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# LAW OF WAR TRAINING

RESOURCES FOR MILITARY AND CIVILIAN LEADERS



UNITED STATES INSTITUTE OF PEACE

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WASHINGTON, D.C.

Cover photo: Republic of the Congo army officers learn about international humanitarian law. Courtesy of the International Committee of the Red Cross. ©ICRC/V. Mboah/CG-E-00052

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## INTRODUCTION

Recent abuses committed by military personnel in war zones and violent conflicts the world over reemphasize the central importance of the law of armed conflict—the law of war—for the protection of combatants, prisoners, and noncombatants alike, and cultural and religious landmarks. At their most basic level, the laws of war promote and protect many of the values intrinsic to human life and dignity.<sup>1</sup> Every country has an obligation to provide training to ensure that their military personnel understand and can adhere to the law of armed conflict. Under the Geneva Conventions, states are explicitly required to “include the study [of the law of armed conflict] in their programmes of military . . . instruction, so that the principles thereof may become known to all their armed forces.”<sup>2</sup> Yet not all countries currently include law of war training as part of their regular military training or offer it in any form. Although this shortcoming sometimes results from a lack of motivation or a simple disregard for the Geneva Conventions, in most countries this lack of law of war training stems primarily from an absence of knowledge and opportunity.

To fill this knowledge gap, a collaborative international team convened by the United States Institute of Peace undertook a worldwide survey of military law of war training programs and created the present resource manual.<sup>3</sup> This manual is meant to serve not only as an information source but also as a catalyst for more countries to begin offering law of war training to their troops. It is also intended to provide a useful resource that governments can reference in determining the most appropriate means for ensuring their military forces are trained in the law of war. Operational commanders, military chiefs of staff, and civilian decisionmakers in ministries of defense and other appropriate bodies will be able to access information about the different types of training programs other countries have implemented and learn about possible options for instituting such training in their own countries. In addition, military and civilian leaders interested in having selected person-

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**1** The “law of armed conflict” and the “law of war” are synonymous terms encompassing the laws and customs of war based upon both the Geneva and Hague Conventions and customary international law. The term “international humanitarian law” is also often used interchangeably with the law of armed conflict and the law of war, but it generally refers to a broader category of laws and principles encompassing not only the traditional laws of armed conflict, including war crimes, but also laws related to genocide and crimes against humanity. This manual will use the terms law of armed conflict and law of war interchangeably, and will focus on the rules and principles militaries must follow during conflict in accordance with the Geneva Conventions.

**2** Article common to all four Geneva Conventions of 1948: GC I art. 47; GC II art. 48; GC III art. 127; and GC IV art. 144. One hundred ninety-two countries have ratified the four Geneva Conventions of 1949. One hundred sixty-three countries have ratified the Protocol Additional to the Geneva Conventions of 1949, and Relating to the Protection of Victims of International Armed Conflicts (Protocol I – AP I), and 159 countries have ratified the Protocol Additional to the Geneva Conventions of 1949, and Relating to the Protection of Victims of Non-International Armed Conflicts (Protocol II – AP II).

**3** Members of the team included Laurie Blank, Gregory P. Noone, Michael Schmitt, Colonel Charles Garraway, Colonel Ben Klappe, Harrison Tyree, Yoonie Kim, Marisa Bassett, Karen Heyman, and Erica Johnston.

nel participate in training programs provided by external sources will also be able to find information about bilateral assistance and international training programs. Further, the contacts and links to resources contained herein will hopefully prove useful to governments seeking to institute or improve law of war training in their own militaries.

The manual's first section offers an analysis of the different options available for pursuing such training. It also provides a framework that military and civilian leaders can use to assess how they can efficiently implement a law of war training program within the framework of their country's own specific financial and human resource constraints and institutional infrastructure.

The second section offers a directory of existing programs and training models, representing the responses received to the survey the Institute distributed to ministries of defense and military bodies in every member state of the United Nations. This section represents the responses received to the survey, which was distributed to ministries of defense and military bodies in every member state of the United Nations. The directory covers the national training programs of twenty-eight countries and the bilateral, regional, or international training courses offered by twelve countries, provides data on eighteen countries receiving external training from these and other sources, and lists sixteen other countries that provide training but did not submit detailed information for the manual. Military and civilian leaders can use this information to review what many other countries have done and apply this knowledge in developing their own training efforts. In addition, using the contact information provided in the directory, they can both communicate with counterparts in other countries to obtain additional information and advice about developing a training program, and get in touch with bilateral and international programs to seek training assistance.

The manual's third and final section provides a comprehensive list of Web links to a wide variety of institutes, universities, militaries, governments, and other organizations that offer useful information about the law of war, law-of-armed-conflict training, and related topics.

The goal of this manual is to ensure that, in seeking to train their military forces in the law of armed conflict, no military or civilian leaders will be left to wonder, "Where do we begin?" The first step is to understand the different options and opportunities currently available. The next step is to contact relevant departments, institutes, and organizations to seek advice about starting an internal training program or to enroll officers or units in a bilateral, regional, or international course.

Ultimately, this manual is meant to provide any country with the information it needs to begin to fulfill its basic obligations under the Geneva Conventions and stimulate an ongoing exchange and sharing of information.

*National militaries not profiled in the present directory are encouraged to submit information for future inclusion in the directory, while national militaries and other organizations currently included in the directory are urged to provide updates as appropriate. Information may be sent by e-mail to [ruleoflaw@usip.org](mailto:ruleoflaw@usip.org), or by regular mail to Rule of Law Program, United States Institute of Peace, 1200 17th St., NW, Washington, D.C. 20036, United States of America.*



## ANALYSIS OF TRAINING PROGRAMS AND OPTIONS

The Geneva Conventions mandate that all state parties disseminate information about the law of war and provide training to their military personnel to ensure that they understand and can adhere to their obligations.<sup>4</sup> The directory of military training programs in section II demonstrates that countries around the world have developed widely varying approaches to training their troops. In designing a program to train military personnel in the law of armed conflict, military and civilian leaders face several fundamental choices. First, will they integrate law of war training into existing military training or will they arrange for training through foreign sources? If they choose the latter, will they send select officers abroad for training or have a foreign military or international institute provide the training at home? Second, the leaders designing the training need to decide what types of training they want to introduce, whether classroom lectures, distance learning, or field exercises, and in what combination. Third, they need to determine what materials they will use for training and whether they will use materials prepared by external sources, such as the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), or develop their own materials. Finally, military and civilian leaders must assess the financial resources available for law of war training and consider the range of potential options that work within their budgets. While budgetary concerns naturally play a role in the design and development of any training program, these concerns vary from country to country; this analysis, therefore, will not specifically consider financial issues. Although most other aspects of military training require an analysis of these four categories of questions, a country's military is required to address them with regard to law of war training in order to comply with its international legal obligations.

