual JWP 1-10 *Prisoners of War Handling*. Grateful acknowledgement is made to the United Kingdom Ministry of Defence and the Joint Doctrine and Concepts Centre in Shrivenham in particular.

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FOREWORD

1. Doctrine is the “fundamental principles by which the military forces guide their actions in support of objectives. It is authoritative but requires judgment in application.”¹ This publication contains doctrine developed specifically for the Canadian Forces. It should be read in conjunction with the keystone doctrine manual *Canadian Forces Operations*² for a fuller explanation of basic operations doctrine. A review of *Use of Force in CF Operations*³ and *The Law of Armed Conflict at the Operational and Tactical Level* is also necessary for a fuller explanation of use of force and Rules of Engagement that may be applicable when handling Prisoners of War and detainees.
2. This publication is only to be used in the course of international operations outside of Canada. This publication does not make reference to nor is it to be used as a guideline for the conduct of domestic operations or in operations in aid to the Civil Power. Any such use of the practices advocated in this manual may constitute a violation of Canadian Law. This manual supersedes B-GG-005-004/AF-003, *Prisoner of War, Detainee, Interrogation and Tactical Questioning – Interim*, dated 18 December 2001.
3. This publication provides joint doctrine, but it may also be used to guide the conduct of a single service operation. Environmental Chiefs of Staff (ECS) may develop their own doctrine; however, if during joint operations conflicts arise between the contents of this publication and the contents of Environmental publications, this publication will take precedence unless the CDS, in consultation with the ECS, provides more current and specific guidance.
4. The contents of this publication provide guidance to the operational and tactical levels for the planning, preparation, training and conduct for handling of Prisoners of War and detainees and for Interrogation and Tactical Questioning. It is applicable to:
 - a. the Joint Staff (J Staff) in National Defence Headquarters;
 - b. commanders and staffs of established or designated joint operational level headquarters;
 - c. component commanders and their staffs;
 - d. commanders of units and forces involved in operations;
 - e. personnel involved in the capture, handling, interrogation and tactical questioning of Prisoners of War and detainees; and
 - f. command and staff colleges and other teaching institutions.
5. *Prisoner of War Handling, Detainees, Interrogation and Tactical Questioning* is composed of the following:
 - a. Chapter 1 – examines the concepts and broad guidance with respect to Prisoners of War;
 - b. Chapter 2 – outlines responsibilities of commanders and staffs and describes the requirement to incorporate Prisoners of War into the operational planning process;
 - c. Chapter 3 – provides details of processes for handling Prisoners of War and their administration; and
 - d. Chapter 4 – provides guidance for the interrogation of Prisoners of War and detainees, including tactical questioning.

1 AAP-6(V) NATO Glossary of Terms and Definitions

2 B-GG-005-004/AF-000 Canadian Forces Operations

3 B-GJ-005-501/FP-000 Use of Force in CF Operations (Revision 1)

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6. The Canadian Forces Doctrine Board is the approval authority for *Prisoner of War Handling, Detainees, Interrogation and Tactical Questioning*.

7. Recommendations for amendment of this publication are welcome and should be forwarded to National Defence Headquarters attention J7 Doctrine.

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CHAPTER 1

CONCEPTS AND GUIDANCE

101. HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVE

1. Throughout the history of warfare, the capture and treatment of prisoners has been an emotive subject.
2. The taking of Prisoners of War (PW) has always been a part of the mechanism of war and their treatment has fluctuated between the barbarous and the honourable. Prisoners are taken not only by reason of man's humanity but also for other more pragmatic reasons. The taking of PW reduces the enemy's numerical strength and fighting capacity. The knowledge that the enemy holds friends and colleagues as captives depresses the morale of those remaining free and may even constrain the tactics of their commanders. Finally, PW are an important source of information.
3. The standards a nation sets for the treatment of those whom it makes PW should be a benchmark of that nation's culture and humanity, on display for all to see. It is the requirement to establish a benchmark, which dictates the need for clear doctrine and, where necessary, instructions governing the treatment of PW.

102. THE GENEVA CONVENTIONS

1. In 1859 Henri Dunant visited the battlefield of Solferino immediately after the battle and was appalled at the numbers of wounded soldiers he found there, abandoned and facing certain death. Four citizens of Geneva subsequently joined with Dunant, in forming what was later to become the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC). In 1864 they persuaded the Swiss Government to convene an international conference that resulted in the signing, in the same year, of The Geneva Convention for the Amelioration of the Condition of the Wounded in Armies in the Field. This led to further Conventions, culminating in 1949 with the adoption of the four Geneva Conventions (GCs) that are currently in force. The GCs¹ are founded on the idea of respect for the individual and for his dignity. Those who do not actually take part in hostilities and those put out of action through sickness, injury, captivity or any other cause, must be respected and protected against the effects of war, those who suffer must be aided and cared for without discrimination.
2. **The 1949 Geneva Conventions.** Following the 1864 GC, the Law of Armed Conflict (LOAC) continued to develop. The 1899 and 1907 Hague Conferences dealt primarily with methods and means of warfare but an updated GC was adopted in 1906. After the First World War, in 1929, this Convention was further updated and a new Convention added dealing with PW. After the Second World War, in 1949, both these were updated and revised with 2 further Conventions being adopted dealing with sick, wounded and shipwrecked at sea, and civilians in time of war. The titles and applications of the four separate Conventions are as follows:
 - a. The First Geneva Convention (GC I) for the amelioration of the conditions of wounded and sick in armed forces in the field.
 - b. The Second Geneva Convention (GC II) for the amelioration of the conditions of wounded, sick and shipwrecked members of the armed forces at sea.
 - c. The Third Geneva Convention (GC III) relative to the treatment of PW.
 - d. The Fourth Geneva Convention (GC IV) relative to the protection of civilian persons in time of war.
3. **The 1977 Protocols.** The nature of warfare has changed since the adoption of the GCs and while they were still relevant, by the second half of the 1960s it had become clear that some revision of the

¹ Whenever 'GCs' are referred to in this publication they encompass the four 1949 Geneva Conventions.

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Conventions to take account of changes in the pattern of conflict had become necessary. Accordingly, by 1974, the ICRC, as the *de facto* custodian of humanitarian law, had drafted two Additional Protocols to the four Conventions. The drafts were addressed in the course of a series of international conferences and finally, in 1977, they were adopted² by a majority of nations. A brief outline of the contents of the protocols is as follows:

- a. **Protocol I - The Protection of Victims of International Armed Conflicts.** The first Additional Protocol (AP I) relates to the protection of victims of international armed conflict and supplements the GCs. In particular, in the context of this publication, it widens the category of 'lawful belligerents' and so those entitled to PW status.
- b. **Protocol II - Non-International Armed Conflicts.** The second Additional Protocol (AP II) supplements the limited provisions in the GCs, which relate to internal armed conflicts.

103. GRAVE BREACHES OF THE GENEVA CONVENTIONS

1. All four GCs and AP I impose an obligation on all parties to search for and bring to trial those who have committed any grave breaches of the Conventions and AP I.³ If any person commits or orders others to commit any of the actions referred to in the following paragraph, he is liable to be brought to trial in any country including his own or, if captured, in that of the enemy. Any evidence or allegation of grave breaches of the GCs and AP I are to be reported to an appropriate authority for further investigation. Such reporting shall be through the chain of command for a member of the Armed Forces, and through the PW Camp Commandant for a PW.

2. Grave breaches of the GCs and AP I include any of the following actions.⁴

- a. The wilful killing, torture or inhumane treatment (including medical or scientific experimentation) of wounded and sick PW, or other protected persons, or otherwise wilfully causing them great suffering or serious injury to body and health.
- b. The extensive destruction and appropriation of property protected by the GCs and AP I when this is not justified by military necessity and is carried out in an unlawful and wanton manner.
- c. Compelling PW or other protected persons to serve in the armed forces of a hostile power.
- d. Wilfully depriving PW or other protected persons of the rights of a fair trial as set out in the GCs and AP I.
- e. Wilful and unjustifiable delay in the repatriation of PW.
- f. Unlawfully deporting, transferring or confining protected persons.
- g. Taking hostage protected persons.

104. KNOWLEDGE OF THE GENEVA CONVENTIONS

1. The GCs and AP I place a duty on their signatories in time of both peace and war to circulate the texts as widely as possible within their countries.⁵ They are especially required to ensure that the

² In order for the Protocols to be legally binding, they have to be ratified or acceded to by nations and to have entered into force. Both Protocols entered into force on 7 Dec 78 and were ratified by Canada on 20 November 1990

³ GC I: 49, GC II: 50, GC III: 129, GC IV: 146, Additional Protocol 1: Art 85.

⁴ See, for example, GC I: 50, GC IV: 147, AP I: 11 and AP I: 85(4)(b).

⁵ Texts of the Geneva Conventions and other International Humanitarian Law are contained on the web site for the

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implications of the GCs and AP I are clearly understood by the members of their Armed Forces and by the civilian population. In order to assist this process, the GCs⁶ and AP I place an obligation on signatories to disseminate the text of the Conventions to appropriate military and civilian personnel.

2. The GCs and AP I also state that any military or other authority assuming responsibility for dealing with PW in time of war must be in possession of the texts. Furthermore, a nation's personnel must be instructed in how the GCs and AP I affect them in the execution of their duties with PW.

105. INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE OF THE RED CROSS

1. The origins of the ICRC have already been briefly mentioned. However, it is important, however, that the role and work of the ICRC is set out in this publication in order to make clear the pivotal function of the ICRC in the PW Handling process.

2. The ICRC is a neutral and private organisation based in Switzerland. Its work is conducted in conjunction with National Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, governments and voluntary organisations. The ICRC has a number of roles stemming from its principal responsibility for monitoring the application of the GCs and APs by signatory states. These can be summarised as follows:

- a. **Aid to Prisoners of War.** The ICRC helps wounded, sick and shipwrecked members of armed forces and PW. It attempts to improve their conditions of captivity over the whole period from their capture to their release. It carries out this work through its own delegates and in conjunction with the agency of the Protecting Power.⁷
- b. **Aid to Civil Populations.** The ICRC acts on behalf of civil populations, whether they are in friendly territory, enemy territory or in occupied areas, and acts as a neutral intermediary to relieve unnecessary suffering.
- c. **The Central Tracing Agency.** The Central Tracing Agency of the ICRC collects all the information it may obtain (through official or private channels) regarding PW, civilians (especially internees) in the power of a Party to the conflict and missing persons. The Agency then transmits such information to the state of origin of the relevant persons.

106. THE PROTECTING POWER

1. Belligerents, almost by definition, will normally sever all social, commercial and diplomatic contact between each other at the outset of hostilities. In such circumstances there are unlikely to be any formal channels of communication at any level between those involved on opposing sides of a conflict. In order to secure the supervision and implementation of International Humanitarian Law (IHL) each Party to an international armed conflict shall, at the outbreak of hostilities, designate a Protecting Power and, if possible, accept the designation made by the adverse Party. If agreement cannot be reached on a neutral or other State to act as Protecting Power, an impartial humanitarian organisation (such as the ICRC) shall offer its good offices and be designated as a substitute.

2. **Definition.** The Protecting Power is a non-belligerent State, which has been designated by a Party to the conflict and accepted by the adverse Party and has agreed to carry out the functions assigned to a Protecting Power. A "substitute" is an organisation acting in place of a Protecting Power when agreement of Protecting Power nominations between Parties to the conflict cannot be reached.⁸

International Commission for the Red Cross www.icrc.org/ihl

⁶ GC I: 47, GC II: 48, GC III: 127, GC IV: 144 and AP I: 83.

⁷ Defined Section 106, Paragraph 2..

⁸ GC III: 10, AP I: 5

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3. **Discharge of Responsibilities.** As alluded to above, whilst there is an obligation upon Parties to the conflict to designate a Protecting Power, there is no guarantee that nominations will be acceptable to the adverse Party. Should there be no agreement after the subsequent intercession of the ICRC to mediate, then an offer by the ICRC or any other impartial humanitarian organisation to act as a 'substitute' Protecting Power, as defined in the previous paragraph, should be accepted. The Protecting Power will exercise its function through:⁹

- a. **Representatives.** The normal diplomatic and consular personnel of the Protecting Power.
- b. **Delegates.** Persons appointed by the Protecting Power to discharge its functions under the GCs. Delegates will normally be nationals of the Protecting Power or of another neutral state. Members of the ICRC may also be appointed as delegates by the Protecting Power. It will normally be the Delegates who ensure, through physical checking, that PW are being treated in accordance with the GCs and AP I.

4. **Inspection Facilities.** Representatives and Delegates of Protecting Powers and ICRC Delegates have the right¹⁰ to investigate the treatment and administration of PW wherever they may be and are to be allowed to interview PW without witnesses. They are to be given support and cooperation in this work. For Canada, this right can be temporarily delayed for reasons of imperative military necessity by the MND (Minister of National Defence) in Canada and the Joint Task Force (JTF) Commander outside Canada. The treatment of Canadian PW and the standing of Canada in the eyes of the International Community will depend, to a large extent, on the manner in which the Protecting Power reports that enemy PW are being treated. The provision of full and open inspection facilities will assist in establishing a favourable impression of the quality of Canada's treatment of PW.

5. **Passes for Representatives and Delegates.** Passes for representatives of the Protecting Power and their properly accredited delegates are to be issued under arrangements made within the AOO. On behalf of Canada, the DCDS staff at NDHQ will advise the Joint Task Force Headquarters (JTFHQ) on the policy to be adopted towards facilitating visits to PW by Representatives and Delegates.

107. THE CANADIAN PRISONERS OF WAR INFORMATION BUREAU

1. GC III places a duty¹¹ on all parties in a conflict to open a Prisoner of War Information Bureau (PWIB) at the outset of hostilities. There is also a requirement for neutral and non-belligerent nations to open a Bureau if there is a likelihood of those who might be classified as PW finding their way into their territory.

2. The Convention makes provision¹² for the establishment of a Central PW Information Agency in a neutral country, to which National Bureaux shall report. In practice, this is only likely to be activated in the event of a major conflict and then the ICRC would probably subsume its role. National Bureaux are to forward the information set out at paragraph 3c. to the Protecting Power and the Central Tracing Agency.

3. In Canada, the PWIB is staffed by the DCDS staff. It is activated when hostilities are imminent and is likely to require significant augmentation if it is to undertake its responsibilities, including those mandated under GC III. These responsibilities are:

- a. To establish early and effective contact with:

- (1) The ICRC.

⁹ GC III: 8.

¹⁰ GC III: 126.

¹¹ GC III: 122.

¹² GC III: 123.

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- (2) Department of Foreign Affairs (DFA).
 - (3) Corrections Canada.
 - (4) The records section.
 - (5) JTFHQ.
 - (6) The relevant NDHQ Directorates and Branches.
 - (7) The Canadian Red Cross Society
- b. Act as a focal point for all enquiries about people who fall within the aegis of the GCs and AP I.
 - c. Collect and maintain information¹³ where practical concerning:
 - (1) All enemy personnel killed, buried or captured by Canadian forces including the location of the event.
 - (2) All enemy personnel in the custody of Canadian authorities.
 - (3) Regular information regarding the state of health of all sick or wounded PW in the custody of Canadian authorities.
 - (4) Details concerning transfers, releases, repatriations, escapes, and admissions to hospital and deaths of PW in Canadian custody.
 - d. Through the Protecting Power or the ICRC ensure that this information is forwarded immediately to the nations concerned by the most rapid means.
 - e. Act as the Canadian Point of Contact (POC) for the ICRC.

108. PRISONERS OF WAR AND THE LAW

1. The law on the treatment of PW is an area in which some of the most significant humanitarian advances have been made. Only in the 17th century did PW begin to be regarded as prisoners of the state and not the property of the individual captors. This is now enshrined in GC III.¹⁴ Maltreating PW is contrary to the standards, which are set by international law as now codified chiefly in the GCs and AP I. International Law may be supplemented by special agreements between the belligerents provided that PW are not adversely affected by them.

2. PW may under no circumstances renounce their rights under International Law.¹⁵ They remain members of the armed forces of the Power on which they depend and cannot change their status. It should always be remembered that PW are not convicted criminals in need of corrective training or punishment. They are combatants who, until capture, were simply doing their duty. Therefore their captivity should be as reasonable as conditions of armed conflict will allow and must meet the specific standards laid down by GC III. Chapter 10 of the Law of Armed Conflict at the Operational and Tactical level (LOAC Manual) sets out in detail the relevance of the law, as represented by the GCs and AP I, to PW Handling procedures.

¹³ 'Information' in this context means: the surname, first names, rank, army, regimental, personal or serial number, place and full date of birth (DOB), an indication of the Power on which he depends, the first name of the father and the maiden name of the mother, the name and address of the next of kin and the address to which mail for a PW may be sent. PW, however, are only obliged to give: number, rank, name, and DOB.

¹⁴ GC III: 12

¹⁵ GC III: 7.

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109. PRISONERS OF WAR STATUS

1. **Prisoners of War Status - The Definition.** The definition of PW status is derived primarily from the wording of Article 4 of GC III.¹⁶ The following personnel, immediately upon falling into the hands of a capturing force, acquire PW status and are protected by GC III.¹⁷
 - a. Members of the enemy armed forces (including militias or volunteer corps forming part of the armed forces).
 - b. Members of other militias or volunteer corps, including organised resistance movements belonging to the enemy, which fulfil the following conditions:
 - (1) They are commanded by a person responsible for his subordinates.
 - (2) They have a fixed distinctive sign recognisable at a distance.
 - (3) They carry arms openly.
 - (4) They conduct their operations in accordance with the laws and customs of war.
 - c. Members of enemy regular armed forces who profess allegiance to a government or an authority not recognised by the Canadian Government.
 - d. Persons who accompany the armed forces without actually being members thereof, e.g. war correspondents, supply contractors, welfare workers, members of labour units, civil members of aircraft crews, etc., provided that they are authorised by the Armed Force which they accompany, who shall provide them with an identity card confirming their status.
 - e. Members of crews, including masters, pilots and apprentices of the Merchant Marine and the crews of civil aircraft of the Parties to the conflict, who do not benefit by more favourable treatment under any other provisions of International Law.
 - f. Inhabitants of non-occupied territory who spontaneously take up arms on the approach of invading forces, without having had time to form themselves into regular armed units, provided that they carry arms openly and respect the laws of war.
 - g. In certain restricted circumstances, the provision of paragraph 1b can be relaxed so that it is sufficient if a combatant carries his arms openly during each military engagement and during such time as he is visible to the adversary while he is engaged in a military deployment preceding the launching of an attack in which he is to participate. In cases of this nature, it may be necessary to hold a PW Status Determination Tribunal (see paragraph 4 below).
2. **Medical Personnel and Chaplains.** Permanent medical personnel¹⁸ and chaplains attached to the Armed Forces are not PW when they fall into the hands of an adverse Party. If required by the state of health, spiritual needs and numbers of PW, they may be retained in order to carry out their duties on behalf of PW and are termed 'Retained Personnel'. While being held they are to receive the benefits and protection of PW status. Any such personnel who are not required shall be returned as soon as possible to the Party to whom they belong.

¹⁶ The definition is expanded slightly by AP I: Art. 44(3).

¹⁷ GC III: 4 and AP I: Art. 44-47.

¹⁸ GC I: 24. Definition of medical personnel.

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3. Auxiliary medical personnel¹⁹ are PW when they fall into the hands of an adverse party, but shall be employed on their medical duties if required.

4. **Indeterminate Status.** A person who takes part in hostilities and who becomes a captive shall be presumed to be a PW if: he claims the status of PW; he appears to be entitled to that status; or if such status is claimed on his behalf by the Government or power upon which he depends. Should any doubt arise as to whether that person is entitled to PW status, he shall continue to have such status and, therefore, be protected by GC III until such time as his status has been determined by a competent tribunal. The Prisoner of War Status Determination Regulations provide for CF Tribunals.²⁰ Details of the circumstances of his capture which might assist in determining his status, including details of those who captured him and those who were captured with him are to be recorded and handed over with the prisoner. Captives not entitled to PW status are to be handed over to the appropriate civil power, once authority for their transfer has been given by the Canadian PWIB.

5. **Persons Captured During Operations Outside Of Armed Conflict.** It should be noted that PW provisions only apply during an international armed conflict and only to parties to that conflict, and not, for example, to peacekeeping forces. The provisions can also apply in an internal armed conflict where parties have so agreed. The principles of the LOAC should be applied as a matter of practice. The treaties do not delineate what amounts to an armed conflict, although there is a widely accepted definition, proposed by the ICRC, which states "*any difference between two states and leading to the intervention of members of the armed forces is an armed conflict*". The International Criminal Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia also defined what it believed to be an armed conflict.²¹ There is also guidance on what is not armed conflict, for example, internal disturbances and tensions, such as riots, isolated and sporadic acts of violence and other acts of a similar nature.²²

6. **PW in Coalition Operations.** Due to the fact that Canada is likely to find itself involved in Coalition Operations, currently and in the future, the issue of PW and detainee handling has taken on new dimensions. The nature of Canadian involvement may be such that the Canadian Forces (CF) will simply not have the resources in theatre for CF personnel to set up PW status determination tribunals or establish PW camps, thereby failing to comply with Geneva Convention III, relative to the Treatment of Prisoners of War. Accordingly, CF personnel may have to hand over possible PW to other members of the Coalition force. This scenario may also be true for other nations.

Because a force could consist of several nations each supplying only a small number of personnel, more than one State could find itself in the position of not being able to comply with Geneva Convention III. However, the absence of resources will not release a State from responsibility under the Law of Armed Conflict. Geneva Convention III clearly states that the Power which detains PW, meaning the Power to which the individuals or military units who have captured them are responsible, is responsible for the treatment given them. PW may be transferred from the original detaining Power, but only to another State that is a party to the Convention. In practical terms, this means that a Coalition of states could not create a separate organization to deal with PW. A memorandum of understanding for each such operation would be necessary. Refer to Annex A.

7. Persons detained or captured as a result of operations outside international armed conflict will be subject to local and national law and, so long as there is reason to believe that their human rights will be respected, should be handed over to the appropriate authority at the earliest opportunity. They may be disarmed but must be allowed to keep all of their personal property and steps should be taken to establish

¹⁹ GC I: 25. Definition of auxiliary medical personnel.

²⁰ API: Art 45 (1).

²¹ In the Tadic case, the International Criminal Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia stated that an armed conflict exists whenever there is a resort to armed force between States or protracted armed violence between governmental authorities and organized armed groups within a State.

²² AP II: Art. 1 (2).

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their identity. If there exists any uncertainty as to status, then persons detained shall be accorded the same rights as PW until such time as their status is clarified and /or they are turned over to civilian authorities. Detained persons must be treated humanely and in accordance with the basic standards for the treatment of PW²⁴. Directions for handling detainees, including those suspected of crimes against humanity and war crimes, are to be included in the operational plan or in Standing Operating Procedures.

110. NATO AGREEMENTS AND PUBLICATIONS

1. Standardisation Agreements (STANAGs) and Allied Joint Publications (AJPs) are NATO agreements through which Alliance members agree to use standardised procedures for a range of military activities, thereby enabling them to operate more effectively and efficiently. By ratifying a STANAG or AJP, nations agree to adopt and implement the standardised procedures contained in the agreement.

2. AJP 2.5²⁵ Handling of Captured Personnel, Equipment and Documents - is the only AJP that relates specifically to PW. The purpose of AJP 2.5 is to provide guidance on the procedures for the handling, administration and interrogation of PW and their effects as well as the procedures for the handling and reporting of captured equipment and documents. It is formulated within the parameters of the legal framework set out in the GCs and AP I. It serves as the basic framework for the Practices and Procedures, which are contained in Part 2 of this publication. The practices and procedures contained in this publication conform to the requirements laid down in AJP 2.5. However, in the majority of cases, this publication will contain more detail than is required by this AJP.

111. MEDIA ACCESS TO PRISONERS OF WAR

1. The numbers of PW and the circumstances under which they are captured is a matter of legitimate public interest but such publicity is constrained by the terms of GC III in that it requires PW to be protected against 'public curiosity'. It is highly likely, however, that there will be considerable media interest. The JTF Commander and JTFHQ should expect to spend a significant amount of time dealing with the media. It will require a carefully managed media plan to ensure that the correct message is put across and the privacy of the PW maintained. PW will under no circumstances become or be used by media for public spectacle. Any media queries concerning PW held in PW facilities overseas are to be referred in the first instance to the PAFF staff at NCE through the JTFHQ. The JTFHQ must ensure that the PAFF messages are coordinated with J5PA. In the event that PW are held in Canada, any media enquiries are to be referred to the J5PA through the PAFF staff of the Divisional/Brigade or Battle Group, Headquarters, in whose area the PW holding facility is sited.

²⁴This applies to those detained by Canadian Armed Forces in Canada and abroad

²⁵ Within NATO, AJP 2.5 has replaced STANAG 2033 (Interrogation of PW), STANAG 2044 (Procedures for dealing with PW), and STANAG 2084 (Handling and Reporting of Captured Equipment and Documents).
GC III: 13.

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ANNEX A

PRISONER OF WAR HANDLING DURING COALITION OPERATIONS

1. The issue of how to handle PW during Coalition operations can be solved by designating one or more States, which are parties to the Convention, as receiving Powers. Under Geneva Convention III, PW can be transferred from one State to another as long as the original detaining State has satisfied itself that the receiving State is willing and able to apply the Convention. This issue would have to be resolved between participating States before any transfer of PW could occur, and should occur early in the coalition campaign planning phase.
2. Even if all States are satisfied that the receiving State(s) will apply the Convention and proceed to hand over the PW, the original detaining States will continue to have responsibility for these PW. Geneva Convention III states that if the original transferring State is notified that the receiving State has failed to carry out the provisions "in any important respect", the transferring State will have to take measures to correct this situation. Such measures could include taking back the PW in question.
3. Once again, the Convention fails to explain what is meant by "in any important respect"; however, at a minimum, this would include any of the acts relating to grave breaches of the Convention.¹ General conditions of internment would have to be respected, including such things as food, hygiene, labour, and quarters. The decision not to determine PW status, where doubt exists, would also be an important failure to carry out the provisions of the Convention that would require the transferring State to take measures. The failure to respect this particular provision could result in an individual being denied PW status and charged with a criminal offence for acts which would have been lawful if committed by a combatant.
4. If members of a Coalition operation discover that a receiving State(s) is not acting in accordance with the Convention the measures that these States are obliged to take will depend upon the nature of the failure. If the receiving State does not have enough food, medical supplies, or medical personnel, the transferring States may directly supply whatever is lacking. If this still does not correct the situation or it becomes apparent that the receiving Power is acting out of ill will, the other States will have to request that the prisoners be returned. The Convention is clear that such requests must be complied with.
5. The original transferring States can arrange for the prisoners to be transferred to another State(s) if they are still unable to deal with them. However, in the event that no other States are willing or able to take on responsibility for the prisoners, each State will either have to take back the PW captured by its forces and establish camps or release them.

¹ These include such acts as wilful killing, torture, or inhuman treatment, including biological experiments, wilfully causing great suffering or serious injury to body or health, compelling a prisoner of war to serve in the forces of the hostile Power, or wilfully depriving a prisoner of war of the rights of fair and regular trial prescribed in the Convention.

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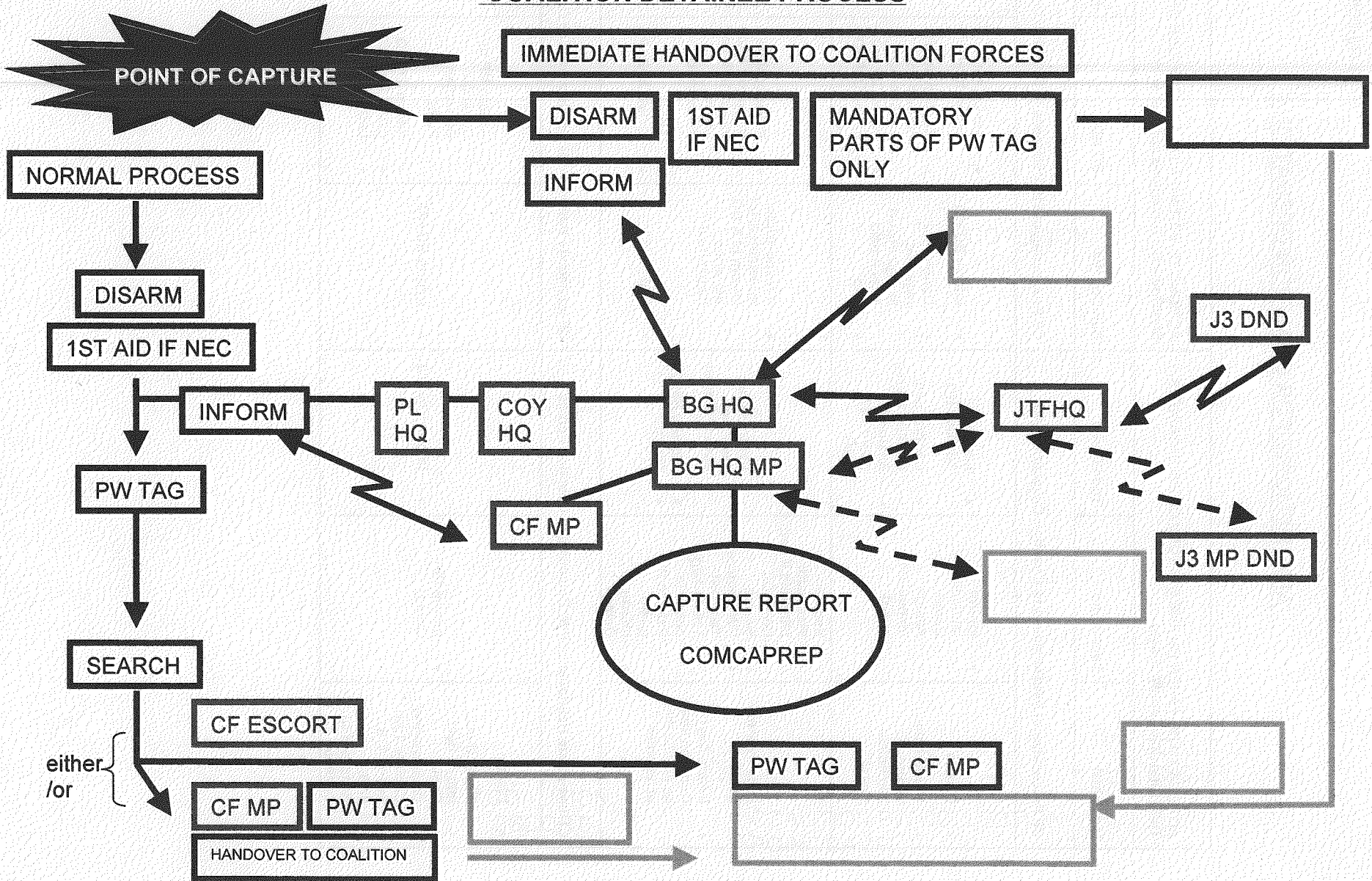
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AIDE MEMOIRE FOR COALITION OPERATIONS

ACTIONS TO BE TAKEN ON THE CAPTURE OF PW/DETAINEES: Tp/PI (principles apply at sea)			ACTIONS TO BE TAKEN ON THE CAPTURE OF PW/DETAINEES: Sq/Coy - BG (principles apply at sea)		
Individual	Sect Comd	Tp/PI Comd	Sq/Coy HQ	BG HQ	Remarks
CF Processing of PW/Detainees to Coalition Collection Point			CF Processing of PW/Detainees to Coalition Collection Point		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Disarm 1st Aid if nec Inform Immediate Comd 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inform immediate Comd Assign immediate guard 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inform Sq/Coy HQ Confirm nos. Confirm tpt req Assign pl guard (res. sect) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inform BG HQ Confirm tpt reqs and assign escort & tpt if held Log 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assign tpt & escort if req Confirm drop off/pick up point to US Inform US HQ Inform JTFHQ Log 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MP informs PM JTFHQ PM JTFHQ informs J3 MP
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pass over to guard Inform Sect Comd as soon as practicable of capture 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Secure - Plasticuff/blindfold if nec IAW ROE Search PW Capture Tag (DND 1361[7-80]) if possible Pass to PI guard Inform PI Comd 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> PW Capture Tag if not already tagged Capture Report Guard 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> If responsible for escort & tpt inform pl & BG HQ when dispatched Log 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> If responsible for escort & tpt inform pl & coy when dispatched Log COMCAPREP 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MP staff prepares COMCAPREP in BG HQ
CF Immediate Handover of PW/ Detainees to Coalition Forces			CF Immediate Handover of PW/Detainees to Coalition Forces		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Disarm 1st Aid if nec Inform Sect Comd Complete PW Capture Tag Boxes 1, 8, 9,10 Handover to Coalition 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inform PI Comd 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inform Coy HQ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inform BG HQ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assign MP to Coalition Collection Point Inform JTFHQ COMCAPREP Log 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MP complete PW Capture Tag at Collection Point Report back to BG HQ MP reporting as above

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COALITION DETAINEE PROCESS



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ANNEX B

**DIRECTION FOR THE DETENTION
OF CIVILIANS AND UNLAWFUL BELLIGERENTS OTHER THAN PRISONERS OF WAR**

B001. INTRODUCTION

1. Detainees are associated with the entire spectrum of conflict. Generally, detainees are dealt with during peace support operations in which the CF may become a third party non-combatant. Detainees are essentially civilians, so domestic law also plays an important role in governing how they are to be handled.
2. Conditions of extreme poverty and resource scarcity often exist in many regions of the world where the CF may deploy to conduct peace support operations. Frequently, the population is struggling to survive. Food, shelter and health care are prime concerns, and even in areas where food and shelter are available, unemployment is often high. When the CF deploys to regions such as these, the stocks of food and equipment brought in with our personnel are highly sought after by some locals, either for personal sustainment or as commodities that can be sold for hard currency on the black market. Many local civilians may also oppose the peace support operation itself, for any number of reasons. This is often due to the disruptive effect such a mission can have on organised crime, or other interests that seek to maintain the status quo.
3. These conditions create the potential for interference with CF operations, either through theft or simple obstruction. Persons who are caught and detained by CF personnel are detained persons, and all those not entitled to Prisoners of War (PW) status are detainees. Naturally, it can be very frustrating for CF members working to aid the population in need to have its citizens attempt to thwart CF efforts. The resulting stress is not unlike that felt by troops in war who capture enemy PW. Yet in peace support operations, success often lies with the ability to maintain the consent and goodwill of the local population. As a result, the need for discipline in handling detainees is paramount. Proper military discipline ensures that poor local relations arising from the mishandling of detainees do not hamper the success of CF operations. Effective discipline also helps to ensure that the CF continues to receive the support of the International Community by sustaining the humanitarian values and standards that led the CF to engage in the peace support operation in the first place.
4. While on operations it may be necessary for CF personnel to detain civilians, hostile forces or belligerents. As far as civilians are concerned, any person preventing the CF from carrying out its mandate, or committing a serious crime in the presence of the force, may be either temporarily detained if authorized by the ROE or, if considered appropriate by the senior soldier present, released forthwith. In the case of hostile forces/belligerents the spirit of the Geneva Convention and Customary International Law is to apply. Personnel captured by, or those who surrender to, CF forces as a result of an operational engagement, especially during any CF pre-emptive action, will become detainees.
5. There is no requirement for CF forces to take into voluntary detention any personnel who have not been engaged in armed conflict with the CF. Such activity may be seen as offering protection to fractional elements, with all the responsibilities under ROE which that entails, and may give rise to allegations of partiality on the part of the CF force.

