

REPORT ON THE LAW OF ARMED CONFLICT SURVEY:

THE DEVELOPMENT OF A TRAINING AND EDUCATION STRATEGY

Office of the Judge Advocate General

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INTRODUCTION

SCOPE

1. The various studies and reports arising out of Somalia and other CF operations since 1993 contain a significant number of recommendations relating to increasing or enhancing training and education in the Law of Armed Conflict (LOAC). Those studies include the MND Leadership Study, the Somalia Commission of Inquiry Report, the Non-Traditional Military Training for Canadian Peacekeepers Study and the Law in Somalia Study. The Minister of National Defence confirmed the on-going commitment by the Department of National Defence and the Canadian Forces to enhancing Law of Armed Conflict training in his response to the Somalia Commission of Inquiry Report in Oct 98.
2. In order to address these recommendations DRET and CFRETS established the Individual Training and Education Working Group (IT&EWG). The aim of the IT&EWG is to define and/or clarify the job performance deficiencies common to all environments. For the purposes of the IT&EWG process the Office of the Judge Advocate General (JAG) was designated as both the sponsor and subject matter expert for the staffing of LOAC training related recommendations. In addition to this role on the IT&EWG the JAG, in his capacity as legal advisor to DND and the CF, also undertook to address LOAC training requirements on a CF wide basis. This involved an assessment of the LOAC training requirements of each of the operational environments as controlled by the respective Managing Authorities (MAs): CMS, CLS, CAS and Adm (Per).
3. While the general nature of the deficiencies in LOAC training and education is outlined the various recommendations (Annex A) it became evident that there was a need to assess the level and scope of existing LOAC training/education in order to develop a comprehensive LOAC training and education strategy for the CF. As a result a survey was distributed in October 1997 to each of the MAs. The survey targeted a number of key areas in order to identify training institutions, the subject matter of instruction, the target audience, the lecture format, qualification of the instructor and lecture materials being used in existing LOAC training/education. Survey results were received from the following organizations: CAS, CMS, CLS, and CFRETS (CFCSC, RMC, CFLRS, CFChsC, CFDSS Borden, CFMSS, CFSAL, CFEME and CFSIS). The survey results are enclosed in Annexes B to M of this report.

LOAC AND RULES OF ENGAGEMENT

4. It is important to note that this report deals solely with LOAC training. It does not address ROE training or Operational Law (the mounting of war and peace support related operations) training. One of the continuing problems encountered in dealing with LOAC training is the confusion which exists throughout the armed forces regarding the interface between LOAC and ROE. This confusion is evidenced in part by the inclusion of ROE training in some of the survey returns designed to identify the scope of LOAC training. LOAC is an important aspect of ROE. However, ROE remains a separate "discipline" which is not a solely legal issue to be taught by lawyers. Only a portion of the LOAC has a direct impact on ROE. The requirement to address operational, diplomatic and policy issues in ROE development makes ROE training a less than ideal vehicle for LOAC instruction. Throughout the assessment of the training related recommendations arising from the various Somalia reports and studies it has been the position of JAG that the development, training and application of ROE remains primarily a chain of command responsibility. As a result

this report will only address LOAC training.

PRE-DEPLOYMENT TRAINING

5. It is also recognized that this survey does not capture all of the existing LOAC training and education. A significant level of training both on a collective and individual basis is conducted by all three environments as part of pre-deployment training. For example, collective training prior to deployments such as Op Sharp Guard, IFOR, SFOR, Rwanda, Haiti, the Turbot dispute, etc., or as part of the PSTC program. In addition, individual commanders and legal officers often use their initiative in ensuring timely LOAC training is carried out. The survey was focused on assessing the training carried out as part of the regular courses at the training and education establishments of the CF although some recommendations touch on pre-deployment and re-fresher training

WORK IN PROGRESS

6. There are a number of initiatives relating to LOAC training which are already being staffed such as training modules for CFCSC, the AMSC and the NSSC courses. These proposed LOAC modules are incorporated into the training strategy set out in this report.

AIM

7. The aim of this report is to analyse existing training and education and recommend a comprehensive "cradle to grave" LOAC training/education strategy for the CF. Particular emphasis is placed on gearing training and education to the level and needs of the recipients, the provision of proper training aids and the use of qualified non-legal officer trainers when feasible.
8. It is inevitable that deficiencies in the present training/education system will be identified and commented on. The survey uncovered a number of surprises, both negative and positive. However, it is not the intention of this report to point fingers or be overly critical of existing LOAC training. Ultimately the goal is to recommend an LOAC training program which will produce officers and non-commissioned members at all rank levels who can successfully complete their military missions in compliance with the LOAC.

EXISTING TRAINING/EDUCATION

SECTION 1

INTRODUCTION

9. As is indicated in the responses provided in the study (Annexes B to M) there are a broad range of LOAC training and education initiatives presently being undertaken across the CF. However, an analysis of the responses highlights a number of problems and weaknesses with the level, standards and quality of the present training.
10. Two major issues are the lack of an overall CF LOAC training and education strategy, and the poor quality of resource materials. These two issues permeate the following analysis of the responses to the LOAC training survey.
11. In assessing the status of LOAC training presently being undertaken in the CF it is important to

keep in mind the following provision of Additional Protocol I to the 1949 Geneva Conventions:

Article 83

1. The High Contracting Parties undertake, in time of peace as in time of armed conflict, to disseminate the Conventions and this Protocol as widely as possible in their respective countries and, in particular, to include the study thereof in their programmes of military instruction...so that those instruments may become known to the armed forces and to the civilian population.

2. Any military or civilian authorities who, in time of armed conflict, assume responsibilities in respect of the application of the Conventions and this Protocol shall be fully acquainted with the text thereof.

Canada signed and ratified this 1977 Protocol to the Geneva Convention in 1990.

SECTION 2

MAJOR TRAINING/EDUCATION ISSUES

PART A: LACK OF AN OVERALL TRAINING STRATEGY

12. A review of Annexes B to M indicates that there presently appears to be no co-ordinated comprehensive LOAC training strategy for the CF. The level, standards and quantity of LOAC training do not appear to be well identified by service or environment, subject matter (treatment of victims of armed conflict-the Geneva Law or the conduct of hostilities-the Hague Law), by level of operations (ie. at the tactical, operational or strategic levels), or the rank or position of the personnel undergoing training.
13. The training which is available varies significantly according to the service affiliation and rank level. The following table highlights some basic discrepancies:

Rank Level	Army	Navy	Air Force
Recruit	CFLRS-GC *(1 period [pd])	CFLRS -GC (1 pd)	CFLRS- GC (1 pd)
Pte/Cpl	-CTC-TQ3, GC (5 pd)		
Junior Leader	-CTC/Btl Sch -GC (1pd), LOAC* (1 pd)		AFPDTC-GC (4 pd)
Senior Leader	C TC -GC (3 pd)		Sgt Seminars, GC (.5 pd)
MWO/CWO	-CFLRS-GC, LOAC (part of 1 pd-less than 40 min)	-CFLRS-GC, LOAC (part of 1 pd-less than 40 min)	-CFLRS-GC, LOAC (part of 1 pd-less than 40 min) -AFPDTC Borden -GC (12 pd)

Basic Officer (DP1)	-BOTC-GC, LOAC (less than 40 min)	-BOTC-GC, LOAC (less than 40 min) -Reserve BOTC II-GC (1 pd), LOAC (1 pd)	-BOTC-GC, LOAC (less than 40 min)
2nd Lt-Capt (DP2)	-OPDP-GC (2 hrs) -Phase 2, RESO -GC (5 pd) -Phase 4, RESO 3 -GC (5 pd) -ITC, GC (1 pd), LOAC (1 pd) -CLFCSC-JSC, LOAC (1 pd) -CLFCSC-SCSC, LOAC (1 pd)	-OPDP-GC (2 hrs) -CFMWC-Maritime Warfare Basic and Standard Courses, HL* (2 pd) -Reserve Adm Crse, GC, (1 pd)	-OPDP-GC (2 hrs) -CFSAS-Basic Aerospace, GC (5 pd), LOAC (1 pd) -CFSAS-Adv Aerospace, GC (5pd), LOAC (1 pd)
Maj-LCOL (DP3)	CFCSC-GC, HL (2 pd) -JRCSC-GC, HL	CFCSC-GC, HL (2 pd), HL (4 pd) JRCSC-GC, HL -CFMWC-Maritime Advanced Course, GC (1 pd), HL (1 pd)	CFCSC-GC, HL (2 pd) JRCSC-GC, HL
Col-Gen (DP4)	NONE	-Navy Capt(N) attend the CFMWC-Maritime Advance Course	NONE

* GC- (Geneva Conventions), HL (Hague Law or Conduct of Hostilities), LOAC (may mean Geneva Conventions or Hague Law)

In reading this table it must be noted that ROE training in the survey has been specifically excluded. It is recognized that this approach has the potential to mis-represent, to a certain extent, the amount of LOAC training undertaken in the CF (particularly in the Navy) since ROE training incorporates portions of both the Geneva Conventions and Hague Law. However, the limited degree to which specific provisions of LOAC are covered and properly identified in ROE training is not a substitute for comprehensive training in the LOAC. ROE training should be treated as a separate and discrete training discipline. LOAC is only one of the factors which must be considered when instructing on ROE. Appropriate LOAC training should be a pre-requisite for ROE training.

This table excludes specialist LOAC training undertaken by Chaplains, medical personnel, legal officers, etc. Due to the limited numbers of personnel undertaking this training, and the unique nature of the training, it will be addressed separately in this study.

14. A further 3 periods of LOAC and ROE training has been proposed for Junior Leader training. This training is primarily based on the Geneva Conventions. This training package is presently being reviewed at DLAW/T.
15. In addition to these courses the JAG has conducted a one week LOAC course since 1986. While initially the course was run once a year its frequency was increased to twice a year in 1992 and

from 1995-97. Four serials will be conducted in 1998. The course is "joint" in nature dealing with LOAC in the land, air and maritime environments. Approximately 40 participants attend each course. Of that number 4 to 8 participants are usually foreign students funded under the MTAP program. This course is also the entry level LOAC course for legal officers with subsequent training/education being provided by attendance on the CF Operational Law course, foreign LOAC courses, OJT and Post-graduate training. While attempts have been made to encourage operations and training personnel to attend the course there is no specifically targeted audience.

16. Presently there is no threshold standard of LOAC training or knowledge required for CF members in general, or for personnel in specific MOCs or operational environments (Army, Navy or Air Force). The following is a list of the main subject areas of LOAC:

- a. Basic Principles of LOAC
- b. Treatment of the Sick, Wounded and Shipwrecked
- c. Treatment of POWs/Detainees
- d. Treatment of Civilians
- e. Law of Land Warfare
- f. Law of Air Warfare
- g. Law of Maritime Warfare
- h. Targeting
- i. Command Responsibility.

Much of the existing training concentrates on the "Geneva Conventions" and addresses to varying degrees the subject areas set out at paragraphs a. to d (above). Very little training focuses on the "Hague Law" governing the conduct of hostilities. The lawful conduct of hostilities has in the past 20 years become an increasingly important area. In particular questions concerning targeting, military necessity, proportionality, environmental protection, cultural and religious property, etc. have come to dominate the analysis, particularly at the operational and strategic levels of warfare. This "gap" in existing training must be addressed in order to ensure compliance with LOAC in the conduct of operations.

17. At the present time there is only limited training common to all members of the CF. That training is concentrated at the Recruit and Basic Officer/DP1 and DP2 levels. LOAC training is particularly absent for most privates and corporals. With the possible exception of TQ3 privates receiving training at the CTC or regional schools virtually all training is provided at recruit training. The situation is only marginally better for Master Corporals and Sergeants. Similarly, the only training common to all CF officers is found at BOTC, and in the OPDP program. All of this training is based on outdated training materials (Part B: Training Resources), or is limited in nature (see Part D: Entry Level Training).
18. To the degree that LOAC training is provided for NCOs and officers (Army phase training, Maritime warfare courses and Aerospace courses) there appears to be no comprehensive program designed to ensure that tactical level leaders (MCpls, Sgts, WO, Capt, Majs, LCol and Col) receive training in addition to the limited cursory training provided at recruit training. For example, when do pilots receive training on POW status, or Navy NCMs regardless of MOC learn about their obligations and rights under Geneva Convention II (treatment of sick, wounded and shipwrecked)? How are the legal aspects of targeting incorporated into Air, Land and Maritime training? At the present time "up to date" and more comprehensive LOAC training is often left to pre-deployment training. This is the point at which CF personnel should receive "refresher" training rather than hearing about some of these issues for the first time".