### KEY ISSUES IN PLANNING AND IMPLEMENTING LAW OF WAR TRAINING

One critical aspect of any law of war training program is that it should be implemented within the framework of a country's human and financial resources and infrastructure. As a result, no one program will work for every country. Each military should assess both its needs and its capabilities before designing a training program and reassess during its implementation to ensure that it is fulfilling its obligations under international law and providing information in a useful and meaningful way to the necessary personnel. Military and civilian personnel tasked with designing such programs can look to countries with comparable military forces and comparable resources for examples

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<sup>4</sup> Geneva Convention I, Art. 47; Geneva Convention II, Art. 48; Geneva Convention III, Art. 127; Geneva Convention IV, Art. 144. The International Committee of the Red Cross maintains a database of national legislation that incorporates the law of armed conflict into national domestic laws. See [www.icrc.org/ihl-nat](http://www.icrc.org/ihl-nat).

and guidance on how best to implement training in the law of armed conflict. Additionally, they can explore opportunities for external assistance through a regional organization or a country offering training abroad.

## **Manpower**

An assessment of manpower or human resources raises two primary questions: what are the needs of the military organization in the area of law of war training, and what capabilities does it have to provide such training? A country with an active military deployed overseas or involved in international peace operations will need a more comprehensive and in-depth training program. This is to ensure that all personnel receive some minimum level of training and that all units participating in peace operations, conflict, or other activities receive more advanced and detailed training, through both lectures and field exercises. In contrast, a country with a limited military and little or no involvement in combat or peace operations may require simply a short training course for all personnel with additional training for commanders and legal advisers. Another consideration is the nature of the country's military organization—that is, whether it is a professional military or a conscript army, whether the education level of officers and enlisted personnel is high or low, and whether it is top-heavy with officers or mostly enlisted personnel. Training an army of conscripts who are predominantly uneducated or even illiterate will demand an entirely different program and approach from training for a professional army with an educated officer corps.

Manpower also affects a military's ability to implement training in the law of armed conflict. For example, if judge advocates or legal affairs officers are available, an internal training program will likely be the most efficient and effective option. If no such individuals are available to direct the training, a government will need to seek out external sources for training. Perhaps the simplest and easiest option in the short-term is to arrange for the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) to send a team to provide training and materials. Another similar option, if available through regional organizations or bilateral relationships, is to request bilateral assistance training from a country that has an established program of such training. This manual's directory section on bilateral assistance training identifies countries that have bilateral training programs and provides information on how to apply for such training assistance.

A country that is interested in developing its own internal training program but is not yet able to do so may also consider having its officer corps receive training from external sources, either at home or abroad, so that it can then pass that knowledge on to the lower ranks. Many international and bilateral programs operate on this basis, inviting select officers from various countries to attend training courses at their defense college or security institute, with the hope that they will take their newfound understanding of the law of armed conflict home and train their colleagues and subordinates accordingly. Such programs are offered by the International Institute of Humanitarian Law (IIHL), the George C. Marshall European Center for Security Studies, and other organizations and institutions listed in the directory. This "train the trainer" approach mirrors one of the most successful methods used in internal training programs. The basic premise of the "train the trainer" method is that each level of military personnel is trained by its immediate superiors as part of the overall integrated training program, which allows training in the law of armed conflict to become

thoroughly interwoven into operational training. In countries with a hierarchical military structure and an educated officer corps, this approach may prove to be the most effective path to the development of an internal, integrated training program in the law of armed conflict.

Another consideration is whether there are civilian personnel or institutions that can play a role in the development and implementation of a training program. In many countries, civilian attorneys and legal academics with an expertise in the law of war work with the Ministry of Defense and the military as legal advisers and sometimes serve as instructors for training in the law of armed conflict. For example, the Swedish military has no legal advisers except at the very highest levels. In addition to training at its National Defense College, therefore, it operates many law of war training classes through various universities. When law of war training within the military establishment is not a viable option, universities may be able to step in and fill the gap, providing the legal experts and the facilities for training courses. While universities generally cannot offer field exercises and war gaming, courses for officers who can then train their troops can be a key addition for countries that do not have military personnel prepared to serve as legal advisers and instructors from the start. It is important, therefore, to include civilian capabilities and personnel in any assessment of resources and possible options for training.

### **Opportunity for External Assistance**

Exploring options for training from external sources is an important early step in the process of developing a training program in the law of war, particularly for countries that do not have any existing programs. For such countries, taking advantage of external sources can ensure that military personnel receive the necessary training during the time required for the development and initiation of an internal training program. Indeed, for some countries with small militaries and small budgets, external training may provide sufficient instruction and practice in the law of armed conflict and thereby eliminate the need for a full internal program. For other countries, external training can at least serve as a catalyst or an interim option. At the least, all countries can benefit from the opportunities available through the ICRC and IIHL, including the potential for officers and legal advisers to meet and develop relationships with their counterparts in other countries.

There are two primary categories of external training: bilateral assistance training offered by a single country to individuals and/or units, and training provided through regional organizations or conferences. If a country has a relationship with one of the countries offering bilateral assistance training, it may have more than one option for such training. For example, the United States offers training for individuals from other countries through a variety of programs, such as the Defense Institute for International Legal Studies (DIILS). Similarly, Germany provides training for individuals through bilateral support agreements with certain countries, Switzerland offers training for individual officers from the forty-six member countries of the Euro-Atlantic Partnership Council, and South Africa includes officers from the Southern African Development Community in its own training programs. Governments can also arrange for foreign instructors or units to come to them to provide training to groups of officers or military units. DIILS, for example, provides an average of sixty-five training sessions for more than 2,000 participants in forty countries each year. Since its inception more than fifteen years ago, DIILS has trained more than 27,000 military and civilian

personnel from more than 135 countries around the world. Denmark, Switzerland, and New Zealand, meanwhile, offer training for troops that will be serving with their own national troops in peacekeeping operations.

Another excellent option for external training is to take advantage of programs available to members of certain regional organizations. For example, NATO's Partnership for Peace now has several training centers throughout Europe, some of which offer training in the law of armed conflict. The United States' Marshall Center serves representatives from countries in Central and Eastern Europe and from the former Soviet Union. In many cases, countries seeking to develop training programs can participate in one or more external training courses or programs, often at little or no cost.

## **CHOICES GOVERNMENTS NEED TO MAKE IN DESIGNING TRAINING**

The issues of manpower and the availability of external training sources (along with budgetary constraints) greatly affect the choices military and civilian leaders make in developing and implementing law of war training programs. In addition, military leaders must make choices in four critical areas and decide between an array of specific training options: internal training vs. external training; classroom lectures vs. field exercises; self-generated materials vs. materials from international, regional, or other national sources; and budgetary allocations. This section will focus on the first two choices. The latter two choices depend more on individual country needs. Governments generally begin their programs using materials from the ICRC or other expert sources and eventually develop their own materials if and when appropriate. Specific budgetary considerations also require that financial questions be addressed on an individual country basis.