B002. AIM

1. This annex is intended to cover the procedures that should be used by formations when effecting detention of civilians, hostile forces, or belligerents who obstruct friendly forces or are involved in incidents that interfere with the execution of the CF mission. This annex does not include the procedures for the detention of Persons Indicted for War Crimes (PIFWC).

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B003. LEGAL REQUIREMENTS

1. Detainees are, fundamentally, civilians. Therefore, the care, custody and control of detainees are host nation responsibilities. Ideally, CF units whose operations are being disrupted by local civilians should be able to call upon local police authorities to intervene in accordance with local domestic law, thus resolving the problem. PW are a national responsibility from the time of capture until repatriation to their home nation. The transfer of prisoners of war into the custody of another nation that is a party to the Geneva Conventions may occur, but in such circumstances the capturing nationality retains national responsibility for prisoners so transferred.

B004. DEFINITIONS

1. **Belligerents.** Persons who:
 - a. carry out armed attacks against friendly forces;
 - b. are members of any military or para-military group or organisation whether or not they are actually engaged in attacks against friendly forces, and who carry personal weapons, or man weapon systems; and
 - c. are civilians who spontaneously take up arms against friendly forces.
2. **Detainees.** Persons who are in temporary custody of friendly forces pending transfer to authorised civilian government agencies.
3. **Detention.** The temporary custody of persons by friendly forces pending transfer to authorised civilian government agencies.
4. **Hostile Forces.** Hostile forces are all regular or irregular military or para-military forces, including terrorists, that commit, threaten to commit or support hostile acts against friendly forces, persons with protected status or protected property, or who otherwise disrupt the implementation of the peace plan.
5. **Serious Crime.** Murder, rape, aggravated assault, or any other unauthorised act or omission, which does, or could reasonably be expected to, kill, or cause serious bodily harm to civilians or other non-belligerents.

B005. CATEGORISATION OF DETAINEES

1. The term "detainee" describes a potentially diverse range of persons. PW are generally handled in a uniform and consistent manner, the only real exception being interrogation requirements. Unlike PW, detainees may be handled differently based on the reasons for their detention. Note that handling detainees differently does not equate to affording them different standards of treatment. Regardless of whether a detainee is retained in CF custody, turned over to the civilian police, or released directly, the detainee shall be treated at all times in accordance with the standard of treatment established for PW in the Third Geneva Convention. For this reason, detainees will be categorised as follows:

- a. **Category 1.** Belligerents, including armed civilians, who commit a hostile act, demonstrate hostile intent or otherwise obstruct friendly forces in the conduct of operations.
- b. **Category 2.** Non-belligerents who commit an assault on any member of the friendly forces, who attempt to steal or loot friendly or protected property, or who commit any serious offence as designated by the component commander.

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- c. **Category 3.** Non-belligerents who enter or attempt to enter without authority any area controlled by friendly forces, or who obstruct the progress of friendly forces, whether by demonstration, riot or other means.
- d. **Category 4.** Belligerents or non-belligerents who are suspected of having committed War Crimes, Crimes Against Humanity, or any other breach of humanitarian and human rights law.
- e. **Category 5.** Non-belligerents who are detained for reasons of security and are not suspected of any criminal activity.

B006. PROCEDURE

1. **Policy of Minimum Detention.** The detention of civilians by the CF poses significant challenges. Often, the legal status of detainees may be disputed or unclear. CF units may not be suitably structured or logistically organized to detain civilians. In cases where local authorities are uncertain or in conflict, the release of detainees may become complicated. In other cases, detention may actually offer a higher standard of living to local civilians and it may prove difficult to avoid repeat offenders. As a result, the CF has adopted a policy of "minimum detention." This means that the CF will not detain persons other than PW and CF detainees except when absolutely necessary to do so. The CF will only detain civilians when they pose a threat to CF personnel or mission success, or to prevent them from further participation in a conflict. The authority to detain civilians is to be established in ROE.

2. Whereas the capture and status of PW is the result of armed conflict and governed by the Geneva Conventions and Additional Protocols, the detention of civilians must be explicitly authorised. To successfully achieve the aim of minimum detention, it is necessary that commanders and units take appropriate steps to secure CF assets and deter incidents that could lead to the detention of civilians. Key efforts in this regard include the following:

- a. **Crime Prevention.** Commanders need to work closely with their MP advisor to establish an effective crime prevention program at the outset of their mission, and to maintain it throughout the period of operations. Typically during CF operations, such a program should focus on countering theft and black market activity.
- b. **Security.** As an element of overall force protection efforts, Commanders should put in place security measures that are highly visible and effective, so that they produce a tangible deterrent effect.
- c. **Information Operations.** During mission planning, Commanders need to work with appropriate staffs to establish key messages that will reinforce other measures to deter civilian interruption of the CF mission. These messages will form part of the overall information campaign within the mission.
- d. **Relief Efforts.** In missions where the local standard of living is particularly low, Commanders should consider the need to provide relief to the civilian population. The regular and controlled distribution of food, clothing and other supplies to the civilian population may prove to be a most effective method of preventing theft or obstruction.
- e. **Liaison with Local Authorities.** The most effective method to ensure minimum detention of civilians will likely be by establishing effective liaison with the civil authorities. Liaison by Commanders at all levels, as well as by J 9 staffs and CF MP, will be necessary in order to arrange rapid and reliable support from local government and law enforcement agencies. This reinforces the requirement for local authorities to deal with problems posed by the civilian populace. However, care must be taken to ensure that local authorities are trustworthy and are not implicated in the conflicts at hand. This is often the case in conflicts involving ethnic tensions or changes to the established order imposed by corrupt regimes.

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3. All personnel detained are to be disarmed. No other articles may be confiscated unless they constitute a threat to CF forces. Any items that are confiscated from the individual in detention must be safeguarded and handed over with the detainee(s) to the appropriate authority.

4. **Action During Detention.** Any person detained by CF forces must be handed over to the police force with the appropriate civil jurisdiction - Local Police, UN Police Forces, or CF MP - at the earliest possible opportunity. Any confiscated items, including weapons, should be handed over at the same time as the detainee. Furthermore, should it be necessary for the detainee to be held longer than a period of 24 hours, a legal adviser must review the matter.

5. **Civil Police/MP.** It is the responsibility of the CF forces to hand the detainee over to the appropriate civil authority at the earliest opportunity unless the Commander of the UN/NATO/Coalition Force has directed that the detainee should continue to be held. Under such circumstances the detainee should only be released on direction from the Force Commander.

6. **Searching.** Troops are authorised to search detainees with the following constraints:

- a. detainees must not be humiliated or embarrassed and the search should be neither over-friendly nor overbearing; and
- b. members of the same sex must search detainees. When this is not possible scanners should be used. If scanners are not available then authority to search by a member of the opposite sex must be obtained from officers of company commander status or above. In every case armed personnel should cover the search.

7. **Treatment of Detainees.** Detainees are to be treated humanely at all times in accordance with International Law. In addition, CF personnel are to adhere to the following rules:

- a. there is to be absolutely no sexual contact with detainees and physical contact is to be kept to the minimum extent necessary to carry out the duties involved, such as apprehension, search, transport of the detainee and medical inspections;
- b. no physical abuse of detainees is permitted. They are not to be used for manual labour, nor subservient activities;
- c. under no circumstances are money or gifts to be accepted from or given to a detainee; and
- d. any detainee injured as a result of armed action with CF forces, or who is sick, must receive medical attention.

8. **Release of Detainees.** The release of a detainee will be dependent on the judgement of the senior soldier present. He may at any time during the proceedings decide that there is no longer a requirement to hold the detainee and may release him/her. Once the detainee has been handed over to the Civil Police/CF MP they assume the right to release the detainee. Legal advice is to be sought prior to the release of detainees.

9. **Reporting.** The chain of command is to be informed verbally of all detentions by the fastest possible means. In addition, a complete record of the proceedings for the period of detention is to be maintained. All detentions are to be reported through the chain of command to the CF Commander. At the time, when the detainees are handed over to the civil police/MP the senior soldier/officer is to pass on the record of proceedings. Thereafter it is the responsibility of the Civil Police/CF MP to maintain this record.

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B007. USE OF FORCE

1. The detention of civilians, hostile forces or belligerents shall be in accordance with the principles of necessity and proportionality. No more force is authorised than that which is reasonable and necessary for the detention of the person(s) concerned. The right to unit and individual self-defence remains paramount.

a. Hostile Forces/Belligerents:

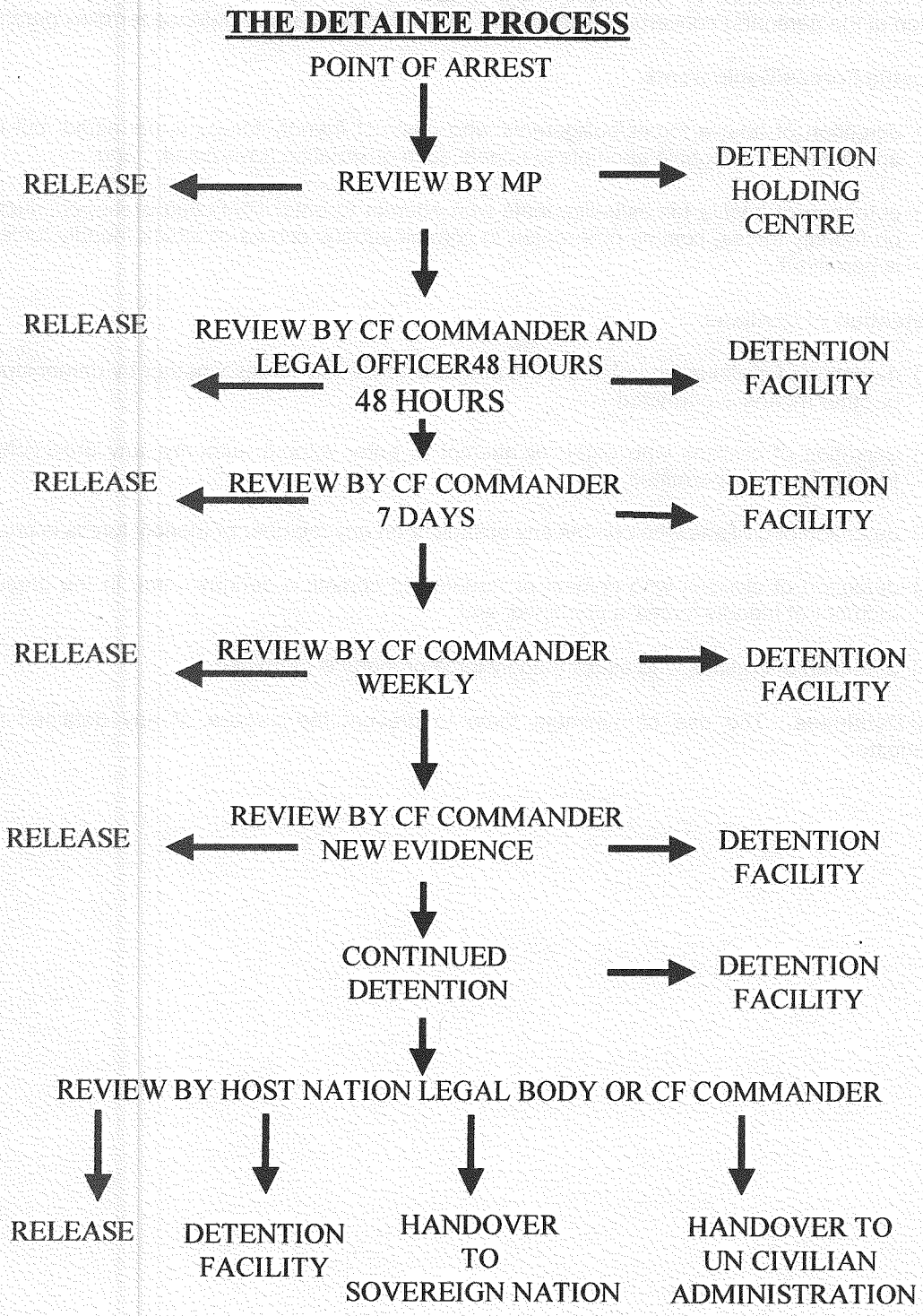
- (1) detention of hostile forces/belligerents who obstruct friendly forces is permitted, but only after appropriate non-forcible attempts to negate such obstruction have failed; ; and
- (2) detention of hostile forces/belligerents who attempt to enter controlled areas, conduct assaults on friendly forces, commit or threaten to commit serious crimes or attack friendly force property is permitted.

b. Detention of Civilians:

- (1) detention of civilians who obstruct the progress of friendly forces whether by demonstration, riot, or other means is permitted;
- (2) detention of civilians who enter, or attempt to enter without authority, any area controlled by friendly forces is permitted;
- (3) detention of civilians who commit any assault upon any member of friendly forces is permitted;
- (4) detention of civilians who commit or threaten to commit a serious crime in the presence of a member of friendly forces is permitted; and
- (5) detention of civilians who attack friendly force property is permitted.

c. All Detainees. The use of minimum force to prevent the escape of any detained person is permitted.

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CHAPTER 2

PRISONER OF WAR HANDLING AND THE OPERATIONS PLANNING PROCESS

201. THE COMMANDER'S RESPONSIBILITIES

1. So far, this publication has outlined the Conventions, Protocols, STANAGS and AJPs, which influence Prisoner of War (PW) handling, and has identified where responsibility lies for determining the legal and moral aspects which govern Canada's handling of PW. The emphasis now shifts to those who will have to implement this doctrine in the course of operations and in particular to the Commander.

2. In recent coalition military campaigns PW issues were not taken fully into account as a planning factor. This resulted in allied or coalition forces being faced with the problem of handling very large numbers of PW for whom little provision had been made in terms of transportation, accommodation, food or clothing. Fortunately, in more recent operations the problem of dealing with such a large number of PW coincided with the collapse of the opposing forces and the end of hostilities. Had this not been the case and had operations continued, the problems posed by the presence of large numbers of PW and the requirement to administer them would possibly have had a profound influence on the conduct of operations.

3. The PW factor needs to be taken into consideration by the Commander, at all levels, in all aspects of the operational planning process (OPP) and in his subsequent conduct of operations. Of necessity, this Chapter mainly deals with the Land Component Area of Operations (AOO) for it is here that the greatest number of PW will be captured or interned. Nevertheless, the principles of forethought and preparation arising from consideration of the PW factor hold true for maritime and air component commanders at all levels, in other AOO.

202. THE COMMANDER'S RESPONSIBILITY FOR PRISONERS OF WAR IN OPERATIONS

1. The commander has a duty to plan and conduct operations within the constraints of the Law of Armed Conflict (LOAC). In order to satisfy this requirement he must know exactly what are his responsibilities for PW and their handling. The following section attempts to summarise the main responsibilities which the commander must discharge, but does not absolve him from the requirement to acquaint himself in as much detail as is practicable with the provisions of the Conventions and Protocols.

2. The commander's main responsibilities towards PW are to ensure that:

- a. The individual members of his force comply with the provisions of the Geneva Conventions (GCs) and Additional Protocol I (AP I);
- b. PW, and any detainees, captured by his force are treated in accordance with the LOAC and ROE;
- c. A PW Handling Organisation (PWHO) is in place within his formation and that it is equipped and organised to process the number of predicted PW. This function could be assigned to the in-theatre National Command Element and not the operational commander;
- d. PW should be evacuated from the combat area as soon as possible and should not be exposed to danger while awaiting evacuation; and
- e. At the end of hostilities PW are to be repatriated with the minimum of delay.¹

¹ Guidelines for the release and repatriation of PW can be found at Annex H.

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203. RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE STAFF

1. Although the commander bears the overall responsibility for PW handling, he delegates responsibility for certain aspects of the process to his staff. The application of this principle will occur at all relevant headquarters. The breakdown of responsibilities is as follows:

- a. **Provost Marshal (PM).** The PM co-ordinates all aspects of PW on behalf of the commander. Oversight of and development of policy concerning PW administration in the PWHO will be exercised by the staffs within NDHQ and Joint Task Force Headquarters (JTFHQ). The Joint Staff as required will assist the PM. The PM has the responsibility for:
 - (1) Advising J3 on the nomination of officers and staffs to run PW Collecting Points and PW Camps within the formation area and the issuing of orders for the operation of these facilities;
 - (2) Formulating plans for PW labour based on DAOD directives and if appropriate, in conjunction with the J4 staff, identifying suitable work projects;
 - (3) Co-ordinating the PW status determination process, including referrals to the PW Status Determination Tribunal (but excluding the establishment and conduct of PW Status Determination Tribunals);
 - (4) Arranging for the transfer of PW to other nations and from other nations and Services;²
 - (5) Arranging for the repatriation of PW during and after hostilities;
 - (6) Coordination with the coalition 'lead nation' where applicable; and
 - (7) Issuing instructions for the safe custody, welfare, discipline and evacuation of PW from the formation area.
- b. **J1 Staff.** The coordination and provision of personnel support to operations is the responsibility of the J1 staff. In regards to the PWHO, personnel support applies to both the CF personnel of the organization and the PW that it is responsible for. Personnel support consists of administrative control of manpower and those matters that affect all ranks as individuals. The categories of personnel support are:
 - (1) **Operational Personnel Management (OPM).** OPM is the distribution of effective manpower in accordance with the operational priority. Authority for approval of CF international operational establishments or their changes, is the DCDS. J1 staff conduct OPM on behalf of the DCDS and their respective commanders based on the operational establishments. An adjunct to OPM is positive personnel tracking. For the PWHO this implies both CF personnel and the PW.
 - (2) **Personnel Administration.** Administration of all personnel, including PW, is conducted through the chain of command by integral personnel staffs that support their commanders in the effective compliance with personnel policy, procedures, regulations and orders.
 - (3) **Personnel Services.** These services are provided to sustain the individual and assist commanders in the maintenance of morale, good order and discipline. Without prejudice to operations, comprehensive personnel services can alleviate hardships encountered by individuals and encourage them in the attention to their duties. The PWHO would be a part of the same process and provision of personnel services as that of all other CF units in the deployed

² GC III: 12. The Detaining Power may only transfer PW to a Power which is a party to GC III and only after the Detaining Power has satisfied itself of the other Power's willingness and ability to apply the Convention.

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operation. Planning for the provision of amenities to PW must take into account any religious or ethnic differences that may apply.

c. J2 Staff

- (1) Producing estimates of likely numbers of PW before the beginning of an operation (assisted by the J3 and J5 Staff);
- (2) Estimating the impact of PW handling on operations;
- (3) Providing J3 staff with intelligence and counter-intelligence requirements for consideration in the PW; and
- (4) Providing the central focus for exploitation of information, captured enemy equipment, and captured enemy documents gleaned from PW.

d. J3 Staff

- (1) Issuing instructions for the collection, searching, tactical questioning and interrogation of PW and for the handling and disposal of captured documents and equipment;
- (2) Issuing instructions for the activating of the PWHO, including the PWIB;
- (3) Selecting locations for PW Collecting Points and Camps, and issuing orders to units for their construction; and
- (4) Identifying units to act as PW Guards and Escorts and the issuing of orders for these tasks.

e. J4 Staff

- (1) The procurement and provision of construction materials and stores for the establishment of PW Collecting Points and Camps;
- (2) The production of Administrative Instructions covering the feeding, clothing, movement and accommodation of PW;
- (3) Planning for the provision of sufficient resources to meet the requirements of the projected numbers of PW; and
- (4) Issuing instructions for the medical examination and treatment of PW.

f. J5 - Legal

- (1) The provision and training of legal officers to comprise Prisoner-of-War Status Determination Tribunals; and
- (2) The provision and training of legal officers to advise the commander and staff on issues relating to the Law of Armed Conflict;

g. J5 - Public Affairs

- (1) Developing and issuing PAFF policy, plans and guidance on PW and PW facilities overseas and in Canada;

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- (2) Co-ordinating responses to media queries on PW and PW facilities overseas and in Canada;
and
- (3) Co-ordinating the dissemination of information to internal and external audiences on PW and PW facilities overseas and in Canada.

h. J8 – Financial

- (1) Developing policy for the retention of PW money (and converting as required);
- (2) Developing a basic non-monetary financial control system should PW earn funds through work projects or receive funds from family members or other sources; and
- (3) Arranging for the return of any accumulated funds of PW after cessation of hostilities.

i. J9 - Civil-Military Cooperation

- (1) Providing assessment of indigenous civil capacity for correctional services and where applicable effecting liaison; and
- (2) Assisting in the provision of interpreters for Field Humint Teams (FHT), PW Collecting Points and PW Camps.

204. THE PRISONERS OF WAR FACTOR IN THE OPERATIONAL PLANNING PROCESS

1. The significance of the PW factor in influencing the commander's plan will vary according to the type of operation, which is to be undertaken. In general, offensive operations will result in the capture of more PW than defensive operations. In simplistic terms, the effect of PW on operations can be quantified as:

- a. The obligation to protect and the need to guard PW reduces the numbers of troops available for combat;
- b. The logistic requirements of PW place an additional burden on the formation's logistic resources;
- c. The requirement to move PW out of the AOO places an additional burden on the transport system;
- d. The taking of PW adversely affects the tempo of operations;
- e. The presence of PW in the AOO may inhibit the commander's operational flexibility;
- f. The administration of PW creates additional pressures on formation staff; and
- g. The capture of PW results in improved intelligence about the enemy.

2. The commander's consideration of the PW factor in the Operational Planning Process³ will take place in a number of steps:

- a. **Step 1.** The J2 staff in the Intelligence Preparation of the Battlefield (IPB) process assesses whether the operation will result in the capture of PW. In making this assessment they will take into account a number of factors:
 - (1) The likely outcome of the operation;

³ See B-GJ-005-500/FP-000, CF Operational Planning Process

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- (2) The size of the enemy force;
 - (3) The enemy's tactical doctrine and the Courses of Action (COA) which stem from it;
 - (4) The enemy's cultural background;
 - (5) The state of the enemy's morale; and
 - (6) The High Payoff Target List development.
- b. **Step 2.** If the intelligence received in response to the requirement developed at Step 1 indicates the likelihood of the operation resulting in the capture of PW, this is then considered in the estimate process under the event matrix and considered in the collection plan. The formation PM staff will consider this analysis in their assessment and design of the PWHO and its needs.
 - c. **Step 3.** Having considered the impact of PW on the plan, provision for handling PW is included in the 'Summary of Possible Tasks' and troops allocated to the task. This will normally include the requirement for MPs, guard units and interpreters to support any FHT teams, PW holding areas or camps.
 - d. **Step 4.** Once the commander has selected his COA, details of his plan for handling PW are included in the 'Execution' paragraph of his Orders. Depending on the potential impact of PW on the operation, the need to make a specific plan for their handling may be reflected in the 'Concept of Operations'. However, PW will always be included in the Co-ordinating Instructions for the execution of the plan.
 - e. **Step 5. Coalition Issues.** There will likely be similar issues and decisions falling out of any Coalition planning processes. The identification of a lead nation for PW handling might arise. In this case, in addition to internal lower level PW handling activity, the Canadian JTF Commander and staff will need to consider how best to plug into the Coalition PW process. Canadian legal staff will need to ensure compliance with the GCs remains consistent. Refer to Annex A, Chapter 1.
 - f. **Step 6. CSS Support Impact.** A complete support impact assessment along with support options is a necessary component.
 - g. **Step 7. Command and Control Issues.**
3. PW and their effect on an operation will always be one of the planning imponderables. Rarely will the commander be able to make a plan for the handling of PW secure in the knowledge that its success will be guaranteed. Whenever resources allow, planning for PW should assume a worst case scenario. Increasingly in the asymmetrical battlefield, any number of different units will capture PW. In operations, the unexpected almost always happens⁴ and the unplanned arrival of large numbers of PW in a commander's AOO can throw the most carefully crafted operational plan into chaos.

205. THE PRISONERS OF WAR HANDLING ORGANISATION.

1. Experience has shown that PW handling requires its own Command and Control organisation and Chain of Command if it is to operate effectively. During the planning of an operation, National Defence Headquarters (NDHQ), with guidance from the PM, will direct the Joint Task Force Headquarters (JTFHQ), the National Command Element (NCE) and/or the National Support Element (NSE) to establish a PWHO, commensurate in size with the PW estimate for the operation or campaign, and to identify units to conduct PW handling. The PWHO will assume responsibility for all aspects of the evacuation and custody of PW

⁴ During the Gulf War, US Helicopter Squadrons were faced with the problem of dealing with hundreds of Iraqi PWs who had surrendered when confronted by the helicopters.

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once they have been delivered to the formation Collecting Point, leaving unit and formation commanders free to conduct operations. A flow diagram showing the relationship between the Chain of Command and the PWHO can be found at Annex A.

2. Technical advice in the management of the PWHO within the AOO will be exercised by PM within the Joint Task Force Headquarters (JTFHQ)⁵ and assisted by the J staff as appropriate. The PWHO will have a Commander and staff located at the principal PW holding facility in the AOO and a chain of command, based on intermediate PW holding facilities, extending down to the formation Collecting Point. Units employed in the escorting and guarding of PW and in the construction of PW holding facilities may be placed under command of the PWHO. Wherever possible the PWHO will be based on an existing command structure, such as that of the Guard and Escort Units, and reinforced by members of the Military Police staff.

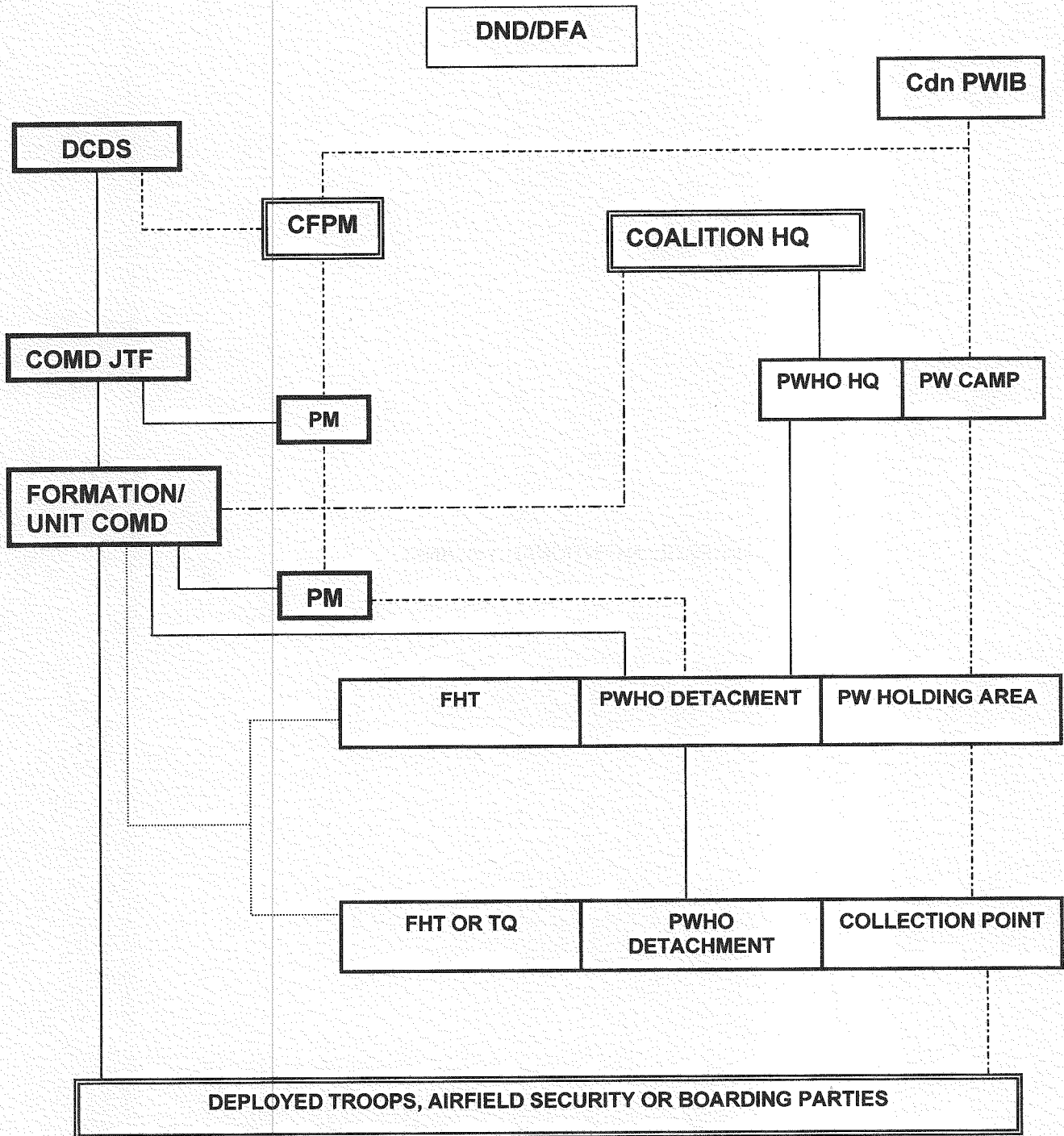
3. The PWHO concept is flexible, adapting to the size of the operation or campaign and the assessment of PW numbers.⁶ It has two finite points, one at either end of the PW Handling process; the PW Collecting Point and the PW Camp under national or coalition control. The size of the AOO, the availability and type of transport and the PW numbers involved, will determine if intermediate holding areas are required.