19. The study results reflect limited training at the "operational level" for either commanders or staff officers (Maj to LCOL), and an almost complete lack of LOAC training at the "strategic level" (Col to Gen). Even if it is assumed that the present courses have been in existence for the past 5 years the lack of formalized training points to a present generation of senior leadership in the CF with little or no formal background in LOAC, although a number of officers will have received pre-deployment training and some actual operational experience. This problem is being addressed in part in the AMSC and NSSC courses which will be referred to in this report (see Part I: Senior Officer Training and Education).

PART B: TRAINING RESOURCES

20. At the present time the official CF LOAC publications are the "Unit Guide to the Geneva Convention", B-GL-318-004/FP-001 issued on 4 Sep 90, and CFP 122 "Manual on the Geneva Conventions of August, 1949" issued on 31 Oct 73. While the Unit Guide is available and is used on occasion the Geneva Convention manual has fallen into disuse. Both manuals are "dated" in that they do not refer to the provisions of Additional Protocols I & II to the 1949 Geneva Conventions (adopted by Canada in Nov 90), and do not address the law applicable to the conduct of hostilities.
21. There also exists at least two "unofficial" publications which have been used for the basis of CF LOAC instruction. A series of 25 articles on the LOAC entitled "You and the Law of War" was produced by D Law/T in 1981. The "You and the Law of War" series was disseminated by means of publication in Base newspapers and the distribution of posters throughout the CF. A compilation of these articles has also been distributed by JAG, however, the materials are not a "CF Publication". These articles are presently the basis for the LOAC portion of OPDP 4 "Military Law".
22. In the late 1970s a civilian academic was hired to produce a LOAC manual. That draft manual was subsequently refined and updated by JAG in 1986. However, like the Unit Guide, it also has never been made a CF publication, and the manual remains in its "draft" format. The LOAC manual has been used as a desk book on the LOAC course conducted annually by the Office of the JAG since the mid-1980s. It has also been used by a number of other nations (eg. New Zealand and Australia) as the basis for their LOAC manuals. The Manual appears to be used in isolated instances as a resource book in CF training (ie. the CFCSC). While comprehensive at the time of its original drafting the LOAC manual is now somewhat outdated. Further it is in a format and goes into a level of detail which does not make it a ready resource manual at the tactical and operational levels.
23. Direct reference can be made, depending upon the rank and employment of the target audience, to the various Treaties and Conventions which make up a significant portion of the LOAC. However, the number of LOAC legal documents applicable to CF operations (31 Treaties and Conventions), and the complexity of many of those documents operate to limit their utility as direct reference material at the level at which most LOAC training must be conducted. This deficiency was recognized in the Non-Traditional Training Study, and a recommendation was made to complete a re-write and publish the 1986 LOAC Manual (Recommendation 52).
24. The negative effect which the lack of up to date resource materials has on the quality and quantity of LOAC training cannot be overstated. To the extent that existing training relies on documents such as the Unit Guide to the Geneva Convention for course material the resulting lecture inevitably falls short in ensuring CF members receive comprehensive and contemporary instruction in the LOAC. It may not be a coincidence there appears to be a deficit in legal

instruction dealing with the conduct of operations (Hague Law and Additional Protocols I & II) when the only CF publications dealing with LOAC are exclusively Geneva Convention oriented.

25. Some courses appear to rely directly on LOAC treaties and conventions as resource materials. This raises a number of issues. First, LOAC treaties and conventions only reflect part of the LOAC applicable to the CF. There is a considerable body of law in the form of customary international law which applies to military operations that is not written in treaties and conventions. It is the requirement to instruct on the obligation to comply with customary international law norms which has resulted in the development of LOAC manuals such as the draft manual prepared by JAG (this practice is also followed by the US, Great Britain, Australia, etc.). These manuals generally explain the customary law norms in non-legalistic terms. If course designers have not had access to such a manual in the preparation of lesson plans and periods of instruction there is a very real danger that existing course materials are neither comprehensive, accurate nor complete. Secondly, many LOAC legal documents are not readily available. In the study results (Annexes B to M) there is repeated reference to the Geneva Conventions. However, there is no reference to resource materials such as the 1980 Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the use of Conventional Weapons, the 1907 Hague Regulations the 1993 Chemical Weapons Convention, or the 1997 Anti-Personnel Mines Treaty. The legal obligations set out in these LOAC conventions and the over 20 other legal documents must be incorporated into LOAC instruction where appropriate.
26. There also appears to have been little JAG involvement in lesson plan development over the years. Therefore there is no way at this time of assessing the quality or quantity of the lesson plans presently being used for most LOAC instruction.
27. There is no standardized CF wide training package prepared by the Office of the JAG, or the MAs. This situation can be contrasted with the approach taken by the ICRC in developing a training package called "The Law of War: Teaching File for Instructors", which provides standardized lesson plans, audio visual aids and copies of relevant resource materials. The ICRC uses these materials as part of a "Train the Trainers" program in developing countries.
28. A number of responses in the study made reference to the use of exercises and scenario based LOAC training. The need for this type of training was identified in the Somalia Commission of Inquiry Report (Recommendation 21.16). However, at this time there are no standardized scenario or exercise training packages. To the extent that non-legal LOAC instructors do not receive specific instruction in this subject area means it is not possible to conclude that the scenarios presently being used, and the answers provided during courses and exercises, are legally accurate.

PART C: QUALIFICATIONS FOR INSTRUCTORS

29. A review of survey results reveals there is a wide variance in the rank level and background of LOAC instructors. Most introductory level lectures are provided by non-lawyers. Legal officers tend to be involved in training junior officers and at the Staff College level. In addition the LOAC course is conducted by legal officers.
30. Not all LOAC training can or should be conducted by legal officers. Much of the lower level LOAC training lends itself to instruction by operational personnel or instructors serving at training institutions. On a practical level there are simply not enough legal officers to provide the required training. The requirement to involve legal officers arises when the LOAC is incorporated into

higher level training and education involving the operational and strategic levels of armed conflict. The special role for legal officers was confirmed in the Somalia Commission of Inquiry Report (Recommendation 40.44), Non-traditional Training Study (Recommendations 47, 50 and 51) and the Law in Somalia Report (at p. 52).

31. As was recognized in the Non-traditional Training Study (Recommendation 48) there is a need to train non-lawyers to deliver LOAC training. However, such training presently does not take place. While some personnel who attend the LOAC course subsequently go on to provide instruction at their place of duty the LOAC course is not designed to "train the trainers". This lack of a standardized training program combined with the limited resource materials significantly impacts on the effectiveness of existing LOAC training. At the present time entry level and basic LOAC training is being conducted by unqualified instructors using outdated and incomplete materials.

PART D: ENTRY LEVEL TRAINING

32. As is set out at Ref F entry level training in LOAC is provided at CFLRS (Basic Recruit and Basic Officer training). For many personnel who do not go on to serve in operational trades or classifications this appears to be the first and only exposure to LOAC before pre-deployment training. The scope of the subjects covered in the 1X40 minute training period at both Recruit and Basic Officer training is a clear indication that existing training is completely inadequate. For example, the training provided for new officers in that one period purports to cover the laws of war, Geneva Conventions, military etiquette, the Charter of Rights and Freedoms, the Canadian Human Rights Act and the Code of Service Discipline. The training is provided by non-lawyers who have not received any qualifying instruction in these broad and often subtle subject areas. It is impossible to see how any conclusion can be made that either recruits or new officers receive any meaningful level of LOAC training at CFLRS upon their enrollment in the CF.
33. As is outlined at Ref G RMC has initiated additional LOAC training as part of the BOTC II program and LOAC is touched upon in a limited fashion in some of the RMC academic courses. In addition, officers do get additional training in LOAC when completing OPDP 4. However, as has already been noted in Part B: Training Resources the existing training package for OPDP 4 is outdated.
34. The need to address entry level training was identified in the MND Leadership Study (Recommendations 22, 42 and 43), the Somalia Commission of Inquiry Report (Recommendation 16.3) and the Non-traditional Training Study (Recommendations 43 and 49).

PART E: ENVIRONMENT SPECIFIC TRAINING

35. While it is difficult to be too specific based on the survey results there are some general trends regarding LOAC training provided by the environmental MAs (CMS, CLS and CAS). The Army, Navy and Air force each appear to have placed a different emphasis on LOAC training. The Army has focused on NCM and Junior Officer training (DP 1 and 2). The Navy has concentrated much of its efforts on officer training at the DP 1, 2 and 3 levels. The Air Force spends less time on LOAC training in general, however, Air Force Snr NCOs appear to get more training than the other two services. The different approaches to LOAC training by the services is not objectionable. Indeed because of the nature of operating environments concentration at a certain rank level, or particular command and staff positions is necessary. However, the survey results do not reflect a basic threshold standard in LOAC training across land, air or maritime based MOCs. In addition, it is not readily apparent why the level of training for Army officers diminishes

as rank and responsibility increases (ie. it is focused at the tactical level when many of the most difficult LOAC issues arise at the operational and strategic levels), or why Navy NCMs who are involved in Harbour Defence Units and boarding parties do not appear to receive comprehensive LOAC training. Similarly, it is clear from deployments during the post-cold war period that Air Force personnel at all ranks can find themselves in operational environments where LOAC principles must be applied (ie. Haiti, the former Yugoslavia, SFOR).

36. The training provided by the Army and Air Force places particular emphasis on the Geneva Conventions. Less time is spent on the legal issues governing the conduct of operations. As has already been discussed this approach is problematic because of the effect which the LOAC has had in recent years on actual operations ranging from the Gulf War to Peace Support Operations. One area of particular interest in respect of air operations is "targeting". At the present time, however, there appears to be no LOAC instruction specifically directed to that subject. In contrast the Navy tends to concentrate on the law impacting on the conduct of operations. In addition to "pure" LOAC training in the Hague Law and Additional Protocols the Navy also provides considerably more training in ROE than the other two services. Since LOAC issues impact heavily on ROE this emphasis on ROE training means that Naval personnel tend to receive a greater exposure to international law impacting on the conduct of operations. However, less emphasis is placed on training in the Geneva Conventions.
37. It is the training provided at the schools and professional colleges controlled by the MAs which provides a unique opportunity to cover environment/service specific LOAC subjects.
38. At the present time there do not appear to be any standardized training packages which are environment specific. In addition, there are no courses or qualification standards for non-lawyer instructors. Steps are being taken by the Navy to update a manual on the Law of Naval Operations. Delays in producing this manual have been largely the result of a lack of legal resources being available over the last year to devote to this project. Generally training resources in environment specific LOAC issues suffer from the same deficiencies outlined in Part B: Training Resources.
39. There is considerable scope for providing environmental specific LOAC training with an "operations" focus. Such training could be specifically targeted towards Snr NCOs, and officers at the DP2 and 3 levels. Some of this training is already being conducted at CFLCSC, CFMWC and CFSAS, although it is not evident it is standardized, or incorporated into an overall LOAC training strategy. The need for such training was highlighted in the MND Leadership Study (Recommendations 31 and 42), the Somalia Commission of Inquiry Report (Recommendations 16.3 and 18) and the Non-traditional Training Study (Recommendations 15, 48 and 52).

PART F: NCMS AND OFFICERS

40. In terms of providing LOAC training across the whole spectrum of MOCs in the CF it appears that Junior NCMs are provided a better opportunity for a grounding in LOAC than officers. The inclusion of LOAC training at Junior and Senior Leader's courses in particular provides a forum for NCOs from a broad spectrum of MOCs to receive basic instruction (from the results of the survey there still appears to be a deficiency in the Navy). Such broad based training is not as readily available for officers, although the OPDP 4 program does fill this void to a certain extent. Neither Senior NCOs (at the MWO and CWO level) nor senior officers (Col and above) presently receive any appreciable level of LOAC training or education. Steps are being taken by means of the AMSC and NSSC courses to address this deficiency, at least in part, in respect of senior officers (see Part I: Senior Officers), however, there appears to be no similar initiative to provide additional

training for the most senior NCOs.