### **Internal vs. External Training**

Choosing between developing a national training program and using external sources for training is the first decision military or civilian leaders need to make. In some cases, budgetary considerations will eliminate the option of internal training, leaving only the various types of external training as options. For countries that can choose between internal and external training, or that may seek to combine training at home with training from other countries and organizations, there are several considerations to address in choosing how best to structure their programs.

To the extent that financial resources will be available in the long term for the implementation of an internal training program, most law of war training experts recommend that governments develop their own national training program. Doing so allows law of war training to be integrated into the country's specific military culture and regular year-round military training, including field exercises and war games. While external training may only include law of war courses for senior officers, internal training—even a program that includes some foreign instructors—can reach many more people and can be conducted with attention to a country's specific cultural framework. Although some external training programs such as DIILS employ interpreters for the training, external training is generally offered in the language of the provider country and/or other

major languages. Language, therefore, will play a crucial role in determining whether external training is an option at all, and, if so, what types of external training will be feasible. For example, some countries may have only a few military officers or civilian personnel who are proficient in the appropriate language. As a result, countries without widespread knowledge of major languages may be able to send only a few officers for external training.

Aside from budgetary and language considerations, there are several ways to strike an appropriate balance between internal and external training based on a reasoned and objective analysis of a country's needs and capabilities. At one end of the spectrum is a country with a small military that does not participate in international peacekeeping operations, rarely, if ever, engages in conflict activity, and in essence exists primarily in a self-defense or ceremonial capacity. For such a country, relying exclusively or nearly exclusively on external training will generally be the most efficient and effective way to introduce law of war training. At the other end of the spectrum is a country with a large, well-trained military that is consistently deployed around the world in a variety of situations, including international peacekeeping operations and direct conflict. This type of country must have its own internal program for law of war instruction in which the training is fully integrated into regular training and field exercises. In fact, most countries fitting this description do have such training programs in place already.

The majority of countries and militaries fall somewhere in the middle. That is, perhaps they are engaged in peacekeeping operations, have been involved in armed conflict in the past ten years or are likely to be so in the next ten years, or are simply located in an unstable region where conflict could and does break out from time to time. All of these countries need to ensure that their military personnel receive training in the law of armed conflict, not only to fulfill their obligations under the Geneva Conventions to provide such training but also to prepare their militaries to apply these rules when deployed. In these cases, military and civilian leaders will need to utilize some combination of internal and external training to develop a comprehensive and wide-ranging training program that can fit their particular needs. To assess the correct balance, they may want to consider whether there are officers who could be sent abroad for training and then come back and implement a program at home. If so, they can design a quasi "train-the-trainer" approach in which legal advisers and senior officers enroll in courses and participate in external programs. These officers can then be the key participants and instructors in a growing internal training program—the legal advisers can use their training to develop detailed courses and scenarios for field exercises and the senior officers can train lower-ranked officers, who can then train their troops. Over time, these officers and legal advisers will be able to train their assistants and successors at home, with continued assistance from external sources as necessary, eventually leading to the development of a comprehensive and self-perpetuating internal training program.

Countries whose militaries frequently participate in international peacekeeping operations will need to have more advanced law of war training to ensure smooth cooperation and coordination with peacekeeping units from other countries. The advantage for these countries is that they usually have the opportunity—or are even required—to train with peacekeeping units from larger countries with more advanced and comprehensive law of war training programs. One option to consider for these countries is to use this opportunity to improve law of war training for the rest of

the military by having officers from the peacekeeping units subsequently train officers and personnel from other units at home.

### **Classroom vs. Field Exercises**

Once a general framework for law of war training is in place, military leaders can then focus on how to structure the internal training programs. One of the key decisions is how to apportion the training between classroom lectures and field exercises and other operational training. Experts stress the importance of field exercises for law of war training—unlike lectures, situational exercises force troops and officers to practice and model correct responses over and over until they become automatic. In general, field exercises for law of war training focus on two types of training: habit training, which involves building law of war issues into routine exercise regimes for the lower echelon; and adviser training, which involves teaching the higher ranks to turn to experts for advice and assistance on legal issues as they arise during combat, peacekeeping, or other operations. Consistent and frequent use of field exercises that include law of war issues will establish a firm framework that will then enable commanders to develop and use specific scenarios they may face while on mission for tailored pre-deployment training.

Field exercises that include law of war scenarios supplemented with several hours of law of war lectures per year is the ideal balance for providing proper training. Countries that have extensive field exercises and operational training should integrate law of war scenarios into those exercises. For countries that do not conduct extensive exercises or have no instructors who can design and implement relevant field exercises and war games, training will first need to come from classroom lectures until the resources for field exercise training are in place. Naturally, the military's role in the country and in the regional and international context will affect the exact training balance. For example, units participating in peacekeeping operations will need intensive, comprehensive operational and field training. Similarly, units that provide internal security will need the relevant law of war and human rights training. Another consideration in determining the type of training involves the education level of the rank-and-file troops. While lectures should not comprise the majority of law of war training in most cases, in militaries with educated, literate personnel, classroom lectures, distribution of written materials, computer-based simulations, and other such approaches to training can play an important role. If, on the other hand, the majority of military personnel to be trained are generally illiterate or have only low levels of education, classroom lectures based on complex materials may be less effective than practical training exercises.

## GETTING STARTED

Initiating a law of war training program requires careful planning to ensure that the program meets a given country's needs appropriately. The following checklist provides a preliminary road map for designing and implementing law of war training after the factors discussed above have been considered.

- **Budget:** While budgetary constraints do not release a country from its obligation to provide adequate law of war training, financial resources often will be a limiting factor or even the decisive factor in choosing between two or more options for law of war training programs. Beyond simply identifying how much money is available for the development and implementation of training, military and civilian leaders need to assess how available resources can be allocated among different training options. At a minimum, leaders must evaluate not only the total financial resources available for training but also any constraints on the distribution of those resources for various training programs and facilities. Leaders must also explore the opportunities for assistance from other sectors or from abroad.
- **Personnel:** A lack of instructors, whether military lawyers, civilian lawyers, or others, will mean that even a thoroughly internal law of war training program will need external assistance in the form of instructors who can provide the direct training and/or train future instructors. Leaders therefore need to assess whether an appropriate number of personnel with sufficient law of war expertise is available to provide instruction. If not, provisions for the training of instructors and for the recruitment of future instructors will need to be a component of any law of war training development plan.
- **Materials:** Many countries develop their own training manuals, exercise scenarios, and materials for law of war training. When first developing internal training programs, however, countries usually must rely on materials from the ICRC, the national Red Cross or Red Crescent society, other countries, IHL, or other similar organizations. Before embarking on a law of war training program, therefore, military and civilian leaders need to determine which materials will be best suited to their specific training system, and develop or translate those materials as appropriate.
- **Consultations and Contacts:** Discussions with military liaisons, ICRC representatives, and other law of war training experts will be essential for anyone responsible for developing a law of war training program, whether internal or external in nature. Such individuals routinely provide valuable advice and assistance in the development of training programs. The following directory provides points of contact for a number of countries and organizations that may be useful to officers or other personnel tasked with designing a training program. These contacts can help identify available resources, materials, and external programs and instructors, all of which are key to the implementation of a successful and efficient law of war training program.