⁵ A JTFHQ would require augmentation in order to effectively run a PWHO.

⁶ During the Gulf War, three British battalions were assigned to Escorting and Guarding duties in support of one division. In the event, because of the sheer weight of numbers of PW, the US evacuation chain was used to process a large number of UK captured PW. The US organisation was operated by dedicated reserve MP battalions rather than by line units.

ANNEX A

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE CHAIN OF COMMAND, STAFF
AND THE PRISONERS OF WAR HANDLING ORGANISATION



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CHAPTER 3

PRISONERS OF WAR HANDLING PROCESSES AND ADMINISTRATION

301. INTRODUCTION

1. In this part of the publication, the operational level principles set out earlier are translated into doctrine and limited procedures and, where applicable, are accompanied by more detailed instructions for the handling of prisoners of war (PW). These instructions should be further defined in TTPs where applicable. These procedures will meet the requirements set out in the 1949 Geneva Conventions (GCs), Additional Protocol I (AP I) and the AJP2.5. The Chapter and its Annexes are arranged, as far as possible, to follow the chronological sequence of a PW progressing from the point of capture to his eventual release from captivity. A PW Handling Aide Memoire can be found at Annex A.

302. HANDLING OF PRISONERS OF WAR

1. **The Handling of Prisoners.** The initial handling of PW on capture will take place in the Area of Operations (AOO) both while the operation is still in progress and immediately after its conclusion. Captors and captured will be affected by the stress of combat. In addition, the captured will be tired, frightened and in some cases wounded. Some of those who have been captured will be cowed and shocked, others will retain their aggression and fighting spirit. In these circumstances, there is an urgent requirement to make the initial handling of PW as swift and uncomplicated as possible in order to move the PW out of the combat area quickly and relieve the combat troops of the burden of guarding and escorting them. Specific guidance on the handling of PW is at Annex 3B.

2. **The Handling of Prisoners Captured at Sea.** The handling of PW captured at sea differs from that of PW captured on land in that until they are landed and handed over to the land-based TFHQ, their treatment is governed by GC II. This convention sets out the manner in which those who are wounded, sick or shipwrecked at sea are to be treated. In this Convention,¹ the term 'shipwrecked' covers all eventualities at sea including sinking by enemy action and the crashing of aircraft into the sea.

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5. The handling of PW captured at sea should follow the principles set out in Parts 1 of this publication and where practicable the procedures detailed in Part 2. Though the unique nature of maritime relations and the organisation and manning of Naval Units may preclude strict adherence to these procedures, at no time should the provisions of the GCs and AP I be ignored. Additional special provisions at Annex 3C take account of the different nature of maritime and amphibious operations.

¹ GC II: 12.

² GC II: 12.

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6. **Special Categories.** A number of special categories exist which require distinct consideration when dealing with PW, namely Retained Personnel, Female PW and Juveniles. Details of the distinct factors to be taken into account when considering these categories are as follows.

7. **Retained Personnel (Medical Personnel and Chaplains).** Retained Personnel are to receive, as a minimum, the benefits and protection of GC III but are subject to the same search and questioning procedures as PW. They are to be evacuated out of immediate danger at the earliest opportunity, in accordance with the principles set for PW, and should not be unnecessarily retained close to the fighting as a result of their "specialist" function.

- a. Retained Personnel are to be allowed to retain their medical equipment and religious accoutrements and are to be granted the necessary facilities to provide medical and spiritual care to PW.³ Although they are subject to the disciplinary rules for the camp in which they live, they may not be forced to carry out work other than that connected with their professional duties.
- b. The senior retained Medical Officer and retained Chaplain are to have the right to deal with camp staff on all matters related to their professional duties. They are also to be allowed to have unlimited correspondence regarding professional matters.

8. **Female Prisoners of War.** The basic precept of the handling of female PW is that they should always be treated with the due regard to their gender and that in no case are they to be dealt with any less favourably than their male PW equivalents.⁴ Whenever possible, within operational constraints, female PW are to be separated from male PW in the process of evacuation from the point of capture. Female PW are always to be separated from male PW in compounds and camps.⁵

9. **Juveniles.** Although Canada does not recruit personnel under the age of 17 into the armed forces, juveniles are to be found in other armed forces and thus provision must be made for their capture and subsequent treatment.⁶

- a. **Determination of Age.** There may be instances where PW do not know or are unwilling to reveal their date of birth. In such circumstances, the decision whether or not an individual is to be classified as a juvenile is to be made by an officer. In such a situation, it will be better to assume that the PW is a juvenile until more detailed checks can be made.
- b. **Treatment.** Apart from the general guidance contained in AP I, Art. 77, the GCs and AP I make no specific provision for the capture and treatment of juveniles. It will therefore be for Canada, as the Detaining Power, to establish a policy for the initial handling of juveniles, which will conform to the humanitarian principles of the GCs.⁷

10. **Identification.**

- a. **Prisoners of War.** All those who are entitled to be treated as PW should have an identity document showing at least their surname, first name, rank, number and date of birth.⁸ However, as the enemy may not always have issued identity cards to all eligible personnel, the inability to produce such a card is not necessarily evidence that the captured person is an unlawful combatant.
- b. **Retained Personnel.** Retained personnel should have two additional forms of identification:⁹

³ GC III: 33.

⁴ GC III: 14.

⁵ GC III: 25, GC III: 29.

⁶ AP: I, Art 77. 4. Juveniles for these purposes are equated to children.

⁷ JAG must be consulted regarding policy on juveniles formulated by a Canadian commander.

⁸ GC III: 17.

⁹ GC I: 40.

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- (1) They wear on their left arm a brassard or armband bearing the emblem¹⁰ of a red cross or red crescent on a white background.
- (2) They must carry on their person an identity card bearing the emblem and showing at least their surname, first name, rank, number and date of birth and a statement stating in what capacity the bearer is entitled to the protection of the GCs and AP I. The identity card is also to contain a photograph of the owner and either a signature or fingerprint. It is to carry the stamp of the military authority with which the owner is connected.

303. DOCUMENTATION OF PRISONERS OF WAR

1. At the moment of his capture a PW is effectively stripped of all the trappings of his former existence and is left with nothing but his name and service number. At the same time, the capturing nation, in addition to conducting a campaign, is faced with the responsibility for unquantifiable numbers of extra personnel who have to be accounted for, administered and detained. In this situation, unless an effective means of managing and administering the extra burden imposed by PW is employed, the conduct of operations will be adversely effected.

2. **The Importance of Documentation.** Documentation of PW is the key to their efficient administration. Unless PW are documented, they cannot be accounted for and the basic requirements of GC III cannot be fulfilled. Although initial documentation may have to be truncated due to the requirement to move PW out of the combat zone quickly, the full documentation process has to be undertaken as soon as is reasonably practical. Without an effective accounting system for PW, they cannot be properly fed, accommodated and transported and their next of kin kept informed of their whereabouts. The need for interpreters cannot be overstated.

3. An efficient PW documentation system also enables the maximum intelligence value to be obtained from PW Interrogation. The PW documentation system which relates the PW to a place and time of capture and to equipment and documents which may have been captured with him is of immense value to the interrogator in his work.

4. Finally, the GCs require Detaining Powers to notify the relevant authorities of the capture of the PW and of every subsequent event affecting him including transfers, releases, repatriations, escapes, admissions to hospital or death.¹¹ In order to fulfil all these requirements, it is essential that a well understood documentation process is in place. Annex 3D provides detailed information on PW documentation.

304. PRISONERS OF WAR HOLDING AREAS AND CAMPS

1. As it is envisaged that future operations will be of limited duration and as prisoners are to be released and repatriated as soon as active hostilities cease, there is unlikely to be the requirement for the establishment of permanent or semi-permanent PW Camps either in theatre or in Canada. However, should the eventuality arise where permanent camps became a necessity, their construction and organisation would follow the instructions for manning and construction contained in Annex 3E. The facilities such as accommodation, offices, roads and security arrangements may have to be improved to reflect the more permanent nature of the camp.

2. It is not possible to be prescriptive over the requirement for the provision of PW Holding Areas and Camps because their establishment will depend on a wide range of factors. These will include the location of the theatre, the nature and likely duration of the operation, the length of the Lines of Communication, the policy concerning the evacuation of PW from the theatre and the political direction given to achieve the

¹⁰ GC I: 38.

¹¹GC III: 122.

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desired end state. The most practical guide to the provision of camps and holding areas is that GC III specifies that PW are to be accommodated under conditions as favourable as those enjoyed by members of the forces of the Detaining Power who are accommodated in the same area. This will, however, require careful planning as it could take up a considerable amount of logistic resources to build and administer these Holding Area and Camps.

3. **Prisoners of War Camp Planning Considerations.** Once the requirement for a holding area or camp has been established, an important consideration is to be that PW may only be interned in premises affording the PW a high standard of hygiene and good health. There are a number of planning factors which must be taken into consideration before construction can take place. These are set out in detail in Annex 3E.

305. ADMINISTRATION OF PRISONERS OF WAR ESTABLISHMENTS

1. The administration of PW installations is governed by the provisions of GC III. Responsibility for the administration of all PW establishments in the AOO is that of the Joint Task Force Commander (JTFC). He delegates this responsibility to the PM staff of the Joint Task Force Headquarters (JTFHQ) who will establish a PW Handling Organisation (PWHO) organised to exercise the administrative function throughout the PW handling system. In the case of the PW establishments this will require, in addition to the guards and escorts, the appointment of a commander for each establishment and the provision of an administrative staff. The use of civilian contractors could be considered for certain tasks.

2. Instructions for the administration of PW establishments as required by GC III are set out in Annex 3F.

306. EMPLOYMENT OF PRISONERS OF WAR

1. GC III gives authority¹² to a Detaining Power for the employment of PW in physical labour. The objective of this is by providing mental and physical stimulus to keep PW in a sound state of mental and physical health and by so doing, conform to the basic tenets of GC III. The employment of PW can also make a contribution to the economy of the Detaining Power.

2. If it was required for an operation, policy for the employment of PW would be set out by an NDHQ Directive. It is unlikely that there will be wide opportunity for the employment of PW who are held in an in-theatre PW Camp. The guidelines for the employment of PW are detailed at Annex 3G.

307. TRANSFER OF PRISONERS OF WAR

1. PW may be transferred within the national PW Handling system or, exceptionally, between Canada and another national PW handling system or vice versa. The well being of the PW, who is being transferred, is protected by the provisions of a series of specific articles in GC III. Foremost amongst these is the principle that the conditions surrounding the transfer and movement of a PW should be similar to and certainly not worse than, those relating to the transfer and movement of members of the armed forces of the Detaining Power.¹³ Details of transfer are at Annex 3H.

¹² GC III: 49.

¹³ GC III: 46, GC III: 47.

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ANNEX A

PRISONERS OF WAR HANDLING AIDE MEMOIRE

COMBAT TROOPS	
WHO IS A PRISONER OF WAR?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enemy personnel in or out of uniform who carry arms openly. • Civilians who accompany the Armed Forces of the enemy e.g. war correspondents, supply contractors, civilian members of aircraft crews. • Crews of merchant ships and civil aircraft belonging to the enemy. <p style="text-align: center;">IF IN DOUBT - TREAT AS PW</p>
WHO IS A DETAINEE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All persons not in the foregoing and who will be <u>initially handled as PW</u> until their status is clearly established and are handed over to civil authorities
ACTION ON CAPTURE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disarm - Search - Administer First Aid (if required) • Segregate Officers, NCOs, Other Ranks, Civilians, Females from Males, and Juveniles (under 17) from both. • Escort to Unit or Sub-Unit HQ as directed.
ACTION AT UNIT OR SUB-UNIT HQ	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tag or Label PW (DND 1361). • Remove and Tag or Label: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Weapons. • Documents or equipment captured with the PW. • Do not Remove: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clothing. • Protective Equipment. • Personal effects. • ID discs or documents. • Any medication. • Medical or religious accoutrements from Retained Personnel • Safe Custody: Treat humanely. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shelter PW from enemy fire and the elements. • Provide food, water, and protective clothing. • Move PW out of the combat zone as soon as possible. • Do not fraternise with PW. • Carry out Tactical Questioning (IAW Comd Auth). • Escort PW to Collecting Point.
MINIMUM INFORMATION	<p>Do NOT use physical or mental coercion to gain information from a PW. When questioned tactically by a trained interviewer, a PW is required only to give:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Name – Rank – Number – Date of Birth

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THE STAFF	
RESPONSIBILITIES	<p>PM</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Oversight of the PWHO and PW Policy. • All aspects of safe custody, evacuation or transfer of PW. • Co-ordinating the PW status determination process (excluding the establishment and conduct of PW Status Determination Tribunals). <p>J1</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Operational pers management, admin and services of PW <p>J2</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Estimating PW numbers and impact on operations. • Organising Tactical Questioning and Interrogation of PW. <p>J3</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishing and manning the PW Handling Organisation • Locating and order construction of PW facilities. <p>J4</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of construction materials for PW facilities. • Administering PW (feeding, clothing, moving and accommodating and medical support). <p>J5 Legal</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of legal services pertaining to PW Handling. • Conduct of PW Status Determination Tribunals. <p>J5 PA</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Co-ordinate the dissemination of PW related information <p>J8</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of financial management of PWHO and PWs. <p>J9</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordinate indigenous capability for support to the PWHO
THE COMMANDER	
INTELLIGENCE	As part of Intelligence Preparation of the Battlefield, J2 staff make assessment of likelihood of significant numbers of PW being captured in the course of the operation.
THE ESTIMATE	J3 and J4 staff make provision for impact of significant PW capture in considering it as a part of the Operational Planning Process.
THE PLAN	PM and J3 staff make provision for Handling PW in Plan.
COMMANDER'S RESPONSIBILITIES	<p>Commander's responsibilities for PW are summarised as ensuring that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Individuals under his command comply with the four 1949 Geneva Conventions and Additional Protocol I. • PW captured by forces under his command are treated in accordance with the Laws of Armed Conflict and in place ROE • An appropriate PW Handling Organisation is in place within his formation or is made available (for example in a coalition context) • Ensure Comd has authority for TQ and is staffed with trained interviewers. May be delegated to unit commanders. PW are evacuated as soon as possible and are not needlessly exposed to danger.

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PRISONER-OF-WAR TREATMENT CARD

THE ENEMY IN YOUR HANDS

AS A MEMBER OF THE CANADIAN FORCES YOU WILL COMPLY WITH THE GENEVA CONVENTIONS OF 1949 TO WHICH CANADA IS BOUND.

YOU CAN AND WILL

DISARM PRISONERS-OF-WAR - IMMEDIATELY SEARCH, REQUIRE SILENCE, AND SEGREGATE PRISONERS-OF-WAR. GUARD CAREFULLY AND TAKE TO THE PLACE DESIGNATED BY YOUR COMMANDER.

YOU CANNOT AND MUST NOT

MISTREAT, HUMILIATE OR DEGRADE PRISONERS-OF-WAR, TAKE PERSONAL THEIR EFFECTS, OR REFUSE NECESSARY MEDICAL TREATMENT.

TAGGING

IT IS IMPERATIVE THAT YOU PROPERLY TAG ALL PRISONERS-OF-WAR. THE TAG MUST CONTAIN AT A MINIMUM, THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION:

- DATE/TIME OF CAPTURE
- PLACE OF CAPTURE
- CAPTURING UNIT
- CIRCUMSTANCES OF CAPTURE

BE AS DETAILED AND THOROUGH AS POSSIBLE.

THE TAG USED MAY BE THE PREPRINTED TYPE OR CAN BE MADE OF ANY MATERIAL AVAILABLE.

PRISONER-OF-WAR TREATMENT CARD

THE ENEMY IN YOUR HANDS

1. HANDLE FIRMLY, PROMPTLY BUT HUMANELY.

The captive in your hands must be disarmed, secured, and watched, but, must also be treated at all times as a human being. The captive must not be tortured, killed, mutilated, or degraded, even if he/she refuses to talk. Breathing must not be impeded by covering the nose and mouth when blindfolding captives.

2. TAKE THE CAPTIVE QUICKLY TO SECURITY.

As soon as possible evacuate the captive to a place of safety and interrogation by CF/Coalition forces designated by your commander. Military documents and material taken from the captive are also sent to the interrogators, but the captive may keep his/her personal equipment.

3. MISTREATMENT OF ANY CAPTIVE IS A CRIMINAL OFFENSE. EVERYONE IS RESPONSIBLE FOR THE ENEMY IN THEIR HANDS.

It is both dishonorable and foolish to mistreat a captive. To do is a punishable offense, and not even beaten enemies will surrender if they know their captors will torture or kill them. They will resist and make their capture more costly. Fair treatment of captives encourages the enemy to surrender.

4. TREAT THE SICK AND WOUNDED CAPTIVE AS BEST YOU CAN.

The captive saved may be an intelligence source. In any case, he/she is a human being and must be treated like one. Those who ignore the sick and wounded disgrace their uniform.

5. ALL PERSONS IN YOUR HANDS, WHETHER SUSPECTS, CIVILIANS, OR COMBAT CAPTIVES, MUST BE PROTECTED AGAINST VIOLENCE, INSULTS, CURIOSITY, AND REPRISALS OF ANY KIND.

Leave punishment to the courts and judges. Show your strength by your fairness, firmness and humanity to the captives in your hands.

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101. ACTIONS TO BE TAKEN ON THE CAPTURE OF PW: Tp/PI (principles apply at sea)			102. ACTIONS TO BE TAKEN ON THE CAPTURE OF PW: Sqn/Coy – BG (principles apply at sea)		
103. Individual	104. Sect Comd	105. Tp/PI Comd	106. Sqn/Coy HQ	107. BG HQ	108. Remarks
109. CF Processing of PW to Coalition Collection Point			110. CF Processing of PW to Coalition Collection Point		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Disarm 1st Aid if nec Inform Immediate Comd 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inform immediate Comd Assign immediate guard 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inform Sqn/Coy HQ Confirm nos. Confirm tpt req Assign pl guard (res. sect) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inform BG HQ Confirm tpt reqs and assign escort & tpt if held Log 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assign tpt & escort if req Confirm drop off/pick up point to Coalition Inform Coalition HQ Inform JTFHQ Log 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MP informs PM JTFHQ PM JTFHQ informs J3 MP
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pass over to guard Inform Sect Comd as soon as practicable of capture 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Secure - Plasticuff/blindfold if nec IAW ROE Search PW Capture Tag (DND 1361[7-80]) if possible Pass to PI guard Inform PI Comd 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> PW Capture Tag if not already tagged Capture Report Guard 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> If responsible for escort & tpt inform pl & BG HQ when dispatched Log 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> If responsible for escort & tpt inform pl & coy when dispatched Log COMCAPREP 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MP staff prepares COMCAPREP in BG HQ
111. CF Immediate Handover of PW to Coalition Forces			112. CF Immediate Handover of PW to Coalition Forces		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Disarm 1st Aid if nec Inform Sect Comd Complete PW Capture Tag Boxes 1, 8, 9,10 Handover to Coalition 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inform PI Comd 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inform Coy HQ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inform BG HQ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assign MP to Coalition Collection Point Inform JTFHQ COMCAPREP Log 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MP complete PW Capture Tag at Collection Point Report back to BG HQ MP reporting as above

ACTIONS TO BE TAKEN ON THE CAPTURE OF PW: TP/PL (Principles Apply at sea)			ACTIONS TO BE TAKEN ON THE CAPTURE OF PW SQN/COY (Principles apply at sea)		
INDIVIDUAL	SECT COMD	TP/PL COMD	SQN/COY HQ	BG HQ	REMARKS
CF PROCESSING OF PW TO COALITION COLLECTION POINT			CF PROCESSING OF PW TO COALITION COLLECTION POINT		
- DISARM - FIRST AID IF NEC - INFORM IMMEDIATE COMD					

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ANNEX B

THE HANDLING OF PRISONERS OF WAR

1. From the moment of his capture to the time when he is released from captivity, the PW will, where it is operationally feasible, be escorted or guarded by members of the Armed Forces of the Detaining Power. The procedures for escorting and guarding PW must be well known by those who carry out these tasks in order to prevent PW from escaping from custody.

B001. AT THE POINT OF CAPTURE

1. **Treatment of Wounded PW.** As a matter of law, wounded PW are to receive the same medical treatment as Canadian casualties with priorities for treatment and evacuation being allocated solely according to medical criteria. On capture, wounded PW are to be disarmed and moved up the casualty evacuation chain to the nearest medical aid station. Here, PW are to be:

- a. **Searched.** All arms, equipment (that could be used in an escape), military maps and papers (with the exception of ID cards and ID discs) are to be removed. Searching is not to be carried out in a manner that aggravates the PW's medical condition.
- b. **Guarded.** Lightly injured PW are to be segregated and guarded until they can be returned to the PW Handling system. Seriously injured PW are unlikely to require guarding, and are not to be segregated from equally seriously wounded Canadian personnel. Guard duties are not to be carried out by medical unit personnel.
- c. **Questioned.** It is not illegal to question injured PW but tactical questioning must have the approval of the medical staff and must not interfere with medical treatment. Medical staff may only question injured PW about the extent of their injuries but may report the demeanour of PW in their charge and anything else of significance.
- d. **Evacuated.** After initial treatment, PW will either be evacuated up the medical chain or returned to the PWHO.

2. **Searching of Prisoners of War.** PW are to be disarmed and searched as close to the point of capture as possible by members of the same sex. When this is not possible an officer must be present. An officer is also to be present at all times when juveniles and detainees are searched. Searchers should:

- a. Remove weapons (including knives), ammunition, military equipment such as radios or binoculars, documents and maps. These are to be identified with the prisoner and weapons, having been made safe, evacuated with him whenever possible.
- b. Allow the PW to retain:¹
 - (1) Clothing and feeding equipment.
 - (2) Protective items such as helmet, body armour, NBC individual protective equipment (IPE)².
 - (3) Identifying items such as ID cards, ID discs and badges of rank.
 - (4) Personal effects such as watches, money and wallets.²

¹ GC III: 18.

² NBC IPE includes NBC mask, filter canister, CW protective coveralls, BCW gloves and boots, and medical countermeasures

² GC III: 18. The Detaining Power may withdraw articles of value from PW for reasons of security.

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- (5) Medicine for the personal use of the PW.
- c. Prevent PW from destroying equipment or documents in their possession as these may be of interest to the interrogation and J2 personnel.
 - d. Ensure that vehicles, vessels, aircraft or equipment in or near where PW are captured are searched. Any documents, equipment or maps associated with the PW should be evacuated wherever possible with the PW.
 - e. Refer PW in possession of an unusually large amount of medicines or of medicine of an unusual type for medical screening. In any case, medicines should not be removed from a PW if to do so would result in discomfort, suffering or risk to his health.

B002. ESCORTING OF PRISONERS OF WAR

1. PW must be closely escorted from the moment of their capture. The more aggressive PW will constantly attempt to escape, impede the evacuation of the PW group or indulge in other forms of resistance to captivity. Escorts have a duty to prevent the escape of PW. Escorts should prevent PW from communicating with each other and should remain strictly impartial towards PW.
2. Escorts can assist tactical questioners and interrogators by noting the demeanour of PW in their charge and reporting anything of significance such as excessive fear, obvious self confidence or behaviour out of line with the rank of the PW, to the interrogation staff.
3. At the point of capture stage of the PW Handling process, the capturing unit or sub-unit will provide escorts. It is essential that all members of combat units are instructed in their responsibilities towards PW, and that soldiers detailed as escorts clearly understand their Rules of Engagement (ROE). They must be clearly briefed on the degree of force they may exercise to prevent the escape of a PW.³ The duties of Escorts are described in more detail in Appendix 3B1.

B003. INITIAL DOCUMENTATION

1. Initial Documentation, which is principally aimed at identifying information sources, will be made difficult by the confused conditions of combat and will be further complicated by language difficulties. It will not be unusual for operational reasons for the initial documentation process to be delayed until PW have been evacuated from immediate danger. In these circumstances some loss of potential information sources must be balanced against the freedom of action of the unit commander and the requirement to evacuate PW to safety as soon as possible. The aim of the initial documentation or report is to alert the PWHO of the imminent arrival of PW at the Collecting Point, and the J2/G2 staff at formation level of the availability of a potential source of information, and to link the PW with any equipment, maps, or documents which may have intelligence significance. It is important that these equipment, maps or documents are evacuated with the PW until they can be handed over to interrogation personnel.

B004. PRISONERS OF WAR HANDLING AT THE UNIT HEADQUARTERS

1. Immediately after searching, within the limitations of the tactical situation, the PW should be moved under sub unit escort to a unit HQ location where the actions listed below will take place.
2. **Segregation of Prisoners of War.** As soon as possible after capture, Officers and Senior NCOs are to be segregated from their men to prevent them from organising escapes, sabotage or generally giving encouragement and moral support to their men. The further segregation of PW into three groups: Officers, NCOs and Other Ranks is to be carried out as soon as practical and these groupings, further sub-divided by

³ Use of Force in CF Operations (Revision One) B-GJ-005-501/FP-000 and ROE.

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separating males from females and juveniles from both. These segregations will be maintained throughout the period of custody of the PW.

3. **Tagging.** The completion of the PW and Equipment/Document Tag (DND 1361) also referred to as the Capture Tag, is the first step in the PW documentation process. The Tag serves the important function of tracking the PW, linking him to equipment or documents captured at the same time and triggering the tactical questioning process. Details of the Tag, its completion and disposal are at Appendix 3D4, Tab 1.

4. **Tactical Questioning.** The object of tactical questioning, by a trained interviewer, is two fold. One, to obtain time sensitive combat information, the value of which would deteriorate or be lost altogether if the questioning was delayed until the PW reached a holding facility and where a trained interrogator would be available. Two, to screen for high value interrogation and perhaps operational targets. In order to achieve this, it is necessary that:

- a. PW are thoroughly searched even though this may already have been done at the point of capture.
- b. Qualified tactical questioners should have been provided with clear information requirements by the unit commander and his intelligence staff.
- c. In the course of questioning, tactical questioners are to adhere to the following provisions⁴:
 - (1) A PW, when questioned, is bound only to give his name, rank, number and date of birth.
 - (2) A PW must produce his identity document when asked for it but under no circumstances may this be taken away from him.
 - (3) No physical or mental torture, nor any other form of coercion may be inflicted on a PW in order to secure from them information of any kind whatever. PW who refuse to answer questions may not be threatened, insulted or exposed to unpleasant or disadvantageous treatment of any kind.
 - (4) A PW who is incapable, for physical or mental reasons of stating his identity is to be handed over to the unit medical staff for evacuation through the casualty evacuation chain.
 - (5) Questioning of PW is to be carried out in a language, which they can understand.
- d. For each PW, the tactical questioners produce a Tactical Questioning Report referring to the PW number (from the DND 1361). Interrogators should check that PW and any associated documents or equipment have been correctly tagged and that the documents and equipment accompany the PW as he moves rearwards.
- e. PW are then segregated for interrogation, in accordance with AJP 2.5, into the following categories:
 - (1) **Category A.** A PW of high rank in his organisation whose particular knowledge requires him to be interrogated as soon as possible by specially trained interrogators. This category would include:
 - (a) One star commanders, or their equivalent, and above.
 - (b) Senior Staff Officers.
 - (c) Scientific or technical personnel with specialist knowledge of nuclear, chemical or biological weapons or any new equipment.

⁴ GC III: 17.

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- (d) Personnel engaged in Psychological Operations (PSYOPS).
 - (e) Communications personnel, especially those concerned with cyphers or cryptographic equipment.
 - (f) Intelligence staff.
 - (g) Aircrew.
 - (h) Special Forces personnel.
- (2) **Category B.** PW who do not fall into one of the Category A classifications but who appear to have enough information to warrant a second interrogation.
- (3) **Category C.** PW who have only short life information of tactical value.
- (4) **Category D.** PW who have no information of any intelligence value.
- f. Category A and B PW are to be evacuated as quickly as possible for interrogation.
- g. Care must be taken if Juveniles are to be subjected to tactical questioning or specialist interrogation.⁵

B005. THE PRISONERS OF WAR COLLECTING POINT

1. **Establishing a Collecting Point.** The PW Collecting Point is the first point in the PW Handling process and is where PW are gathered and held temporarily before they are moved further along the evacuation chain. It is established on the orders of the JTFHQ and administered by the PWHO. It is the first point at which interrogation by FHTs, or Tactical Questioning will normally take place. The decision whether to establish a Collecting Point⁶ at a particular formation or battle group level, or both, will be taken by JTFHQ.
2. **Location, Organisation and Size Criteria.** The criteria governing the location, organisation and size of a formation Collecting Point are that:
- a. It should be capable of holding the PW likely to be captured by that formation in a 24-hour period.
 - b. PW should pass through as quickly as possible and not spend longer than 24 hours in the Collecting Point.
 - c. No PW may at any time be sent to, or detained in areas where he may be exposed to the fire of the combat zone, nor may his presence be used to render certain points or areas immune from military operations.
 - d. Its manning should be based on the establishment of an existing formed unit or sub-unit, which is fully integrated into the PWHO.⁷
 - e. It should be under Tactical Control of the formation within whose AO it is deployed.

⁵The protection offered to "children" is contained in AP I, Art. 77. There is no restriction on questioning.

⁶For construction details see Annex 3E.

⁷This will include representation from MPs

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B006. THE EVACUATION OF PRISONERS OF WAR

1. The evacuation or movement of PW from their point of capture to the PW facility where they will remain in captivity may be as simple as a move from a Collecting Point directly to the Holding Area. Alternatively, it may be a series of moves through a number of staging points, over long distances, to a final destination. A flow diagram of the PW evacuation chain can be found at Appendix 3B2. Whether the move is short or long, staged or direct, there are a number of principles which govern the evacuation process.

2. **Principles.** The following principles guide the efficient evacuation of PW, in a manner conforming to the rules set out in the GC:⁸

- a. PW should be protected from unnecessary danger throughout the evacuation. They are to be issued, if necessary and relevant to the threat, with items such as helmets, body armour and NBC IPE.
- b. PW evacuation is to be effected humanely. They are to be provided with sufficient food, in the same manner as Cdn troops but account is to be taken of their dietary habits, water, clothing and protection against the elements.
- c. Evacuation should ideally be direct from Collecting Point to PW Camp but where this is not possible there should be as few intermediate holding areas as possible.
- d. Wounded and sick PW are to be evacuated through the same casualty evacuation system as Cdn troops. Ambulances are not to be used to transport fit PW.
- e. PW are not to be evacuated outside the theatre unless the move is authorised by the CDS.
- f. Once PW have arrived at the Collecting Point, their evacuation is the responsibility of the PWHO. The PWHO will provide the escorting troops for the move to their next destination.

3. **Methods of Evacuation Movement.** Guidelines and planning figures for the movement of PW using the following methods of evacuation are set out at Appendix 3B3:

- a. **Evacuation on Foot.** Whilst foot movement may be acceptable for small groups of PW over short distances, it is an unsatisfactory method of moving larger numbers of PW over longer distances, except as a last resort where there is no other way of evacuating PW from a combat zone. Where there is no alternative to the movement of PW on foot, the normal support to marching bodies such as straggler transport, medical support and provision for feeding the marchers must be provided. Escorts may be mounted in open vehicles but not on motor cycles.
- b. **Evacuation by Road.** Movement by vehicle is the most likely method of PW evacuation. Vehicles are to be covered with side and rear flaps secured to reduce the possibility of escape. Whenever possible, a PW evacuation convoy should include recovery and support vehicles. Escorts should not travel in the rear of vehicles with PW and should deploy at mandatory stops to cover the whole convoy.
- c. **Evacuation by Rail.** PW moved by rail will normally be moved in passenger coaches. Where this is the case, doors are to be locked where possible and escorts must be dispersed along the length of the train in compartments or areas separate from PW. If passenger coaches are not available and the operational situation requires the evacuation of PW in freight vans, doors are to be secured and escorts are either to travel on their own in every third van with doors open or in mesh enclosures in the vans. When the train stops, escorts are to dismount and deploy to cover the whole length of the train.