PART G: "FIGHTING" AND "SUPPORT" MOCs

41. Existing LOAC training focuses on the "fighting" MOCs. This is to be expected. As a general rule the combat arms, maritime warfare personnel and aircrew require more LOAC training due to the greater likelihood they will be placed in situations where the requisite knowledge and skills will have to be applied. However, the employment of non-"fighting" MOCs on peace support operations and the unique impact which LOAC can have on the logistical, medical and policing aspects of operations means that those MOCs cannot be ignored. At the present time CFSIS, CFMS, CFDS, CFSAL and CFEME (Annexes H to M) provides additional training in LOAC which is geared to their specific role in operations. The following table summarizes this specialty training:

Rank	CFChS	CFSIS	CFMSS	CFDS	CFSAL	CFEME
Pte/Cpl		GC (POW) (19 pd) GC, HL (3 pd)	GC (2 pd) Reserves (1 pd)	GC (1 pd)	GC (NCM entry level) (6 pd)	GC (1 pd)
MCpl/Sgt				GC (1 pd)		
Basic Officer/ DP1	GC, HL (3 pd)	GC (7 pd)	GC (2 pd)	GC (3 pd)	GC (8 pd)	GC, HL (4 pd)
2Lt/Capt/ DP2	GC, HL (6 pd)		GC (1 pd) Reserve (1 pd)		GC (4 pd)	
Maj/LCO L/ DP3						

42. What is not clear is whether the training resource materials, lesson plans and qualifications of instructors are geared to meet the needs of those MOCs. The Legal Branch has had little involvement in the development of this training, although the Chaplain, Military Police and Medical Branches/MOCs regularly sent personnel on the LOAC course conducted by JAG. This appears to have had a direct impact on the LOAC training provided to personnel attending the specialty MOC training institutions. In this regard it is interesting to note that a specialist MOC such as Chaplains provide instruction on the Hague Law, while many "fighting" MOCs have not incorporated this area of law into their LOAC instruction.
43. Overall the number of MOC specific training institutions which provide LOAC training is limited. This re-inforces the earlier conclusion that for a large proportion of CF personnel their only involvement in LOAC training is provided by the existing inadequate entry level training. This

highlights the need to assess the need for a higher basic threshold of LOAC knowledge than is presently provided at Recruit and Basic Officer training.

PART H: CANADIAN FORCES COMMAND AND STAFF COLLEGE

44. The CFCSC candidates are an important target audience for LOAC training. The existing training set out at Annex E reflects to a certain extent the traditional emphasis which has been placed by the various services/environments on LOAC. There is some "joint" training/education on LOAC, however, the Maritime component conducts the majority of LOAC training with the Army and Air Force components providing considerably less instruction. LOAC issues are also incorporated in to some of the course exercises. Both the MND Leadership Study (Recommendations 18 and 42) and the Somalia Commission of Inquiry Report (Recommendation 16.3) addressed the need for additional instruction in LOAC and command responsibility.
45. As is reflected at Annex E the CFCSC has already taken significant steps to enhance LOAC training. A proposal is presently being staffed to incorporate one week of "joint" LOAC training into the CFCSC curriculum. The subject material has been adapted from the JAG LOAC course. These materials address land, maritime and air operations, command responsibility, treatment of the sick and wounded, POWs, detainees and a number of other LOAC issues in both war and peace support operations.

PART I: SENIOR OFFICER TRAINING

46. As has already been noted training and education in LOAC for senior officers (Col and above) is an area where little, if any, attention has been paid in the past. There have been a limited number of positions made available on foreign LOAC courses such as the San Remo International Institute of Humanitarian Law in Italy. In addition, a number of senior officers will have been exposed to the LOAC through the OPDP program, such LOAC programs as were available at lower rank levels, and through briefings conducted as part of exercises, pre-deployment training or on actual operations.
47. However, there is presently no formalized training in LOAC at the "strategic" level. The requirement to incorporate LOAC, command responsibility and other operational legal issues was recognized in the MND Leadership Study (Recommendations 19, 20, 31 and 42) and the Somalia Commission of Inquiry Report (Recommendation 16.3). As with the CFCSC course significant steps have already been taken to incorporate more LOAC training into senior officer courses. Proposals have been made that the AMSC course include a "module" on command responsibility and war crimes. Staffing is being undertaken to incorporate a LOAC module in the NSSC program.
48. The problem remains, however, that a significant number of serving CF senior officers have received limited or outdated LOAC training/education. Most of that training will have concentrated on LOAC issues at the tactical, and perhaps operational levels. The training received over the past 10 to 20 years will be subject to the already identified frailties regarding outdated or incomplete training resources. Therefore, notwithstanding the proposed training at the CFCSC, the AMSC and the NSSC there will still remain a significant number of senior officers in command and staff positions who do not have a solid grounding in LOAC. In addition it must be emphasized that the LOAC training being incorporated into the AMSC and NSSC programs will not fully address the present training deficiency. First, it will be some time until all Cols pass through these programs. Therefore senior officers will continue to fill command and staff positions at the operational and strategic level who have limited LOAC training/education. Secondly, the senior

officers who attend both the AMSC and NSSC courses will do so without the requisite basic knowledge of LOAC. Neither the AMSC nor NSSC LOAC training modules are designed to address this problem. Until graduates of the new CFCSC LOAC program (or such other enhanced courses as may be established in the future) receive comprehensive LOAC training the attendees at the AMSC and NSSC courses cannot be assumed to have the necessary background knowledge of LOAC for these advanced senior officer courses. As a result consideration should be given to confirming and enhancing the basic threshold knowledge of senior officers in LOAC through additional training packages/programs geared towards their present command and staff responsibilities at the operational and strategic level.

PART J: ADVANCED ACADEMIC TRAINING

49. As is set out at Ref G there is some LOAC education being conducted by the RMC Academic Wing for both RMC undergraduate and post graduate students. The LOAC, or International Humanitarian Law as it is known in civilian academic circles, is increasingly being recognized as an important academic discipline in civilian universities. The broad public policy issues concerning LOAC topics such as war crimes, the command and control of military forces in a democracy and the regulation of weapons (eg. the Anti-Personnel Land Mines Convention) lend themselves to serious and important academic discussion and research. Similarly LOAC issues relating to information warfare are fruitful areas for analysis.
50. At the present time the academic treatment of LOAC at RMC is largely conducted as a small part of history, political science, military psychology and the post-graduate War Studies programs. There is no dedicated treatment of this subject by persons specifically educated in international law and the LOAC. An initiative was taken by JAG this year to offer legal officers qualified in this area to lecture on existing RMC courses. However, there have not been sufficient requests by RMC to be able to conclude this program will make any significant impact on LOAC education at RMC in the long term. Consideration should be given to developing a dedicated LOAC/military law academic program at RMC staffed by qualified legally trained personnel.

PART K: THE RESERVES

51. The survey results indicate that Reserve Force members receive significantly less LOAC training than the Regular force. There is nothing to indicate there is any entry level training in LOAC. This must mean that reliance is on pre-deployment training in LOAC. As with the Regular Force the first meaningful exposure to LOAC should not be during pre-deployment training. Undoubtedly the problems of resources and time available for Reserve Force training have had a significant impact on this issue. However, the deficiency must be addressed.

PART L: THE OFFICE OF THE JAG

52. As was stated in the Non-traditional Training Study the Office of the JAG "forms the largest coherent CF grouping of ...subject matter experts." The unique expertise retained in the Office of the JAG was recognized in the mid 1980s when JAG officers were tasked to train the Department of Justice War Crimes Unit in LOAC. The 1986 draft LOAC manual and the "You and the Law of War" series were produced by the JAG.
53. A number of JAG officers have both the academic background (LLM) and experience to develop and conduct LOAC training at all levels in the chain of command. JAG officers regularly participate in international training sessions, conduct training at the PSTC and provide lectures at

- the Pearson Peacekeeping Center. The Peacekeeping Center course "Myths and Reality: the Legal Framework of Modern Peacekeeping" was developed by a JAG officer.
54. The JAG conducts a one week LOAC course (four course scheduled for 1998-99); provides training to CF units, bases, schools and staff colleges; and conducts pre-deployment training prior to operational deployments. Further JAG officers provide the bulk of the training which occurs during the deployments themselves.
55. As has been noted the LOAC course is presently being adapted for incorporation into the CFCSC program. However, not all Maj who will hold command and staff positions will attend the revised program. Therefore there will still remain a requirement to provide similar training in LOAC for officers who have already graduated from CFCSC, or who may never be selected for that program. The challenge will be to ensure that personnel who need this training are selected to attend the one week LOAC course.
56. A significant problem is that there is no clear policy direction that the JAG is responsible for LOAC training in the CF. JAG officers have not been involved in either developing or auditing most of the LOAC training that is presently being conducted at lower level institutions. This raises serious issues concerning the comprehensiveness and quality of existing training. As a matter of course the Office of the JAG does not presently prepare, or is it normally asked to review, LOAC lesson plans or periods of instruction being presented at most CF training institutions. It should be noted that recently D Law/T was asked to review a new 3 period training package on LOAC and ROE for Junior Leaders. Therefore, it cannot be assumed that the vast majority of training provided at the Recruit, Junior Leader, Senior Leader, Basic Officer or Junior Officer levels has been reviewed by legal officers for accuracy or legal correctness. This problem could be avoided by issuing clear direction, perhaps in the form of a DOAD, outlining the respective responsibilities of the JAG and MAs in the LOAC training process.
57. The need to have the Office of the JAG actively involved in the development, conduct and review of LOAC training and resource material was recognized in the Somalia Commission of Inquiry Report (Recommendation 40.44), the Non-traditional Training study (Recommendations 50 and 52) and the Law in Somalia Report (at p. 52). A significant impediment to the fulfilment of these roles by the Office of the JAG has been a lack of resources. This deficiency is now being addressed by the increase in establishment of the Directorate of Law/Training from 2 to 9 lawyers. The full staffing of this directorate will take place over the next two years. In addition, there is a general increase in the number of legal officers who can be dedicated full time in support of CF operations.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR TRAINING/EDUCATION

SECTION 1

BASIC PRINCIPLES

58. The results of the survey confirm the general thrust of the recommendations found in the various studies and reports arising out of the Somalia and other CF operations in the past few years. There is a need to update and improve LOAC resource/training materials; improve entry level training; enhance LOAC training at CF training establishments and staff colleges; and at all levels in the chain of command. The goal of the recommendations contained in this report is to produce

a comprehensive strategy in the CF for LOAC training and education.

59. In recommending an LOAC training and education strategy the following principles were applied:

- a. LOAC training and education must cover both the Geneva law (protection of victims of conflict) and the Hague law (conduct of hostilities);
- b. LOAC training and education should be designed to meet the practical operational needs of CF personnel in the environment in which they serve, and at the level of responsibility they carry out their duties;
- c. There should be a basic threshold standard of proficiency in LOAC for CF members regardless of MOC;
- d. Additional LOAC training/education should be provided to meet the unique operational needs of MOC and operational environments;
- e. LOAC training/education resources must be updated and made available throughout the CF;
- f. The role of lawyers and non-lawyers in providing LOAC training/education must be clearly delineated. Emphasis should be placed on properly qualified non-lawyers providing training at the appropriate level of command in order to maximize the dissemination of LOAC in the CF training and education system;
- g. The responsibility for the development, supervision and dissemination of LOAC training/education should be clearly delineated;
- h. The training should outline the applicability of LOAC to both traditional warfare and peace support operations.

SECTION 2

RECOMMENDATIONS

60. The following recommendations are designed to put in place a comprehensive LOAC training and education program for the CF:

- a. **Recommendation 1-Formalize, by DOAD or other appropriate instrument, the role and responsibility of the Office of the JAG and the Managing Authorities for the development, conduct and supervision of LOAC training.**

The goal of this recommendation is to ensure that LOAC resource materials and training are relevant and up to date. By clearly delineating responsibility for both the JAG and MAs a system of accountability can be put in place and enforced if necessary. For example the JAG could be responsible for the development of LOAC resource materials, the production of standardized training plans, provision of training to non-lawyer instructors and the conduct of training at an appropriate higher level within the CF training system. The Managing Authorities would decide where such training should be incorporated, and assist in ensuring the training meets the operational needs of the CF.

- b. **Recommendation 2- Prepare and disseminate up-to- date LOAC training/education materials for use at all levels of training/education. This includes the completion of the CF Code of Conduct Manual, the manual on "The LOAC at the Operational and Tactical Level" and production of a "keystone" LOAC manual for use on advanced LOAC courses.**

The manual on the CF Code of Conduct is presently before the Doctrine Board. A manual entitled "The Law of Armed Conflict at the Operational and Tactical Level" is in its final stages of review in the Office of the JAG prior to its submission to the Doctrine Board. It is a re-organized and updated version of the 1986 Draft LOAC Manual. The manual outlines those aspects of LOAC which are most likely to confront CF personnel in the conduct of operations. Further it is intended to be used as the primary resource manual for the conduct of LOAC training in the CF. Among the dissemination options which could be considered is DND intranet, and dissemination in CD format. A more in depth "Keystone" LOAC manual would be the primary LOAC doctrine manual for legal officers. It could also be used as a resource document for advanced LOAC training. Among the options which could be considered for the production of this manual are completion of the manual by a legal officer as part of post-graduate training, or the hiring of a civilian academic on contract to work under direct supervision in the Office of the Judge Advocate General.

- c. **Recommendation 3- Use the CF Code of Conduct manual with its enclosed standardized lesson plan as the basis for entry level LOAC instruction and annual refresher training.**

A CF Code of Conduct manual provides instruction on the basic rules of conduct expected of all CF members when deployed on international CF operations. The Code incorporates both the Geneva laws and the law regulating the conduct of hostilities at the tactical level. The advantages of this instruction program is that the training of new CF members (recruits and officers) will focus on the 11 basic rules. These rules form the basis of future LOAC training.