# DIRECTORY OF LAW OF WAR TRAINING PROGRAMS

## NATIONAL TRAINING PROGRAMS

### Albania

DOMESTIC LAW REQUIRING TRAINING:	No
PRIMARY TRAINING UNIT:	Ministry of Defense; ICRC
TRAINING MATERIALS:	ICRC publications; OSCE Code of Conduct
DESCRIPTION OF TRAINING:	IHL activities have gained considerable momentum in the Albanian Armed Forces, which aim to achieve program autonomy in the future.
RECIPIENTS OF TRAINING:	Officers and trainers
TRAINING REQUIRED FOR PROMOTION:	No
FREQUENCY OF TRAINING:	Once per year; 21+ hours per year
COMPONENTS OF TRAINING:	Classroom setting; training manuals
RECENT DEVELOPMENTS:	IHL seminar for Army brigade-level op. planners; IHL instructor course; IHL specialty course for Albanian Navy; Albanian military legal adviser seminar; establishment of an IHL library at the Armed Forces HQ, Defense Staff College, and Military Academy
ADDITIONAL TRAINING FOR PEACEKEEPING UNITS:	Partnership for Peace operations
POINT OF CONTACT:	General Staff Point of Contact with ICRC Tirana, Albania



## Belgium

DOMESTIC LAW REQUIRING TRAINING:	Law of 16 April 1986 for Approval of Additional Protocol I to the Geneva Conventions; General Order 815 of the Belgian Chief of Defense
PRIMARY TRAINING UNIT:	Belgian Ministry of Defense, O&T/C&PI/Ops PI/Bur LOAC-ROE
TRAINING MATERIALS:	Self-generated materials
DESCRIPTION OF TRAINING:	All military personnel are trained in the law of armed conflict (LOAC) during basic training. Further, LOAC training is part of all continued training courses. Training in LOAC is therefore part of the staff officer's course, the course for higher officers, the higher staff course, and the course for senior NCOs. Before militaries or units participate in an operation, they have LOAC refresher training, focusing on specific aspects of LOAC and rules of engagement (ROE) and their practical application during terrain exercises.
RECIPIENTS OF TRAINING:	All military personnel
TRAINING REQUIRED FOR PROMOTION:	Yes
FREQUENCY OF TRAINING:	Integrated into continuous training; courses run from four to eighteen hours depending on the level of the personnel
COMPONENTS OF TRAINING:	Classroom; training manuals; video
ADDITIONAL TRAINING FOR PEACEKEEPING UNITS:	Yes
POINT OF CONTACT:	Belgian Ministry of Defense O&T/C&PI/Ops PI/Bur LOAC-ROE Quartier Reine Elisabeth Rue d'Evere, 1 B-1140 Brussels Belgium

## Belize

DOMESTIC LAW REQUIRING TRAINING:	No
PRIMARY TRAINING UNIT:	Training Wing, Belize Defence Forces
TRAINING MATERIALS:	ICRC publications
DESCRIPTION OF TRAINING:	Training lasts five days and consists of a self-diagnostic test, two days of history and relevant areas, two days of working with training manuals and working through scenarios, and one day for working through military operational planning.
RECIPIENTS OF TRAINING:	Officers and specifically selected NCOs
TRAINING REQUIRED FOR PROMOTION:	Yes

FREQUENCY OF TRAINING:	Once a year; six to ten hours per year
COMPONENTS OF TRAINING:	Classroom setting; war gaming; demonstrations with troops
ADDITIONAL TRAINING FOR PEACEKEEPING UNITS:	N/A
POINT OF CONTACT:	Commandant Belize Defence Force Price Barracks Ladyville, Belize Tel: 501-25-2174 Fax: 501-25-2175 E-mail: lhq@bdf.gov.bz

### Brazil

DOMESTIC LAW REQUIRING TRAINING:	Brazilian Constitution
PRIMARY TRAINING UNIT:	None
TRAINING MATERIALS:	Self-generated materials
DESCRIPTION OF TRAINING:	Basic and advanced training for military units, training for operational staff maintenance, and annual military training
RECIPIENTS OF TRAINING:	All military personnel
TRAINING REQUIRED FOR PROMOTION:	No
FREQUENCY OF TRAINING:	21+ hours per year
COMPONENTS OF TRAINING:	Classroom; training manuals; distance learning; war gaming; land exercises and tactics
ADDITIONAL TRAINING FOR PEACEKEEPING UNITS:	Yes
POINT OF CONTACT:	N/A

### Canada

DOMESTIC LAW REQUIRING TRAINING:	Geneva Conventions Act, R.S.C. 1985 c. G-3; Chief of Defence Staff guidance issued annually
PRIMARY TRAINING UNIT:	Judge Advocate General; Directorate of Law Training
TRAINING MATERIALS:	Self-generated materials

DESCRIPTION OF TRAINING:	LOAC training is integrated into career training throughout the Canadian Armed Forces at a number of different times and levels. Introductory LOAC training is provided in recruit school and basic officer training; it is also offered at the Military College for officer cadets. Additional training is provided by way of a one-week LOAC course for senior noncommissioned members and officers.
RECIPIENTS OF TRAINING:	All military personnel and some civilians
TRAINING REQUIRED FOR PROMOTION:	Yes
FREQUENCY OF TRAINING:	Integrated into all training; at least 21 hours per year
COMPONENTS OF TRAINING:	Classroom; discussions; war gaming; training manuals; integration of law of war into all exercises
ADDITIONAL TRAINING FOR PEACEKEEPING UNITS:	Yes
POINT OF CONTACT:	Office of the Judge Advocate General Directorate of International Law National Defence Headquarters Constitution Building, 305 Rideau Street Ottawa ON K1 A 0K2 CANADA Website: <a href="http://www.dnd.ca/jag/main_e.asp">www.dnd.ca/jag/main_e.asp</a> Tel: (613) 996-1018 Fax: (613) 995-5737

## Denmark

DOMESTIC LAW REQUIRING TRAINING:	CHOD DA Directive PS. 180-0 (Nov. 1995) on the General Instruction on the Law of War in Peacetime
PRIMARY TRAINING UNIT:	No
TRAINING MATERIALS:	Self-generated materials
DESCRIPTION OF TRAINING:	Most law of war training is integrated within other military training. The rationale for this approach is that such training is more easily accepted and understood by soldiers and not experienced as “alien” to the military trade. Apart from the regular training provided to the rank and file, special law of war training courses are also offered to specialists, such as legal officers and officers who teach law of war to their own units.
RECIPIENTS OF TRAINING:	All military personnel and some civilians
TRAINING REQUIRED FOR PROMOTION:	Yes
FREQUENCY OF TRAINING:	Integrated into all training