⁸ GC III: 19 and GC III: 20.

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- d. **Evacuation by Air.** When being evacuated by air, PW are to be further searched immediately before entering the aircraft. In the aircraft, escorts are to be positioned to prevent PW gaining access to the flight deck or controls. Escorts on aircraft are to be armed with pistols rather than rifles.
- e. **Evacuation by Ship.** Wherever possible, PW are to be held below decks in secure accommodation. Where the nature of the accommodation is unduly restrictive, PW are to be allowed on deck in small groups, at the discretion of the escort commander. PW are to be instructed in emergency drills and sufficient lifesaving equipment for the number of PW being carried is to be provided.

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APPENDIX 1

EXAMPLE SOLDIERS PW HANDLING CARD

PRISONER-OF-WAR TREATMENT CARD

THE ENEMY IN YOUR HANDS

AS A MEMBER OF THE CANADIAN FORCES YOU WILL COMPLY WITH THE GENEVA CONVENTIONS OF 1949 TO WHICH CANADA IS BOUND.

YOU CAN AND WILL

DISARM PRISONERS-OF-WAR - IMMEDIATELY SEARCH, REQUIRE SILENCE, AND SEGREGATE PRISONERS-OF-WAR. GUARD CAREFULLY AND TAKE TO THE PLACE DESIGNATED BY YOUR COMMANDER.

YOU CANNOT AND MUST NOT

MISTREAT, HUMILIATE OR DEGRADE PRISONERS-OF-WAR, TAKE PERSONAL THEIR EFFECTS, OR REFUSE NECESSARY MEDICAL TREATMENT.

TAGGING

IT IS IMPERATIVE THAT YOU PROPERLY TAG ALL PRISONERS-OF-WAR.

THE TAG MUST CONTAIN AT A MINIMUM, THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION:

- DATE/TIME OF CAPTURE
- PLACE OF CAPTURE
- CAPTURING UNIT
- CIRCUMSTANCES OF CAPTURE

BE AS DETAILED AND THOROUGH AS POSSIBLE.

THE TAG USED MAY BE THE PREPRINTED TYPE OR CAN BE MADE OF ANY MATERIAL AVAILABLE.

PRISONER-OF-WAR TREATMENT CARD

THE ENEMY IN YOUR HANDS

1. HANDLE FIRMLY, PROMPTLY BUT HUMANELY.

The captive in your hands must be disarmed, secured, and watched, but, must also be treated at all times as a human being. The captive must not be tortured, killed, mutilated, or degraded, even if he/she refuses to talk. Breathing must not be impeded by covering the nose and mouth when blindfolding captives.

2. TAKE THE CAPTIVE QUICKLY TO SECURITY.

As soon as possible evacuate the captive to a place of safety and interrogation by CF/Coalition forces designated by your commander. Military documents and material taken from the captive are also sent to the interrogators, but the captive may keep his/her personal equipment.

3. MISTREATMENT OF ANY CAPTIVE IS A CRIMINAL OFFENSE. EVERYONE IS RESPONSIBLE FOR THE ENEMY IN THEIR HANDS.

It is both dishonorable and foolish to mistreat a captive. To do is a punishable offense, and not even beaten enemies will surrender if they know their captors will torture or kill them. They will resist and make their capture more costly. Fair treatment of captives encourages the enemy to surrender.

4. TREAT THE SICK AND WOUNDED CAPTIVE AS BEST YOU CAN.

The captive saved may be an intelligence source. In any case, he/she is a human being and must be treated like one. Those who ignore the sick and wounded disgrace their uniform.

5. ALL PERSONS IN YOUR HANDS, WHETHER SUSPECTS, CIVILIANS, OR COMBAT CAPTIVES, MUST BE PROTECTED AGAINST VIOLENCE, INSULTS, CURIOSITY, AND REPRISALS OF ANY KIND.

Leave punishment to the courts and judges. Show your strength by your fairness, firmness and humanity to the captives in your hands.

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APPENDIX 2

GUIDANCE FOR ESCORTING AND GUARDING PRISONERS OF WAR

1. This Appendix sets out the principles for the escorting and guarding of PW. It deals only with the escorting and guarding of able bodied PW. Escort and Guard arrangements for wounded and sick PW are to be conducted in accordance with medical advice. Many of the principles set out for able-bodied PW will also apply to wounded and sick PW.

B201. THE ESCORT

1. **Role of the Escort.** Tasked by the applicable J3 or G3 staff, the role of the Escort is both to protect able-bodied PW and prevent the PW from escaping or being liberated in the course of a move from one PW facility to another. The responsibility of an escort for the PW in its charge begins at the dispatching unit or where the escort accepts custody of the PW and ends when they are handed over to the staff of the destination facility.

2. **Size of Escort Elements.** The basic principle of escorting is that the Escort is to consist of a formed body of troops. The guidelines for the movement of PW and requirement for escorts are outlined in Appendix 3B3. Each situation will be different and local factors will determine the final decision on the number of escorts required. Ultimately there must be sufficient escorts to deter PW from escaping.

3. **Planning the Move.** In order to plan the move, there are certain basic pieces of information which must be known:

- a. **The Number of Prisoners of War to be Escorted.** This will determine the size of the Escort.
- b. **The Condition and Morale of the Prisoners of War.** Tired and co-operative captives do not need as many escorts as those who are fresher and better motivated.
- c. **The Method of Movement.** Movement on foot offers more opportunities for escape than vehicle movement. Certain types of movement such as movement by truck, train and air require specific precautions to be taken by the escort.
- d. **The Terrain.** The terrain across which the PW are to be moved will influence the numbers in the escort and the method of escorting the PW. Close terrain will require more escorts than desert.
- e. **Enemy Activity.** Any likelihood of enemy interference with the move will require an escort capable of taking offensive action to protect itself and maintain the PW it is escorting in captivity.
- f. **The Location of Other Units on the Route.** Before departure, the Escort should familiarise itself with the location of units on its planned route in order to be able to seek assistance or make rest stops in the course of the journey.
- g. **The Communication Plan.** The Escort is to be in communication at all times with the headquarters of the formation through whose AOO it is moving.

4. **Prisoners of War Transport.** It is unlikely that there will be dedicated transport for the evacuation of PW. Their movement will be based on the return journeys of vehicles and aircraft delivering combat supplies forward to the general area from which the PW are to be moved. Transport arrangements will be co-ordinated by the PM and J4 staffs at the formation headquarters concerned. The movement of PW on foot will only be carried out where there is no transport available and immediate evacuation is essential for operational reasons.

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5. **Briefing of Prisoners of War.** PW are to be briefed, through an interpreter where necessary, before the move takes place. The briefing is to include:

- a. The meaning of the word 'Halt'.
- b. The Escort's Orders for Opening Fire.
- c. That the 'Silence Rule' applies at all times throughout the move (i.e., no talking to the Escort, no talking to each other).
- d. The actions which PW are to take in the case of an emergency.

6. **Briefing of the Escort.** Before the move takes place the Escort is to be briefed. This briefing is to include:

- a. The destination, method of movement and route for the evacuation.
- b. The understanding by the Escort of its responsibility for the PW and the need to safeguard them.
- c. The requirement for PW to follow orders and instructions.
- d. The need for all members of the Escort to be aware of potential opportunities for the PW to escape in the course of the move and of measures to prevent this happening.
- e. The understanding that PW are only to be spoken to when it is necessary to give orders and maintain control.
- f. What the appropriate actions are in the event of an enemy attack or other emergency.
- g. What actions are to be taken to foil escape attempts.
- h. ROE.

7. **Prisoners of War Documentation.** The Escort Commander is to ensure that on accepting custody of the PW, he is provided with:

- a. A nominal roll of the PW who are to be escorted.
- b. The appropriate PW documentation (e.g., DND 1361 for PW moving from Collecting Point to PWRU and PW Record and associated documents for PW moving from PW Holding Area to another Holding Area or PW Camp).

B202. THE GUARD

1. **Role.** The role of the Guard is both to protect and to prevent the escape of PW from a PW facility, such as a PW Holding Area or PW Camp and to maintain discipline within such facilities. Guards will also have a subsidiary role in the day to day administration of the facility. The MPs will normally provide custodial staff to assist the Guard Force and also provide an interface between the PW and the internal Guard Force.

2. **Provision of the Guard Force.** The Guard Force at a PW Holding Area or PW Camp is to be found from all or part of a formed unit or units, designated at the outset of operations by J3 at JTFHQ and placed under command of the PWHO. The designated unit or units should have no other task apart from the provision of guards for PW facilities.

3. **The Size of the Guard Force.** The ratio of Guards to PW is to be 1 x Company sized Sub-Unit to each 500 PW Compound. This provides for 1 x Platoon sized Guard Force to be on duty at any one time.

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4. **Organisation of the Guard Force.** The Guard Force is to be composed of four elements:
- a. **External Guards.** External guards secure the perimeter of the facility by manning guard towers and gate posts. Their main role is to ensure that PW remain confined inside the facility but they also have the subsidiary role of protecting the facility against attack or attempts to infiltrate the area from outside.
 - b. **Internal Guards.** Internal guards maintain segregation and order within the facility and restrict access to areas where the possibility of escape may exist such as buildings sited close to the perimeter of the compound.
 - c. **Mobile Sentries.** Roving sentries operating in pairs carry out random patrols within the perimeter of the compound.
 - d. **The Quick Reaction Force.** The Quick Reaction Force (QRF) is the reserve force for the facility and will normally be found from off duty members of the Guard Force. The roles of the QRF will include:
 - (1) Reinforcing the external and internal guards where necessary.
 - (2) Defending the perimeter against outside attack.
 - (3) Pursuing and re-capturing escaped PW in the immediate area of the facility.
 - (4) Resolving any internal breakdown of PW discipline.
5. **Dogs.** The Guard Force could be augmented with dogs and handlers. The dogs should include at least one tracker dog in their number. The deployment and use of dogs is to be at the discretion of the Camp Commander bearing in mind both the threat posed by the PW and the impact of the use of dogs on some religious and cultural groupings.

B203. CONCLUSION

1. The efficient escorting and guarding of PW is the key to the conduct of an effective and humane PW internment system. Whilst the tasks involved may not be as glamorous as those carried out by personnel engaged in operations, they are of considerable importance in contributing to the success of operations. They achieve this by reducing the number of enemy forces available for combat and at the same time contributing to the intelligence collection effort.
2. The guidelines set out in this Appendix will enable those involved in the escorting and guarding of PW to make a quantifiable contribution to the successful conduct of operations.

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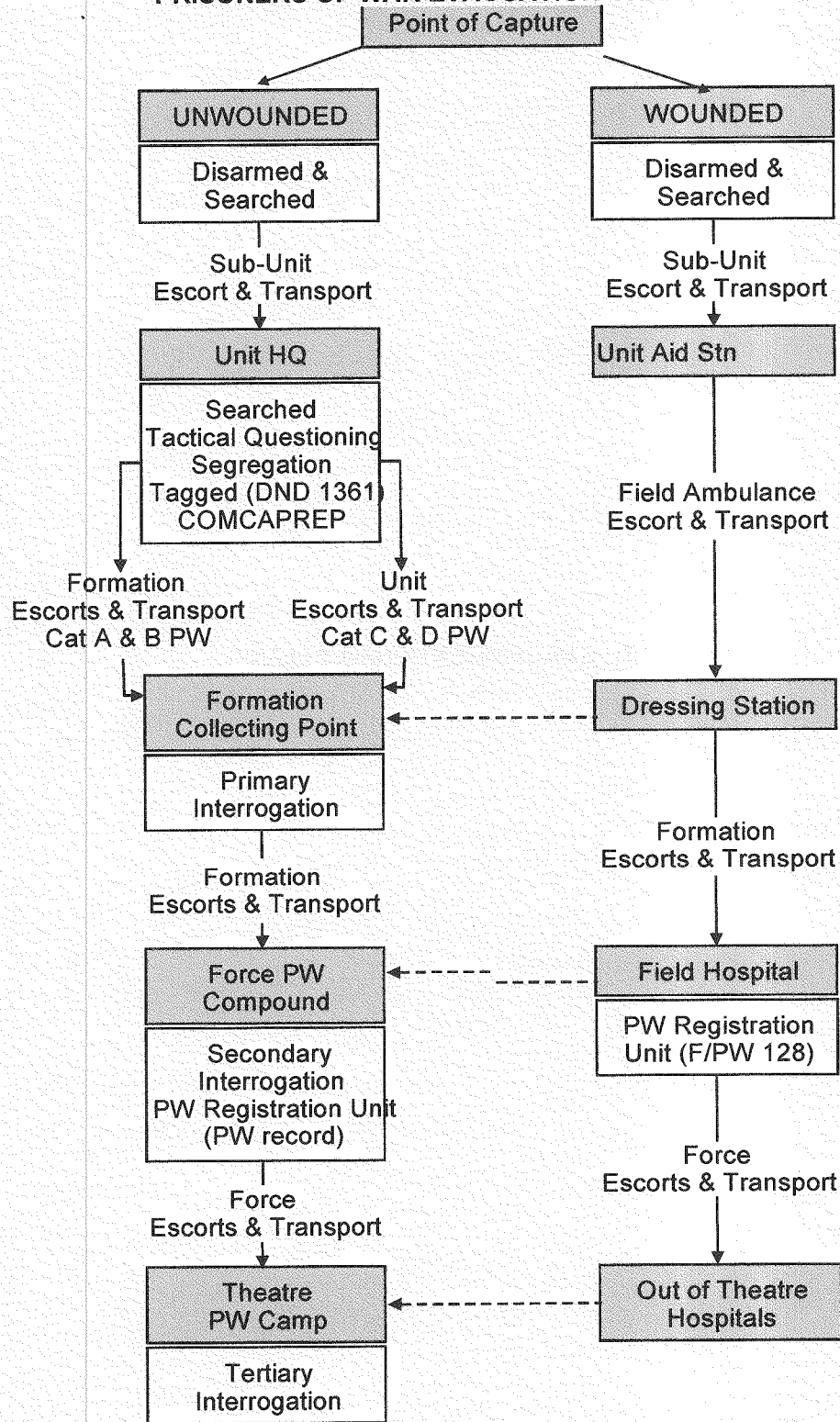
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APPENDIX 3

PRISONERS OF WAR EVACUATION CHAIN



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APPENDIX 4

GUIDELINES FOR THE MOVEMENT OF PRISONERS OF WAR

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS			
1. Segregate PW by category, maintain segregation as far as is possible throughout journey.			
2. Search captives and baggage before loading in any transport.			
3. If the use of restraints is specifically authorised, PW hands may be secured in front of them using 'Plasticuffs'.			
4. If food is provided, do not allow the use of metal cutlery and can openers.			
ON FOOT			
Type of Formation	PW Numbers	Escorts Required¹	Location of Escorts
Marching Column	300 - 500	40	Front, rear and flanks and in accompanying transport.
WHEELED VEHICLES			
Type of Transport	PW Load	Escorts Required	Location of Escorts
LSVW	6	2	One in vehicle cab, other in following vehicle.
MLVW	10	2	One in vehicle cab, other in following vehicle.
HLVW	25	3	One in vehicle cab, the others in following vehicle.
16 tonne Cargo	40	4	One in vehicle cab, the others in following vehicle.
Bus	54	5	One at front of vehicle, two at rear of vehicle, two in following vehicle.
<p>For Vehicle Movement. The following special instructions apply:</p> <p>a. The proportion of escort to PW carrying vehicles is dependent on the size of the vehicle and numbers of PWs. The proportion may be increased at night or in bad visibility.</p> <p>b. Drivers are to be fully briefed on routes, speeds and actions in the event of attack or escape of PW.</p>			

¹ The numbers of escorts detailed under the various categories are for planning guidance.

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RAIL			
Freight Car	25	3	In mesh enclosure in centre of car.
Passenger Bus	50	10	At either end of the bus.
<p>For Train Movement. The following special instructions apply:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Escorts are to be briefed to dismount at halts and to secure a perimeter around the train. b. Where PW are in passenger coaches, Escorts are to ensure that windows are locked closed and are to carry out periodic checks of windows. 			
AIRCRAFT ²			
Type of Aircraft	PW Load	Escorts Required	Location of Escorts
Lynx (UK)	7	2	Escorts to guard exits and prevent PW access to flight deck.
Griffon	8	2-3	
Merlin (UK)	25-30	3-4	
Puma (UK)	14	3	
Chinook	36	4	
C-130 Hercules	80	12	
<p>For Aircraft Movement. The following special instructions apply:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Load pax under instructions from aircrew or ground staff. b. Before loading remove from aircraft any equipment which could be used as a weapon. c. Before departure, inform PW in their own language that the area of the flight deck/controls is out of bounds to them at all times. d. Order PW to keep seat belts fastened throughout flight. e. Designate specific lavatories for the use of PW and remove locks from lavatory doors. If practicable, remove doors. 			
SHIPS			
<p>GC III precludes the establishment of PW holding facilities at sea. Ships are therefore most likely to be used to remove PW from the AOO and/or to repatriate them on completion of hostilities. Clearly the type of vessel used and the number of PW embarked will determine the size of the guard force, and how they will be deployed. PW being repatriated are less likely to be aggressive than those being removed from the AOO while hostilities are continuing. Warships are unlikely to be tasked with such an activity; the most likely type of ship is a passenger vessel taken up from trade. There is the possibility that officials from an organisation such as the ICRC will be permitted onboard vessels repatriating PW. In such circumstances DND will give guidance as to the formal relationship between such personnel and the Guard Commander. The JTFC will detail the military guard force. The Captain or Ship's Company of the vessel should not be used for the supervision and handling of PW.</p>			

² Note that aircraft load limits may vary with different aircraft types and may not be available for Canadian operations.

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For ship movement the following specific instructions apply:

- a. Wherever possible PW are to be kept in domestic areas which have only one entry/exit route.
- b. When possible PW are to have a period of recreation on the upper deck each day. Numbers undertaking recreation at any one time are to be commensurate with the size of the guard force available. PW recreation is to be taken separately from the Ship's Company.
- c. If PW meals are taken in a Ship's Galley, they are to be taken separately from the Ship's Company. It may be that the PW administration will determine that meals are taken within accommodation areas.

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ANNEX C

SPECIAL PROVISIONS FOR THE HANDLING OF PRISONERS OF WAR CAPTURED AT SEA

C001. GENERAL

1. **General Principles.** PW captured at sea - be they from enemy ships or destroyed aircraft - are to be dealt with under the same principles as detailed in Annex 3B, in that they are to be searched, documented, guarded, questioned and evacuated. Further reference to PW at sea is contained in MAOP 331: The Handbook of the Law of Naval Operations.
2. **Guarding and Handling Prisoners of War at Sea.** It is difficult to be prescriptive with guidance on guarding and handling of PW at sea, as each class of ships' capability will differ, as will the number of ships' company and the skills available. Clearly an Amphibious Landing Platform with an embarked military force will be better placed to deal with PW than a warship. As part of the Operational Planning Process outlined in Chapter 2, the Maritime Component Commander will need to factor the possibility of taking PW into his plan. This action is the responsibility of the Force or Group Logistics Commander. At a lower level individual units deployed as part of the Task Force will be required to develop PW contingency plans to cover accommodation, feeding, exercise and medical treatment of PW held onboard. Where possible PW should be given the same standard of accommodation, food and facilities as those of the Detaining Power. However, practically it may be impossible to give PW domestic accommodation onboard and they may have to be held in vehicle decks and hangers until evacuation ashore can be arranged.
3. **After an Engagement at Sea.** After the conclusion of an engagement at sea, whenever operational circumstances allow, GC II¹ places a duty on units in the area to search for and rescue those who have been wounded and shipwrecked as a result of the action.
4. **Hospital Ships.** A belligerent warship may approach a hospital ship (military or civil) and free its own forces held there as PW. It may also capture those members of an opposing force who are being treated on the hospital ship.² These actions may only be carried out if the wounded and sick are medically capable of being moved and if the capturing warship can provide suitable medical care.
5. **Neutral Ports.** Unless other arrangements are made between the belligerents and the neutral power, PW who are landed at a neutral port will be interned by the neutral power and prevented from taking any further part in the conflict.³
6. **Prisoners of War Documentation.** A ship capturing PW is to record details of each PW and forward them up the chain of command for transmission as soon as possible through the PWIB to the Protecting Power or the ICRC.⁴
7. **Reports.** Ships capturing PW are to forward a Common Capture Report (COMCAPREP) through their chain of command as soon as possible.
8. **Evacuation of Prisoners of War.** PW and their associated documentation are to be transferred to the nearest PW handling facility as soon as possible. During the transfer from the ship they are to be escorted by PWHO personnel where possible.

¹ GC II: 18.

² GC II: 14 & 16.

³ GC II: 17.

⁴ GC II: 19.

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9. **Transfer of Prisoners of War Ashore.** Whenever feasible PW and their associated documentation are to be transferred ashore to the nearest PW handling facility or appropriate Army Unit as soon as possible. The escort for such transfers may be from either PWHO or another military unit depending on the circumstances prevailing at the time. It should be noted that GC III⁵ precludes the establishment of PW holding facilities at sea.

10. **Transfer of Prisoners of War between Ships.** PW taken by minor war vessels, ships with small ships' companies and auxiliary ships with limited military personnel are, where possible, to be transferred to major units where the infrastructure will enable more effective PW handling.

11. It should be noted that this Annex deals specifically with PW captured at sea. It does not apply to PW embarked in ships for repatriation or evacuation out of the AOO, which are dealt with at Annex 3B and Appendixes 3B1, 3B3 and Annex 3H.

C002. PRISONERS OF WAR TAKEN DURING AMPHIBIOUS OPERATIONS

1. **Planning.** The possibility of taking PW during Amphibious Operations must be factored in to the Operational Planning during the planning process. Indeed the specific aim of an amphibious operation may be to take PW to obtain intelligence.

2. **Removal of Prisoners of War to Maritime Units.** PW taken by amphibious forces deployed alongside land forces are to be processed through the land based PWHO. However, PW taken during Amphibious Raids or in the initial stages of an Amphibious Landing may need to be brought back to maritime units when:

- a. The landing force is withdrawn to sea, and no assets left ashore and the operation is terminated:
- b. Where only a limited beachhead has been established and the retention of PW in the AOO would put them at significant risk from the continuing battle.

3. It should be noted that the removal of large numbers of PW to sea may well overwhelm the capacity of the Task Force to deal effectively with them. A decision may have to be taken as to how many PW and of what category are held or released. PW removed to maritime units are to be dealt with under the general principles outlined in this Annex. They are most likely to be held in Amphibious Shipping and guarded by units attached to the Landing Force. They are to be transferred ashore to the PWHO, or if this is not possible to the nearest appropriate facility or Army Unit at the earliest practical opportunity.

⁵GC III: 22.

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APPENDIX 1

PRISONERS OF WAR AND DETAINEES IN HMC SHIPS

1. **Introduction.** This publication provides guidance to deployed Commanding Officers for an event to which Canadian naval vessels will rarely be exposed. Within this publication, there is sufficient guidance to a CO and his/her team for the searching, documenting, guarding, handling, questioning and movement of PWs. Ships are trained to respond to rapidly changing, dynamic scenarios while being given general guidance; this can be seen in Mass Casualty Evacuation exercises, Migrant Detention and Processing exercises, and other scenarios. There are so many potential variables and differing circumstances that an individual ship or task group could encounter, that all cannot possibly be covered in a detailed list. Experience shows that such a list would, in any case, take away the initiative and capability of the ship's command team to conduct it's own estimate and come up with a reasonable plan.

2. The following list of "Factors to be considered by the CO" provides the necessary general guidance; sufficient task -specific guidance is provided elsewhere in this joint publication.

FACTORS TO BE CONSIDERED BY THE CO

3. The following general requirements for handling PW/detainees in HMC Ships should assist COs in the drafting of guidance.

4. **Requirement for Embarkation.** Although there could be many reasons why a Canadian warship might be required to embark PW/detainees, three generic scenarios are the most likely:

- a. embarking PW/detainees after discovery during a boarding operation;
- b. embarking PW/detainees from the sea after a naval engagement; or
- c. transporting previously processed PW/detainees within, or out of, an AOO.

5. **Treatment.** Many different factors will impact upon a Commanding Officer's ability to accommodate PW/detainees. However, in formulating his plan a CO should, as a minimum, consider the following factors related to the treatment of these persons:

a. ROE

- (1) what are required?
- (2) what have been approved?
- (3) who is the approving authority?
- (4) how long could it take for approval?

d. Legal

- (1) what aspects apply to the scenario? GC? Canadian Law? International Law?
- (2) Is there embarked TG JAG staff to advise?

e. On board location

- (1) what space(s) can be used to house PW/detainees? Ideally, the hangar would be used but what impact could this have on operations?

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- (2) consider any implications of housing PW/detainees below decks.
- f. Security requirements
- (1) is the ship required to provide personnel for security? If the ship is being used to ferry PW/detainees, are security personnel being provided from authorities ashore?
 - (2) if not, who onboard will be tasked? How will they be instructed to accomplish this critical task?
 - (3) will the Boarding Party be used in this capacity? If so, will there be an impact on manning/operations?
- g. Restraint
- (1) will restraint be required permanently (handcuffs/shackles)? or non-permanently (flex cuffs)? When will/could restraint be relaxed?
 - (2) consider how to embark/disembark restrained persons – by boat, ladders, helicopter, Billy Pugh?
- h. Medical needs/requirements
- (1) are there any known special requirements?
 - (2) does the ship's sickbay have the ability to accommodate?
 - (3) are there external resources available to render assistance?
 - (4) what procedures would be put in place for a possible medevac?
- i. Logistics (food/clothing/hygiene)
- (1) will food be delivered to their space(s)? Are utensils issued?
 - (2) provision of coveralls, life jackets, and what to do with their personal effects?
 - (3) how to provide for basic hygiene?
- j. Language/Cultural
- (1) how to communicate with these persons?
 - (2) is there a linguistic capability on board? Within the TG?
 - (3) are there any cultural issues that need to be taken into account?
- k. Segregate PW
- (1) officers/NCMs/men/women/juveniles.
 - (2) is there a requirement?
 - (3) any special considerations in doing so?
 - (4) are the resources available on board to permit this?

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I. Fraternalization (PW/PW, PW/ship's company)

- (1) until proper questioning has occurred, separate PW/detainees.
- (2) Do not allow any member of the ship's company to fraternize.

6. **The Plan.** A Commanding Officer who finds himself having to embark PW/detainees must draft formal guidance based on the specific nature of the situation. This guidance must afford him the ability to conduct operations in accordance with his operational tasking, while at the same time adhering to the provisions of the Geneva Convention (or Canadian or international law as applicable). Having considered the factors above, this guidance should include (but not be limited to) the following:

- a. the requirements to initially disarm, search and render first aid to all PW/detainees;
- b. the method(s) of embarkation (accounting for any difficulties which could arise when embarking restrained (i.e. handcuffed/shackled) persons);
- c. the method of processing PW/detainees on board (the current Processing Form appears fine for naval operations), to include clothing, handling of personal effects and individual PW/detainee identification/tagging/markings;
- d. the provision of medical care;
- e. issues related to questioning/interviewing;
- f. requirements to segregate;
- g. identify area(s) where PW will be housed;
- h. issues related to security/monitoring;
- i. issues with reference to discipline and restraint;
- j. feeding;
- k. hygiene; and
- l. the method(s) of disembarkation (again, to consider any difficulties associated with disembarking restrained persons).

7. It would be very difficult to formulate a checklist for every possible scenario related to the handling of PW/detainees in HMC Ships. However, by considering the factors outlined above and formulating a plan that addresses the major issues, HMC Ships should be more than capable of doing so.

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ANNEX D

PRISONERS OF WAR DOCUMENTATION

1. The purpose of this Annex is to set out the documentation process that will apply to PW captured by Canadian forces. It is, however, concerned only with the documentation of PW at the Point of Capture and subsequently at the PW Registration Unit (PWRU). The administration of PW once they have arrived at a PW Holding Area or PW Camp is detailed at Annex F.

D001. THE DOCUMENTATION PROCESS

1. The aim of the PW Documentation Process is initially to record basic details of the PW at the Point of Capture and then to expand on these at a pre-determined point in the PW evacuation process.

2. The initial documentation of PW, the 'tagging process', is normally carried out close to the point of capture. This provides sufficient means of identification until the PW reaches the first purpose built facility in the evacuation chain, which may be either a PW Holding Area or PW Camp. It is at this stage that the PWRU becomes responsible for the full documentation of the PW.

3. **Responsibility for Prisoners of War Documentation.** Overall responsibility for the PW Documentation Process is vested in the deployed formation headquarters administrative staff. A Records Section will be established with responsibility for the documentation of all PW and for the operation of the administrative records system, which the GCs require the Detaining Power to maintain.

4. **Disposal of Prisoners of War Documentation.** One set of the consolidated data is retained in the JOA for the purposes of administering the PW and a further set is passed to the PWIB in Canada for onward transmission to the PW's parent nation. PW Documentation carried out by Canada may use either an Automated Data Process (ADP) or a manual procedure. Both procedures are described in this Annex.

5. **Prisoners of War Information System.** Canada will operate an ADP system for the documentation and tracking of PW from the time of capture to the time they are interned. This PW Information System (PWIS) is the principal recording system but a manual system, based on documentation set out in the STANAGs, will also be described and may be used where PWIS is not available.

6. **Manual Documentation Process.** The Manual Documentation Process consists of the completion of a series of forms which are detailed at Appendix 3D4. These are itemised as follows:

- a. DND 1361 (7/80) - Captive and Equipment/Document Tag.
- b. DND(TBD) - Capture Report.
 - (1) COMCAPREP.
 - (2) PW Personnel Record.
 - (3) The PW Report (PWREP).
 - (4) The PW Casualty Report (PWCASREP)
 - (5) The PW NOTICAS.
 - (6) The PW Death Certificate.

7. **Point of Capture.** Documentation at the Point of Capture will be carried out by unit personnel at the Unit Headquarters location to which the PW will be brought following their capture although, where very large numbers of PW are involved, the process may be devolved down to sub-unit level. The aim of this initial

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stage in the documentation process is to identify PW through the recording of their Internment Serial Number (ISN) and to feed them into the evacuation chain. At the same time, the PW is linked to any documentation or equipment captured with him which may be of intelligence value. Documentation at the Point of Capture consists of the actions shown as follows:

PWIS	Manual Method
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Record the details of the PW¹ using the keyboard of the PWIS as instructed by the computer software and the PWIS instructions. 2. Insert the Tag into an appropriately coded wristband together with a copy of the computer printout and firmly attach the wristband to the PW. 3. Attach a second copy of the computer printout to any equipment captured with the PW with a further wristband. 4. Complete the COMCAPREP. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Complete DND 1361 allocating a Capture Serial Number (CSN)² from the block allocated to the unit. 2. Attach Part A to the PW. 3. Part B is to be dispatched with the escort accompanying the PW up the evacuation chain and passed to the Interrogation Team. 4. Part C is to be attached to any equipment captured with the PW. 5. Complete the Capture Report and dispatch with the escort accompanying the PW to the PWRU. 6. Complete and dispatch the COMCAPREP through the Chain of Command.

8. **Prisoners of War Registration Unit.** The PWRU is the entry point into the formal PW internment system at which full documentation of PW takes place. It is part of the PWHO and is responsible for the full documentation of PW. Documentation is carried out by RMS personnel from the PW Field Records Section and will normally operate at the first PW Holding Area to which PW are evacuated although they may be tasked to operate at whichever point in the evacuation chain operational circumstances dictate. The detailed functions of a PWRU are at Appendix 3D1. There are two types of PWRU:

- a. **Medical Prisoners of War Registration Unit.** The Medical Prisoners of War Registration Unit is established within the framework of Unit Medical Stations and Field Hospitals and enables PW casualties to be fully documented on entering the medical evacuation system. The Medical PWRU will not be considered further in this Annex.
- b. **Holding Area Prisoners of War Registration Unit.** The Holding Area Prisoners of War Registration Unit is established at the PW Holding Area. The PWRU has its own organisation and an establishment consisting of a staff found from the PW Records Section of the JTFHQ, who conduct the documentation process.