- d. **Recommendation 4- Develop a LOAC video based on the CF Code of Conduct.**

A CF Code of Conduct video can be used to enhance entry level training. It also provides a ready resource for the conduct of refresher training at the unit level. Pre-liminary discussions have indicated that the Canadian Red Cross is interested in producing a LOAC video as a joint project.

- e. **Recommendation 5- Incorporate the CF Code of Conduct Manual into the OPDP 4 "Military Law" program.**

The use of the CF Code of Conduct will ensure updated materials are incorporated into the OPDP 4 program. The OPDP testing process will provide confirmation of knowledge level of the junior officers, and those NCMs who study that program.

- f. **Recommendation 6- Incorporate the CF Code of Conduct and Video into pre-deployment and annual refresher training.**

The CF Code of Conduct manual and video will provide a ready-made training vehicle to

re-inforce the 11 basic rules of conduct prior to deployment. The "use friendly" materials also lend themselves to the conduct of annual refresher training which can be organized and conducted by MAs.

- g. **Recommendation 7- A "Basic" LOAC program** be developed for the training of NCMs up to the Senior Leader level and officers at the DP 2 level. The manual "The LOAC at the Operational and Tactical" level can be used to develop a series of standardized lectures/lesson plans (each one period in length) in the following subject areas:

- a) *Basic Principles of the Law of Armed Conflict*
- b) *Treatment of the Sick, Wounded and Shipwrecked*
- c) *Treatment of POWs/Detainees*
- d) *Treatment of Civilians*
- e) *Law of Land Warfare*
- f) *Law of Air Warfare*
- g) *Law of Maritime Warfare*
- h) *Targeting*
- i) *Command Responsibility.*

The lectures are to be incorporated into existing training by the Managing Authorities

The proposed lectures are intended to provide a basic standard threshold of knowledge in LOAC for all CF members. The separate series of lectures would be prepared for NCMs and officers. While the basic information would be substantially similar in the NCM and Officer programs the examples and scenarios used during the lecture would be tailored to the rank level and command responsibility of the target audience. Managing Authorities would determine, in consultation with the Office of the Judge Advocate General, where this training would be incorporated into existing training. For example CMS could determine at what point in the DP 2 program MARS and MARE officers would receive the lectures. Not all of these subject areas would have to be covered in the training of particular MOCs. For example pilots might not have to be trained in either the Law of Land Warfare or the Law of Maritime Warfare (supplementary instruction would be required for MAG personnel). Similarly specific MOCs would be identified as requiring the targeting lecture. The training on command responsibility could be held at the Senior NCO and more advanced DP 2 officer training (ie. CFLCSC, CFMWC and CFSAS Basic Aerospace Course).

- h. **Recommendation 8- Specific instructor positions be identified at training institutions to provide the "Basic" LOAC program.** Those instructors would then receive training as part of a "Train the Trainers" program to be developed by the Office of the Judge Advocate General.

This recommendation is designed to provide instructors who are qualified to teach LOAC at the "basic" level. Instructor positions would be identified by the appropriate Managing Authorities by means of the OSS/SPQR process. It will rectify the present situation of having instructors conduct training when they themselves have no special qualifications or training to do so. This program would enhance the use of "non-lawyers" in LOAC training.

- i. **Recommendation 9- An "Intermediate" LOAC training program be developed to train personnel serving at the "operational" level of war/peace support operations. This program would be offered through two forums:**

- a) *The CFCSC*
- b) *A JAG sponsored LOAC Course for Joint and Operations Personnel*

A one week CF LOAC course would provide training in a "joint" setting on all aspects of the LOAC at the operational level of war/peace support operations. This course is presently being incorporated into the CFCSC program. Since not all senior officers deployed on operations will attend the CFCSC it is proposed to provide this training to personnel serving in specific joint and operations positions where this knowledge is required. This training should also be made available to Senior NCOs (WO and above) who are posted to Joint and Operations positions. For example, officers posted to operations and other positions at 1 Cdn Div HQ, Brigade HQ, the "joint" staff at NDHQ, 1 CAD, MARPAC and MARLANT HQ, the MOGs, NATO and the UN. These positions would be identified by MAs through the application of the OSS/SPQR process. The LOAC course for Joint and Operations personnel would also be attended by legal officers as part of their training.

- j. **Recommendation 10- The Office of the Judge Advocate General be tasked to develop/update Environmental and MOC specific training in consultation with training Managing Authorities.**

In addition to the general threshold training provided to all CF members there is a requirement to develop environment and MOC specific LOAC training. This could include reviewing and updating LOAC modules at CFSIS on POW handling training and interrogation training, etc. In addition, each of the operational environments have a need for specific training relating to their unique operational roles. For example, CAS could consider the requirement for advanced "targeting" modules to be placed at an appropriate level of Air Force training. Existing LOAC training/education throughout the CF should be reviewed and updated where necessary.

- k. **Recommendation 11- Continue to develop "Advanced" LOAC modules for the AMSC and NSSC programs.**

The insertion of LOAC modules into the AMSC and NSSC programs will operate to address the gap which presently exists in LOAC education at the senior officer/strategic level. Over the long term, as officers pass through the "Basic" and "Intermediate" LOAC training/education participants will enter the AMSC and NSSC courses with an appropriate grounding in LOAC. However, the AMSC and NSSC programs, due to scheduling constraints, will not in themselves provide a full grounding in LOAC. Therefore further education in LOAC is required for senior officers (Col and above) at least until such time as graduates of the "Basic" and "Intermediate" LOAC programs attend the AMSC and NSSC courses.

- l. **Recommendation 12- Develop "Advanced" LOAC training/education packages to provide senior officers (Col and above) with the requisite background knowledge in LOAC.**

One method for addressing the present lacuna in senior officer education is the

development of a self-study package. This package could be computer based and would serve as a trial for the development of further computer generated training packages. A second option is a specific LOAC course for senior officers (Col and above). The course would be based on the LOAC course provided as part of the "Intermediate" level program. However, the syndicate discussions would focus on strategic LOAC issues and LOAC problems encountered at higher levels of command.

- m. **Recommendation 13- Develop "Advanced" LOAC training/education packages to provide Senior NCMs (MWO and CWO) with the requisite knowledge in LOAC.**

Like senior officers, senior Non-commissioned Officers have not traditionally been provided comprehensive instruction in LOAC. The use of a computer generated training package and/or the development of a one week LOAC course (as proposed in Recommendation 12) would fill this void.

- n. **Recommendation 14- Establish a Working Group to study the creation and implementation of an LOAC program at RMC for the academic year 1999-2000.**

A multi-disciplinary working group (CFRETS, RMC, JAG) should study how best to incorporate LOAC into academic programs at RMC at both the undergraduate and post-graduate level. Examples of how the United States and Australian armed forces have integrated this training into their military universities could be reviewed. Emphasis would be placed on using instructors with appropriate legal academic background. Consideration should also be given to the use of instructors with practical experience in the application of LOAC to military operations.

- o. **Recommendation 15- The Office of the Judge Advocate General conduct staff assistance visits to CF training establishments and staff colleges to review existing training/education and make recommendations to enhance existing programmes.**

The purpose of these visits would be to review existing lesson plans, exercise scenarios and other LOAC training packages in order to confirm the quality of existing training and education. Recommendations would be made to the schools, staff colleges and training establishments regarding the enhancement of LOAC training/education. These visits would also provide JAG staff with a clearer picture of the requirements of the Managing Authorities and assist in producing "Basic", "Intermediate", "Advanced", and MOC and environment specific training/education which best meet the operational needs of the CF.

- p. **Recommendation 16- Incorporate the Reserve Forces into the "Entry", "Basic", "Intermediate" and "Advanced" training and education and develop where necessary LOAC training/education packages which take into account the unique training environment of the Reserve Force.**

The development of the standardized "Basic", "Intermediate" and "Advanced" training packages lend themselves to incorporation into existing Reserve Force training. Positions should also be dedicated for Reserve Force personnel on the "Train the Trainers" course as well as LOAC courses. Consideration should be given to developing a basic threshold computer based training package for the Reserve Force.

SECTION 3

CONCLUSION

61. The various reports and studies identified a number of training "needs" (see Annex A) which the recommendations set out above are designed to meet. The training must be comprehensive and operationally relevant. These training recommendations are designed to provide an appropriate level of training for the rank and responsibilities of CF members.
62. The levels of LOAC training envisaged by the recommendations can be summarized as follows:

<i>Level</i>	<i>Training/Education</i>	<i>Target Audience</i>	<i>Instructors</i>
Entry/Refresher	CF Code of Conduct ♦ Manual ♦ Lesson Plan ♦ Video ♦ Posters ♦ OPDP Program	-Recruit Training -Basic Officer Training -Annual Refresher -Pre-deployment Training	Non-lawyers
Basic	LOAC at the Operational and Tactical Level ♦ LOAC lectures a) <i>Basic Principles of the Law of Armed Conflict</i> b) <i>Treatment of the Sick, Wounded and Shipwrecked</i> c) <i>Treatment of POWs and Detainees</i> d) <i>Treatment of Civilians</i> e) <i>Law of Land Warfare</i> f) <i>Law of Air Warfare</i> g) <i>Law of Maritime Warfare</i> h) <i>Targeting</i> i) <i>Command Responsibility.</i> ♦ Exercise Scenarios	-NCMs up to the Senior Leader (Sgt) Level -Junior Officers (DP2)	Non-lawyers specifically trained to provided LOAC instruction.
Environmental/ MOC Specific Training	LOAC training designed to meet specific training needs of the Environments LOAC training designed to meet MOC training requirements	Officers and NCMs	Developed by JAG in consultation with MAs Delivered by legal officers/non-lawyers as appropriate

63. In assessing the "need" for this training it is important to remember both the legal and operational imperatives which require CF personnel at all levels to be properly trained and educated in the LOAC. The legal obligation which the Government of Canada has bound itself to in signing and ratifying Additional Protocol I to the 1949 Geneva Convention is as follows:

Article 87

2. In order to prevent and suppress breaches, [Governments] and Parties to the conflict shall require that, commensurate with their level of responsibility, commanders ensure that members of the armed forces under their command are aware of their obligations under the Conventions and this Protocol.

The operational obligation is perhaps best summarized in the Report to Congress by the American military at the end of the Gulf War:

Operations were impacted by legal considerations at every level, [the law of armed conflict] proved invaluable in the decision making process.

**General Colin Powell, Chairman, U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff:
"Conduct of the Persian Gulf War", Final Report to Congress, April 1992"**

The conduct of modern operations in both war, and on peace support operations, requires a knowledge and mastery of the LOAC.

64. Deficiencies in the level of training and education in LOAC in the CF have been demonstrated in actual operations, and highlighted in various Reports and Studies. The LOAC survey further identifies specific training deficiencies. Some initial steps have been taken to address some of these problems (the preparation of the CF Code of Conduct manual and The Manual on LOAC at the Operational and Tactical Level, the insertion of LOAC modules on the CFCSC, AMSC and NSSC courses, etc.). However, until a comprehensive LOAC training and education strategy is adopted to provide comprehensive training and education based on up to date resource materials and lectures, and those lectures are provided by qualified instructors the problems underlying the events of the past few years will not have been addressed.

Annex A:	Summary of Recommendations
Annex B:	CMS Survey
Annex C:	CLS Survey
Annex D:	CAS Survey
Annex E:	CFCSC Survey
Annex F:	CFLRS Survey
Annex G:	RMC Survey
Annex H:	CFCHSC Survey
Annex I:	CFDSS Survey
Annex J:	CFMSS Survey
Annex K:	CFSIS Survey
Annex L:	CFSAL Survey
Annex M:	CFEME Survey

Annex A to
 1454-3-6-8
 17 Apr 98

Type of Training	Serial	Recommendation
Basic Training	1-1	Extend basic training from eight to ten weeks beginning in January 1998 to ensure that new recruits better understand the ethics, responsibilities, traditions and values to which they are expected to subscribe and which, as Canadians in uniform, they represent. (MND Leadership Study-R22).
	1-2	It is recommended that the behavioural aspect of the law of armed conflict be recognized so as to make its teaching an integral part of basic training for all CF personnel, and that there be regular refresher training on this "basic attitudinal training" on the law of armed conflict (Non-Traditional Training Study-R49).
	1-3	It is recommended that all basic training establishments enhance their training on the law of armed conflict (Non-Traditional Training Study-R 43).
General Training	2-1	Place greater emphasis on training in the laws of armed conflict and rules of engagement for all officers through the Officer Professional Development Program and related examinations, staff college courses and instruction at environmental training institutions (MND Leadership Study-R42).
	2-2	It is recommended that the Office of the Judge Advocate General, in conjunction with various CF training establishments, update or create training curriculum and resources. The Office of the Judge Advocate General should also be encouraged to complete the rewrite and publishing of its 1986 draft Law of Armed Conflict Manual (Non-Traditional Training Study-R-52).
	2-3	It is recommended that teaching the law of armed conflict become much more prevalent and extensive, and that it be taught as an operations subject with clear field applicability as opposed to a legal skill. It is important that international human rights law and standards, particularly as refined by the UN for low-level conflict CIVPOL functions be incorporated into such training (Non-Traditional Training Study-R15).