COMPONENTS OF TRAINING:	Classroom; distance learning; war gaming; training manuals; integration of law of war vignettes into all exercise scenarios
ADDITIONAL TRAINING FOR PEACEKEEPING UNITS:	Yes, extra refresher training or briefings prior to deployment
POINT OF CONTACT:	The Judge Advocate General Law of Armed Conflict and Operational Law Rigensgade 11 DK-1316 Copenhagen Denmark Tel: +45 3393 2022 Fax: +45 3392 2679 E-mail: fauk@fmn.dk

## Finland

DOMESTIC LAW REQUIRING TRAINING:	No
PRIMARY TRAINING UNIT:	Training Division of Defence Staff; Finnish Red Cross
TRAINING MATERIALS:	Self-generated materials
RECIPIENTS OF TRAINING:	All military personnel; some civilian employees of Finnish Defence Forces
TRAINING REQUIRED FOR PROMOTION:	No
FREQUENCY OF TRAINING:	1–12 hours per year
COMPONENTS OF TRAINING:	Classroom; distance learning; war gaming
ADDITIONAL TRAINING FOR PEACEKEEPING UNITS:	Yes
POINT OF CONTACT:	Legal Advisor Defence Staff Finnish Defence Forces P.O. Box 919 00131 Helsinki Finland Tel: +358 9 181 23011 Fax: +358 9 181 23028

## Germany

DOMESTIC LAW REQUIRING TRAINING:	Geneva Conventions as binding law; Section 33 of National Military Law
PRIMARY TRAINING UNIT:	Military commanders, assisted by professional military legal advisors; support from Center for Leadership and Education and the legal department of the Federal Ministry of Defense

TRAINING MATERIALS:	Self-generated materials ( <i>ZDv 15/1 Humanitarian Law in Armed Conflicts—Principles</i> (June 1996); <i>ZDv 15/2 Humanitarian Law in Armed Conflicts—Handbook</i> (August 1992); <i>ZDv 15/3 Humanitarian Law in Armed Conflicts—Documents</i> (August 1991); ICRC, UN, and U.S. publications
DESCRIPTION OF TRAINING:	Law of war training is part of both specific legal and operational education.
RECIPIENTS OF TRAINING:	All military personnel
TRAINING REQUIRED FOR PROMOTION:	Yes
FREQUENCY OF TRAINING:	More than twice a year; 16–20 hours per year
COMPONENTS OF TRAINING:	Classroom; distance learning; war gaming; training manuals; military exercises; political education
ADDITIONAL TRAINING FOR PEACEKEEPING UNITS:	Yes, special preparatory courses and on-post training
POINT OF CONTACT:	Director International Agreements and Policy Federal Ministry of Defence R II 4 Postbox 13 28 – D 53003 Bonn Germany

## Hungary

DOMESTIC LAW REQUIRING TRAINING:	Act of National Defense
PRIMARY TRAINING UNIT:	Ministry of Defense; Department of Law at Zrínyi Miklós, University of National Defense
TRAINING MATERIALS:	University-generated materials; ICRC materials
DESCRIPTION OF TRAINING:	Standard troops get law of war training as part of ordinary training; they understand the law of war—as derived from international sources—to be as legally binding as domestic law. The goal of the training is to ensure the troops will obey and apply these rules during combat. Higher-ranking officers, commanders, and civilian students at military institutions are also familiarized with international public law so that they gain deeper insight into the roots of the international law of war and international relations.
RECIPIENTS OF TRAINING:	Commanders and officers; troops; civilians
TRAINING REQUIRED FOR PROMOTION:	Yes
FREQUENCY OF TRAINING:	Once per year; 21+ hours per year
COMPONENTS OF TRAINING:	Classroom setting; distance learning; training manuals

ADDITIONAL TRAINING FOR PEACEKEEPING UNITS:	Yes, more practical and less theoretical
POINT OF CONTACT:	Department of Law at Zrínyi Miklós, University of National Defense

## India

DOMESTIC LAW REQUIRING TRAINING:	Adoption of Geneva Convention into municipal law
PRIMARY TRAINING UNIT:	No
TRAINING MATERIALS:	Based on code of conduct, directives, and policies issued from army headquarters; ICRC materials
DESCRIPTION OF TRAINING:	Law of war training is included in the syllabus of all the training programs held as part of instructor courses, promotion examinations, and trainings organized at unit and formation level.
RECIPIENTS OF TRAINING:	Officers; JCOs
TRAINING REQUIRED FOR PROMOTION:	Yes
FREQUENCY OF TRAINING:	21+ hours per year
COMPONENTS OF TRAINING:	Classroom setting; war gaming; training manuals; audio-visual aids
ADDITIONAL TRAINING FOR PEACEKEEPING UNITS:	Yes, more exposure to law of war training
POINT OF CONTACT:	Director General of Military Training Army Headquarters New Delhi–115011 India

## Indonesia

DOMESTIC LAW REQUIRING TRAINING:	Laws of the Indonesian National Army
PRIMARY TRAINING UNIT:	Education and Training Command; teams of legal officers throughout military
TRAINING MATERIALS:	Self-generated materials
DESCRIPTION OF TRAINING:	The curriculum covers the theory and application of the law of war in every type of education and training within the Indonesian Army, including initial, formational, vocational, and developmental education.
RECIPIENTS OF TRAINING:	All military personnel
TRAINING REQUIRED FOR PROMOTION:	No
FREQUENCY OF TRAINING:	At least once a year; 16–20 hours per year

COMPONENTS OF TRAINING:	Classroom; war gaming
ADDITIONAL TRAINING FOR PEACEKEEPING UNITS:	Yes, extra material regarding treatment of prisoners, refugees, clandestines, and others
POINT OF CONTACT:	Staff Operation Indonesian Armed Forces Headquarters

## Mongolia

DOMESTIC LAW REQUIRING TRAINING:	Order of the Chief and General Staff of the Mongolian Armed Forces
PRIMARY TRAINING UNIT:	No designated unit; Colonel Myagmarsuren of the General Staff of the Armed Forces manages and conducts the training.
TRAINING MATERIALS:	Self-generated materials; training brochure on the law of war
RECIPIENTS OF TRAINING:	All military personnel
TRAINING REQUIRED FOR PROMOTION:	Yes
FREQUENCY OF TRAINING:	16–20 hours per year
COMPONENTS OF TRAINING:	Classroom setting; war gaming
ADDITIONAL TRAINING FOR PEACEKEEPING UNITS:	Yes, peacekeeping tactical exercises
POINT OF CONTACT:	Director of Humanitarian Law Training General Staff of the Armed Forces Ulaanbaatar Mongolia

## Netherlands

DOMESTIC LAW REQUIRING TRAINING:	N/A
PRIMARY TRAINING UNIT:	No designated unit; respective arms of the Armed Forces responsible for training own personnel
TRAINING MATERIALS:	N/A
DESCRIPTION OF TRAINING:	LOAC training is part of the regular instruction of personnel at all levels. Topics addressed are both LOAC itself and topics directly related to LOAC, including ROE, ethics, and legal aspects of operations outside the Netherlands.
RECIPIENTS OF TRAINING:	All military personnel
TRAINING REQUIRED FOR PROMOTION:	N/A
FREQUENCY OF TRAINING:	Part of regular instruction, more detailed at higher echelons
COMPONENTS OF TRAINING:	Classroom setting; function specific instruction