9. **Other Functions of the Prisoners of War Registration Unit.** In addition to the documentation of the PW, the PWRU also carries out a number of other functions connected with the induction of the PW into the internment system. These are:

- a. Medical examination.
- b. Issue of clothing and equipment.
- c. Impounding of PW property.

¹ The software contained in the memory card will allocate the ISN to the PW which will remain as his identification throughout the period of his captivity.

² The Capture Serial Number is a temporary number which will be replaced by an ISN when the PW is further documented at the PWRU.

d. Establishment of PW Pay Account.

10. **Prisoners of War Registration Unit Location and Layout.** The PWRU is to be sited in close proximity to the PW Holding Area and may, depending on circumstances, be physically integrated into the structure of the Holding Area. An example of the layout of a PWRU is set out at Appendix 3D2.

11. **Documentation in the Prisoners of War Registration Unit.** Documentation in the PWRU will normally be carried out using the PWIS but an alternate manual documentation system can also be operated in the event of a breakdown or non-availability of PWIS. Documentation at the PWRU consists of the following actions:

PWIS	Manual Method
1. Read PW capture details and ISN from PW Tag and enter into PWIS.	1. Initiate PWRec, complete form and allocate PW ISN (details of which are at Appendix 3D3).
2. Interview PW through interpreter and Construct PW Record using PC based PWIS software to produce PW Rec (IT).	2. Interview PW through interpreter and construct PW Record.
3. Write PW Record back on to PW Tag.	3. Initiate Fingerprint and Photography and attach result to PW Rec.
4. Initiate Fingerprint and Photography and attach result to PW Rec (IT).	4. Produce and issue PW ID card.
5. Produce and issue PW ID Card.	

D002. ADDITIONAL PRISONERS OF WAR DOCUMENTATION

1. **Prisoners of War Property.** PW may retain all personal articles and effects which will not assist in any escape attempt, including articles of regulation military equipment issued for personnel protection (helmets, body armour, gas masks etc.). Items of substantial value may be removed, by order of an officer, if considered a security risk. Such items are to be documented and a receipt in triplicate prepared. The original of the receipt is to be given to the PW, one copy is to be stored with the property and the third is to be retained with the PW documents.

2. **Prisoners of War Pay Accounts.** An individual pay account for each Prisoner of War will be created at the PWRU for each PW and retained with the PW documents.

3. **Prisoners of War Internment Serial Number.** Every PW is allocated a unique serial number to enable his identification and tracking by the PWHO throughout the period of his internment. If the PWIS is available at the Point of Capture, the system will generate a PW ISN at that point. If, however, this is not possible, a temporary CSN is allocated from a block held by the capturing unit to enable the tracking of the PW and his equipment between the Point of Capture and PWRU. At the PWRU a permanent PW ISN is generated and allotted to the PW. The full details of the PW ISN are at Appendix 3D3.

D003. CONCLUSION

1. Effective PW documentation is essential to fulfil the requirements of the GCs, provide essential intelligence cross-referencing and to prevent administrative chaos affecting operational procedures. The documentation procedures set out in this Annex constitute the basis for a sound PW Documentation Process.

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APPENDIX 1

DETAILED FUNCTIONS OF THE PRISONERS OF WAR REGISTRATION UNIT

Location	Staffing	Actions
Holding Compound	Guard Force	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supervise PW waiting in compound. • Observe PW behaviour, identify leaders, note for Interrogation Teams. • Issue Capture Card.¹ • Marshall PW into first functional area.
Search	Guard Force	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strip search PW (same sex searcher). • Link property to ISN or CSN. • Take property to temporary storage area. • Supervise movement of PW to next area.
Shower	Guard Force	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supervise PW showering (same sex supervision). • Supervise movement of PW to next area.
Medical	Medical Personnel	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inspect PW for injury or illness beyond capabilities of Holding Area Medical Staff. • Immunise and vaccinate as appropriate. • Initiate medical records and enter ISN or CSN. • Complete Medical record. • Supervise movement of PW to next area.
Clothing and Equipment	Guard Force	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Issue personal items; soap, toothbrush, toothpaste, toilet paper. • Issue clothing as appropriate.² • Supervise movement of PW to Buffer Area
Buffer Area	Guard Force MP Det	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintain PW discipline in Buffer Area. • Supervise PW movement to next area.

¹ Production of these cards is the responsibility of the Detaining Power and should be in both the language of the Capturing Power and that of the PW. ICRC can often produce such cards where they are not otherwise available. Such cards, when completed, will be sent to the ICRC and from there, unless the PW specifically requests otherwise, to the PW's parent State. In Canada it is form **DND 1361(7-80) 7530-21-883-2547**

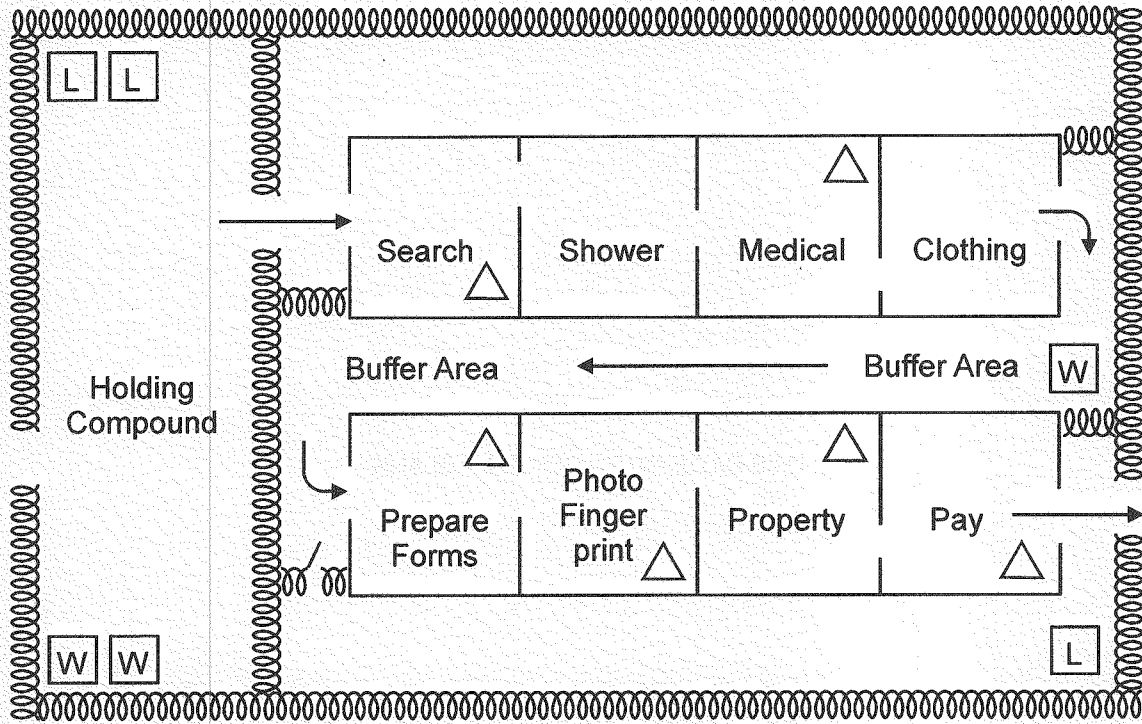
² Clothing issue will depend on: the state of PW's clothing, availability of fresh clothing, and the policy on PW uniform and markings.

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Location	Staffing	Actions
Form Preparation	PW Records Section	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Read PW Tags into PWIS or allocate ISN to PW with CSN • Interview PW using interpreter as necessary, prepare PW Pers Record (Form TBD) • Read data back to PW Tag
Photo and Fingerprint	PW Field MP ID Section	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Weigh, measure and fingerprint PW, record data on weight record card/input to PWIS . • Photograph PW full face holding board with ISN under chin. • Attach one photo to PW Pers Record and laminate other onto PW ID card. Issue card. • Supervise movement of PW to next area.
Property	PW Field Records Section	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • List and record in the presence of the PW property brought from temporary storage area (see Search Area details). • Itemise under headings of Returned, Stored, Impounded and Confiscated. Input to PWIS, attach one copy of agreed lists signed by PW to PW Pers Record. • Supervise movement of PW to next area.
Pay	PW Field Pay Section	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Initiate PW Pay Account, complete as appropriate and attach to PW Pers Record.
PWRU Exit	Guard Force	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collect completed Capture Cards. • Supervise movement of PW to Interrogation Centre or Holding Area as directed. • Supervise movement of PW out of area.

APPENDIX 2

EXAMPLE OF THE LAYOUT OF A PRISONERS OF WAR REGISTRATION UNIT



Legend

Latrine



Water



PW Flow



PWIS Terminal



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APPENDIX 3

THE PRISONERS OF WAR INTERNMENT SERIAL NUMBER

1. Every PW is allocated a unique serial number to enable his identification and tracking by the PWHO throughout the period of his internment. The ISN represents various items of data about the PW and an explanation of the content of the ISN is set out in this Appendix to enable the ISN to be read and, if necessary, to be generated without the assistance of IT.

D301. THE PRISONERS OF WAR INTERNMENT SERIAL NUMBER

1. The PW ISN is an alphanumeric 14 character group. The breakdown of the characters is as follows:
 - a. **Positions 1 and 2 - Country Codes.** STANAG 1059 contains a listing of 2 character alphabetic codes representing every country in the world. It also contains a cross reference to the 2 and 3 letter International Standards Organisation codes used by the ICRC.
 - b. **Positions 3 and 4 - Superior Unit or Formation Identifying Codes.** A 2 character alphanumeric code representing the unit or formation to which the capturing unit is subordinate. These Codes will be promulgated by the relevant higher command for the particular operation.
 - c. **Positions 5 to 10 - Number.** A 6 digit roll up number generated by the unit or PWRU allocating the ISN.
 - d. **Positions 11 and 12 – Identifying Nation.** A 2 character alphabetical code from STANAG 1059 identifying the nation to which the PW owed allegiance.
 - e. **Position 13 – Prisoners of War Status.** A single character indicating the status of the PW as follows:

Value	Meaning
O	Officer
S	Other Rank
M	Retained Medical Personnel
R	Retained Religious Personnel
C	Civilian

- f. **Position 14 – Prisoners of War Gender Code.** A single character indicating the sex of the PW:
 - (1) F - Female.
 - (2) M - Male.

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2. **Example of an Internment Serial Number.** An ISN of CA 5C000864IZSM translates as:

- a. CA Canada is the capturing nation.
- b. 5C Capturing Unit was under full command of 5 (Cdn) Div
- c. 100864 A unique number from a block allocated to the unit.
- d. IZ The PW owes his allegiance to Iraq.
- e. S The PW is a Non-Commissioned Member.
- f. M The PW is male.

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APPENDIX 4

REPORTS AND RETURNS CONNECTED WITH THE PRISONERS OF WAR HANDLING PROCESS

1. This Appendix contains examples of the principal Reports and Returns used in the PW Handling Process.
2. The Reports and Returns are set out in the following Tabs to this Appendix:
 - a. Tab 1 - The PW Capture Tag [DND 1361(7-80).]
 - b. Tab 2 - The Capture Report.
 - c. Tab 3 - COMCAPREP Template.
 - d. Tab 4 - The PW Personnel Record.
 - e. Tab 5 - The PW Report - PWREP.
 - f. Tab 6 - The PW Casualty Report – PW CASREP.
 - g. Tab 7 - The PW NOTICAS.
 - h. Tab 8 - The PW Death Certificate

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APPENDIX 4 TAB 1
 EXAMPLE OF A PW CAPTURE TAG

○		○	
1. DATE AND TIME OF CAPTURE		1. SERIAL NUMBER XXXXXXXX/IA	
3. NAME		4. DATE OF BIRTH	
5. RANK	6. SERVICE NUMBER		
7. PW UNIT	8. CAPTURING UNIT		
9. GRID REFERENCE OF CAPTURE			
10. CIRCUMSTANCES OF CAPTURE	11. PHYSICAL CONDITION	12. WPNS, EQPT, DOCS	

1. DATE AND TIME OF CAPTURE		2. SERIAL NUMBER XXXXXXXX/IB	
3. NAME		4. DATE OF BIRTH	
5. RANK	6. SERVICE NUMBER		
7. PW UNIT	8. CAPTURING UNIT		
9. GRID REFERENCE OF CAPTURE			
10. CIRCUMSTANCES OF CAPTURE	11. PHYSICAL CONDITION	12. WPNS, EQPT, DOCS	

1. DATE AND TIME OF CAPTURE		2. SERIAL NUMBER XXXXXXXX/IB	
3. NAME		4. DATE OF BIRTH	
5. RANK	6. SERVICE NUMBER		
7. PW UNIT	8. CAPTURING UNIT		
9. GRID REFERENCE OF CAPTURE			
10. DESCRIPTION OF WPNS, SPECIAL EQPT, DOCS			

FRONT OF FORM

BACK OF FORM

**PRISONER OF WAR CAPTURE TAG
 PART A
 (Attach this part of tag to PW)**

1. **SEARCH** - For weapons, military documents or special equipment
2. **SILENCE** - For ease of control, prohibit talking amongst PW
3. **SEGREGATE** - By rank, sex and nationality
4. **SAFEGUARD** - To prevent harm or escape
5. **SPEED** - Evacuate PW from the Combat Zone quickly
6. **TAG** - PW, documents or special equipment

**PRISONER OF WAR CAPTURE TAG
 PART B
 (This part of tag to be handed to escort)**

COMPLETION

The following boxes in Parts A & B must be completed

Box 1 - Date and time of capture
Box 8 - Capturing unit
Box 9 - Grid reference of place of capture
Box 10 - Circumstances of capture

**PRISONER OF WAR CAPTURE TAG
 PART C
 (This part of tag to be firmly attached to any weapons,
 documents or equipment captured with the PW)**

The following boxes in Parts A & B must be completed

Box 1 - Date and time of capture
Box 8 - Capturing unit
Box 9 - Grid reference of place of capture
Box 10 - Description of wpns, docs or eqpt captured

USE STRING OR WIRE TO ATTACH THIS PART OF THE FORM TO BUNDLED WEAPONS OF EQUIPMENT.

Mark box if items are of intelligence interest

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APPENDIX 4 TAB 2

THE CAPTURE REPORT

Capture Report	Protected A	CA (12-01)
<p>■ To be completed at the time of capture by the capturing ship/unit and then retained by the escort until PW is/are handed over.</p>		
1. Name of PW Rank		
2. Service Number Service and Unit		
3. Where captured (Grid Ref) Nationality		
4. DTG of Capture.....		
5. Direction Heading (eg. NW)		
6. Other members of group (Names/Rk/Svc No.).....		
.....		
.....		
Signed Name Rank Ship/Unit DTG	Food and Drink given at (DTG)	
	1.....	4.....
	2.....	5.....
	3.....	6.....
	Protected A	

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APPENDIX 4 TAB 3
THE COMMON CAPTURE REPORT

1. The COMCAPREP is a standard NATO message, Nations have agreed to its use through their ratification of STANAG 2044 or AJP 2.5 which contains full details of the message, its use and format.
2. Purpose of the Report. The purpose of the report is to:
 - a. Alert the J2/G2 organisations of the possible capture of a potential source of information.
 - b. Alert the PWHO to the capture of PW so that arrangements for the movement, care and disposal of the PW can be put in train.
3. Completion of the Report. Capturing units are to complete the COMCAPREP as fully as the circumstances allow but the evacuation of PW should not be delayed by the requirement for the completion of a COMCAPREP. Where the Capturing Unit has the ability to categorise PW this should be done and the category noted in the COMCAPREP.
4. Format of the COMCAPREP. The format of the COMCAPREP is set out on the succeeding pages.

COMCAPREP Template

1. Designator of Capturing Unit.

--

2. Date/Time Group of Capture.

D	D	T	T	T	T	Z	M	M	M	Y	Y
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

3. Location of Capture.

- a. UTM Grid Reference.

N	N	A	A	A	N	N	N	N	N	N
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

Or

- b. Latitude and Longitude.

N	N	N	N	N	N	A	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	A
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

4. Numbers of PW Captured.

- a. Officers - Male.

O	M	N	N	N	N
---	---	---	---	---	---

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b. Officers - Female.

O	F	N	N	N	N
---	---	---	---	---	---

c. NCOs - Male.

N	M	N	N	N	N
---	---	---	---	---	---

d. NCOs - Female.

N	F	N	N	N	N
---	---	---	---	---	---

e. Soldiers - Male.

S	M	N	N	N	N
---	---	---	---	---	---

f. Soldiers - Female.

S	F	N	N	N	N
---	---	---	---	---	---

g. Others - Male.

C	M	N	N	N	N
---	---	---	---	---	---

h. Others - Female.

C	F	N	N	N	N
---	---	---	---	---	---

5. Captured Enemy Documents (CDOC).

Free text listing of the numbers, type and nationality of the documents.
--

6. Captured Enemy Equipment (CE).

Free text listing of the numbers, type and nationality of the equipment.
--

7. Circumstances of Capture.

Free text statement of such details as; Size of Force, Direction of Movement, Speed of Movement, etc.

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8. Other Points of Intelligence Interest.

Free text statement of such details as; PW Nationality, Service, Branch, Unit, Function, Position, Categorisation.
--

9. Location at Time of Report.

a. UTM Grid Reference.

N	N	A	A	A	N	N	N	N	N	N
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

Or

b. Latitude and Longitude.

N	N	N	N	N	N	A	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	A
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

10. Evacuation Intentions.

To what location, When and By What Means it is intended to evacuate the PW.

KEY

N - Numerical Character except in the first field of 4c where it is the designator for NCO.

A - Alphabetical Character.

D - Day.

T - Time.

M - Month except in 4 a, c, e and g where it is the designator for Male.

Y - Year.

O - Officer.

S - Soldier.

C - Other Personnel.

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APPENDIX 4 TAB 4

THE PRISONERS OF WAR PERSONNEL RECORD

Completion and Disposal of the PW Personnel Record (PWPR)

An example of the UK version F/PW 128 PW Personnel Record is at overleaf.

1. The form is to be created and printed in duplicate on white and green paper and consists of three parts.
2. The form is to be completed in BLOCK LETTERS using carbon paper and a ball point pen.
3. The form is to be used at Temporary Registration Units such as Unit Medical Sections and Dressing Stations and at Permanent Registration Units such as PW Holding Areas and PW Camps.
4. If a PW refuses to give information or is so badly incapacitated as to be unable to do so, a note to this effect is to be made in the 'Remarks' part of the form.
5. The GREEN Duplicate part of the form is to be sent to the Canadian PWIB. Parts I and II of the WHITE original copy will accompany the PW throughout his captivity and Part II is to be kept up to date at all times. Part III of the WHITE original is to be retained temporarily by the PWRU processing the PW. The WHITE Part III is to be sent to the PWIB.

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PRISONERS OF WAR PERSONNEL RECORD				INTERNMENT SERIAL NUMBER	
PART 1 - TO BE COMPLETED AT TIME OF PROCESSING					
LAST NAME		FIRST NAME		RANK	SERVICE NUMBER
POWER SERVED		PLACE OF CAPTURE			DATE OF CAPTURE
PLACE OF BIRTH					DATE OF BIRTH
FATHERS/STEP FATHER(LAST NAME- FIRST NAME)					MAIDEN NAME MOTHER
NAME ADDRESS AND RELATIONSHIP OF PERSON TO BE INFORMED OF CAPTURE					
ADDRESS TO WHICH MAIL FOR PRISONER MAY BE SENT				PRISONER'S PERMANENT HOME ADDRESS	
PHYSICAL CONDITION WHEN CAPTURED				PHOTOGRAPH (FRONT VIEW)	PHOTOGRAPH (RIGHT PROFILE)
MARITAL STATUS		RELIGION			
NATIONALITY		ARM OR SERVICE			
UNIT OR VESSEL					
OCCUPATION					
KNOWLEDGE OF LANGUAGES					
SEX	AGE	HIEGHT	WEIGHT	DISTINGUISHING MARKS	
EYES	SKIN	HAIR			
IMPOUNDED PROPERTY AND MONEY					
THE ABOVE IS CORRECT _____				DATE _____	
(SIGNATURE)					
PREPARED BY (UNIT)				SIGNATURE	
DATE PREPARED		PLACE			
FINGERPRINTS FOR IDENTIFICATION PURPOSED ONLY (IF FINGER IS MISSING WRITE NONE)					
RIGHT THUMB	RIGHT INDEX FINGER	RIGHT MIDDLE FINGER	RIGHT RING FINGER	RIGHT LITTLE FINGER	
LETT THUMB	LEFT INDEX FINGER	LEFT MIDDLE FINGER	LEFT RING FINGER	LEFT LITTLE FINGER	

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PART II - TO BE COMPLETED BY UNIT HAVING CUSTODY		
LAST NAME		INTERMENT SERIAL NUMBER
FIRST NAME		
PLACE OF BIRTH		DATE OF BIRTH
MEDICAL RECORDS		
IMMUNIZATIONS (Vaccinations and Inoculations) - to include dates		MAJOR ILLNESSES AND PHYSICAL DEFECTS - WITH DATES
BLOOD GROUP		
INTERMENT QUALIFICATIONS		
SERIOUS OFFENSES AND ESCAPE ATTEMPTS - WITH DATES		
TRANSFERS		
FROM (Location)	TO (Location)	DATE
REMARKS		
FINANCIAL STATUS AT TIME OF SECOND INTERNATIONAL TRANSFER		
CERTIFICATION OF CREDIT BALANCES ISSUED TO PW (amount in words)		AMOUNT IN FIGURES
LOCATION		DATE
FINANCIAL STATUS AT TIME OF SECOND INTERNATIONAL TRANSFER		
CERTIFICATE OF CREDIT BALANCE ISSUED TO PW (amount in words)		AMOUNT IN FIGURES
LOCATION		DATE
REPATRIATION		
REASON		
MODE		
FINANCIAL STATUS AT TIME OF REPATRIATION		
CERTIFICATE OF CREDIT BALANCE ISSUED TO PW (amount in words)		AMOUNT IF FIGURES
LOCATION		DATE

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APPENDIX 4 TAB 5

THE PRISONERS OF WAR REPORT

1. In order to fulfil the requirements placed upon it by GC III,¹ the PWIB requires a daily update on the total numbers of PW held by Canada in PW Holding Areas and Camps. This requirement is met through the use of the PWREP.
2. **Format.** The PWREP is a simple form, the layout of which is set out in this Appendix.
3. **Submission of the Prisoners of War Report.** A PWREP for each nationality of PW is to be completed daily by all PW Holding Areas and PW Camps. J1 staff at JTFHQ are to consolidate the figures into a theatre PWREP which is to be sent to the PWIB.

PWREP FOR.....(UNIT) AS AT.....(DTG)							
Ser	Detail	Mil PW		Civ ² PW		Retained Pers ³	
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
1.	Totals from last PWREP						
2.	PW TOS since last PWREP						
3.	PW transferred ⁴ since last PWREP						
4.	PW escaped ⁵ since last PWREP						
5.	PW died ⁵ since last PWREP						
6.	PW on strength ⁶ at DTG of this PWREP						

¹ GC III: 122.

² Includes merchant seamen, civil aircrew, reporters etc.

³ Chaplains and medical personnel.

⁴ Details of transfers are to be enclosed with the PWREP. PW ISN of PW transferred, escaped or who have died are to be enclosed with the PWREP.

⁵ PW ISN of PW transferred, escaped or who have died are to be enclosed with the PWREP.

⁶ All PW on the strength of the reporting unit, including those in military or civil hospital.

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APPENDIX 4 TAB 6

THE PRISONERS OF WAR CASUALTY REPORT

PW CASREP FOR.....(UNIT) AS AT.....DTG							
Serial	Detail	Mil PW		Civ ¹ PW		Retained Pers ²	
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
1.	Totals from last PW CASREP						
2.	PW TOS since last PW CASREP						
3.	PW evacuated since last PW CASREP						
4.	PW died since last PW CASREP						
5.	Number of PW Casualties on strength at DTG of this PW CASREP						
6.	ISN of PW placed on VSI/SI lists since last PW CASREP						
7.	ISN of PW removed from SI/VSI lists since last PW CASREP						
8.	ISN of PW who have died since last PW CASREP						

1. The PW CASREP fulfils the function of informing the PWIB of the numbers of PW who are undergoing medical treatment and who are detained in medical facilities. This, in turn, enables the PWIB to meet its obligation under GC III³ of keeping the ICRC and the Protecting Power informed of the whereabouts of all PW held in Canadian custody.

2. **Submission of the Prisoner of War Casualty Report.** A PW CASREP for each nationality of PW is to be completed daily by all medical facilities having a Medical PWRU.⁴ J1 staff at JTFHQ are to consolidate the figures into a theatre PW CASREP which is to be sent to the PWIB.

¹ Includes merchant seamen, civilian aircrew, reporters etc.

² Chaplains and medical personnel.

³ GC III: 122.

⁴ In practical terms, this will include all Unit Medical Stations, Field Hospitals, Hospital Ships and General Hospitals.

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APPENDIX 4 TAB 7

THE PRISONERS OF WAR NOTICAS

1. The PW NOTICAS informs the PWIB and the chain of command of the circumstances surrounding the death or serious injury of a PW in Canadian custody. The PW NOTICAS enables the Canada PWIB to meet its obligation under the GC III¹ of keeping the ICRC and the Protecting Power informed of any significant occurrence involving PW held in Canadian custody.
2. **Submission of the Prisoners of War NOTICAS.** The PW NOTICAS is to be initiated by the PW holding facility in which the PW is held at the time of the occurrence. The NOTICAS is to be transmitted in signal format by the fastest possible means using an IMMEDIATE precedence.
3. **Format.** The format of the PW NOTICAS is set out below:

Detail	Explanation	Note
Precedence – Action	Always IMMEDIATE	
Precedence – Information	Always IMMEDIATE	
Date/Time Group		
From	Title of Holding Unit	
To	NDHQ// DCDS/ ...	1.
Info	CLS JTFHQ NCE	1.
Classification	Protected A	
SIC	ABA/W5C/BAA	1, 2.
PW NOTICAS	Title of Signal	
One	Brief statement of occurrence to include: a. PW Internment Serial Number. b. PW Rank. c. PW Initials. d. PW Name. e. Occurrence. f. DTG of occurrence.	
Two	Brief statement of circumstances surrounding the occurrence.	
Three	Type of occurrence.	3.
Four	PW NOK	
Five	When investigation into occurrence will be held.	4.

Notes:

1. The SIC will ensure that the message reaches the appropriate branches of the addressee headquarters.
2. Specific guidance will be provided by the DCDS staff.
3. A brief categorisation of the cause of the occurrence.
4. If an inquiry has already been held, the date of the inquiry and its outcome should be inserted here.

¹ GC III: 122.

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**APPENDIX 4 TAB 8
 PRISONERS OF WAR DEATH CERTIFICATE**

NOTIFICATION OF DEATH	
Department of National Defence - Canada	
Power on which the prisoner depended:	
Name and First Names:	
First name of Father:	
Place and Date of Birth:	
Place and Date of Death:	
Rank and Service Number (as given on identity disc)	
Address of next of kin:	
Where and When taken prisoner:	
Place of burial:	
Is the grave marked and can it be found later by the relatives?	
Are the personal effects in the keeping of the Detaining Power or are they being forwarded together with this notification?	
If forwarded, through which agency?	
The person who cared for the deceased during sickness or at his last moments (doctor, nurse, minister of religion, fellow prisoner) should write here or on the attached sheet, a short account of the circumstances of the death and burial.	
Date, seal and signature of responsible authority:	Signature and address of two witnesses:

Notes on the Prisoners of War Death Certificate:

1. The form should be available in English and in the PW's own language.
2. It is accepted that not all the information may be available.

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ANNEX E

THE CONSTRUCTION OF PRISONERS OF WAR HOLDING FACILITIES

3E01. GENERAL

1. GC III¹ sets out the legal basis for the internment of PW. The same Convention lays down very specific provisions for the conduct of PW Holding Areas and Camps. In summary, they require that:
 - a. PW are only to be detained in facilities which are based on land and in circumstances which guarantee the maintenance of adequate standards of hygiene and health.² PW are not normally to be detained in prisons.³
 - b. PW are to be quartered under conditions as favourable as those for the forces of the Detaining Power that are billeted in the same area. These conditions must take into account the habits and customs of the PW and must be in no way prejudicial to their health. This requirement applies particularly to the arrangements made for PW dormitories.⁴
 - c. Accommodation is to be protected from damp, adequately heated and lighted, particularly at night and protected against fire. Latrine facilities for use both by day and night are to be provided.⁵ Baths and showers are to be provided together with sufficient supplies of water for personal toilet and laundry.⁶ Adequate facilities are to be provided for messing.⁷
 - d. A medical centre capable of accommodating sick PW⁸ is to be provided. Adequate premises and the necessary equipment for PW to take exercise⁹ are also required whenever military considerations permit. PW Holding facilities are to be marked so as to be easily identifiable from the air by day.¹⁰

3E02. SCOPE OF THIS ANNEX

1. It is not possible to set out detailed construction instructions for a range of PW Holding facilities, which will meet every operational and environmental scenario. It is important to note that the schematics provided are only examples and that dimensions and layout will vary from situation to situation. This Annex will be limited to setting out the minimum functional requirements for:
 - a. A Basic Collecting Point.
 - b. A Central Collecting Point.
 - c. A 500 PW Holding Area compound.
2. **Construction Responsibilities.** With the exception of the Basic PW Collecting Point, the construction of all PW facilities is an Engineer responsibility. The tasking of Engineer support is a J3

¹ GC III: 21.

² GC III: 22.

³ GC III: 22.

⁴ GC III: 25.

⁵ GC III: 29.

⁶ GC III: 29.

⁷ GC III: 26.

⁸ GC III: 30

⁹ GC III: 38

¹⁰GC III: 23

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responsibility and the TF Engr will coordinate with J4 for allocation of construction materials. Advice on the security aspects of physical layout and construction may also be provided by MPs.¹¹

3E03. THE PRISONERS OF WAR COLLECTING POINT

1. **Function.** The Collecting Point is a facility where individual PW and small groups of PW are consolidated into larger groups before being moved out of immediate danger. Whilst it is not possible to set firm limits for the time a PW will remain in a Collecting Point, the aim should be for them to be moved within 24 hours of their arriving at the Collecting Point.
2. **Siting.** The Collecting Point(s) will be sited to meet the operational situation; the number required will depend on the overall size of the Area of Operations (AOO). Proximity to the Main Supply Route (MSR) will speed up the evacuation process. Collecting Points must be able to move with little or no notice.
3. **Construction.** If feasible, the Collecting Point should be based on an existing building. This increases the shelter available for PW and reduces the need for engineer support to erect perimeter wire and overhead shelter (PW can be made to dig for their own protection). There is no formal design for a Basic Collecting Point, which must be built to suit the climate, the weather and the operational situation. An example of a Basic Collecting Point with a suggested list of the required defence stores is set out at Appendix 3E1.
4. **Central Collecting Points.** If the AOO is large, there may be a requirement for a Central Collecting Point to be established, to enable further consolidation of PW. A Central Collecting Point would be bigger than the Basic Collecting Point and if not based on existing buildings, would require the erection of tentage. An example of the layout of a Central Collecting Point is at Appendix 3E2.