Type of Training	Serial	Recommendation
	2-4	It is recommended that RMC cadets receive a minimum of two hours per year solely on the law of armed conflict. This, along with additional training in ethics and dealing with prejudice, should focus on their operational applications, rather than legal or theoretical overviews (Non-Traditional Training Study-R42).
	2-5	The Chief of the Defence Staff ensure that training standards and programs provide that training in the Law of Armed Conflict, Rules of Engagement, cross-cultural relations, and negotiation and conflict resolution be scenario-based and integrated into training exercises, in addition to classroom instruction or briefings, to permit the practice of skills and to provide a mechanism for confirming that instructions have been fully understood (Somalia Commission of Inquiry Report-R21.16).
	2-6	It is recommended that all existing and future law of armed conflict training be primarily focused on integrating it into an operational context, and that operational military such as infantry officers and senior NCMs be trained to deliver much of that training (Non-Traditional Training Study-R48).
	2-7	Annual refresher instruction and training in the LOAC should be made compulsory for all officers and non-commissioned members of the CF to remind them of their obligations and their rights under the law (Law Applicable to Somalia Study at p. 52).
General Directives and Reports	3-1	It is recommended that there be a Chief of Defence Staff directive to set out CF doctrine on the law of armed conflict, to emphasize the importance of training in the law of armed conflict, and to identify the Office of the Judge Advocate General as the responsibility centre for training on the law of armed conflict (Non-Traditional Training Study-R47).
	3-2	Issue shortly a Canadian Forces-wide instruction to improve training in the handling of detainees and prisoners of war, interrogation and conduct after capture (MND Leadership Study-R41).
	3-3	The commander of each command, and the Vice Chief of Defence Staff (VCDS) (as regards all members of the CF at NDHQ) should be obligated to make an annual written report to the CDS on the status of LOAC education and training in the CF generally and in operational units particularly (Law in Somalia Study at p. 53).
	3-4	The CDS should be obligated to make an annual report to the Minister of National Defence on LOAC education and training in the CF (Law in Somalia Study at p. 53).
	3-5	The Minister should be obligated to table a copy of the CDS's annual report in the House of Commons and Senate (Law in Somalia Study at p. 53).

Type of Training	Serial	Recommendation
<p>Command Training</p> <p>* While a number of the command related recommendations do not specifically mention LOAC training, the reference to military law, the rule of law, accountability incorporate LOAC concepts including command responsibility, superior orders and the lawful conduct of operations. Reference must also be made to serial 4-6.</p>	4-1	Formalize pre-command training in all services to ensure that the knowledge of potential candidates is current in such areas as military law, human rights, public affairs, legal responsibilities, resource management, employment equity and ethics (MND Leadership Study-R31).
	4-2	The Chief of the Defence Staff incorporate the values, principles and processes of accountability into continuing education of officer cadets at the Royal Military College and in staff training, command and staff training, and senior command courses. In particular, such education and training should establish clearly the accountability requirements in the command process and the issuance of orders, and the importance of upper ranks setting a personal example with respect to morality and respect for the rule of law. (Somalia Commission of Inquiry Report-R16.3)
	4-4	Review the curriculum of the Canadian Forces Command and Staff College to ensure proper emphasis on operations in the spectrum of conflict between traditional peacekeeping and all-out war, ethics in the 21st century, leadership and management. The quality of academic instruction will also be examined (MND Leadership Study-R.18).
	4-4	Begin in 1998 a three-month course to prepare officers at the colonel/captain (navy) level for senior leadership responsibilities; it will emphasize "jointness", senior leadership and ethics (MND Leadership Study-R19).
	4-5	Begin in 1999 a more strategically-oriented, six-month course to be attended by officers about to be, or recently promoted to general rank or its naval equivalent; it will emphasize executive leadership, strategic operations and resource management (MND Leadership Study-R20).
	4-6	It is recommended that the Office of the Judge Advocate General be tasked to identify the type and level of special training required for those exercising command functions that are reasonably likely to involve them in dealing with the interpretation and application of the law of armed conflict. In peacekeeping, such individuals invariably include corporals and sergeants (Non-Traditional Training Study-R 50 .
Mission Specific Training	5-1	It is recommended that the Office of the Judge Advocate General be tasked with overseeing the creation of mission-specific law of armed conflict training that would consist of short refresher courses with particular adaptations or guidance on its application for a particular peacekeeping mission (Non-Traditional Training Study-R51).

Type of Training	Serial	Recommendation
	5-2	The Chief of the Defence Staff establish mechanisms to ensure that all members of units preparing for deployment on peace support operations receive sufficient and appropriate training on the local culture, history, and politics of the theatre of operations, together with refresher training on negotiation and conflict resolution and the Law of Armed Conflict, as well as basic language training if necessary (Somalia Commission of Inquiry Report-R21.14).
	5-3	Legal officers providing advisory services educate Canadian Forces members before and during deployment on local law, the Law of Armed Conflict, and Rules of Engagement (Somalia Commission of Inquiry Report-R40.44).
	5-4	It is recommended that unit pre-deployment training time period be evaluated to ensure adequate generic peacekeeping training on subjects such as the law of armed conflict, negotiation procedures, low-level conflict resolution, and stress management, as well as mission-specific training on subjects such as concept of operations, rules of engagement, standing operating procedures, knowledge of theatre environment, and cultural awareness (Non-Traditional Training Study-R34).
Specialist Expertise	6-1	Legal officers receive increased training in matters of international law, including the Law of Armed Conflict (Somalia Commission of Inquiry Report-R40.41).
	6-2	It is recommended that the Office of the Judge Advocate General draw upon the expertise and involvement of the International Committee of the Red Cross in the design and delivery of law of armed conflict training (Non-Traditional Training Study-R53).
	6-3	As the Law of Armed Conflict is intrinsically a legal matter as well as an operational matter, there should be established a substantial LOAC section of the JAG Office comprising sufficient legal officers to enable them to: (i) prepare and/or monitor and advise on the preparation of LOAC doctrine, and training programs; (ii) visit routinely all major operational units in the CF to lecture to all members of them on the basic rules of that law; and (iii) most importantly, to participate in regular hands-on training exercises involving application of criminal law, LOAC and ROE (Law in Somalia Report at p. 52).

Annex B to
1454-3-6-8
Nov 97

MANAGING AUTHORITY MARCOM

TRAINING ENVIRONMENT (School/Staff College/Unit)	SUBJECT MATTER (Handling detainees, Geneva Conventions, Command Responsibility)	TARGET AUDIENCE (Rank level/posn)	TYPE OF LECTURE (Classroom, exercise)	INSTRUCTOR / RESOURCE MATERIALS (Non Lawyer/ / (i.e. Unit guide to Geneva Lawyer/rank) / Conventions)	LENGTH OF TRAINING (No. of periods)	RELATIONSHIP TO RECOMMENDATIONS (by Serial number, see Annex B)
CFMWC	Maritime Warfare Basic Course	SLt/Lt(N) Navy/Air Crew	ROE/Use of Force lecture ROE game play Int'l Military Law lecture		75 Min 2 Hr	2-1 2-5/2-6 2-1/4-1
	Maritime Warfare Standard Course	Lt(N)/LCdr Navy/Air Crew	ROE lecture ROE game play Int'l Military Law lecture		60 Min 3.5 Hr	2-1 2-5/2-6 2-1/4-1
	Maritime Warfare Coastal Course	Lt(N)/LCdr Naval Reserve	ROE/Use of Force lecture ROE game play		90 min 3 Hr	2-1 2-5/2-6
	Maritime Warfare Advanced Course	LCdr/Cdr/Capt(N) Sqn Staff/ ORO/XO/CO Navy/Air Crew	International Maritime Law lecture LOAC lecture ROE update lecture Discussion Game play Humanitarian Law of Sea lecture	US State Dept	60 min 40 min 45 min 45 min 1 hr 45 min 25 min	2-1/4-1 2-1 2-1 2-1 2-5/2-6 2-1/4-1
CF Fleet School Quebec	Naval Reserve Admin and Operations Course Part II	SLt/Lt(N)	LOAC/ROE Lecture	School SNR staff/CFMWC package	3 Hrs	2-1
	Naval Operations Course - Leadership, Staff and Admin phase	SLt/Lt(N) MARS/MARE/ Sea Log	Military Law: - Principles of War - Law of the Sea - Geneva Convention - POWs - Refugees - ROE - Levels of Force Human Resources - Div System	Lt(N)/LCdr AWWO/ORO JAG Lt(N) Lt(N) AWWO Lt(N) AWWO Lt(N) AWWO Lt(N)/LCdr AWWO/ORO Lt(N)/LCdr AWWO/ORO Lt(N) AWWO	1 hr 3 hrs 2 hrs 1 hr 10 hrs	2-1/4-1 4-1
	BOTC II	NCDT/A/SLt Naval Reserve	Military Law: -Law of War -Geneva Convention -Basic Military History -Aid to the Civil Power	BASIC INSTRUCTOR SLT/LT(N)	90 min 90 min 50 min	

Annex B to
1454-3-6-8
17 Apr 98

MANAGING AUTHORITY <u>MARCOM</u>						
TRAINING ENVIRONMENT (School/Staff College/Unit)	SUBJECT MATTER (Handling detainees, Geneva Conventions, Command Responsibility)	TARGET AUDIENCE (Rank level/posn)	TYPE OF LECTURE (Classroom, exercise)	INSTRUCTOR / RESOURCE MATERIALS (Non Lawyer/ / (i.e. Unit guide to Geneva Lawyer/rank) / Conventions)	LENGTH OF TRAINING (No. of periods)	RELATIONSHIP RECOMMENDATIONS (by Serial number, see Annex B)
	Naval Control of Shipping - Routing/Intelligence Course	NCDDT/A/SLt NCS Naval Reserve	Military Law: -Law of the Sea -ROE -Levels of Force	JAG LCdr LCdr	6 hrs 2 hrs	
	Coastal Operations Course	Lt(N) Selected	ROE/LOAC lectures	School SNR staff/CFMMC package	4 Hrs	2-1
CF Naval Engineering School	MARE Technical Staff Course	Lt(N)/LCdr MARE	Team Building Lecture/Discuss Civilian Personnel Management Military Ethics and Professionalism Responsibility Centre Management	CFMDS BCPO Invited Senior Naval Officer CFMDS	2 Days 3 Days 0.5 Day 2 days	4-1 4-1 4-1 4-1
	Support to Naval Engineering (SNE) Course	NCdts	Introduction to Military Ethics and Ethos	LCdr/Lt(N)	2 hrs	4-1
CF Naval Operation School	Naval Operations Course - Ops phase	Sl/Lt(N) MARS	ROE			2-1
	Under/Above Water Directors	Lt(N) MARS QL6B NESOP/ NACOP	ROE/Use of Force/ID Criteria lectures Practical ROE in Simulator Human Resources - Div System		3 Hrs	2-1 2-5/2-6 4-1
	Operations Room Officer Course	Senior Lt(N) MARS	LOS/Law of War lecture ROE lecture Use of Force lecture ROE Game play Practical at sea Human Resources - Div System	AJAG	0.5 Day 2 Hrs 2 Hrs 8 Hrs in each of 4 games	2-1/4-1 2-1 2-1 2-5/2-6 2-5/2-6 4-1
	Deck Officer Course	Lt(N) MARS	ROE theory Scenarios/Role play Human Resources - Div System	AJAG, RCMP	4 Days	2-1 2-5/2-6 4-1
	Naval Landing and Boarding Party	AB to Lt(N) Any MOC	Use of Force (MIO ops)/ROE/care of detainees lectures Practical drills		1 Day Throughout	2-1 2-5/2-6/2-7/3-2
	Command Team Training	Command Team	Lectures Practical		1.5 Hrs 6 Hrs during scenarios	2-1 2-5/2-6/2-7