ADDITIONAL TRAINING FOR PEACEKEEPING UNITS:	Yes, mission-specific instruction conducted at School Voor Vredesmissies (School for Peace Operations)
POINT OF CONTACT:	Directorate of Legal Affairs Department of International and Legal Policy Affairs Netherlands Ministry of Defense P.O. Box 20701 2500 ES The Hague Tel: +31 (0)70 3186506 Fax: +31 (0)70 3185575

## New Zealand

DOMESTIC LAW REQUIRING TRAINING:	New Zealand Geneva Conventions Act of 1958; NZDF Defence Force Order 04/2000—Law of Armed Conflict Training, Dissemination and Instruction
PRIMARY TRAINING UNIT:	LOAC Training Officer, under supervision of Directorate of Legal Services for the NZDF; overall responsibility lies with the chief of defence force, single service chiefs of staff, assistant chief of operations, and assistant chief of personnel.
TRAINING MATERIALS:	Self-generated materials; LOAC Manual DM112; Geneva Conventions and additional protocols; Hague Conventions; Rome Statute for the ICC; other international treaties and conventions
DESCRIPTION OF TRAINING:	Level 1—four hours of lectures followed by a test; Level 2—a half to full day command training and computer- based distance learning; Level 3—four or five days intensive training for commanders and senior staff planners; Level 4—professional development for all legal officers
RECIPIENTS OF TRAINING:	All military personnel
TRAINING REQUIRED FOR PROMOTION:	No, but required before deployment on all operations
FREQUENCY OF TRAINING:	Basic level and training only once per year; level 2 training ongoing annually (four hours); level 2 pre-deployment training (four hours) for all operations
COMPONENTS OF TRAINING:	Classroom; distance learning; training manuals; practical scenarios; pre-deployment, mission-specific training
ADDITIONAL TRAINING FOR PEACEKEEPING UNITS:	Yes, pre-deployment and command training
POINT OF CONTACT:	Deputy Director of Legal Services (Operations Law) HQ New Zealand Defence Force Private Bag Wellington, New Zealand



## Norway

DOMESTIC LAW REQUIRING TRAINING:	N/A
PRIMARY TRAINING UNIT:	Overall responsibility lies with chief of defence training designated by individual unit commanders and conducted by military lawyers
TRAINING MATERIALS:	Some self-generated materials
DESCRIPTION OF TRAINING:	Normally by instructors in a classroom setting, conducted within the framework of formal military education; troops educated during obligatory one-year service period; separate two-week course available for command level, including classroom training and war gaming
RECIPIENTS OF TRAINING:	All commanders and officers
TRAINING REQUIRED FOR PROMOTION:	No
COMPONENTS OF TRAINING:	Classroom; war gaming
ADDITIONAL TRAINING FOR PEACEKEEPING UNITS:	Yes, mission-specific training focused on ROE issues
POINT OF CONTACT:	N/A

## Slovak Republic

DOMESTIC LAW REQUIRING TRAINING:	Code of Conduct on Politico-Military Aspects of Security
PRIMARY TRAINING UNIT:	No designated unit; training conducted by unit commander with coordinators in the field working to ensure cooperation among departments, ministries, the ICRC, and other countries
TRAINING MATERIALS:	ICRC materials; materials from Slovak CRC; Geneva Conventions; Hague Conventions
DESCRIPTION OF TRAINING:	Every soldier has to undergo initial law of war education. Special courses are organized for commanders and specialists at which time law of war scenarios are part of the training during staff and field exercises.
RECIPIENTS OF TRAINING:	All military personnel get initial law of war training; special courses designed for special assignments
TRAINING REQUIRED FOR PROMOTION:	No
FREQUENCY OF TRAINING:	Once per year, for every term of national service; six to ten hours per year
COMPONENTS OF TRAINING:	Classroom; war gaming; training manuals
ADDITIONAL TRAINING FOR PEACEKEEPING UNITS:	Yes

POINT OF CONTACT: Specialist for Education  
 General Staff of the Slovak Armed Forces  
 Personal Management Staff MOD SR  
 Kutuzovova 8  
 Bratislava  
 Slovak Republic  
 Tel: +421 960 313276  
 Fax: +421 960 313764

### South Africa

DOMESTIC LAW REQUIRING TRAINING: Constitution

PRIMARY TRAINING UNIT: Chiefs of the services; overseen by Education, Training and Development Directorates

TRAINING MATERIALS: Self-generated materials; Geneva Conventions and Additional Protocols; Hague Conventions; *De Mulinen Handbook*

DESCRIPTION OF TRAINING: Law of war training is an integral part of basic training and formative, command, and staff courses at the various staff colleges. Additionally, the various services conduct specialist in-house law of war training to meet specific requirements. Formal training is also presented before any service member partakes in joint military exercises or peace operations. In this way, throughout their military careers, members are provided with law of war training applicable to their specific needs and levels. Training includes theoretical lectures and exercises during which the application of theory is tested.

RECIPIENTS OF TRAINING: All military personnel

TRAINING REQUIRED FOR PROMOTION: Yes

FREQUENCY OF TRAINING: Minimum of once every two years, but as much as two to three times per year; 3–40 hours per year

COMPONENTS OF TRAINING: Classroom; training manuals; war gaming; video materials

ADDITIONAL TRAINING FOR PEACEKEEPING UNITS: No

POINT OF CONTACT: Senior Staff Officer Training  
 Military Legal Service  
 South African National Defence Force  
 Private Bag X159  
 Pretoria 0001  
 South Africa  
 Tel: +27 12 355 5370  
 Fax: +27 12 355 5372  
 E-mail: mls@mil.za

## Sri Lanka

DOMESTIC LAW REQUIRING TRAINING:	In progress
PRIMARY TRAINING UNIT:	Directorate of Human Rights and Humanitarian Law
TRAINING MATERIALS:	ICRC materials
RECIPIENTS OF TRAINING:	All military personnel
TRAINING REQUIRED FOR PROMOTION:	Lieutenant to captain and captain to major
FREQUENCY OF TRAINING:	Two hours of IHL and two hours of human rights each month
COMPONENTS OF TRAINING:	Lectures
ADDITIONAL TRAINING FOR PEACEKEEPING UNITS:	N/A
POINT OF CONTACT:	N/A