3E04. THE PRISONERS OF WAR HOLDING AREA

1. **Function.** The PW Holding Area is an intermediate stage in the evacuation of PW from their point of capture to their final destination in a PW Camp. Holding Areas can accommodate more PW than Collecting Points and PW can stay for longer periods in Holding Areas. It is predicted that future campaigns and operations are likely to be of relatively limited duration so far as Canadian forces are concerned; therefore, the construction of PW Camps for the long-term internment of PW, either in the AOO or in Canada, is unlikely. Usually arrangements will be made with other Allied Forces from countries close to the AOO. As this may require the holding of PW for longer periods than might otherwise be expected, PW Holding Areas may effectively become PW Transit Camps. The implications of this longer-term use of PW Holding Areas must be borne in mind when considering their siting and construction, as it may be necessary to add facilities that are normally found in permanent camps. When PW cannot be immediately repatriated and longer-term detention may be required, the PW Holding Area should be re-titled as a PW Transit Camp and consideration given to increasing the facilities.¹²
2. **Numbers.** The Holding Area is built up on a modular basis. Each module consists of a compound capable of accommodating 500 PW. Compounds, Administrative Area and Exercise Area combine to form an Enclosure. There will be a maximum of four compounds to any one enclosure.
3. **Siting.** Decisions made about the location of the PW Holding Area will be amongst the most significant concerning the whole of the PW Handling Process. If all the relevant factors concerning the siting of PW Holding Areas are not properly taken into account unnecessary administrative and logistic burdens may be imposed on the Force. In the worst case, if planning is not properly carried out, large numbers of PW may have to be relocated at a critical point in the operation or campaign. The Holding Area will normally be sited away from an area of immediate danger in a location with access to the MSR.

¹¹ MPs may construct and run PW compounds during their field operations and detention training.

¹² GC III: 20

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4. **Planning Factors.** The planning factors which govern the selection of a particular area for the establishment of a Holding Area or Camp are as follows:

- a. The GC provision¹³ states that PW establishments are only allowed to be sited on land.
- b. The extra burden, which the establishment of a PW Holding Area or Camp in the area will place on the JTF Support Group.
- c. The attitude of the local population.
- d. The threat of guerrilla activity in the area.
- e. The general attitude of the PW population, aggressive and uncooperative or cowed and co-operative.
- f. Influence of the terrain on construction, access and security.
- g. Any climatic considerations.
- h. Proximity to existing infrastructure such as road, rail or airhead.
- i. Proximity to potential target areas.

5. **Siting of Holding Areas and Camps.** The selection of the actual site of the Holding Area or Camp will require consideration of the following additional factors:

- a. Whether there are any features of the ground such as marshes or swamps, which might bring about conditions adversely affecting the health of PW.
- b. The existence of an adequate water supply sufficient to meet the needs of the compound or camp for drinking, washing and sewage disposal.
- c. The availability locally of a suitable electrical power supply.
- d. Whether there are suitable existing facilities, the use of which may avoid unnecessary construction work.
- e. The local availability of construction materials.
- f. The distancing of the site from likely target areas.

6. **Minimum Construction Requirements.** The construction of PW Handling Areas and Camps is an Engineer task. The following are the minimum construction standards needed to satisfy security requirements for PW Handling Areas and Camps:

- a. **Fences.** Perimeter fencing is to consist of:
 - (1) A double barbed wire fence around the perimeter of each of the one or more enclosures, which make up the Holding Area or Camp.
 - (2) Top guards with two or more strands of barbed wire at the top of the outside perimeter fence.
 - (3) A 4-metre lane, free of any vegetation between the inside and outside perimeter fences.

¹³ GC III: 22.

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- b. **Guard Towers.** Towers are to be sited around the perimeter of each enclosure constructed to meet the following requirements:
- (1) Of sufficient height to permit unobstructed observation of the section of perimeter which they are sited to cover.
 - (2) Placed immediately outside the perimeter and where the perimeter is a double fence, sited in such a manner as to allow an unrestricted view of the lane between the fences.
 - (3) Low enough to allow an adequate field of fire.
 - (4) Spaced to provide optimum observation. In conditions of poor visibility, extra guard posts may have to be established between towers outside the outer perimeter fence.
 - (5) Of sufficient size to allow the mounting of crew-served automatic weapons.
 - (6) Fitted with retractable ladders.
- c. **Lighting.** Generators (including stand-by equipment) and lighting sets are to be provided to enable the following lighting requirements to be met:
- (1) Sufficient lighting of fences or walls to enable the detection of PW attempting to escape at night.
 - (2) Sufficient lighting at strategic points within the Holding Area of Camp to enable security to be maintained at night within the compound.
 - (3) All light fittings to be protected against breakage where necessary.
 - (4) All lighting to be shaded so that tower and other perimeter guards are not dazzled.
- d. **Access for Vehicles.** Construction work is to be carried out to allow:
- (1) Full vehicular access to the inside of the compound.
 - (2) Vehicle patrols full access to the perimeter fence along its complete length.
- e. **Communications.** Telephone communications are to be established between perimeter towers and other guard posts and the compound headquarters or operations centre. A secondary means of communication, possibly by radio, is also to be in place.
- f. **Separation.** A four-compound (2000 PW) facility is the maximum size of any one enclosure. If it is assessed that the holding requirement is likely to exceed this figure, further enclosures will be established. A balance has to be struck in siting additional compounds between the requirement to prevent communication between enclosures and the administrative efficiency derived from collocation.
- g. **Waste Disposal.** An important aspect of the construction and management of PW facilities is the requirement for an efficient waste disposal system. This must be considered under two headings:
- (1) **Human Waste.** A system must be put in place at the outset of construction for disposing of the human waste from latrines in compounds and enclosures. For anything other than the Basic Collecting Point, the deep trench latrine will not suffice and a more effective form of latrine must be provided. Depending on the resources available, this will range from simple chemical toilet to a fully fledged disposal system equipped with flushing lavatories and connected to either a local

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sewage system or to cess pits. Failure to make provision for disposal of human waste will almost inevitably lead to the rapid spread of disease amongst PW.

- (2) **Other Waste.** Arrangements must be made for the collection and disposal of the waste and rubbish resulting from the wide range of activities taking place in PW facilities. The amount of rubbish generated in a 2000 PW Holding Area each day will be considerable and unless an organised system of rubbish collection and disposal is set up from the first occupation of the facility, environmental and health problems will arise.
 - (3) **Waste Collection.** The GC allows the use of PW for tasks connected with camp maintenance.¹⁴ The operation of sewage systems and waste disposal are tasks which fall within this category provided that PW employed on them are given appropriate training and suitable protective equipment and clothing.¹⁵
 - h. **Fire Precautions.** Fire fighting equipment must be provided in all PW facilities to the same standard as that required for Canadian personnel accommodated in similar conditions. Where piped water is not readily available, there may be a requirement for Emergency Water Supply tanks or reservoirs to be constructed close to the PW compound or enclosure.
 - i. **Marking of Prisoners of War Holding Areas and Camps.** GC III provides protected status to PW facilities. Roofs and walls of Holding Areas and Camps are to be clearly marked with the letters PW or PG (*Prisonnier de Guerre*) so as to be visible from both ground and air.
7. **Facilities.** The following facilities are to be provided:
- a. In each enclosure:
 - (1) An enclosure Command Post and Administration Office.
 - (2) A Medical Centre.
 - (3) A facility for the storage and issue of clothing and equipment and where appropriate the operation of a PW Canteen.
 - (4) A facility for the conduct of religious services and intellectual pursuits.
 - b. In each compound:
 - (1) Accommodation.
 - (2) Kitchen and Messing Facilities.
 - (3) Ablutions.
 - (4) Latrines.
8. **Holding Area Layout.** An example of the layout of a 500 PW Holding Area compound is at Appendix 3E3.

¹⁴ GC III: 50.

¹⁵ GC III: 51.

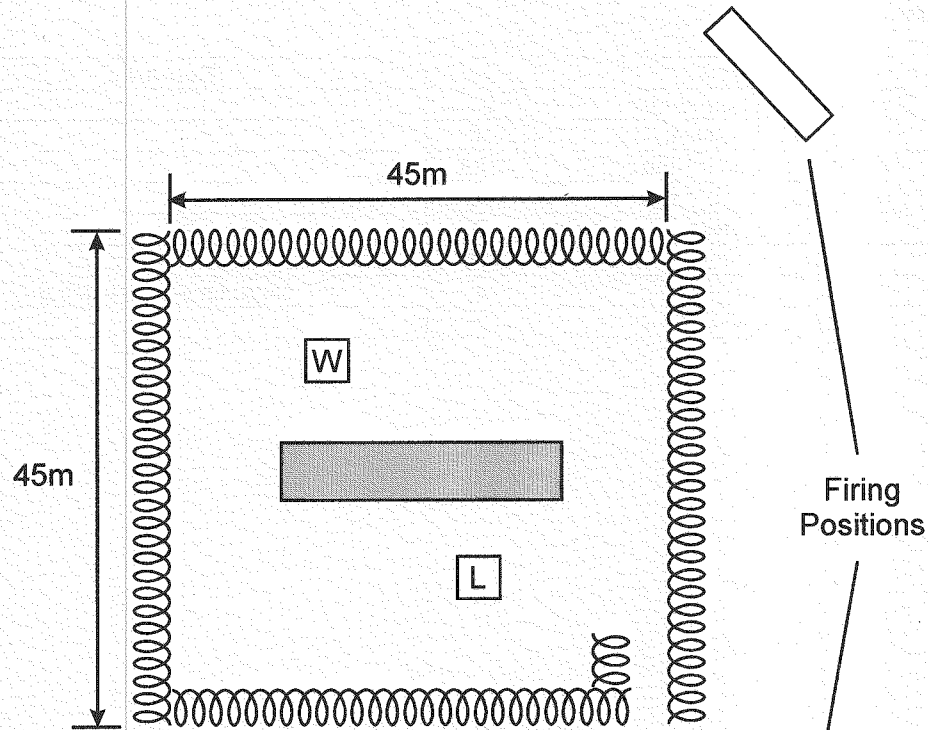
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3E05. THE PRISONERS OF WAR CAMP





1. All the construction requirements set out in this Annex for the PW Holding Area and the layout of the compounds and enclosures, of which it is made up, also apply to the establishment of a PW Camp. The essential difference between the Holding Area and the Camp is the permanence of the Camp. Whereas the Holding Area is at best a semi-permanent facility, the Camp is a long term facility implying the provision of hutted accommodation, paved roads and paths and generally more solid construction methods for perimeter fences, guard towers and administrative offices.

APPENDIX 1

EXAMPLE OF THE LAYOUT OF A BASIC COLLECTING POINT



Legend

Overhead Protection or trench	
Catwire fence, Type 1	
Water	
Latrine	

Construction Details

1. **Manpower.** 1 NCO and 10 men.
2. **Fence Construction.** B-GL-361-006/FP-001 Engineer Field Manuals Volume 7 Field Defences and Obstacles. Note perimeter fence consists of 4 x 45m sections, each containing 6 x concertinas.

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3. **Timings.** To construct perimeter catwire fence, Type 1. Under average conditions approximately:

- a. 1 hr 15 mins by day.
- b. 2 hr 30 mins by night.

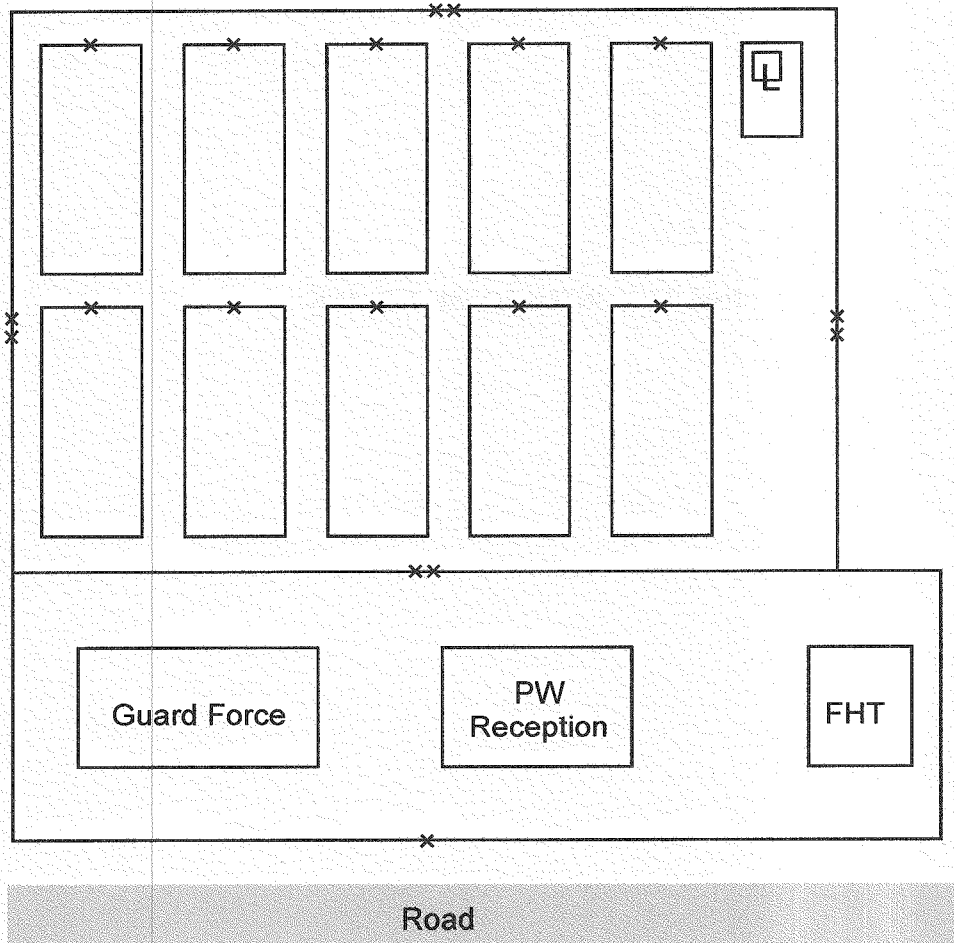
4. **Stores List.**

Serial	Designation	Qty	Remarks
1.	Barbed Wire Concertina	24	
2.	Barbed Wire Reel	10	
3.	Post Metal Fence 1.8m	128	
4.	Post Metal Fence 0.6m	16	
5.	Driver Picket	2	
6.	Gloves Wiring	11	
7.	Mine Tape Reel	4	Night time construction
8.	Cutter Barbed Wire	2	

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APPENDIX 2

EXAMPLE LAYOUT OF A CENTRAL COLLECTING POINT (200 PW)



Legend
Cattle Fence
Type 1 Cat Wire
Latrines

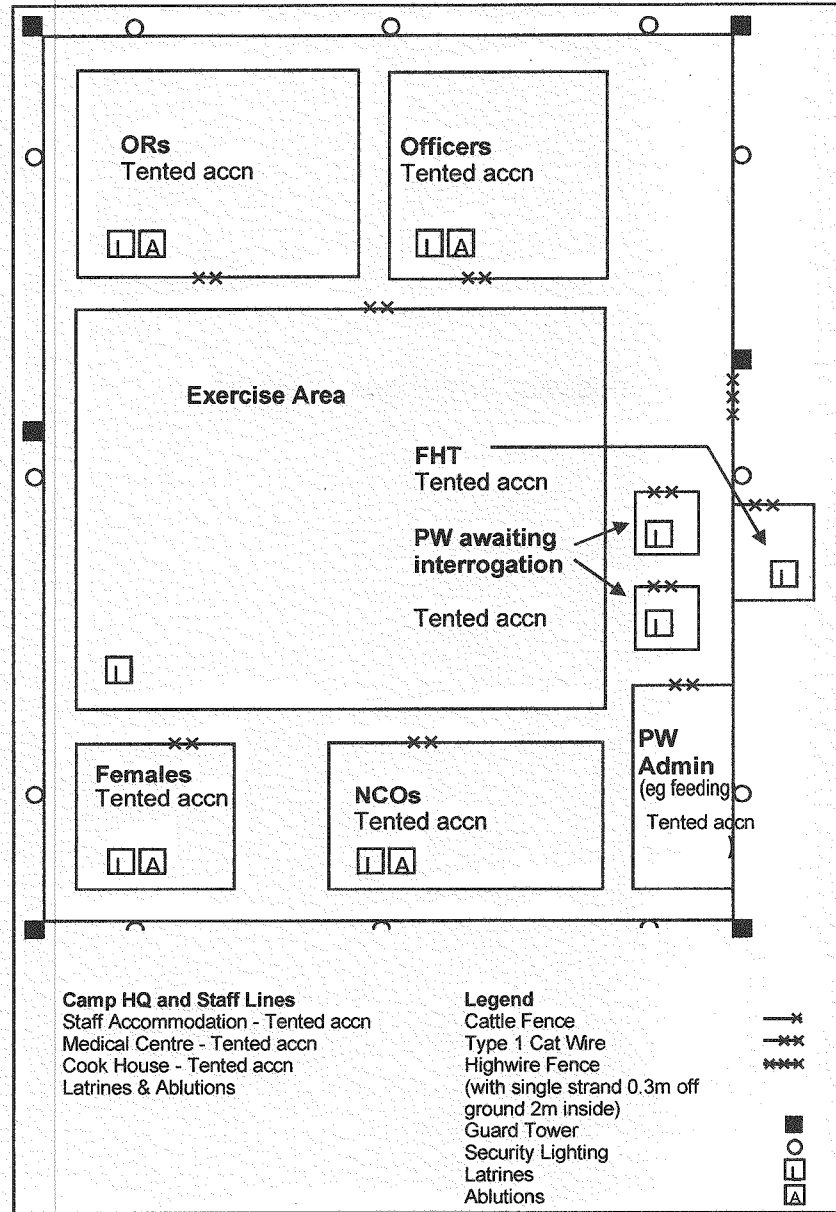


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APPENDIX 3

EXAMPLE LAYOUT OF A 500 PW HOLDING AREA COMPOUND



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ANNEX F
INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE ADMINISTRATION
OF PRISONERS OF WAR ESTABLISHMENTS

1. The administrative staffs of the Holding Area or Camp are responsible for the day to day administration of the facility and the PW interned in it. An outline establishment for an administrative staff is at Appendix 3F1. The PM has an oversight responsibility of PWHO facility operations on behalf of the Commander.

3F01. DISCIPLINE

1. **The Commander.** The Commander of each PW establishment is to be a responsible commissioned officer of the regular forces of the Detaining Power. He is to have in his possession copies of GC III and AP I and he is to ensure that their provisions are known by all members of the staff of the PW establishment that he commands. He is responsible for implementing the provisions of GC III and AP I as far as they relate to the establishment under his command.¹

2. **Badges of Rank.** PW are allowed to wear badges denoting rank and nationality as well as decorations if applicable.²

3. **Saluting.** All Other Rank PW must salute or otherwise show respect to all officers of the Detaining Power. Officer PW must salute officers of the Detaining Power of a higher rank than themselves and must salute the Camp Commander, regardless of his rank.

4. **Display of the Geneva Convention.** Copies of the Geneva Convention in the language or languages of the PW are to be posted in places where all may read them. They are to be regularly checked for damage or defacement and replaced when necessary.³

5. **Orders and Instructions.** These and all other orders, instructions and announcements relating to the conduct in captivity of PW must be written in a language which all PW can understand and posted in a place where all PW can have access to them. Every order and command addressed to an individual must be given in a language which he understands. Copies of all written orders and instructions are to be handed to the Prisoners' Representative.

6. **Disciplinary Proceedings.** PW are subject to the laws, regulations, and orders in force in the armed forces of the Detaining Power.⁴ The PW Convention, however, does impose certain specific restrictions, particularly as to sentence. A distinction is also drawn between disciplinary (summary) proceedings and judicial (court-martial) proceedings. Before any disciplinary or judicial proceedings are initiated against any PW advice should be sought from a legal officer. A record of summary punishments awarded is to be kept on a suitably modified Record of Disciplinary Proceedings (RDP) and retained with the PW documents.

7. **Fraternisation.** PW are forbidden to fraternise with members of the public or to hold any conversation with them unless this is connected with work in which the PW are engaged. An order to this effect is to be posted on the camp notice board and details of the order are to be included in Orders for Guards and Escorts.

¹ GC III: 39.

² GC III: 40.

³ GC III: 41.

⁴ GC III: 82.

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8. **Escapes.** It is the natural instinct of most PW and in many cases also their military duty to escape from captivity. GC III recognises this state of affairs and makes provision for it in those articles of the Convention which deal with discipline in the following manner:

a. **Successful Escapes.** GC III states that PW who carry out a successful escape and who are subsequently taken prisoner again may not be punished for the earlier escape.⁵ A PW is deemed to have carried out a successful escape in the following circumstances:

- (1) When he has rejoined his own Armed Forces or has reached the Armed Forces of an ally of his nation.
- (2) When he has left the territory which is under the control of Canada or of an ally.
- (3) When he has joined a ship flying the flag of his own nation or of an ally of his own nation which, although it may be in waters under the control of Canada, is not itself under Canada's control.

b. **Unsuccessful Escapes.** PW who are involved in unsuccessful escapes are protected by GC III in the following manner.⁶

- (1) A PW who escapes and is re-captured before having completed a successful escape in the terms of the preceding paragraph, is only to be liable to summary discipline, even if it is a repeated offence.
- (2) PW who aid or abet an escape or attempt to escape are only liable to summary discipline.
- (3) PW who commit offences with the sole aim of facilitating their escape and which do not entail death or serious injury are only liable to summary discipline.
- (4) If a PW is subjected to trial by judicial proceedings as the result of an offence of violence against life or limb in the course of an escape, the fact of his escape or attempted escape, even if this is a repeated offence, is not to be considered an aggravating circumstance in the commission of the crime.

c. **Treatment of Escaped Prisoners of War.** In order to minimise the possibility of the maltreatment of captured escapees by the civilian population of the country in or against which they may have been fighting, they are to be handed over to the appropriate military authority as soon as possible.

d. **Notification of Escape and Capture.** Notification of the escape and re-capture of a PW is to be made to the PWIB for onward communication to the nation to which the PW owes his allegiance.⁷

3F02. PRISONERS' REPRESENTATIVE

1. The Prisoners' Representative serves as an intermediary between PW and the representatives of the Detaining Power and his position is guaranteed by the provisions of GC III⁸. There are set procedures for the appointment of the Prisoners' Representative and his rights and duties are also well documented in GC III. This section sets out the place of the Prisoners' Representative in the Canadian Prisoner Handling process.

2. **Appointment of the Prisoners' Representative.** Wherever there are PW, regardless of their number, there is to be a prisoners' representative with whom PW may freely consult. The Representative must have the same nationality, language and customs as the PW whom he represents. If there is more

⁵ GC III: 91.

⁶ GC III: 92-93.

⁷ GC III: 94.

⁸ GC III: 79.

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than one national group in a camp, then each group must have its own representative. The procedure for the selection of prisoners' representative for various grades of PW is as follows:

- a. **Camps for Officers.** In officers' camps, the senior officer PW acts as prisoners' representative, assisted by advisers chosen by the officer PW.
- b. **Hospitals and Mixed Rank Camps.** In a hospital or in a camp where there is a mixture of officer and Other Rank PW, the senior officer will be the prisoners' representative and his assistants will be elected by the Other Rank PW from amongst their number.
- c. **Subsidiary Camps.** In subsidiary camps such as labour camps where an officer PW has been appointed to carry out administrative duties, he may be appointed as the Prisoners' Representative. In this case, his assistants will be elected by the Other Rank PW from amongst their number.
- d. **Other Rank Camps.** Here, PW elect a representative and his assistants by secret ballot held every six months. Both Representative and assistants are eligible for re-election at the end of each six-month period of office.

3. **Approval of the Detaining Power.** Each elected Representative must be approved by the Detaining Power before they have the right to commence their duties. If the choice of an elected representative is not approved by the Detaining Power, the Protecting Power must be informed of the reasons for this decision. In the event of the Detaining Power not approving a representative, PW have the right to elect a replacement representative immediately.

4. **Duties of the Prisoners' Representative.** In general terms, the role of the Prisoners' Representative is to act as an intermediary or spokesman on behalf of the PW in dealings with the representatives of the Detaining Power. There is a duty placed on the Prisoners' Representative by GC III which is to promote the physical, spiritual and intellectual welfare of his fellow PW. In fulfilling his role, the Prisoners' Representative cannot be held responsible, by virtue of his position, for offences committed by PW. The duties of the Prisoners' Representative may include.⁹

- a. Ensuring that the Detaining Power complies with the provisions of the GCs and taking remedial action where breaches have occurred.
- b. Attending interviews with visiting agents of the Protecting Power, the ICRC and other recognised aid organisations.
- c. Receiving communications concerning judicial proceedings against PW and arranging for the provision of legal advice to PW on these and other matters.
- d. Dealing with requests, complaints and periodic reports.
- e. Monitoring disciplinary sanctions imposed on PW and specifically, visiting PW in detention and ensuring that they are receiving proper treatment as laid down in GC III.
- f. Proposing PW for repatriation and attending proceedings of the Mixed Medical Commission.
- g. Monitoring inquiries into deaths and serious injuries of PW.
- h. Receiving and distributing collective relief consignments, operating a relief stockpile, holding in trust parcels and remittances for PW undergoing detention and returning receipts for relief consignments to the dispatching agency.

⁹ GC III: 28, 48, 57, 65, 73, 78, 79, 80, 81, 96, 98, 104, 113.

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- i. Assisting in the management of canteens and countersigning entries on PW accounts.
- j. Arranging with the Camp Commander for the movement of the personal belongings and communal property of PW transferred to another location.
- k. Maintaining liaison with Prisoners' Representatives in subsidiary camps and with PW working for private employers.

5. **Female Prisoners' Representative.** GC III makes no reference to Female Prisoners' Representatives. Should the number of female PW in the camp warrant it, a Female Prisoner's Representative may be elected from the female PW. She is to be allowed to approach the senior female officer on the camp staff but otherwise will be subordinate to the senior Prisoners' Representative in the camp.

6. **The Rights of Prisoners' Representatives.** GC III confers¹⁰ on Prisoners' Representatives certain rights in order to assist them in carrying out their duties. These are as follows:

- a. Not to work if to do so would interfere with representational duties.
- b. To appoint fellow PW as assistants in the performance of his duties.
- c. To be allowed access to sufficient facilities to allow him to carry out his duties. This might extend to such areas as the provision of transport to enable him to visit PW working out of subsidiary camps.
- d. To be allowed to communicate freely with the Detaining Power, the Protecting Power, the ICRC and its delegates, the Mixed Medical Commissions and other recognised relief organisations. If he is the Prisoners' Representative in a subsidiary camp, to communicate freely with the Prisoners' Representative at the main camp.
- e. Should he be transferred or repatriated, he is to be allowed to have a proper handover of duties to his successor.
- f. To visit and communicate with PW in detention.
- g. To be remunerated, in the form of a credit to his pay account.

7. **Dismissal of Prisoners' Representatives.** Prisoners' Representatives can only be dismissed by the Detaining Power. Senior officers who are ex-officio Prisoners' Representative can only be removed from office through a transfer to another camp. Elected Senior Officers can be dismissed by the Detaining Power.

8. **Prisoners' Requests and Complaints.** PW have the right¹¹ to make requests concerning the conditions of their captivity to the military authorities of the Detaining Power. They also have the right to apply to the Protecting Power either through their Prisoners' Representative or, if they consider it necessary, directly to the Protecting Power, in order to draw attention to such matters. No restriction may be placed on the making of requests and complaints; they must be passed on without delay and they do not count towards the monthly quota of cards and letters which a PW is permitted to send. A PW is not to be punished for making a request or complaint even if it is unfounded.

3F03. PRISONER OF WAR FINANCES

1. In order to reduce the ability of PW to finance an escape and to prevent theft, PW are not to be allowed to retain large sums of cash in their possession. PW finances in a permanent or semi-permanent

¹⁰ GC III: 62, 81, 98.

¹¹ GC III: 78.

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camp are therefore principally based on a cashless transaction system which places a considerable additional burden on accounting procedures and which will require the services of a dedicated pay staff for its proper operation.

2. **Prisoner of War Accounts.** The Camp Commander is to arrange for an account¹² to be maintained for each PW showing the following.¹³

- a. Money due to the PW or money which has been received by him as advances of pay, as work pay or any other source of income.
- b. Money taken from the PW on capture which was either in the currency of the Detaining power, or which was subsequently converted into that currency.
- c. Payments made at the request and on behalf of the PW.
- d. Money transferred to the PW's home state.

3. **Cash Taken from Prisoners of War on Capture.** Cash taken from a PW on capture is dealt with under two headings.¹⁴

- a. **Foreign Currency.** This is treated as an article of value, stored and returned to the PW on repatriation.
- b. **Currency of the Detaining Power.** This (which may include foreign currency converted at the PW's request subject to concurrence of the Detaining Power including any restrictions or limits for conversion thereof) is credited to the PW's account.

4. **Held Money.** PW are allowed to hold small sums of money to a maximum set initially by the Detaining Power and subsequently agreed with the Protecting Power.¹⁵ Any money due to a PW which exceeds this limit is to be credited to his account.

5. **Management of Prisoners of War Accounts.** The instructions for the management of PW accounts which are a requirement of GC III¹⁶ are as follows:

- a. Each entry in a PW account must be validated by the PW or by the Prisoners' Representative on his behalf.
- b. PW are to be allowed reasonable opportunity to inspect their accounts.
- c. Accounts must be available for inspection by the Protecting Power when its representatives visit the camp.
- d. Statements of PW accounts may be exchanged by the belligerents through the Protecting Power.

6. **Credit Balance.** GC III dictates¹⁷ that PW must be able to spend the credit balance existing on their account up to a figure set by the Detaining Power. PW may elect to have the credit balance on their account remitted back to their home nations as a payment to their dependants. If this is the case, procedures exist and are set out in GC III for payments to be made to next of kin of a PW in their own country.

¹³ GC III: 64.

¹⁴ GC III: 18.

¹⁵ GC III: 58.

¹⁶ GC III: 65

¹⁷ GC III: 63.

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7. This account is to accompany the PW on transfer.

3F04. PRISONERS OF WAR INCOME AND PAY

1. **Advances of Pay.** The Detaining Power is to grant all PW a monthly advance of pay. GC III¹⁸ lays down a scale of pay which is to be used until the belligerents agree to a scale for advances of pay.

2. **Supplementary Pay.** The PW's parent nation may arrange for PW to have supplementary pay. If this is the case, the sum forwarded is to be shared equally between all categories of PW belonging to that nation and credited to their accounts.¹⁹

3. **Other Remittances.** The Detaining Power must accept and credit to PW accounts any money addressed to PW either individually or collectively.²⁰

4. **Working Pay.** PW who work both outside and inside the camp and those engaged on medical and chaplaincy duties are paid by the Detaining Power.²¹ Those who work as Prisoners' Representatives are paid out of canteen profits. All pay is credited to PW accounts.

3F05. PRISONER OF WAR CANTEEN FUND

1. **The Canteen Fund.** Profits from the camp canteen and from the sale of any messing by-products is to be credited to the PW Canteen Fund. This will be used to purchase stock for the canteen, meet expenses incurred for the general benefit of PW and will also be used to pay the Prisoners' Representative and his assistants.²²

2. The fund is to be operated, using the current NPF accounting software, as a Service Non-Public Fund and audited at six monthly intervals. The Prisoners' Representative is to be allowed reasonable access to the books of the fund as are the delegates of the ICRC and the Protecting Power. The Prisoners' representative is to be permitted to attend the audit proceedings and any observations which he may wish to make are to be attached to the audit board's report.

3F06. PRISONERS OF WAR PROPERTY

1. As a rule, personal items having no value as an aid to escape or as a weapon, may be retained by PW. However, if a PW on arrival at the PWRU of the PW establishment has large amounts of money or valuables in his possession, they may be removed from him in order to ensure their security. The following rules govern the removal of PW personal property into safe custody.²³

- a. Property may only be removed from a PW at the discretion of an officer.
- b. A detailed receipt, showing each item which is to be impounded, is to be prepared in triplicate. This receipt is to show legibly, the name rank and unit of the officer who is issuing it.

¹⁸ GC III: 60. These figures are based on 1949 rates of pay and would have to be revised for any particular operation.

¹⁹ GC III: 61

²⁰ GC III: 63.

²¹ GC III: 62. These figures are based on 1949 rates of pay and would have to be revised for any particular operation.

²² GC III: 28.