MANAGING AUTHORITY <u>MARCOM</u>						
TRAINING ENVIRONMENT (School/Staff College/Unit)	SUBJECT MATTER (Handling detainees, Geneva Conventions, Command Responsibility)	TARGET AUDIENCE (Rank level/posn)	TYPE OF LECTURE (Classroom, exercise)	INSTRUCTOR / RESOURCE MATERIALS (Non Lawyer/ / (i.e. Unit guide to Geneva Lawyer/rank) / Conventions)	LENGTH OF TRAINING (No. of periods)	RELATIONSHIP - RECOMMENDATIONS (by Serial number, see Annex B)
	Sea Command Course	COs	Int'l Military Law Lecture Domestic Military Law Human Resources - Div System			2-1/4-1 2-1 4-1
Unit - Sea Training Staffs MARPA	Annual WORKUPS	Entire Crew	Lectures Exercises at Sea incorporate ROE Landing/Boarding Party exercises	Ship's and Sea Training Staffs. All non-lawyers. Potentially one LCdr/Cdr may have attended LOAC course in Cornwall, ON/Unit ROE cards and Brfing Pkgs	Two 1 hour lectures Multiple 1 to 2 hr exercises	2-1/2-5/2-6/2-7
	Pre- deployment WORKUPS	Entire Crew	Custom designed lectures/exercises for specific ops			5
Unit - Sea Training Staff MARLANT	Annual WORKUPS	Command Team Operations Team Boarding Party	Lecture OGD/MIO Develop Scenario ROE incorporated into at-sea exercises Boarding Party exercise	Ship's CO/XO/CBTO Sea Training CO/CBTO	1 hr Lecture continuous development throughout four weeks of WUPS	2-3, 2-5, 2-6, 5-1, 5-2, 5-4
	Pre-Deployment WORKUPS	Command Team Operations Team Boarding Team	Custom Designed Lectures/Exercises for Specific Operations	Ship's CO/CBTO Sea Training CO/CBTO	1 hr Lecture Continuous Development throughout WUPS period	2-3, 2-5, 2-6, 5-1, 5-2, 5-4
Unit - Ship/Submarine Commanding Officer MARPA	Operational Readiness Requirements	Entire crew	ROE Integrated with practical drills IAW CFCD 102 Includes Landing/Boarding Party, Ops Team	Ship staff. All non-lawyers. Potentially one LCdr/Cdr may have attended LOAC course in Cornwall, ON/Unit ROE Cards and Brfing Pkgs	Multiple 1 to 2 hr exercises	2-5/2-6/2-7
	Various National and International Exercises	Entire Crew HQ Staffs	All exercises conducted under ROE and most include ROE game play	Ship staff. All non-lawyers. Potentially one LCdr/Cdr may have attended LOAC course in Cornwall, ON/Unit ROE Cards and Brfing Pkgs Legal Officers may be called upon to provide training or participate in National/International Exercises depending upon Exercise objectives.	Days	2-5/2-7
Unit - Ship/Submarine Commanding Officer	Operational readiness Requirements	Command Team Operations Team Boarding Party	ROE integrated with Practical Drills IAW CFCD 102	Ships' Staff	2 to 4 Days over one year period	2-5, 2-6, 2-7
	Various National and International Exercises	Command Team Operations Team Boarding Party	All exercises conducted under ROE and most include ROE game play	AJAG, Battle Staff ROE Team Leader	Duration of Exercise	2-5, 2-7
Canadian Forces Fleet School Esquimalt	Juniour Leadership Course	LS	LOAC lecture	PO12/PO1 instructor	2 periods of 50 min each	2-1

MANAGING AUTHORITY <u>MARCOM</u>						
TRAINING ENVIRONMENT (School/Staff College/Unit)	SUBJECT MATTER (Handling detainees, Geneva Conventions, Command Responsibility)	TARGET AUDIENCE (Rank level/posn)	TYPE OF LECTURE (Classroom, exercise)	INSTRUCTOR / RESOURCE MATERIALS (Non Lawyer/ / (i.e. Unit guide to Geneva Lawyer/rank) / Conventions)	LENGTH OF TRAINING (No. of periods)	RELATIONSHIP RECOMMENDATIONS (by Serial number, see Annex B)
Canadian Forces Fleet School Esquimalt	Command Team Procedures Trg	Ship's Ops & Combat Control Team	Cdr thru AB	ROE Simulations Lt(N) & PO1 instructors	As required	5-1
UNIT - Formation (MARLANT)	Pre MARCOT In-Port Training	All MARCOT Participants	Lecture ROE Simulated Game Play	AJAG, CFMWC Staff, Battle Staff ROE Team Leader	1 hr Lecture 1 Day Simulated Game Play	2-5, 2-7
	Pre-exercise Training	All Battle Watch and Battle Staff members	ROE Seminar	AJAG, Battle Staff ROE Team Leader	1 Day	2-5, 2-7

Annex C to
 1454-3-6-8
 17 Apr 98

Managing Authority - <u>LFC</u>						
Training Environment	Subject Matter	Target Audience	Type of Lecture	Instructor / Resource Materials*	Length of Training	Relationship to recommendations
CTC Gagetown - QL3	Handling PW	Private	Classroom lecture	MCpl/Sgt	1 x 50 min	2.2, 2.3, 2.6
	Handling Civilian Detainees				1 x 50 min	
	Conduct after capture - Rights and responsibilities of CF personnel under the Geneva Conventions				1 x 50 min	
	Generic soldiers card and soldier rules				1 x 50 min	
	Confirmation through use of scenarios				1 x 50 min	2.5
CTC Gagetown and Area Battle Schools - LFC Junior NCO	Law of Armed Conflict	Cpl	Classroom lecture	MCpl/Sgt	1 x 50 min	2.2, 2.3, 2.6
	Handling PW / Civilian Detainees				1 x 50 min	
	Rules of Engagements				1 x 50 min	
	Self-Defense				1 x 50 min	
CTC Gagetown - QL6A, QL6B, QL 7	PW/ Detainee Handling - Collection and Detention	MCpl, Sgt, WO	Classroom lecture	Sgt, WO, Capt	1 x 50 min	2.2, 2.3, 2.6
	Protection afforded by the Red Cross				1 x 50 min	
	Grave breaches to the conventions				1 x 50 min	
CTC Gagetown - Officer Phase 2 & RESO 2	Handling PWs	OCdt/2Lt	Classroom lecture	WO, Capt	1 x 50 min	2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 4.2
	Handling Detainees				1 x 50 min	
	Conduct after capture- Rights and responsibilities of CF personnel under the Geneva Conventions				1 x 50 min	
	Rules of engagements				1 x 50 min	
	Generic soldiers card and the eleven soldiers rules				1 x 50 min	
	Confirmation through case studies and scenarios				1 x 50 min	2.5
CTC Gagetown - Officer Phase 4 & RESO 3	Law of Armed Conflict	OCdt/2Lt	Classroom lecture	WO, Capt	1 x 50 min	2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 4.2
	Handling civilian detainees/PWs				1 x 50 min	
	Rules of engagements				1 x 50 min	
	Self-Defense				1 x 50 min	

	Protection Afforded by the Red Cross				1 x 50 min	
	Grave breaches to the Conventions				1 x 50 min	
CTC Gagetown - ITC 2	LOAC	Capt	Classroom lecture	Maj / G2	1 x 50 min	
	Geneva Convention				1 x 50 min	
CLFCSC Kingston - JSC	Peace Support Mission Mandates	Capt	Syndicate	Maj, LCol	1 hr syndicate 3 hr indiv prep	2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 4.2, 4.3
	The spectrum of missions				3 hr syndicate 2 hr indiv prep	
	Law of Armed Conflict				2 hr syndicate 2 hr indiv prep	
CLFCSC Kingston - SCSC	Law of Armed Conflict	Capt/Maj	Syndicate	LCol	2 hr syndicate 3 hr indiv prep	2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 4.2, 4.3

* This is a list of the documentation and reference material used in the lectures:

- A. Canadian Forces Office of the JAG "You and the Law of War"
- B. House of Commons, the Geneva Conventions Act. 1964-65, c.44, S.1.
- C. B-GL-318-004/FP-001 Unit Guide to the Geneva Convention
- D. B-GG-005-004/AF-005 1996-10-01 vol 1
- E. B-GG-005-004/AF-005 1996-10-01 vol 2

*1. Please see Preface page 1
 2. Please see Annex A*

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AIR FORCE MANAGING AUTHORITY						
TRAINING ENVIRONMENT(School/Course)	SUBJECT MATTER (Handling detainees, Geneva Conventions, Command Responsibility)	TARGET AUDIENCE (Rank level/posn)	TYPE OF LECTURE (Classroom, exercise)	INSTRUCTOR/RESOURCE MATERIALS Non-Lawyer/ Lawyer/rank (i.e. Unit guide to Geneva Conventions)	LENGTH OF TRAINING (No. of Periods/hours)	RELATIONSHIP TO RECOMMENDATIONS (by Serial number, see annex A)
AFPDTC Borden Basic Air Environmental Course		Pte -- post-recruit school/pre-Basic MOC training			No LOAC material is included in this "introduction to the Air Force" orientation course as it immediately follows recruit training.	
AFPDTC Borden Junior Leader Air Environmental Course	Geneva Conventions, Prohibited Actions, ROEs, Handling Detainees, 11 Soldier Rules	Cpl/MCpl	Classroom & Exercise (Subj content is not taught as isolated components)	Non-lawyer/Sgt	4 hrs	2-3
AFPDTC Borden Senior Air Supervisor Course	Geneva Conventions	MWO/CWO	Classroom	lawyer/content determined by AJAG	12 hours	2-3
	Command Responsibilities		Classroom			4-2
CFSAS Winnipeg Basic Aerospace Operations Course	Geneva Conventions	Lt/Junior Captain	Exercise	Non-Lawyer/Geneva Conventions and Additional Protocols, Study Guides	3 hrs prep 2 hrs exercise	2-1,2-3,2-5,2-6
	LOAC		Classroom	Lawyer (Captain or Major)/ Study Guide	1 hr	2-1,1-3,2-5,2-6
	ROE		Classroom	Non-Lawyer/Major	1 hr	2-1,2-1
CFSAS Winnipeg Advance Aerospace Operations Course	Geneva Conventions	Senior (Merit List) Captain	Exercise	Non-Lawyer/Geneva Conventions and Additional Protocols, Study Guide	3 hrs prep/2 hrs ex	2-1,2-5,2-6,2-3
	LOAC		Classroom	Lawyer(Capt or Major)	1 hr	2-5,2-6,2-1,2-3,4-2
	ROE		Classroom	Non-Lawyer/Major (NDHQ/J3 Ops & Plans)/Study Guide	2 hrs	2-1,2-5

	ROE		Discussion	Non-Lawyer/Major (Directing Staff)/Study Guide	1 hr	2-1,2-5
	ROE		Exercise	Non-Lawyer/Major (Ref: B-GG-005-004/AF-005)	3.5 hrs total. There is progressively more complex ROE play in each of seven (7) Operational Planning Exercises, within a Chap 7 scenario that deploys and engages a Coalition Task Force.	2-6,2-5,2-3,4-2
1 CADHQ Sargents Seminar (given at each Wing)	LOAC/ROE	Sargeants	Classroom	Lawyer (LCol or Maj)	0.35 hr. AJAG Brief on LOAC Overview, POW Quiz & ROE current issues.	2-3

TRAINING ENVIRONMENT (School/Staff College/Unit)	SUBJECT MATTER (Handling detainees, Geneva Conventions, Command Responsibility)	TARGET AUDIENCE (Rank/level/posn)	TYPE OF LECTURE (Classroom exercise)	INSTRUCTOR / RESOURCE MATERIAL	LENGTH OF TRAINING (No of periods)	RELATIONSHIP TO RECOMMENDATIONS (by Serial number, see Annex A)
Command and Staff Course (CSC 24)	Legal Aspects of Combat Leadership	All LCdr/Maj	Lecture - Auditorium	DLAW/Ops&Trg Geneva & Hague Convention ³ The Commission of Experts Report on the Application of LOAC to Yugoslavia CF LOAC Manual (Draft)	1	4-1, 4-2
	Ethical Considerations in Combat		Syndicate Discussion		1	4-1, 4-2
	Ethical Considerations in Operations Other Than War (OOTW)		Syndicate Discussion	UN Charter Chapter VII and VIII	1	4-1, 4-2
	Rules of Engagement		Lecture - Auditorium	J3 staff B-GG-005-004/AF-000 Joint Doctrine for the CF(Chap 5). Phillips, LCdr Guy R, "Rules of Engagement: A Primer", The Army Lawyer, July 1993 (pp.4-27)	1	

TRAINING ENVIRONMENT (School/Staff College/Unit)	SUBJECT MATTER (Handling detainees, Geneva Conventions, Command Responsibility)	TARGET AUDIENCE (Rank/level/posn)	TYPE OF LECTURE (Classroom/Exercise)	INSTRUCTOR / RESOURCE MATERIAL	LENGTH OF TRAINING (No. of periods)	RELATIONSHIP TO RECOMMENDATIONS (By Serial number, see Annex A)
	The Constraints on War, Arms Control, Disarmament, and International Law		Lecture - Auditorium	DLAW/int Geneva & Hague Convention Brownlie, Ian. <i>Basic Documents in International Law</i> . Brownlie, Ian. <i>International Law and the Use of Force by States</i> . Cassese, A. <i>International Law in a Divided World</i> . Coutau-Begarie, H. "Les leçons de l'histoire". <i>Stratégique</i> , n° 47, 1990. p 119-137. Kalshoven, Frits. <i>Constraints on the Waging of War</i> . Roberts, A., and Guelfi, R. <i>Documents on the Law of War</i> .	1	2-6
	ROEs, levels of force, command responsibility		Exercises EXERCISE ACES PEGAGUS, ACES DRAGON, STALWART WARRIOR, LANCE series	Chap 4 of The Air Campaign Planning Handbook RAF Staff College SCOL/23/17/ASC RAF Staff College No 83 Advanced Staff Course - ROE CFC "aide memoire" "CFC Trg Draft ROE for a UN Op" 15 Apr 96	4	5-4, 6-3 (iii)