## Sudan

DOMESTIC LAW REQUIRING TRAINING:	Military order issued by army chief of staff
PRIMARY TRAINING UNIT:	No designated unit; deputy chief of staff for training has overall responsibility; staff officers in the training section handle all law of war training
TRAINING MATERIALS:	Self-generated materials; Sudanese military manuals on LOAC; ICRC materials also used as needed.
DESCRIPTION OF TRAINING:	Military instructors trained by experts from ICRC are usually responsible for conducting the training programs. In addition, the ICRC experts continue to organize training programs for the Sudanese Armed Forces to qualify instructors in LOAC.
RECIPIENTS OF TRAINING:	Mostly junior officers and NCOs
TRAINING REQUIRED FOR PROMOTION:	Yes
FREQUENCY OF TRAINING:	Integrated within military training programs, so part of each training cycle; 21+ hours per year
COMPONENTS OF TRAINING:	Classroom; training manuals; stand models; map exercises, blackboard exercises; practical exercises
ADDITIONAL TRAINING FOR PEACEKEEPING UNITS:	N/A
POINT OF CONTACT:	International Committee of the Red Cross–Sudan P.O. Box 1831 Khartoum, Sudan Tel: +249 11 476468 or 467680 Fax: +249 11 467709

## Sweden

DOMESTIC LAW REQUIRING TRAINING:	Law of International Humanitarian Law for the Swedish Total Defense
PRIMARY TRAINING UNIT:	Military commanders responsible for training within own unit; one official at HQ Joint Forces Command in charge of law of war training
TRAINING MATERIALS:	<i>Krigets Lagar</i> , digital training material produced by the Joint Forces Command
DESCRIPTION OF TRAINING:	Goal is to ensure satisfactory instruction and training in LOAC
RECIPIENTS OF TRAINING:	All military personnel; civilian authorities
TRAINING REQUIRED FOR PROMOTION:	Yes
FREQUENCY OF TRAINING:	Once per year; 6–14 hours per year
COMPONENTS OF TRAINING:	Classroom setting; training manuals; training and field exercises
ADDITIONAL TRAINING FOR PEACEKEEPING UNITS:	Yes
POINT OF CONTACT:	Section Commander and IHL Training Manager Swedish Joint Forces Command Box 660 SE-751 28 UPPSALA Sweden

## Switzerland

DOMESTIC LAW REQUIRING TRAINING:	Yes
PRIMARY TRAINING UNIT:	Law of Armed Conflict Section, Directorate for Peace Support and Security Cooperation
TRAINING MATERIALS:	Self-generated materials
RECIPIENTS OF TRAINING:	All military personnel
TRAINING REQUIRED FOR PROMOTION:	Yes
FREQUENCY OF TRAINING:	During all promotion courses and annual repetition courses
COMPONENTS OF TRAINING:	Classroom; distance learning; training manuals; war gaming; CD-Rom/interactive
ADDITIONAL TRAINING FOR PEACEKEEPING UNITS:	Yes, ROE training and refresher courses on LOAC and human rights

POINT OF CONTACT: Swiss General Staff  
 Directorate for Peace Support and Security Cooperation  
 Law of Armed Conflict Section  
 Papiermuhlestrasse 20  
 CH-3003 Bern

## Tanzania

DOMESTIC LAW REQUIRING TRAINING: Yes

PRIMARY TRAINING UNIT: Training conducted by selected instructors

TRAINING MATERIALS: ICRC materials

DESCRIPTION OF TRAINING: Commanders and staff officers have to know the basics of the Geneva Conventions and the application of IHL, while the soldiers have to know the rules of conduct in the battlefield.

RECIPIENTS OF TRAINING: All military personnel

TRAINING REQUIRED FOR PROMOTION: Yes

FREQUENCY OF TRAINING: 21+ hours per year; twice a year

COMPONENTS OF TRAINING: Classroom; distance learning; training manuals; annual training exercises

ADDITIONAL TRAINING FOR PEACEKEEPING UNITS: Yes

POINT OF CONTACT: Command and Staff College  
 P.O. Box 7205  
 Arusha, Tanzania

## Thailand

DOMESTIC LAW REQUIRING TRAINING: Government Directive and Military Order

PRIMARY TRAINING UNIT: Royal Thailand Army (RTA) Peacekeeping Mobile Training Team, a sub-unit of the Organic Unit of the RTA and the Directorate of Operations RTA HQ

TRAINING MATERIALS: Handbooks, peacekeeping doctrine and LOAC teaching files from the U.S. Army, British Army, and ICRC

DESCRIPTION OF TRAINING: N/A

RECIPIENTS OF TRAINING: RTA East Timor peacekeeping force

TRAINING REQUIRED FOR PROMOTION: No

FREQUENCY OF TRAINING: More than twice a year; 21+ hours per year

COMPONENTS OF TRAINING: Classroom setting; war gaming; training manuals; field training

ADDITIONAL TRAINING FOR PEACEKEEPING UNITS:	N/A
POINT OF CONTACT:	Chief of Operations Officer Royal Thai Army Operations Center Royal Thai Army Headquarters Rajchadumnern Nok Road Bangkok 10200, Thailand Tel: +66 2 2802502 Fax: +66 2 2802500

## Turkey

DOMESTIC LAW REQUIRING TRAINING:	Geneva Conventions incorporated into Turkish law
PRIMARY TRAINING UNIT:	Office of the Legal Adviser, Turkish General Staff
TRAINING MATERIALS:	Materials generated by Turkish General Staff; ICRC materials
DESCRIPTION OF TRAINING:	Basic training (behavior in combat); junior officers (essentials of LOAC); senior officers (operational planning)
RECIPIENTS OF TRAINING:	Commanders and officers, first lieutenant through colonel; troops; specialists, civil servants, and legal advisers
TRAINING REQUIRED FOR PROMOTION:	Yes
FREQUENCY OF TRAINING:	Twice per year; 21+ hours per year
COMPONENTS OF TRAINING:	Classroom setting; war gaming; training manuals; syndicate work; field training
ADDITIONAL TRAINING FOR PEACEKEEPING UNITS:	Yes
POINT OF CONTACT:	Turkish General Staff Office of the Legal Adviser

## Uganda

DOMESTIC LAW REQUIRING TRAINING:	Geneva Conventions Act
PRIMARY TRAINING UNIT:	Director of training and director of legal services but no primary training unit
TRAINING MATERIALS:	ICRC handbook on law of war; Geneva Conventions and Protocols; ICRC monthly newsletters
RECIPIENTS OF TRAINING:	All military personnel are required to receive training; training focuses on lieutenants, majors, sergeants, and squad leaders.
TRAINING REQUIRED FOR PROMOTION:	Yes
FREQUENCY OF TRAINING:	11–15 hours per year

COMPONENTS OF TRAINING:	Classroom setting; training manuals; workshops and seminars
ADDITIONAL TRAINING FOR PEACEKEEPING UNITS:	Yes
POINT OF CONTACT:	Director of Training Uganda Peoples Defence Forces – GHQ P.O. Box 132 Bombo, Uganda