²³ GC III: 18

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- c. One copy of the receipt is to be given to the PW and one copy is to be placed together with the property in an envelope or bag with the PW's name and internment number marked on the outside. The third copy is to be retained with the PW's documents.
 - d. Details of the property and of its owner are to be recorded in a property register. The property is to be stored in a secure store fitted with two locks. The key for one lock is held by the camp commander and the key to the other by the Prisoners' Representative. The property register is also to be kept in this store. All movements of property are to be recorded in the register and signed by a Canadian member of the camp staff and by the Prisoners' Representative.
 - e. All property which has been removed from PW is to be returned to them at the end of their captivity.
2. **Missing Property.** If a PW reports that property has been taken from him illegally or that property is missing, the Camp Commander is to institute an investigation. If this fails to reveal the whereabouts of the property, a Board of Inquiry is to be convened by the J1 Staff. The proceedings of the Inquiry together with two copies of a Summary of the Findings of the Board are to be sent to DND through the normal chain of command and one copy of the summary is to be handed to the PW. If the articles are valuables and are found to be missing, then the PW's claim for restitution is against his state of origin. If it can be shown that items of property, which would have been required in his captivity, have been wrongly taken from a PW, or have otherwise become lost through no fault of the owner, they will be replaced at public expense.²⁴
3. **Property of a Prisoner of War who Dies or Escapes.** If a PW dies or makes a successful escape, his property is to be disposed of in the following manner:
- a. Small items of intrinsic or sentimental value are to be sent to the PWIB together with an inventory.
 - b. The proceeds from any articles sold on behalf of the PW by the Prisoners' Representative must be credited to the dead or escaped PW's account.
 - c. Issued clothing is either to be destroyed or laundered and re-issued.
 - d. Toilet articles are to be destroyed
 - e. After a suitable waiting period, as determined by the Detaining Power, any credit balance in the PW pay account would be sent to the parent nation.

3F07. PW ACCOMMODATION

1. PW are to be accommodated to the same standard as the Canadian staff of the PW camp with separate compounds for Officers, Senior NCOs and Other Ranks. Sleeping quarters should have the same minimum cubic space, fittings and bedding and allowance should be made for special religious or national practices. Provision is to be made for segregation of the sexes and for juveniles to be segregated from adults. The quarters should not present any form of health hazard and should be adequately heated, lighted and protected from water damage. Particular attention is to be paid to protection against fire and fire fighting equipment is to be provided to the official scale of issue for the type of accommodation in which PW are to be accommodated.²⁵

3F08. PW MEDICAL ARRANGEMENTS

1. GC III requires each camp to have medical facilities for the treatment of PW. Detailed instructions for the provision of medical and dental treatment for PW are set out in the following paragraphs.

²⁴ GC III: 68.

²⁵ GC III: 25.

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2. **Medical Facilities.** Each PW establishment is to have a medical centre the size and capability of which will be linked to the role of the PW establishment. A Regimental/Unit Medical Assistant will staff the Collecting Point, with a relatively small number of prisoners in transit over a short time. A PW camp holding a large number of PW for an indeterminate period will be provided with a medical centre staffed by Canadian or Coalition Medical Officers and capable of providing full medical and dental care. Where specialist attention is required, PW will normally be transferred to a field hospital or evacuated from the AOO as appropriate. The scale of provision of medical staff is set out in the establishment table at Appendix 3F1 and provision of medical facilities is included in the construction requirements set out in Annex 3E. Where possible maximum use should be made of captured medical staff in order to reduce the burden on our own medical staff.

3. **Medical Personnel.** Wherever possible, the staff of PW medical centres is to be found from captured medical personnel. Such staff fall into two categories.²⁶

- a. **Retained Personnel.** Permanent members of enemy medical and dental services who are captured are not PW. They may be retained by the capturing Power so that their skills may be used in treating PW. (Chaplains and members of voluntary aid organisations involved in treating the sick and wounded are included in this category).
- b. **All Other Medical Personnel.** These consist of combatants trained and employed as orderlies, nurses or stretcher bearers and combatants who are not members of either medical or chaplaincy services but who happen to be suitably qualified. Doctors and physicians who are not serving in a medical capacity also fall under this heading. Personnel in this category are treated as PW but when they are employed in medical duties, have the same rights as Retained Personnel.

4. **Rights and Privileges of Captured Medical Personnel.** Captured medical personnel who fall into either of the two categories shown above and who are engaged in giving medical assistance to PW have the following rights and privileges.²⁷

- a. They are to receive, as a minimum, all the rights conferred by the Convention.
- b. They are to be afforded the facility to perform their medical duties in accordance with medical ethics, under the direction and control of the medical service of the Detaining Power and within the scope of the military laws and regulations of the Detaining Power responsible for the health of PW.
- c. They are to be given the means of treating PW, preferably those of their own forces.
- d. They are to be given the opportunity (including the provision of transport), to make regular visits to PW employed outside the camp or to PW who are in hospital outside the camp.
- e. While they are subject to the internal discipline of the camp, there is no compulsion placed upon them to carry out anything other than medical work.
- f. They have the right to propose PW for repatriation or accommodation in a neutral country and have an entitlement to attend examinations conducted by Mixed Medical Commissions appointed to examine sick and wounded PW and make recommendations concerning their repatriation.
- g. If hostilities permit, Retained Personnel have the right to be relieved and repatriated.

5. **The Role of the Senior Retained Medical Officer.** The Senior Retained Medical Officer is responsible to the camp commander for everything connected with the activities of retained and other medical personnel employed on medical duties in the camp. He is to be given the right of direct access to the camp commander and provided with the necessary facilities for correspondence.

²⁶ GC III: 30, 32, 33.

²⁷ GC III: 33, 113.

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6. **Medical Inspections.** All PW are to have a medical inspection on arrival at the PW camp and the results of the inspection, including the PW's weight, are to be recorded in the PW's records. A dental inspection is also to be carried out where possible. Thereafter, medical inspections are to be carried out at least once a month and the results again recorded in the PW's records. Further dental inspections are to be carried out at appropriate intervals determined by the medical staff. Chest X-Ray examinations are to be provided when the facilities for carrying out this procedure are available. The record of medical inspections should include an opinion on the PW's physical fitness for any work which he may be required to carry out. Camp commanders are to accept such recommendations for fitness for work made by retained medical staff, unless a contrary opinion is expressed by a Canadian Medical officer after a further examination of the PW.

7. **Medical Records.** The medical records and forms used for PW are to be the same as those in use for members of the Canadian forces. They are to be clearly annotated to indicate that they refer to a PW. The medical records of a PW are to have the same degree of medical confidentiality as those of a member of the Canadian forces and are to accompany the PW's Record whenever the PW is moved between establishments.

8. **Sick Parades.** A daily sick parade is to be held at each PW establishment. Details of the timings of sick parades and of the medical facilities available to PW are to be posted in the PW language on a camp notice board. PW who are undergoing disciplinary confinement are entitled to attend the daily sick parade and if they subsequently require treatment, they are to be admitted to the medical centre or to an appropriate hospital.

9. **The Provision of Medical Appliances.** Spectacles, dentures and surgical appliances are to be provided for PW. There is to be no charge for these appliances except where a replacement is made necessary through misuse or negligence when a charge will be made against a PW's account.

10. **Medical Certificates.** Medical certificates are to be provided to PW in the following circumstances:²⁸

- a. **Work Related Illness or Injury.** When a PW has incurred illness or injury caused by work in which he is employed, he is to be provided with a certificate stating the nature of the injury, how it was sustained and the treatment which was given for it. The certificate is to be signed by the Camp Commander and the record of treatment authenticated by the Canadian Medical Officer. One copy of the certificate is to be retained with the PW's documents and the other forwarded to the ICRC. The PW is to be advised that any claim for disability is to be pursued through the Power in whose forces he was serving at the time of capture.
- b. **Certificate of Medical Treatment.** A PW who undergoes medical treatment is entitled to a certificate indicating the nature of the illness and the type and duration of the treatment he was given, if he so requests one. A copy of the certificate is to be retained in the PW's documents.

3F09. PW HYGIENE

1. The Detaining Power has a responsibility to ensure that all necessary measures are taken to prevent epidemics and to ensure that camps are maintained in a clean, sanitary and healthy condition.²⁹

2. **Medical Hygiene.** This will be achieved by a programme of inspection, inoculation and de-infestation of PW on arrival at the camp. PW found to be suffering from infectious diseases are to be placed in quarantine.

²⁸ GC III: 30, 54.

²⁹ GC III: 29.

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3. **Sanitation.** Toilet facilities which conform to the rules of hygiene and which are maintained in working order are to be available for the use of PW during the day and the night. Where female PW are interned, separate toilet facilities are to be provided for their exclusive use.
4. **Personal Hygiene.** Baths or showers with sufficient water and soap are to be provided for PW. Separate bathing facilities are to be provided for female PW. Reasonable opportunity for using these facilities must be afforded to PW.
5. **Laundry Facilities.** Facilities are to be provided to enable PW to launder their personal clothing.
6. **Rubbish Disposal.** Arrangements are to be made for the proper disposal of rubbish from the camp. Transport for daily rubbish collection is to be earmarked, rubbish dumps sited well away from the camp and disposal methods, either the burying or burning of rubbish, properly supervised. Bearing in mind the fact that camps may hold several thousand PW at any one time, the volume of rubbish produced by such a number of people should not be underestimated and disposal plans should be made accordingly.
7. **Inspections.** The camp medical staff is to establish and conduct a continuous programme of inspections aimed at promoting and maintaining the highest standards of hygiene in the camp.

3F10. PW CLOTHING

1. The Detaining Power is to provide PW with underclothes, footwear and outer clothing of a type appropriate to the climate of the region in which the PW camp is located. The camp staff will ensure that this is maintained in a reasonable state of repair and replaced when it is no longer serviceable. PW engaged in work will be issued with whatever special or protective clothing is appropriate to the particular task on which they are employed.³⁰ Provision of these items, separate from the supply chain to non-PWHO units, must be planned for at the start of the operation.

3F11. PW RATIONS AND MESSING³¹

1. **Basic Ration Scales.** The basic daily food ration must be sufficient in quantity, quality and variety to maintain the health of the PW and to prevent loss of weight or any nutritional deficiency. An adequate supply of drinking water must be available to PW. Collective punishments involving restriction of food allowances are not to be imposed.
2. **Special Dietary Requirements.** Ration scales are to be tailored, as far as is possible, to the national dietary requirements of PW, bearing in mind that a diet which is totally suited to PW from one nation may be inadequate or unsuitable for those from a different nation. There may also be religious or ethnic dietary requirements for which, whenever possible, provision should be made. PW who are employed in work of a physically demanding nature are to be provided with extra rations. Juveniles and pregnant female PW are also to be provided with appropriate dietary supplements as directed by the Canadian or coalition Medical officer.
3. **Food Preparation.** Whenever possible and where the security environment permits, PW should be employed in the preparation and cooking of their own food in the camp kitchens. They should also be allowed to prepare in the camp kitchens any other food which they may have purchased from the camp canteen, been allowed to grow under camp arrangements or have received in relief parcels. PW should be encouraged to take a full part in the management of their own messing facilities.
4. **Mess Facilities.** Suitable accommodation, protected from the weather where appropriate, is to be provided for the consumption of meals. Additionally, PW are to be issued with suitable eating utensils and implements.

³⁰ GC III: 27.

³¹ GC III: 26.

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5. **Mess Orderlies.** GC III permits the assignment of Non-Commissioned PW as Officers Mess orderlies. Wherever possible, they should be other ranks of the same armed forces as the officers and should speak the same language.

6. **Messing By-Products.** Whenever possible a contract for the sale of the combined messing by-products from the PW and the Canadian kitchens is to be arranged. Income from the contract is to be split on a per capita basis and in the case of the PW, is to be credited to the PW Canteen Fund.

3F12. CANTEENS

1. The Camp Commander is responsible in each camp for the establishment of a camp canteen where PW can buy food, soap, tobacco and other ordinary items for everyday use.³² Profit from the sale of items in the canteen is to be credited to the PW Canteen Account.

2. **Canteen Stocks.** Canteen prices are not to exceed local market or Canadian prices, whichever is appropriate, and in order to keep selling prices down to this level, canteen stocks are to be bought wherever the wholesale prices are cheapest. In the case of tobacco products, which are bonded goods, CFPSA, under direction of the J staff, will normally be the sole supplier and will require a purchase order signed by a Canadian officer and specifying the number of PW using the canteen. Price lists, which are to be approved by the Camp Commander, are to be displayed in the canteen.

3. **Alcoholic Drinks.** Liquor is not to be sold in canteens, nor are PW to be permitted to produce their own supplies of spirits. Beer and wine may be sold IAW DCDS Instructions to Deployed Commanders.

4. **Prisoners of War in Hospital.** Arrangements are to be made for PW in hospital to buy goods from their parent camp's canteen and for these to be delivered to them in hospital.

3F13. PW MAIL

1. PW are allowed to send and receive letters and to receive parcels. All mail must be conveyed as quickly as possible and in order to achieve this, some regulation of the mail system is necessary.³³ The details of this are set out in the following paragraphs.

2. **Capture Cards.** Immediately on capture or within one week of arriving at a camp, each PW is to be allowed to write one card to his family and one card to the Central Tracing Agency of the ICRC or to the Protecting Power telling them of his capture, address and state of health.

3. **Camp Postal Officer.** The Camp Commander is to appoint an Officer or Warrant Officer of the Regular Forces as the Camp Postal Officer. His duties will be as follows:

- a. To establish and operate a PW Mail Room under the guidance of the Senior Canadian Forces Post Office Postal and Courier Service Officer.
- b. To be responsible for opening and examining all incoming parcels in company with an interpreter and in the presence of the intended recipient, a fellow prisoner or the Prisoners Representative.
- c. To ensure that no letter is delivered to a PW unless it has been subjected to the PW censorship process.
- d. Scrutinising all outgoing mail to ensure that the instructions concerning outgoing mail have been complied with.

³² GC III: 28.

³³ GC III: 70-71.

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- e. Despatching all outgoing mail to the appropriate censorship authority.
- f. Controlling and issuing special PW stationery.

4. **Incoming Mail.** There are no limitations on the amount of correspondence which a PW may receive. PW will be allowed to receive all letters and cards, which are addressed to them, unless they have been withheld due to censorship and security concerns. Mail must not be delayed or detained as a punishment, neither must mail be delayed under the pretext of censorship difficulties. Incoming mail is likely to be subjected to a censorship process both in the PW's own country and by the Detaining Power. If the censor judges the content of an incoming letter to be objectionable on security grounds he may retain the letter. In this case, the PW will be informed of the letter's retention and the letter will be retained by the censoring authorities as required under Canadian law should inquiries about the whereabouts of the letter be made by the ICRC or the Protecting Power.

5. **Outgoing Mail.** There are no postal charges on PW mail which may only be written on stationery specially designated by the JTF Postal Services. The normal allowance of outgoing mail is two letter forms and four post cards per month although an application for an increase in this quota may be made to the Camp Commander. Outgoing mail, with certain exceptions set out in the following paragraphs, will be subject to censorship by Canadian authorities and possibly by the authorities in the country to which the mail is addressed. Retained Personnel are to have the same postal quota as PW.

6. **Mail for Prisoners of War in Hospital.** PW camp staff are to make arrangements for mail received for PW in hospital to be delivered to the hospital without undue delay. They are also to ensure that a supply of special stationery is delivered to the hospital to enable PW patients to write their quota of cards and letters. The hospital is to make arrangements for the outgoing mail to be taken to the PW camp for processing with the rest of the PW mail.

7. **Privileged Correspondence.** Certain types of correspondence fall outside the regulations for PW mail:³⁴

- a. The Senior Retained Medical Officer and the Senior Retained Chaplain may correspond with the appropriate Canadian authorities on matters relating to their duties. Such correspondence is not limited in quantity and is not subject to censorship.
- b. Chaplains may also correspond with local church authorities and international religious organisations. This correspondence is not limited in quantity but will be subject to censorship.
- c. In making requests or complaints, Prisoners' Representatives may correspond with the Protecting Power, the ICRC Delegation, DND, the Mixed Medical Commission and any approved international aid organisation.

8. **The Language of Correspondence.** PW are to be informed of the language in which they may correspond. As a rule, this is to be the native language of the PW. Where there are shortages of translators to carry out the censorship process, Canada may request the Protecting Power to ask the nation on which the PW depend to impose restrictions on the number of letters which PW can receive and send.

9. **Redirection of Mail.** Before they are transferred to another camp, PW are to be told of their new postal address in sufficient time to inform their Next of Kin before their departure. This is to be done by the dispatch of a new Capture Card.

10. **Censorship.** All incoming and outgoing PW letters, apart from those items of Privileged Correspondence identified in previous paragraphs, will be subject to censorship. Outgoing mail will be

³⁴ GC III:33, 35, 81.

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scrutinised at the camp post office to ensure that it complies with the regulations for correspondence. Incoming mail will not be passed to PW unless it bears the censors mark confirming that it has been subject to the censorship process. The actual censoring of mail will be carried out at a central location either in the AOO, or in Canada under arrangements made by DCDS. PW parcels will also be subject to censorship being opened and inspected by the Camp Postal Officer in the process described in the next section.

3F14. RELIEF SUPPLIES

1. PW are allowed to receive individual parcels or collective relief shipments containing articles such as food, clothing, medical supplies and religious, educational, cultural or recreational articles.³⁵ The admissibility of other items will be judged by the Camp Commander at the time.
2. **Examination of Parcels.**³⁶
 - a. **Individual Parcels.** Parcels addressed to individuals are to be opened by the Camp Postal Officer in the presence of the individual and the camp interpreter. Any letters included in parcels are to be sent for examination by the censor.
 - b. **Collective Consignments.** Collective consignments are to be examined by camp staff as soon as possible in the presence of the PW Representative or one of his assistants. If any item is considered to be inadmissible on security grounds, it is to be impounded and a report made to JTFHQ which will forward the information to Canada through the normal chain of command. The Camp Commander is to allow the inspection of the impounded items by the ICRC or the Protecting Power but is not to divulge the reason for the impounding of the item.
3. **Local Donations.** In the event of a local relief organisation wishing to donate relief supplies to a PW camp, the camp commander will seek guidance from JTFHQ. If permission is given to accept such a donation, the rules applying to collective consignments of relief supplies will apply.
4. **Distribution of Collective Relief Consignments.** In order to ensure that collective relief is distributed in an equitable manner, GC III sets down a number of provisions covering the distribution process:³⁷
 - a. The ICRC, Protecting Power or any other recognised organisation providing aid to PW may oversee the distribution of relief consignments. They may also organise the distribution of relief consignments in any manner which they consider to be helpful in ensuring that consignments reach their intended destination.
 - b. Prisoners' Representatives are allowed to distribute relief consignments for which they are responsible to all PW administered by their camp irrespective of whether they are present in the camp at the time or elsewhere such as in hospital or in prison.
 - c. Distribution will be carried out in accordance with the wishes of the donors of the relief to a plan drawn up by Prisoners' Representatives. In the case of medical supplies, the distribution plan is to be agreed with the senior medical officers who will suggest a distribution based on the needs of their patients.
 - d. Prisoners' representatives are to be allowed to:
 - (1) Check on the quantity and quality of relief goods on arrival.

³⁵ GC III: 72.

³⁶ GC III: 76.

³⁷ GC III: 73.

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- (2) Check on whether the distribution of relief to all parts of the camp has taken place in accordance with their instructions.
 - (3) Complete and have completed by others, forms and questionnaires relating to the requirements, distribution and supply of relief consignments by the donor organisations. These forms and questionnaires are to be forwarded to the relief organisations without delay.
- e. Prisoners' representatives are to be given facilities to build up a stockpile of relief stores in order to make regular issues of supplies and to cope with the arrival of new PW in the camp. Storage facilities suitable for this purpose are to be provided by the Camp Commander. Each store is to be provided with two locks, the keys to one being held by the Camp Commander and the other by the Prisoners' Representative.
 - f. Where collective consignments of clothing are available, each PW is to have at least one complete set of clothing. Where shortages exist, the Prisoners' Representative is permitted to withdraw items from those with the most spare clothing in order to provide for PW who are less well equipped. Second sets of underclothing, socks and footwear are only to be withdrawn to provide for PW who have none of these items.
 - g. PW may also receive collective relief before their arrival in a camp or while they are being transferred to or from another camp.

3F15. RELIGIOUS, INTELLECTUAL AND PHYSICAL ACTIVITIES

1. GC III places a duty on the Detaining Power to promote and maintain the religious, mental and physical well-being of PW. To a certain extent, the employment of PW on work projects fulfils part of this remit but there are other requirements placed on the detaining power as a result of Chapter V of Section II.
2. **Religious Activity.** PW are to be permitted to practice their religion or exercise their beliefs provided that this is carried out within the rules of camp discipline. A place of worship is to be provided where this is possible. Chaplains and other spiritual leaders are to be allowed to minister to PWs of the same religion or belief and where there is no minister or religious leader, a lay PW may be appointed by the Camp Commander to lead worship.³⁸
3. **Intellectual and Physical Activities.** Intellectual, educational and recreational activities, including sports and games, are to be encouraged among PW. In order to allow these activities to take place, suitable facilities and equipment are to be provided by the Detaining Power.³⁹ PW are to be provided with suitable out of doors areas in which to take exercise and these are included in the layouts for camps and compounds set out at Annex 3E.

3F16. CIVIL LEGAL MATTERS

1. **Civil Legal Status of Prisoners of War.** PW retain their legal status as citizens of their country. The Detaining Power may not restrict this status except where it is an inevitable consequence of the PW being in captivity. The PW retains the right to exercise his legal rights in his own country in such matters as disposing of property, making wills, giving consent to marriage or to voting.⁴⁰ This will normally be conducted by using a lawyer or a proxy.
2. **Legal Documents.** The Detaining Power must give PW facilities for the preparation and execution of legal documents, especially powers of attorney and wills and for the sending of these to the PW's parent

³⁸ GC III: 34-37.

³⁹ GC III: 38.

⁴⁰ GC III: 77.

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nation through the Protecting Power or the ICRC. PW are entitled to seek legal advice to assist them in the drafting, execution and authentication of legal documents.

3F17. DEATH AND BURIAL OF PRISONERS OF WAR

1. The death of PW in captivity is an emotive event capable of misinterpretation and exploitation for propaganda purposes by the enemy. It is therefore particularly important that the circumstances surrounding the death of a PW are scrupulously investigated by NIS and recorded and that the subsequent disposal of the remains is undertaken with the maximum dignity possible in the circumstances.

2. **Applicability of this Instruction.** The instructions set out in this section cover the death of PW at any time in the period of their captivity from the moment of their capture to their eventual release or repatriation. These instructions do not apply to enemy found dead on the battlefield.

3. **Notification and Registration of Death.** Immediately following the death of a PW a report is to be made to J1 at JTFHQ and the PWIB using the PW NOTICAS. The format of this report is set out in Annex 3D. Following this report, and after burial and any subsequent investigation, a formal Notification of Death in the format set out for a Death Certificate in Annex 3D to this publication, is to be sent as soon as possible to the JTFHQ and the PWIB. In the event of the un-natural death of a PW, an additional copy of the Notification of Death is to be forwarded for onward transmission to the Protecting Power. The notice of death of a PW in Canada, is to be additionally sent to the appropriate Registrar of Births and Deaths for the area in which death occurred.⁴¹

4. **Investigation into the Circumstances of Death or Injury.** An investigation is to be held into every death (or serious injury) of a PW which is suspected to have been caused by a guard or escort, another PW or any other person as well as any other death the cause of which is not known. Depending upon the circumstances surrounding the death, the JTFHQ will direct how the investigation is to be conducted. This may take the form of the convening of an appropriate form of formal inquiry in conjunction with inquiries conducted by the provost services. The findings of the inquiry, together with statements taken from witnesses, are to be forwarded to the Protecting Power. In the event that an inquiry indicates that a person or persons is guilty of causing the death (or serious injury), GC III requires the Detaining Power to take all possible measures for the prosecution of the those responsible.⁴²

5. **Burial and Cremation.** As a general principle, subject to any religious or ethnic variations, the funeral arrangements for a PW are to be the same as those, which would be made for a member of the Canadian Forces dying in the AOO. In particular, the disposal of the remains of a deceased PW are to be carried out in accordance with the following instructions:

- a. **Examination of the Body.** Before burial or cremation takes place, there is to be a medical examination of the body in order to confirm death and, where necessary, to identify the remains. It will be normal practice for an NIS Investigator to be present during this post mortem investigation.
- b. **Cremation.** PW may only be cremated for imperative reasons of hygiene, on account of the religion of the PW or in accordance with a written request by the PW or by the Prisoners' Representative on the PW's behalf. The fact that cremation has taken place and the reason for this action is to be stated in the Death Certificate.
- c. **Burial.** GC III places a duty on the detaining authorities to ensure that:
 - (1) PW who have died in captivity are honourably buried, if possible according to the rites of the religion to which they belonged.

⁴¹ GC III: 121.

⁴² GC III: 120.

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- (2) Their graves are respected, suitably maintained and marked so that they may be found at any time.
- (3) Wherever possible, deceased PW who depended on the same Power are buried in the same location.
- (4) Unless circumstances necessitate the use of collective graves, deceased PW are to be buried in individual graves.
- (5) Details of all burials and graves are recorded with the Graves Registration Service and ashes of cremated
- (6) PW are to be retained by the Graves Registration Service until they can be disposed of in accordance with the wishes of the Power on whom they depended.

6. **Death at Sea.** In general, many of the same instructions applying to the disposal of the remains of a PW who dies on land will apply in cases where PW die at sea. In particular, if burial at sea has to take place, the same procedure prescribed for the burial of a member of the Canadian Forces at sea is to be followed.

7. **Prisoners of War Wills.** After the death of a PW, any will held by the PWHO with the PW's documents is to be forwarded, together with a certified copy, to JTFHQ for onward transmission to the PWIB. The original will then be passed to the Protecting Power and a certified copy to the Central PW Information Bureau.

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APPENDIX 1

**OUTLINE ESTABLISHMENT FOR ADMINISTRATIVE STAFF
 FOR PRISONERS OF WAR HOLDING AREAS AND CAMPS**

1. PW Holding Area for 500 PW.

Serial	Post	Rank	Number	Remarks
1.	Commander	Maj/LCol	1	
2.	DCO	Capt/Maj	1	
3.	Adjutant	Lt/Capt	1	
4.	Chief Clerk	WO	1	
5.	Asst Chief Clerk	Sgt	1	
6.	RMS Clerks	Pte/Cpl	4	
7.	Custodial Staff	WO - Sgt	7	MPs
8.	WO i/c Kitchen	WO	1	
9.	Cook Sgt	Sgt	1	
10.	Cooks	Pte/Cpl	7	Replaced or augmented by PW
11.	Pay Sgt	Sgt	1	
12.	Pay Cpl	Cpl	1	
13.	QM	Sgt	1	
14.	QM Staff	Pte/Cpl	4	
15.	Medical Offr	Capt/Maj	1	
16.	NCO IC UMS	Sgt	1	PA?
17.	Med Centre Staff	Pte/Cpl	2	Replaced or augmented by PW
18.	NCO IC Maint Team	Cpl	1	Maint and running of compound systems
19.	Maint Team	Pte/Cpl	4	
20.	Tn NCO	Cpl	1	
21.	Tn Dvrs	Pte	5	
22.	Interpreters		4	As available

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2. PW Holding Area for 2000 PW.

Serial	Post	Rank	Number	Remarks
1.	Commander	LCol	1	
2.	DCO	Maj	1	
3.	Adjutant	Capt	1	
4.	Chief Clerk	WO	1	
5.	Asst Chief Clerk	Sgt	1	
6.	Clerks	Pte/Cpl	10	
7.	Custodial Staff	MWO - Sgt	27	MPs
8.	WO ic Kitchen	WO	1	
9.	Cook Sgt	Sgt	1	
10.	Cooks	Pte/Cpl	15	Replaced or augmented by PW
11.	Paymaster	Lt/Capt	1	
12.	Pay WO	WO	1	
13.	Pay Sgt	Sgt	2	
14.	Pay Staff	Cpl	5	
15.	QM	Lt/Capt	1	
16.	RQMS	WO	1	
17.	Medical Officer	Maj/LCol	1	
18.	NCO IC UMS	WO	1	PA
19.	Med Centre Staff	Pte/Cpl	5	Replaced or augmented by PW
20.	NCO ic Maint Team	Sgt	1	
21.	Maint Team	Pte/Cpl	8	
22.	TN NCO	Sgt	1	
23.	TN Dvrs	Pte	8	
24.	Interpreters		8	As available

ANNEX G

GUIDANCE FOR THE EMPLOYMENT OF PRISONERS OF WAR

3G01. LIABILITY FOR WORK DUTIES

1. Prisoners of War (PW) will be required to carry out work, whilst taking account of their rank, sex, age and physical aptitude, as follows:¹

- a. **Officers.** Officers cannot be compelled to work but they may volunteer for employment. The Camp Commander will provide work of a suitable nature for officers if it is available.
- b. **Warrant and Non-Commissioned Officers.** WOs and NCOs will only be required to carry out work duties of a supervisory nature. They may volunteer for other types of work and they will be allowed to engage in this if work of a suitable nature is available.
- c. **Other Rank Prisoners of War.** Other Rank PW will be required to carry out any work that is consistent with GC III.
- d. **Female Prisoners of War.** Female PW are to be considered for work in the same manner as male PW with the exception that pregnant female PW are not to be employed on any work that might, directly or indirectly, endanger their health or that of her unborn child.
- e. **Juveniles.** May be employed in light work only.

2. **Medical Examinations.** All ranks of PW are to be medically examined before starting work and re-inspected subsequently at least once a month.² PW are to be graded as a result of these inspections in the following manner:

- a. Fit for Heavy Work.
- b. Fit for Light Work.
- c. Not permitted to work.

3G02. WORK CATEGORIES

1. **Suitable Work.** In addition to work involved in the construction, administration, management and maintenance of PW Camps, PW can be compelled³ to carry out work of the following nature:

- a. Agriculture.
- b. Production or extraction of raw materials except those involved in metallurgical or chemical processes.
- c. Manufacturing industries with the exception of those engaged in the manufacture of machinery or in metallurgical or chemical processes.
- d. Public works and building operations that have no military character or purpose.

¹ GC III: 49.

² GC III: 55.

³ GC III: 50.

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- e. Transport and handling of stores. The use to which the stores are to be put is the deciding factor. PW are not to be employed in transporting or handling stores specifically consigned to units engaged in military operations.
 - f. Commercial business and arts and crafts.
 - g. Domestic service including work in a clothing repair shop, laundry, bakery, or on food preparation and cooking.
 - h. Public utility services that have no military character or purpose.
2. **Unsuitable Work.** PW are not to be employed on the following categories of work:
- a. **Unhealthy or Dangerous Work.** PW are not to be employed in work which is dangerous or presents a risk to health.⁴ Each specific task, rather than the industry as a whole, should be considered when making an assessment of the danger inherent in the work. However, application WHIS directives and the provision of appropriate training, safety equipment or protective clothing can render an otherwise potentially dangerous task safe. PW are not to be employed in the following circumstances unless they are volunteers:
 - (1) Tasks requiring physical exertion beyond the normal capabilities of the average person.
 - (2) Involvement in dealing with explosives.
 - (3) Use of machinery which without appropriate training or necessary skill or knowledge is dangerous.
 - (4) Work at dangerous heights.
 - b. **Voluntary Work.** PW who are volunteers and who can demonstrate that they have appropriate training in a specific area, may be considered for employment in the above areas. The risks to which PW would be exposed in such work are not to be greater than that which would be accepted for Canadian forces engaged in the same task. Before work in mine clearance or other EOD duties is undertaken by PW, the policy for such employment must be laid down by CDS.
 - c. **Humiliating Work.** PW may not be engaged in work which would be regarded as being humiliating for a member of the Canadian forces.⁵ This does not include tasks which while they may be unpleasant, such as the cleaning of latrines or the operating of sewage facilities, are not in themselves humiliating.