TRAINING ENVIRONMENT (School/Staff College/Unit)	SUBJECT MATTER (Handling detainees, Geneva Conventions, Command Responsibility)	TARGET AUDIENCE (Rank/level/post)	TYPE OF LECTURE (Classroom, exercise)	INSTRUCTOR / RESOURCE MATERIAL	LENGTH OF TRAINING (No. of periods)	RELATIONSHIP TO RECOMMENDATIONS (by Serial number, see Annex A)
	The Law and Custom of the Sea *	Naval Students	Lecture - Auditorium	Dr Sharon Williams - Osgoode Hall Law School Parts I through VII, XII and XVII of the UN Conventions on LOS(1982) "International Law for Seagoing Officers" by Burdick H. Brittin. United States Naval Institute 1986 "The New LOS and LOAC" by Horace B. Robertson Jr. The Newport Papers 1992 "How Might the Emergent Law of the Sea Affect the Operations of Traditional Maritime Powers?" by LtCdr M.B. Alabaster, RN. The Naval Review Jan 91 "Maritime Sovereignty, the Offshore Estate and National Defence" by Michael Ranken. The Naval Review Apr 93	1	
	Restraints on the Use of Force at Sea		Lecture - Auditorium	J3 Staff - Capt(N)/Cdr post command	1	4-2
	Maritime Law Enforcement *		Lecture - Auditorium	MARS Capt(N)/Cdr from Directorate Maritime Force Employment	1	
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TRAINING ENVIRONMENT (School/Staff College/Unit)	SUBJECT MATTER (Handling detainees, Geneva Conventions, Command Responsibility)	TARGET AUDIENCE (Rank, level, posn)	TYPE OF LECTURE (Classroom, exercise)	INSTRUCTOR / RESOURCE MATERIAL	LENGTH OF TRAINING (No of periods)	RELATIONSHIP TO RECOMMENDATIONS (by Serial number, see Annex A)
	Maritime Law and Canadian Naval Operations		Lecture - Auditorium	DLAW/Ops MAOP 331 "Maritime Command Handbook on the Law of Naval Operations"	1	
	Law of Naval Warfare		Lecture - Auditorium	DLAW/Ops "War at Sea, extract from You and the Law of War", CF Office of the JAG (341/6/Y6)	1	
	Maritime Peacekeeping Operations		Lecture - Auditorium	Fellow - Pearson Peacekeeping Centre "The Influence of Seapower upon Peacekeeping: An Analytical Framework" by Dave N. Griffiths, Maritime Security Working Papers Dalhousie University May 96 "Multinational Maritime Forces: A Breakthrough from Traditional Peacekeeping?" by Michael Pugh Southampton Mountbatten Centre for International Studies Jul 92	1	4-3
	Maritime Interdiction Operations - includes command responsibility, handling detainees, embargo and exclusive zones		Lecture - Auditorium	MARS Capt(N)/Cdr - post command "Les Embargos en ex-Yugoslavie" par Thierry Tardy, Relations Internationales et Strategiques 1996.	1	4-3

TRAINING ENVIRONMENT (School/Staff College/Unit)	SUBJECT MATTER (Handling detainees, Geneva Conventions, Command Responsibility)	TARGET AUDIENCE (Rank level/posn)	TYPE OF LECTURE (Classroom exercise)	INSTRUCTOR / RESOURCE MATERIAL	LENGTH OF TRAINING (No of periods)	RELATIONSHIP TO RECOMMENDATIONS (by Serial number, see Annex A)
	International Law - includes proportionality, exclusion zones, levels of force, command responsibility		Syndicate Discussion - Case Studies	"Support to the DFO - the Saguenay/Concordia Incident". Text of presentation by Capt(N) E.J. Lerhe Feb 97 "Legal Aspects of Use of Force in Peacetime by CF Maritime Forces by Cdr W.J. Fenrick. Briefing note Jun 90	2	5-4
	OOTW - Peace Support Operations	Army Students	Lecture - Auditorium	Canadian officer assigned to UN HQ FM 100-5 Operations "Strategic Decisions: The Mire of Low Intensity Conflict" from Comparative Strategy, Vol 10 Apr-Jun 91 Chap 2 "Conceptual Approach" from the Army Field Manual Vol 5 OOTW Part 2 Wider Peacekeeping	1	4-3

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TRAINING ENVIRONMENT (School/Staff College/Unit)	SUBJECT MATTER (Handling detainees, Geneva Conventions, Command Responsibility)	TARGET AUDIENCE (Rank/level/posn)	TYPE OF LECTURE (Classroom exercise)	INSTRUCTOR / RESOURCE MATERIAL	LENGTH OF TRAINING (No of periods)	RELATIONSHIP TO RECOMMENDATIONS (By Serial number - Annex)
	OOTW		Syndicate Discussion	BGL-3000-001/FP-001 Conduct of Land Ops FM 100-5 Ops "Force Structure, Organization and Command Relationships" and "SOF Concepts of Employment; Peacetime, Conflict & War" from Joint Special Ops Awareness Program Ref Manual 4 th Rev. 7 Apr 94 Chap 4 "Principles" from the Army Field Manual Vol 5, OOTW Part 2- Wider Peacekeeping Sequence of Events Oka-Kahanawake	1	4-3
	Air Power and Peace Support Operations	Air Students	Lecture - Auditorium	Air officer with UN experience	1	4-3
	Air Power and Peace Support Operations - An Operational Perspective		Lecture - Auditorium	Air officer with operational command experience	1	4-2

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TRAINING ENVIRONMENT (School/Staff College/Unit)	SUBJECT MATTER (Handling detainees, Geneva Conventions, Command Responsibility)	TARGET AUDIENCE (Rank level/posn)	TYPE OF LECTURE (Classroom exercise)	INSTRUCTOR RESOURCE MATERIAL	LENGTH OF TRAINING (No of periods)	RELATIONSHIP TO RECOMMENDATIONS (by Serial number, see Annex A)
	Air Power and Peace Support Operations		Syndicate Discussion	Bremmer, Col J.S. and LCol J.M. Snell. "The Changing Face of Peacekeeping." Canadian Defence Quarterly, Vol 22, No 1, Special No 2 (August 1992), pp 6-11 Sabin, Dr Philip. "Modern Air Power Theory - Some Neglected Issues." Air Clues, September 1994 Metz, Dr Steven. "The Air Force Role in United Nations Peacekeeping." Airpower Journal, Winter 1993	1	4-3
Joint Reserve Command Staff Course (JRCSC)	This course contains essential elements of the LOAC, Humanitarian Law, OSCE Code of Conduct delivered in the CSC.		Lecture, discussions, case studies, exercises			2-6, 4-1, 4-2, 4-3, 4-6, 5-4

CURRICULUM UNDER DEVELOPMENT FOR DP3 AND DP4

Proposed Code of Conduct module for CSC 25	Apply the laws and principles governing the use of force.	Identify the laws and principles governing the use of force in OOTW.	All Students and perhaps others.	Lectures, case studies, syndicate discussions	DLAW "operational" leaders involvement of International Red Cross	Conventions and other Protocols 1986 Draft LOAC Manual CF Instruction on Handling of Detainees and Prisoners of War, Interrogation and Conduct After Capture OSCE Code of Conduct on Politico-Military Aspects of Security	Under development but it is estimated that it will be approx three (3) days. It will include most, if not all, of the events which are currently delivered to the CSC, i.e., those events delineated above.	2-6, 4-1, 4-2, 4-3, 4-6, 5-4, 6-3 (iii)
		Identify the international conventions, customs, principles, and national and international court decisions that form the body of the LOAC. Identify the implications for military forces of the laws and principles governing the use of force.						
	Analyze Rules of Engagement.	Comprehend the ROE staffing process.						

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TRAINING ENVIRONMENT (School/Staff College/Unit)	SUBJECT MATTER (Handling detainees, Geneva Conventions, Command Responsibility)	TARGET AUDIENCE (Rank/level/posn)	TYPE OF LECTURE (Classroom/exercise)	INSTRUCTOR RESOURCE MATERIAL	LENGTH OF TRAINING (No. of periods)	RELATIONSHIP TO RECOMMENDATIONS (By Serial number, see Annex A)	
	Prepare operational-level ROE.						
Advanced Military Studies Course (AMSC)	LOAC and ROE. Course design is not yet complete; however, preliminary planning includes a two day symposium on the use of force, the first day concentrating on LOAC and the second on ROE. In addition to the symposium, issues regarding the use of force will be included in the course exercise programme. The use of force module is being developed in consultation with D Law T.	Col/Capt(N)	Lectures, case studies and exercises	Not yet finalized	As appropriate. Not yet finalized.	Preliminary planning is for eight 90 minute periods plus exercise time, yet to be determined.	4-4
National Securities Studies Course (NSSC) (First course commencing Jan 1999)	Course design not complete, planning includes two main topic areas. Role of Law/Governance of Operations; to include national and international security framework, changing nature of conflict, use of force/conflict management, UN and domestic operations. Standards of Conduct; to include LOAC, conduct of hostilities, discipline and war crimes, and LOAC and human rights.	Col/BGen	Lectures, discussions, seminars, case studies and simulations.	Not yet finalized. DLaw/T staff plus guest speakers.	As appropriate. Not yet finalized.	Preliminary planning for 3-4 days of instruction .	4-5

- Notes:
- ¹ Instructor is non lawyer/lawyer/rank.
 - ² Resource material, i.e., unit guide to Geneva Convention.
 - ³ These form the basis for all instruction at the CFC on LOAC and Humanitarian Law.
 - ⁴ This may be delivered to all students as part of the Code of Conduct module.

LAWS OF ARMED CONFLICT

TRG at CFLRS

TRAINING ENVIRONNEMENT	SUBJECT MATTER	TARGET AUDIENCE	TYPE OF LECTURE	INSTR./RESOURC E MAT.	LENGTH OF TRAINING	RELATIONSHIP TO RECOMMENDATIONS
School (CFLRS)	. Geneva Convention, . War prisoners, . the conduct of a Canadian Forces member following his or her capture, . treatment of injured and sick, . protection given by the Red Cross, . treatment of civilians, and . serious infractions to the Geneva Convention	Basic Recruit TRG Recruits	Classroom	Chalkboard, Slides, Booklets and film #342418	1 x 40 minutes	1-1,1-2,1-3.
School (CFLRS)	. Laws of War, . Geneva Convention, . Military etiquette, . Charter Human Rights Act. and . Code of Service Discipline,	Basic Officer TRG Officer-Cadets	Classroom	Chalkboard, slides	1 x 40 minutes	1-1,1-2,1-3,2-1
School (CFLRS)	. Laws of War . Rules of engagement . Geneva Convention	Senior Leader Course Sgt and WO	Classroom Revision From JLC		1 x 40 minutes	1-2,2-6
School (CFLRS)	. Laws of War . Rules of engagement . Geneva Convention	Chief Warrant Officer Course CWO	Classroom		1 x 40 minutes	1-2,2-6

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Annex A to 4500-1 (Dean Continuing Studies) 23 Feb 1998 (Annex B 1454-3-6-8 Sep 97)

Training Environment	Subject Matter	Target Audience	Method of Delivery	Instructor	No of Periods	Re: Recommendation No.
RMC Military Wing: BOTC II	Geneva Convention Law of War (under review)	Compulsory for all officer cadets	Classroom lecture	Captain/Major Non-lawyer	3 periods (50 mins)	1-2, 1-3, 2-4, 4-2
OPDP Module 4: Military Law	Geneva Convention Law of War (under review)	Required study for all junior officers	Independent study	Prepared in consultation with Dlaw/Trg	4 hour study unit	2-1,2-2,4-2
RMC Academic Wing: PSE/F 401B	See attached course description	Compulsory for all Fourth Year officer cadets	Classroom lecture	Captain/Major Non-lawyer	38 periods (45 minutes)	2-4, 4-2
RMC Academic Wing: War Studies 500, 502	See attached course descriptions	PG students	Classroom delivery	Civilian professor	24 periods (45 minutes) seminars	2-4, 4-2
RMC Academic Wing: Additional courses POE/F 104 etc.	See attached course descriptions	RMC officer cadets	Classroom lecture	Civilian professor	24-38 periods (45 minutes)	2-4, 4-2

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Annex B to 4500-1 (Dean Continuing Studies) 23 Feb 98

Course descriptions:

1. RMC Military Psychology and Leadership Curriculum

PSE/F401B *Military Professionalism and Ethics*

This course is compulsory for all students in the Fourth Year

This course develops student understanding of the professional and ethical dimensions of officership. Throughout, a distinction is made between the normative ideals of behaviour prescribed by ethical and military theorists and the reality of behaviour as described and explained by cognitive, social and other psychological factors. Course content is drawn from moral philosophy, psychology, and military sociology and includes readings and discussions on: the function of ethics in social and organizational life; the major ethical theories and decision frameworks developed by moral philosophers to distinguish between right and wrong; individual difference factors in moral development and moral cognition; situational and organizational factors which either foster or undermine ethical behavior; psychological models of ethical decision-making and action; the nature of military professionalism and the ethical obligations which derive from the military's social role and legitimate power; the military ethics and military codes of conduct; specific codes of conduct applicable in war; and value conflicts and ethical dilemmas inherent in military service.