3G03. PAYMENT FOR WORK

- 1. PW who work, are to be paid a fair working wage. The Detaining Power must inform PW and their governments through the Protecting power of the rate that has been set.⁶ This wage is to be credited directly to the PW in the currency of the Detaining Power. PW finances and accounting are detailed in Annex 3F.
- 2. PW who are permanently engaged in work connected with the administration and running of the PW camp and those involved in chaplaincy and medical duties are to be paid. PW involved in occasional fatigue duties are not eligible for payment. Payment for such work would come from the O&M budget established for the PWHO or PW Camp, as per the Financial Provision for Deployed Units.

⁴ GC III: 52.

⁵ GC III: 52.

⁶ GC III: 62. The rates of pay relate to 1949 wages and would need to be revised for any particular operation.

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3. The Prisoners' Representative and his staff are to be paid at a rate agreed between the Representative and the Camp Commander. These payments are to be made out of the canteen profits fund. Where such a fund does not exist, the Detaining Power is to pay a fair rate for the duties carried out by the Prisoners' Representative.

4. Payment in all cases is to be credited on a weekly basis.

3G04. WORKING CONDITIONS

1. In using the labour of PW efforts should be made to ensure the national legislation concerning the protection of labour, and more particularly, the regulations for the safety of workers, are duly applied. Conditions must not be of a lesser standard than those enjoyed by members of the Canadian forces or of Canadian civilians engaged on similar work.⁷

2. **Hours of Work and Rest Periods.** The length of the PW working day, including travelling time, is not to exceed that which would be permitted for civilians employed on the same task and is to take into account local climatic conditions.⁸ In setting the length of the PW working period, the following general guidelines are to be observed:

- a. PW are not to work in excess of permitted hours for local civilian workers.
- b. A rest period of one hour is to be allowed in the middle of the working day.
- c. PW are to be allowed a period of 24 hours rest once a week. This rest period may be taken on a Sunday or on a day of rest usual in the PW's country of origin or dictated by his religion.
- d. Each PW who has worked for a full year is to be allowed a rest period of 8 consecutive days. He is to be paid for this 8 day period at his normal working rate.
- e. If PW are employed on piece work they are not to be allowed to work excessively long hours.
- f. PW should not be away from the PW camp, or labour camp if this is established, for a period greater than 12 hours including travelling time.

3G05. LABOUR CAMPS

1. There may be occasions when, for reasons of convenience, PW may be located at a subsidiary camp nearer to their place of work and separate from the PW camp to which they belong. In such cases the following instructions apply:⁹

- a. In general, the organisation and administration of subsidiary camps is to conform to that of the parent PW camp. This includes, but is not limited to, the rules on accommodation, hygiene, food, medical care, correspondence and parcels.
- b. Subsidiary camps may be commanded by a Warrant Officer of the Regular Forces but they remain under the control and administration of the main PW camp.
- c. The Camp Commander of the main PW camp retains disciplinary control of PW in a subsidiary camp. He also remains responsible for the correct application of the GC to those PW. He may not delegate these powers and responsibilities to the commander of the subsidiary camp.

⁷ GC III: 51.

⁸ GC III: 53.

⁹ GC III: 56.

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- d. The PW Camp Commander is to maintain records of all PW who have been detached to subsidiary camps.
- e. Subsidiary camps may be visited by representatives of the Protecting Power, ICRC delegates and other relief organisations as well as retained medical personnel and chaplains.
- f. PW Officers will be stationed in labour camps to carry out administration and may be elected as Prisoner's Representatives.¹⁰

3G06. ACCIDENTS AT WORK

1. If a PW is injured, contracts a disease or suffers a disability in the course of work, he must be given suitable medical treatment. When the condition has either been cured or stabilised, the Senior Canadian or coalition Medical Officer is to produce a certificate setting out the nature of the injury or disability, the circumstances in which it arose and full particulars of the medical or hospital treatment given for it. Three copies of the certificate are to be produced. One copy is to be given to the PW, one copy is to be forwarded to the PWIB and the last copy is to be kept with the PW's documents.¹¹

2. If a PW makes a claim for compensation for a work related disability, it is to be forwarded to the PWIB who will forward the claim to the PW's parent Power for settlement. During his captivity a PW who has sustained a disability which is in the opinion of the Canadian Medical Officer, directly attributable to his work, may be entitled to whatever benefits are available under Canadian legislation for occupational accidents or diseases.¹²

3G07. PRIVATE EMPLOYMENT

1. The Detaining Power may contract out PW to work for private employers.¹³ The decision to enable such arrangements to be put in place would be made by DND. When PW work for private employers, their position is safeguarded by the following instructions:

- a. The treatment of PW working for private employers must not be any less favourable than that specified in GC III.
- b. PW continue to be under the direct authority of the Camp Commander who retains ultimate responsibility for all aspects of their support, care and treatment and is also responsible for the payment of their working pay.
- c. PW have the right to deal with the Prisoners' Representative of the PW camp to which they belong.
- d. A private employer has no disciplinary powers over PW and may not use arms against them if they try to escape except for his inherent right of self defence.
- e. PW working for a private employer must either give their parole or must be guarded.
- f. Although the Camp Commander retains the ultimate responsibility for the employed PW, he may delegate aspects of this such as the provision of food and accommodation to the private employer. This does not absolve him from ensuring that the delegated arrangements satisfy the provisions of GC III. The precise details of such delegation are to be set out in an agreement between the Camp Commander and the private employer and agreed by JTFHQ.

¹⁰ GC III: 79.

¹¹ GC III: 54.

¹² GC III: 54.

¹³ GC III: 57.

ANNEX H

THE TRANSFER OF PRISONERS OF WAR

3H01. NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL TRANSFERS

1. **Transfers Between Canadian Prisoners of War Establishments.** Transfers of PW between camps and compounds belonging to Canada are to be carried out in accordance with the following principles:

- a. Transfers are to take place with the best interests of the PW in mind.
- b. Transfers are not to be carried out with the intention of hindering or delaying the repatriation of PW.
- c. In planning a transfer, the climatic conditions to which PW have become accustomed are to be taken into consideration and steps are to be taken to ensure that the transfer is not prejudicial to their health.
- d. The transfer is to be carried out in a humane manner with PW being provided, in transit, with food and water, appropriate clothing, accommodation and medical attention where necessary.
- e. Adequate precautions are to be taken to ensure the safety of PW in the course of the journey, especially if this involves travel by sea or air.
- f. Sick or wounded PW are only to be transferred where this is necessary to ensure their personal safety or to enable them to receive better medical treatment.
- g. PW are to be allowed to take their personal effects with them on transfer and are to be accompanied by their PW documentation.
- h. If combat threatens a camp, PW are not to be transferred from the camp unless they can be transferred in reasonable safety or unless they are at greater risk by remaining in the camp than by being transferred.

2. **International Transfers.** The transfer of PW between Canada and another nation will be subject to the principles set out in the preceding paragraph and to the following additional constraints:¹

- a. No PW captured by Canada are to be transferred to the custody of any other nation without specific authority from NDHQ. Such authorisation is to be sought even in the case of a temporary transfer of PW planned, for example, to alleviate overcrowding in Canadian PW facilities.
- b. PW are only to be transferred from Canadian custody to that of a nation which is a Party to the GCs and then only after specific authority has been given by NDHQ. The decision as to whether or not PW captured by Canada may be transferred to the custody of another nation will be determined by the Government of Canada.
- c. Even after PW captured by Canada have been transferred to the custody of another nation, there is still a residual responsibility placed on Canada regarding their treatment. If the Government of Canada is notified by the Protecting Power, usually the ICRC, that the Detaining Power to whom the PW have been transferred is not complying with the provisions of the GCs, Canada has a duty to correct the problem, or to take the PW back into Canadian custody.

¹ GC III: 12.

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- d. PW captured by another nation are only to be transferred into Canadian custody with the specific authority of NDHQ.
 - e. PW transferred from the custody of another nation into Canadian custody are to be treated in every respect in the same way as PW captured by Canada.
3. **Administrative Considerations.** GC III² lays down a number of administrative provisions with which the staff of PW camps must comply when transferring PW. These are as follows:
- a. **Notice of Transfer.** PW are to be given sufficient notice of transfer to enable them to pack their belongings and inform their next of kin of their transfer.
 - b. **Forwarding of Mail.** Before they are transferred to another camp, PW are to be told of their new postal address in sufficient time to inform their Next of Kin before their departure. This is to be done by the dispatch of a new capture card.
 - c. **Prisoner Lists.** The PWIB is kept informed of the movements of PW in the following manner.³
 - (1) A list of all PW who are to be transferred either within the Canadian system or to a camp outside the Canadian system, is to be made up before the transfer takes place and a copy sent to the PWIB.
 - (2) A list of all PW transferred into Canadian custody from another nation is to be sent to the PWIB as soon as possible after the transfer.
 - d. **Movement of Personal Effects.**⁴ Administrative points relating to the movement of personal effects are:
 - (1) PW may take only the personal effects which they may reasonably carry and in any case, no more than 25 kilograms.
 - (2) The Camp Commander, in agreement with the Prisoners' Representative, is to make arrangements for the subsequent forwarding of any personal or community property which PW have not been able to take with them to their new location.
 - e. **Prisoners of War Accounts.** As a basic principle, when PW are transferred, their accounts move with, or very closely after them. In the case of transfer of PW to another Detaining Power, any currency which they have which is not in \$C will move with their accounts and they are to be given credit notes reflecting any credit balance which is in their account.

3H02. TERMINATION OF CAPTIVITY

1. Apart from death in captivity, the captivity of PW can be ended in three ways:
 - a. Through an exchange of PW in the course of a break in hostilities.
 - b. By repatriation of sick and wounded PW while hostilities continue.
 - c. By release and repatriation of PW at the end of hostilities.

² GC III: 48.

³ GC III: 122.

⁴ GC III: 48.

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2. **Prisoners of War Exchange.** PW exchange is outside the provisions of GC III and although in the past there have been instances of the exchange of PW, man for man, in the course of truces or temporary cessation in hostilities, such instances are likely to be the exception,

3. Canada will not engage in PW exchange without the specific authority of the CDS. When such authority is granted, the exchange is to take place under the supervision of the Protecting Power or the ICRC.

3H03. REPATRIATION OF SICK AND WOUNDED PRISONERS OF WAR

1. **The Geneva Convention and Repatriation.** GC III⁵ places a duty on belligerents:

- a. To repatriate PW who are seriously wounded or ill, regardless of numbers and ranks, back to their own countries, after first having afforded them sufficient medical treatment to enable them to travel. PW who are wounded in accidents can benefit from the same provisions of GC III as those who are wounded unless the injuries are self-inflicted. The exception to this provision is that no PW who is eligible for repatriation may be repatriated against his wishes.⁶
- b. To make arrangements with neutral nations for sick and wounded PW to be accommodated in the country or territories of those neutral countries for the duration of hostilities.
- c. **Assessment of Prisoners of War for Repatriation - The Mixed Medical Commission.** The assessment of PW to determine their eligibility for repatriation is normally to be carried out by Mixed Medical Commissions.⁷ However, PW, who in the opinion of a medical officer of the Canadian or Coalition Forces are seriously injured or sick, may be repatriated without having to be examined by a Mixed Medical Commission. Regulations for Mixed Medical Commissions, covering their composition and method of work, and details of the medical conditions forming the criteria for the different types of repatriation are set out in GC III.⁸ The most important regulations relating to the Commissions are summarised as follows:
 - (1) Each Commission is to consist of three members. Two of these, of whom one should be a physician and the other a surgeon, are, wherever possible, to be from a neutral country, appointed by the ICRC and approved by the belligerents. The third member is to be a medical officer of the Canadian Forces who is also to be responsible for the administration of the Commission. One of the neutral members is to be the Chairman of the Commission.
 - (2) The Commission will:
 - (a) Examine PW who have applied for or been recommended for repatriation.
 - (b) Inspect the medical records of those PW.
 - (c) Determine which cases are eligible for repatriation or for transfer to a neutral country.
 - (3) The decisions of the Commission are to be based on a majority vote by the members of the Commission.
- d. Each camp is to be visited by a Mixed Medical Commission at an interval of not more than 6 months.

⁵ GC III: 109.

⁶ GC III: 109.

⁷ GC III: 112.

⁸ GC III Annexes I and II.

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- e. The decisions of the Mixed Medical Commission on each specific case are to be passed to the PW, Canada, the Protecting Power (if appointed) and the ICRC within a month of their visit. Canada is required to implement the decision of the Mixed Medical Commission within 3 months of the date of receiving the decision of the Commission.
- f. A Medical Officer of the same nationality as the PW, employed as Retained Personnel, and the PW Prisoners' Representative are both entitled to be present at the examination of PW by the Commission.⁹

2. **Eligibility for Repatriation.** GC III¹⁰ lays down the following criteria for determining which PW are eligible for repatriation:

a. **Criteria for Eligibility for Direct Repatriation.** The following categories of PW are to be repatriated to their own country:

- (1) Incurably wounded and sick PW whose mental or physical fitness appears to have been gravely diminished.
- (2) Wounded and sick PW who, according to medical opinion, are not likely to recover within one year, whose condition requires treatment and whose mental or physical fitness appears to have been gravely diminished.
- (3) Wounded and sick PW who have recovered from their wounds or illness but whose mental and physical fitness appears to have been gravely and permanently diminished.

b. **Criteria for Eligibility for Transfer to a Neutral Country.** The following categories of PW may be transferred to and accommodated in a neutral country:

- (1) Wounded and sick PW whose recovery may be expected within one year of the date of the wound or the beginning of the illness, if treatment in a neutral country might increase the prospects of a more certain and speedy recovery.
- (2) PW whose mental or physical health, according to medical opinion, is seriously threatened by continued captivity, but whose accommodation might remove such a threat.

c. **Criteria for Eligibility for Further Repatriation from a Neutral Country.** The exact criteria for the further repatriation of PW will be agreed between the belligerents through the offices of the Neutral Country, the Protecting Power or the ICRC. In general, however, PW who fall into the following categories should be repatriated:

- (1) PW whose state of health has deteriorated so as to fulfil the conditions laid down for direct repatriation.
- (2) PW whose mental or physical powers remain, even after treatment, considerably impaired.

3. **Costs of Repatriation of Sick and Wounded Prisoners of War.** The costs involved in repatriating sick or wounded PW or of transporting them to the territory of a neutral power will be met as follows:¹¹

- a. From the PW Camp to the national border of the country in which the PW Camp is located, by Canada.

⁹ GC III: 113.

¹⁰ GC III: 110.

¹¹ GC III: 116.

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- b. From the national border of the country to either the neutral country or the PW's own country, by the nation on which the PW depends.

4. **Further Military Employment of Repatriated Prisoners of War.** No repatriated person may be further employed on active military service.¹² This does not preclude a repatriated person from engaging in medical or purely administrative duties in the service of the armed forces of his country.

3H04. RELEASE AND REPATRIATION AT THE END OF HOSTILITIES

1. The over-riding principles governing the release and repatriation of PW at the end of hostilities are that:

- a. The repatriation process must take place with the minimum of delay as soon as possible after the end of active hostilities.
- b. Repatriation should be carried out in accordance with a properly constituted Repatriation Plan. This is to cover such matters as the administration and documentation of the former PW, arrangements for gathering them together at one or more locations, their feeding and accommodation and their onward movement to their home country. This will involve PM J1 J3, J4, J5 (Legal and PA) and J9 at JTFHQ, and relevant staffs at NDHQ.

2. **Guidelines for Release and Repatriation.** The release and repatriation of PW is to be conducted in accordance with the following guidelines:¹³

- a. The arrangements for release and repatriation are to be made known to all PW as soon as they are finalised.
- b. Repatriation is to be carried out in accordance with the same principles which determine the Transfer of PW.
- c. Any items of value impounded on capture and any foreign currency belonging to PW are to be restored to them or, if this is not possible, despatched to the PWIB.
- d. PW are to be allowed to take with them their personal belongings and any other items which may have been sent to them during the period in which they have been in captivity. Depending on transport constraints, an upper limit on the amount of baggage a PW may take with him on repatriation may be imposed but PW are, in any case, to be allowed to travel with at least 25 kilograms of personal belongings.¹⁴
- e. Where criminal proceedings are in train against a PW for an indictable offence, a ruling from the CDS on the disposal of the PW is to be sought in each individual case. The same procedure is to be applied to PW who have already been convicted for an indictable offence and who are undergoing punishment at the time of the cessation of hostilities. Where the DND rules that a PW is to complete a sentence of punishment before release and repatriation, details of the PW are to be forwarded to his national authorities through the PWIB.

3. **Costs of Repatriation.** The costs of repatriation of PW at the end of hostilities are to be apportioned equitably between Canada and the nation on which the PW depend.¹⁵ The basis for the apportionment is that Canada will bear the costs of PW transport between the PW camp and either the port or airport of embarkation, or the point on the national border of the country nearest to the territory of the

¹² GC III: 117.

¹³ GC III: 118-119.

¹⁴ GC III: 119.

¹⁵ GC III: 118.

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nation on which the PW depend. The repatriation process is not to be delayed in any way by negotiations to determine the apportionment of the costs.

4. **Asylum for Prisoners of War.** It is Canadian policy that PW should not be repatriated against their will. Arrangements for PW who do not wish to return to their state of origin will depend on the circumstances at the time but may include applications for asylum under normal procedures. Guidance in such cases should be sought from DND through NDHQ.

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CHAPTER 4

INTERROGATION AND TACTICAL QUESTIONING OF PW AND DETAINEES

401. DEFINITION

1. Interrogation and tactical questioning (TQ) are intelligence-gathering activities, defined as follows:
 - a. **Interrogation.** Interrogation is the systematic questioning of a PW to obtain information of intelligence value;
 - b. **Tactical Questioning.** The first questioning and screening to which a PW is subjected to obtain information of immediate tactical value.
2. Within the CF, the term "interrogation" may be used to refer to intelligence gathering or criminal investigation. This publication is solely concerned with interrogation as an intelligence gathering activity, and interrogation for the purpose of criminal investigation will not be further addressed in this manual.
3. Subjects of interrogation and TQ will, as a minimum, be provided the protection accorded by the Third Geneva Convention (relative to the treatment of PW).

402. PURPOSE

1. The aim of any interrogation or TQ is to obtain usable and reliable information, in a lawful manner and in the least amount of time, which meets the intelligence requirements of any echelon of command. A successful interrogation or TQ produces information which is timely, complete, clear, and accurate. In the spectrum of intelligence, interrogation is classified as a human intelligence (HUMINT) activity. It is an integral part of the larger intelligence architecture intended to provide commanders with a timely understanding of the situation, thus allowing them to possess the initiative and achieve mission success.

403. CONCEPT

1. Interrogation and TQ are controlled, systematic processes by which specified personnel question individuals in order to obtain information. The following are inherent concepts integral to interrogation and TQ;
 - a. **Interrogation and TQ are Controlled.** PW are interrogated or tactically questioned in accordance with well-defined information requirements. The location, method, and conditions of interrogation are all closely regulated;
 - b. **Interrogation and TQ are Systematic.** Interrogation and TQ are planned, deliberate intelligence gathering activities which form part of the larger intelligence operation; and
 - c. **Specified Personnel Conduct Interrogation and TQ.** Successful interrogation and TQ require a solid understanding of the needs of the particular intelligence operation and skill in conduct. For this reason, only specified personnel are authorized to conduct interrogation and TQ, specifically:
 - (1) **Interrogation.** Only interrogators from the CF Intelligence Branch who are trained in accordance with CF standards are authorized to conduct interrogations. Scientific

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and technical intelligence specialists may assist in interrogations but must be similarly qualified in order to conduct interrogations on their own; and

(2) **Tactical Questioning.** In a unit, only designated personnel trained to CF standards will conduct TQ.

2. Although the actual conduct of interrogation is restricted to specified personnel, all CF personnel involved in PW handling play an important part in its success. Commanders at all levels, troops who first capture a PW, and those responsible for the evacuation chain can all assist in effective interrogation by conducting proper PW handling and ensuring that processing occurs in a timely, efficient manner.

3. Interrogation and TQ methodology are addressed in Annex A.

404. PRINCIPLES

1. Interrogation and TQ are governed by the following key principles:

- a. all interrogation and TQ activity will fully comply with Canadian law and relevant international laws, conventions, and agreements, including the Third Geneva Convention (relative to the treatment of PW), and the *Convention Against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (1984)*;
- b. PW must be humanely treated at all times;
- c. PW must at all times be protected, particularly against acts of violence or intimidation and against insults and public curiosity;
- d. PW are entitled in all circumstances to respect for their persons and their honour. Women shall be treated with all the regard due to their sex and shall in all cases benefit from treatment as favourable as that granted to men. Children who have not attained the age of 18 years shall be the object of special respect;
- e. 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.

405. INTERROGATION AND TACTICAL QUESTIONING IN SPECIAL CIRCUMSTANCES

1. **Detainees.** CF policy on the Law of Armed Conflict (LOAC) is that the basic principles of the LOAC must be applied, as a minimum, by all members of the CF taking part in all Canadian military operations other than Canadian domestic operations. Accordingly, all detainees will be provided with the same standard of treatment and care afforded to PW.

2. **Suspicion of Criminal Offences.** It is possible that in the course of interrogation or TQ, information may be rendered that is related to a possible or known war crime or other criminal offence. Command directives should specify a procedure to inform military police and arrange for the appropriate disposition of the individual in such circumstances.

ANNEX A

CONDUCT OF INTERROGATION AND TACTICAL QUESTIONING¹

4A01. GENERAL

1. The treatment of PW² held for interrogation and tactical questioning will comply with Canadian law and relevant international laws, conventions and agreements, including the Third Geneva Convention (relative to the treatment of PW), and the *Convention Against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (1984)*.
2. The primary aim of interrogation and tactical questioning is the timely extraction of information and/or intelligence from PW in a humane manner, and the 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.
3. The chain of command is responsible for the handling, guarding, administration, welfare, interrogation and tactical questioning of PW. The J2 coordinates interrogation and tactical questioning in support of intelligence collection.

4A02. INTERROGATION AND TACTICAL QUESTIONING ORGANIZATION

1. It is important that the interrogation and tactical questioning organization is as flexible and straightforward as possible.
2. Normally, interrogators will only be found at formation level, however interrogation teams may be forward deployed in accordance with the specific tactical situation. By definition, tactical questioning is only conducted at the unit level.

4A03. INTERROGATION AND TACTICAL QUESTIONING PROCEDURES

1. PW shall be categorized according to their assessed intelligence value as early after capture as possible in order to ensure the timely exploitation of information. This may be done by the capturing unit, or by a subsequent interrogation organization. This categorization will be reassessed at all stages of the PW evacuation chain.
2. PW are to be questioned in a language that they understand. This may necessitate that interrogation and tactical questioning be conducted through the use of a translator. The use of a translator does not limit the interrogators' and tactical questioners' responsibility for the conduct of the interrogation and tactical questioning.
3. Interrogation and tactical questioning will be conducted through the use of CF-authorized questioning and interviewing techniques.
4. If in the course of interrogation or tactical questioning, information is rendered that is related to a possible or known war crime or other criminal offence, the immediate action unless otherwise specified shall be to continue the operationally-oriented questioning while ensuring that military police are informed as soon as practicable. Where there is doubt, a CF legal officer shall be consulted.

¹ Detailed treatment of interrogation and tactical questioning procedures is found in *Joint Tactics, Techniques and Procedures for Interrogation and Tactical Questioning (INTG/TQ TTP)* (OPI: DG Int/J2 Plans & Doc) (in preparation).

² CF Policy on the LOAC is that the basic principles of the LOAC must be applied, as a minimum, by all members of the CF taking part in all Canadian military operations other than Canadian domestic operations. Accordingly, all detainees will be provided with the same standard of treatment and care afforded to PW.

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5. Additionally, the following specific concerns apply to tactical questioning:
 - a. tactical questioning directed at PW shall be limited in scope and concerned solely with gathering information of immediate tactical value;
 - b. tactical questioning shall not cause undue delay in the evacuation of a PW;
 - c. tactical questioning shall be conducted in a manner that does not adversely affect subsequent interrogation of a PW.

4A04. CONSTRAINTS ON INTERROGATION AND TACTICAL QUESTIONING

1. PW shall be treated humanely.
2. No physical or mental torture, nor any other form of coercion, may be inflicted on PW to secure from them information of any kind whatever. PW who refuse to answer may not be threatened, insulted, or exposed to unpleasant or disadvantageous treatment of any kind.
3. When questioned about their identity, PW are bound to give only their surname, first names and rank, date of birth, and army, regimental, personal or serial number, or failing this, equivalent information.
4. PW who, owing to their physical or mental condition, are unable to state their identity, shall be handed over to the medical service. The identity of the PW shall be established by all possible means, subject to the provisions of the proceeding paragraph.
5. Searches of PW shall be conducted using CF-authorized methods and ensuring that the dignity of the individual is respected.
6. Restraints will only be employed for the purposes of force protection and/or for the protection of the individual. Similarly blindfolds, and in exceptional cases, hoods, may only be used for limited periods of time when it is necessary to deprive PW of sight for force protection purposes.
7. PW retain the right to the same standard of medical, ration, accommodation and welfare support as the CF.
8. The following is specifically PROHIBITED:
 - a. outrages upon the personal dignity including humiliation and degradation,
 - b. adverse treatment on the basis of sex, sexual orientation, or ethnic, religious or cultural background of the PW,
 - c. diet restrictions,
 - d. sensory deprivation or manipulation through the use of blindfolds, hoods, earmuffs, loud music, bright lights or other methods,
 - e. sleep deprivation or manipulation,
 - f. close confinement, except when PW are serving a disciplinary or penal sanction, or where necessary to safeguard their health,
 - g. using animals, such as dogs, for intimidation purposes,
 - h. any stress positions.

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GLOSSARY OF TERMS AND DEFINITIONS

Camp Commander

The officer in charge of a PW Holding Area or Camp. Formerly titled the Camp Commandant.

Capture Card

A card which each PW is allowed to send to his next of kin and the ICRC informing them of his capture. The standard form is AF W 3493 but the ICRC is likely to make locally produced forms in the appropriate language available.

Canadian Prisoner of War Information Bureau (CAPWIB)

The national agency which acts as the focus for the collection and dissemination of all information concerning PW captured by Canadian forces or held in Canadian custody.

Central Tracing Agency

An agency operated by the ICRC which aims to locate missing persons and re-unite families separated by conflict.

Combat Service Support (CSS)

The system which provides logistic support to the combat forces.

Common Capture Report (COMCAPREP)

A report used to pass information concerning the initial capture of PW up the chain of command.

Delegates

Persons appointed by the Protecting Power to discharge its functions under the Geneva Convention. Normally nationals of the Protecting Power or of another neutral state. May also include members of the ICRC.

Detaining Power

The nation in whose custody the PW are.

Escort Force

Personnel responsible for the security of PW in transit between PW facilities.

Evacuation

In the PW Handling process, the movement of PW from the point of capture to their eventual destination, the PW Camp.

Geneva Conventions

First General Convention

The First Geneva Convention (GC I) for the amelioration of the conditions of wounded and sick in armed forces in the field.

Second Geneva Convention

The Second Geneva Convention (GC II) for the amelioration of the condition of wounded, sick and shipwrecked members of armed forces at sea.

Third Geneva Convention

The Third Geneva Convention (GC III) relative to the treatment of prisoners of war.

Fourth Geneva Convention

The Fourth Geneva Convention (GC IV) relative to the protection of civilian persons in time of war.

Guard Force

Personnel responsible for the security of PW Collecting Points, Compounds and Camps.

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Indeterminate Status

Enemy personnel whose status is not clear and whose status will be determined by a tribunal constituted under the *Prisoner of War Status Determination Regulations*.

Internment Serial Number (ISN)

A unique serial number allocated to every PW to enable his identification and tracking throughout the period of internment.

Interrogation

Interrogation is the systematic questioning of a PW to obtain information of intelligence value.

Other Medical Personnel

Combatants who are trained and employed as orderlies, nurses and stretcher bearers and combatants who are not members of either the Medical or Chaplaincy services but who happen to be suitably qualified.

Prisoner of War (PW)

Canadian abbreviation for Prisoner of War. The current NATO abbreviation is EPW - Enemy Prisoners of War. (See also "PW".)

Prisoners' Representative

A PW appointed or elected to serve as the intermediary between the PW and the representatives of the Detaining Power.

Privileged Correspondence

Certain categories of mail originating from Medical Officers, Chaplains and Prisoners' Representatives which, while not exempt from censorship, fall outside the majority of the regulations governing PW mail.

Protecting Power

A non-belligerent State nominated to safeguard the interests of the parties and to supervise the application of the Conventions and Protocols.

Protocols

The two 1977 Protocols to the 1949 Conventions updating and expanding the Conventions.

PW Camp

The PW Camp is the final stage in the PW handling process. It is a permanent or semi-permanent facility capable of accommodating large numbers of PW for an indefinite period.

PW Handling

The generic term covering every aspect of dealing with PW, from the point of capture to their release or repatriation.

PW Holding Area

The PW Holding Area is an intermediate stage in the PW handling Process located between the Collecting Point and the PW Camp. It is a semi-permanent facility capable of accommodating large numbers of PW for extended periods. The PW Holding Area was formerly known as the PW Cage.

PW Information Bureau (PWIB)

A national office established to deal with the exchange of information on PW.

PW Information System (PWIS)

An ADP system for the documentation and tracking of PW from the time of capture to the time they are interned.

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PW Registration Unit (PWRU)

A self contained cell that is established at the first PW Holding Area in the evacuation chain and is the entry point into the formal PW internment system at which full documentation of PW takes place.

PW Status

The entitlement of those enemy personnel who when captured are protected by the provisions of the Third Geneva Convention as supplemented by Additional Protocol I.

Prisoner of War Registration Unit (PWRU)

An organization established to carry out the detailed documentation of PW. Depending on circumstances it may be located either at a PW Holding Area or at a Camp.

Release

The ending of a PW's detention.

Repatriation

The return of PW to their own country.

Representatives

The normal diplomatic and consular personnel of the Protecting Power.

Retained Personnel

Captured enemy Chaplains and Medical Staff who are retained to assist in the treatment of sick and wounded PW. Retained Personnel are not PW but enjoy the same protection from the Geneva Convention as PW.

Segregation

The process stemming from Tactical Questioning by which PW are categorized according to their potential intelligence value. There are 4 categories; A - High, D - Low.

STANAG

Acronym for NATO Standardization Agreement. These are NATO Agreements which Alliance Members agree to use as standardized procedures for a range of military activities.

Tactical Questioning

The first questioning and screening to which a PW is subjected. Usually takes place at the HQ of the unit which captures the PW and is carried out by the capturing unit's trained questioners but not necessarily by trained interrogators.

Tagging

The initial stage in the PW Documentation Process. Consists of the completion of DND 1361(7-80), the PW and Personal Equipment Tag.

Transfer

The movement of PW, either between PW facilities in the PWHO, or between Canadian facilities and those of another nation.

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

AJP	Allied Joint Publication
ALS	Army Legal Services
AOO	Area of Operations
BOI	Board of Inquiry
CoA	Course of Action
CDS	Chief of Defence Staff
COMCAPREP	Common Capture Report
CSN	Capture Serial Number
CSS	Combat Service Support
DCDS	Deputy Chief of Defence Staff
EWS	Emergency Water Supply
FHT	Field Humint Team
GCs	Geneva Conventions of 1949
AP	Additional Protocol
IPB	Intelligence Preparation of the Battlefield
ICRC	International Committee of the Red Cross
IHL	International Humanitarian Law
ISN	Internment Serial Number
JTFC	Joint Task Force Commander
JTFHQ	Joint Task Force Headquarters
LOAC	Law of Armed Conflict
MND	Minister of National Defence
MP	Military Police
MSR	Main Supply Route
NDHQ	National Defence Headquarters
NIS	National Investigation Service
NOK	Next of Kin
POC	Point of Contact
PW	Prisoner of War
PWCASREP	Prisoner of War Casualty Report
PWHO	Prisoner of War Handling Organisation
PWIB	Prisoner of War Information Bureau
PWIS	Prisoner of War Information System
PWREP	Prisoner of War Report
PWRU	Prisoner of War Registration Unit
STANAG	Standardisation Agreement
TOS	Terms of Service

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