2. RMC Interdisciplinary Post-Graduate Programme in War Studies

War Studies 500: *The Theories of War from the 18th Century to the Present*

A study in depth of the modern interpreters of warfare, including Clausewitz, Jomini, Hamley, Moltke, Schlieffen, and Foch. Geopolitical and maritime doctrines of war; Mackinder, Haushofer, Mahan, Corbett. Doctrines of armoured and air warfare; Fuller, Hart, Douhet. The developments of military technology since 1945 and their impact on strategic thinking, the theories of deterrence, revolutionary and guerilla war, disarmament and arms controls, and the international law of war.

War Studies 502: *War, Politics and International Relations*

An examination of the interlocking patterns of international politics and war; the traditional approach to international relations will be studied as well as the more recent systems analysis. The topics considered will include existing international organizations, problems of disarmament, arms control and peace-keeping, governmental cooperation in wartime.

3. RMC Politics and Economics Curriculum

The following courses deal with aspects of International Humanitarian Law and the Law of War:

POE104: Introduction to Government and Politics

For students of the First Year taking Arts.

An introduction to the main trends of political thought, the elements of political analysis, and the concepts used in the study of political science. Amongst the topics discussed are the nature of man, the state and society. Examples will be drawn mostly from the Canadian context.

POE316: Introduction to International Relations
(*POF316: Introduction aux relations internationales*)

For students of the Second, Third or Fourth Year taking Arts.

An analysis of the characteristics of the international system, its major actors and the means by which their relationships are adjusted (such as diplomacy, international law, the balance of power and collective security). The student will also be introduced to more recent approaches to the analysis of international relations.

POE412A: Contemporary American Foreign and Defence Policy

For students of the Third or Fourth Year taking Arts.

A study of major policy trends in United States foreign and defence policy from the Nixon administration to the present. Beginning with a brief review of the Cold War years, the course will consider such topics as: the impact of the Vietnam War, détente, the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks (SALT), trends in nuclear and conventional weapons and strategy in the 1970s and 80s, arms control and United States relations with the Third World. Also covered will be the role of various branches of the U.S. government in the conduct of foreign and defence policy.

OE416B: *Contemporary Canadian External Relations and Defence Policy*

For students of the Third or Fourth Year taking Arts.

A study of major trends in Canadian external relations and defence policy from the Trudeau government to the present. Beginning with a review of the Cold War years, the course will consider such topics as: the Trudeau defence and foreign policy reviews, relations with the United States, including the Free Trade Agreement, the Impact of international political and strategic trends on Canadian defence policy, and Canada's relations with international organizations and the Third World. Also covered will be the process, politics and organization of the Department of External Affairs and National Defence.

POE/F422: *Contemporary International Problems*

An examination of the impact of the major political, economic, social and military-security problems on the contemporary international system.

4. RMC History Curriculum

The following courses include material on International Law and the Law of War:

HIE/F380: *Peacekeeping and Peacemaking*

A study of peacekeeping and peacemaking operations in the 20th century from the Boxer Intervention of 1900 to the present. Operations taken under the auspices of the League of Nations and the United Nations will be analyzed as well as those endeavors involving cooperation between alliance or coalition partners. Special attention will be paid to the roles and the missions undertaken by the Canadian Armed Forces in the post-1945 era.

HIF 478: *L'histoire du droit des conflits armés*

This is a new course containing material on the Geneva Convention and the Law of War.

Chaplain School

TRAINING ENVIRONMENT (School/Staff College/Unit)	SUBJECT MATTER (Handling detainees, Geneva Conventions, Command Responsibility)	TARGET AUDIENCE (Rank level/post)	TYPE OF LECTURE (Classroom, exercise)	INSTRUCTOR / RESOURCE MATERIALS (Non Lawyer / (i.e. Unit guide to Geneva Lawyer/rank) / (Conventions)	LENGTH OF TRAINING (No. of periods)	RELATIONSHIP TO RECOMMENDATIONS (by Serial number see Annex A)
CFChSC Basic Chap Crse	Rationale for study, basic concepts, associated principles, Geneva conventions, Hague Law, particular reference to passages concerning Chaplains, Command responsibility	Recruit chaplains/Capt	Classroom lecture, powerpoint presentation	Chaplain(with the Basic Law of Armed Conflict qualification)/ Capt Course material from the Basic Law of Armed Conflict Course, Geneva Conventions, Hague Law, Basic Rules of the Geneva Convention and their Additional Protocols, B-GL-312-015/PT-001 Combat Service Support Vol 15 Chaplains In Battle.	3 one hour periods	
CFChSC Intermediate Chap Crse	Rationale for study, Historical Development, basic concepts, associated principles, Geneva conventions, Hague Law, particular reference to passages concerning Chaplains, Command responsibility	Supervisory Chaplain/ Capt, Maj	Same as Above	Same as Above	3 hours	
CFChSC Chap on Peacekeeping/ Humanitarian Ops Crse	Rationale for Study, Historical Development, basic concepts, associated principle, Geneva for deployment/conventions, Hague Law, particular reference to passages concerning Chaplains, Command responsibility	Chaplains preparing Capt, Maj	Same as Above	Same as Above	3 hours	

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TRAINING ENVIRONMENT (School/Staff College/Unit)	SUBJECT MATTER (Handling detainees, Geneva Conventions, Command Responsibility)	TARGET AUDIENCE (Rank level/posn)	TYPE OF LECTURE (Classroom, exercise)	INSTRUCTOR / RESOURCE MATERIALS (Non Lawyer/ / (I.e. Unit guide to Geneva Lawyer/rank) / (Conventions)	LENGTH OF TRAINING (No. of periods)	RELATIONSHIP TO RECOMMENDATIONS (by Serial number, see Annex A)
CFDSS Borden	Geneva Convention	722 Dent Cl A QL3 Pte/Cpl	Lecture	Non-lawyer/ Unit Guide to Geneva Convention, Dental Services in Battle, Medical Services in Battle	1 period	No relationship
	Geneva Convention	722 Dent Cl A QL6A, CplA/Sgt	lecture	Non-lawyer (same refs)	3 periods	+
	Geneva Convention	51 Dent O, Capt/2nd Lt, Basic crse & Phase 3B trg	Lecture	Non-lawyer (same refs)	3 periods	+
OPDP Det	LOAC, Law of war, ROE in OPDP 4	Junior Officers	Self-study	OPDP 4 Study Guide. Det works closely with SME, DlawT, on this material. Package currently under review with SME.	6 hours study time	
CFC Toronto	Code of conduct and LOAC (new material)	Maj/LCol	lecture	CFC is currently working with D LawT to produce this new crse material. (See att CFC ltr 4500-1(DDSS) 12 Nov 97.)	?	?

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TRAINING ENVIRONMENT (School/Staff College/Unit)	SUBJECT MATTER (Handling detainees, Geneva Conventions, Command Responsibility)	TARGET AUDIENCE (Rank level/posn)	TYPE OF LECTURE (Classroom, exercise)	INSTRUCTOR / RESOURCE MATERIALS (Non Lawyer/ / (I.e. Unit guide to Geneva Lawyer/rank) / (Conventions)	LENGTH OF TRAINING (No. of periods)	RELATIONSHIP TO RECOMMENDATIONS (by Serial number, see Annex A)
CFMSS	QL3/Geneva Conventions	Pte	Classroom	Non Lawyer/Sgt	20 Mins	Serial 1-1
	BMOC/Geneva Conventions	Capt	Classroom	Non Lawyer/Capt	45 Mins	Serial 1-2
	BFMSC/Geneva Conventions	Lt/Capt	Classroom EX	Non Lawyer/Capt	100 Mins	Serial 1-2
CFMSS	Geneva Conventions/BCT (Med) Reserves	2Lt/Lt	Classroom	Non Lawyer/Capt	50 Mins	Serial 1-2
	Geneva Conventions/QL3 Reserves	Pte	Classroom	Non Lawyer/Sgt	50 Mins	Serial 1-1

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TRAINING ENVIRONMENT (School/Staff College/Unit)	SUBJECT MATTER (Handling detainees, Geneva Conventions, Command Responsibility)	TARGET AUDIENCE (Rank level/post)	TYPE OF LECTURE (Classroom, exercise)	INSTRUCTOR / RESOURCE MATERIALS (Non Lawyer / (i.e. Unit guide to Geneva Lawyer/rank) / (Conventions)	LENGTH OF TRAINING (No. of periods)	RELATIONSHIP TO RECOMMENDATIONS (by Serial number, see Annex A)
Canadian Forces School of Intelligence and Security (CFSIS)	Handling Detainees and PWs	QL3, Apprentice	Classroom Lecture and Exercise	Non-Lawyer / / References, PW Collection Point, actors and associated PW PP&S	19 x 50 min periods	2-3 3-2
	Apply LOAC to include Geneva Convention, Laws of War	QL3, Apprentice	Classroom Lecture	Non-Lawyer / / References	3 x 50 min periods	3-2
	Apply LOAC to include Geneva Convention, Laws of War	Basic Security Officer Course (BSOC)	Classroom Lecture	Non-Lawyer / / References	3 x 50 min periods	3-2
	Process Detainees and PWs	BSOC	Classroom Lecture and Exercise	Non-Lawyer / / References, PW Collection Point, associated PW, PP&S, actors	4 x 50 min periods	3-2

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Annex K

TRAINING ENVIRONMENT (School/Staff College/Unit)	SUBJECT MATTER (Handling detainees, Geneva Conventions, Command Responsibility)	TARGET AUDIENCE (Rank level/posn)	TYPE OF LECTURE (Classroom, exercise)	INSTRUCTOR / RESOURCE MATERIALS (Non Lawyer / (I.e. Unit guide to Geneva Lawyer/rank) / (Conventions)	LENGTH OF TRAINING (No. of periods)	RELATIONSHIP TO RECOMMENDATIONS (by Serial number, see Annex A)
OTC, CFSAL - UNLC	GENEVA CONVENTIONS	CAPT/MAJ	LEGAL, ROE'S AND SOFA, CLASSRM	MAJ COULOMBE (JAG)	2	2-1, 2-3, 5-2
	GENEVA CONVENTIONS	CAPT/MAJ	MEDICAL SERVICES LECTURES, CLASSRM	MAJ FRANKLIN AND LCOL JAEGER	2	2-1, 2-3, 5-2
OTC, CFSAL - BLNCMT	GENEVA CONVENTIONS	NCM ENTRY LEVEL	CLASSROOM	NON LAWYER	6	1-2
	CF POL REGARDING HUMAN RIGHTS	NCM ENTRY LEVEL	CLASSROOM	NON LAWYER	6	1-2
FA, CFSAL - BPAC	GENEVA CONVENTIONS, ETHICAL CONSIDERATIONS IN COMBAT	2LT TO CAPT	CLASSROOM AND SYNDICATE	CAPT VILLENEUVE	8	2-1

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Annex L

MANAGING AUTHORITY _____							
TRAINING ENVIRONMENT (School/Unit/College/etc.)	SUBJECT MATTER (Content of investigation, summary with, military justice system, rights of CJ members, etc.)	TARGET AUDIENCE (Rank, length of service)	TYPE OF LECTURE (Classroom, seminar)	INSTRUCTOR / RESOURCE MATERIALS (How Lawyer / Lt. Col. (JAG), (JAGC), Lawyer/Attorney / Able assistance, etc.)	LENGTH OF TRAINING (No. of periods)	RELATIONSHIP TO RECOMMENDATIONS (See Annex A)	
CPD/VE	Duties of an Assistant and/or Adjutant Officer	21.89/20.00 IV Student	Classroom	How Lawyer/Capt (JAGC, CIAU)	2	Total 1-2	
	Defense Discipline - Charge Reports and Summary Trials	21.89/20.00 IV Student	Classroom	How Lawyer/Capt (JAGC)	2	Total 1-2	

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