## United Kingdom

DOMESTIC LAW REQUIRING TRAINING:	Geneva Conventions and Additional Protocols; UN Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons; Individual Training Directive (Army) #6 on LOAC
PRIMARY TRAINING UNIT:	No designated unit; service lawyers teach training personnel; training conducted by commanders up through the unit level and by lawyers at higher levels
TRAINING MATERIALS:	Self-generated materials ( <i>Soldiers Guide to the Law of Armed Conflict</i> ); Army Code 71130
DESCRIPTION OF TRAINING:	N/A
RECIPIENTS OF TRAINING:	All military personnel
TRAINING REQUIRED FOR PROMOTION:	Yes
FREQUENCY OF TRAINING:	Once per year; one hour per year via annual training and additional training through career courses
COMPONENTS OF TRAINING:	Classroom; military exercises
ADDITIONAL TRAINING FOR PEACEKEEPING UNITS:	Pre-deployment training
POINT OF CONTACT:	Legal (Land) Joint Doctrine and Concepts Centre Ministry of Defence Shrivenham SWINDON SN6 8RF United Kingdom Tel: +44 1793 787200 Fax: +44 1793 787232

## United States of America

DOMESTIC LAW REQUIRING TRAINING:	U.S. Department of Defense Directive 5100.77: DoD Law of War Program
PRIMARY TRAINING UNIT:	There is no single primary unit with this responsibility. The DoD Law of War Program requires that all command levels conduct training for their troops.
TRAINING MATERIALS:	Self-generated materials; Geneva Conventions and Additional Protocols; Hague Conventions; Department of the Army, Field Manual 27-10, <i>The Law of Land Warfare</i> (July 1956); Department of the Navy, Naval Warfare Publication 1-14M / U.S. Marine Corps MCPW 5-2.1, <i>The Commander's Handbook on the Law of Naval Operations</i> (October 1995); Department of the Air Force, Air Force Publication 110-31, <i>International Law: The Conduct of Armed Conflict and Air Operations</i> (November 19, 1976); Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff Instruction 5810.01, Implementation of the DoD Law of War Program; Materials produced by the Judge Advocate General (JAG) Schools, in particular the <i>Operational Law Handbook</i> produced by the JAG School, U.S. Army and the Law of Military Operations course at the U.S. Naval Justice School; Materials produced by the Center for Law and Military Operations; other international treaties and conventions
DESCRIPTION OF TRAINING:	Accession or entry level—basic training for enlisted personnel, officer training, and Reserve Officer Training Corps. Follow-on training builds upon the basic principles taught during entry-level training. Midlevel and senior-level training takes place at various schools throughout a career, such as at war colleges and schools involving major command, prospective commanding officers, prospective executive officers, specializations (e.g., aviation, submarine, surface warfare, and amphibious warfare), and department head training. Judge advocates receive appropriate training throughout their careers in order to facilitate law of war training and to fulfill their duties as international law and operational law advisers.
RECIPIENTS OF TRAINING:	All military personnel
TRAINING REQUIRED FOR PROMOTION:	No
FREQUENCY OF TRAINING:	Required annually as well as before deployment on all operations. The DoD directive requires that training be completed and reported to the chain of command.
COMPONENTS OF TRAINING:	Classroom; distance learning; training manuals; practical scenarios; pre-deployment, mission-specific training



ADDITIONAL TRAINING FOR  
PEACEKEEPING UNITS:

Pre-deployment and command training

POINTS OF CONTACT:

The training is done locally at each base and training facility by the judge advocates. However, the main points of contact are the services' judge advocate training schools:

The Judge Advocate General's School, U.S. Army  
600 Massie Road  
Charlottesville, Virginia 22903  
United States  
Web site: [www.jagcnet.army.mil](http://www.jagcnet.army.mil)

Center for Law and Military Operations  
600 Massie Road  
Charlottesville, Virginia 22903  
United States  
E-mail: [CLAMO@hqda.army.mil](mailto:CLAMO@hqda.army.mil)

Naval Justice School  
360 Elliot Street  
Newport, Rhode Island 02841  
United States  
Web site: [www.jag.navy.mil](http://www.jag.navy.mil)

The Air Force Judge Advocate General School  
CPD/JA, 150 Chennault Circle  
Maxwell AFB, Alabama 36112  
United States  
Web site: [www.maxwell.af.mil/au/cpd/jagschool](http://www.maxwell.af.mil/au/cpd/jagschool)

## ADDITIONAL COUNTRIES PROVIDING LAW OF WAR TRAINING

**NOTE:** *In response to the survey, military establishments in the following countries confirmed that they provide national law of war training to their armed forces and, in some cases, to foreign militaries as well. Although additional information was not provided, subsequent updates to this directory will include such information if available.*

### Austria

TYPE OF TRAINING: National Training  
POINT OF CONTACT: Legal Advisor for International Law  
Ministry of Defence  
Legal Affairs Division A  
Rossauer Lande 1  
1090 Vienna  
Austria  
rechtw@bmlv.gv.at

### Bangladesh

TYPE OF TRAINING: National Training  
POINT OF CONTACT: Director  
Training Directorate  
Armed Forces Division  
Dhaka Cantonment  
Bangladesh  
ahqmdte@accesstel.net

### Belarus

TYPE OF TRAINING: National Training  
POINT OF CONTACT: Legal Affairs Directorate  
via  
Ministry of Defence  
International Military Cooperation Directorate  
milcoop@mod.mil.by

### Bulgaria

TYPE OF TRAINING: National Training  
POINT OF CONTACT: Ministry of Defence  
Republic of Bulgaria

## Costa Rica

TYPE OF TRAINING: National Training for the Fuerza Publica (Police Civilian Force)

POINT OF CONTACT: Roberto Obando  
Commissioner  
Director de la Academia Nacional de Policia–Costa Rica  
Frente al Centro Comercial del Sur  
San Jose  
Costa Rica  
Tel: (506)-383-4964  
Fax: (506)-226-6531  
obandocr@msp.go.cr

## Croatia

TYPE OF TRAINING: National Training  
Training for Foreign Militaries

POINT OF CONTACT: Captain Miroslav Vidovic  
Office of the Chief of General Staff of the Croatian Armed Forces  
Ministarstvo obrane RH – GS OS RH  
Kresimirov Trg.  
10 000 Zagreb  
Croatia

## Cyprus

TYPE OF TRAINING: National Training

POINT OF CONTACT: Minister's Military Office  
Ministry of Defence  
Postal Code 1433  
Nicosia, Cyprus  
Tel: 0035722417070  
Fax: 0035722429392

## Ghana

TYPE OF TRAINING: National Training  
Training for Foreign Militaries (as part of International Peace Operations Course)

POINT OF CONTACT: Defence, Military, Naval & Air Attaché  
Embassy of Ghana  
3512 International Drive  
Washington, D.C. 20008  
Fax: 202-686-2042

**Ireland**

TYPE OF TRAINING: National Training  
Training for Foreign Militaries

POINT OF CONTACT: Lt. Col. D.F. Hogan  
HQ DFTC  
Curragh Camp  
County Kildare  
Ireland  
Tel: 00 353-45-445031  
Fax: 00 353-45-445077

**Jamaica**

TYPE OF TRAINING: National Training  
Training for Foreign Militaries

POINT OF CONTACT: Staff Officer Operations and Training  
Up Park Camp  
Kingston 5  
Jamaica  
Tel: 926-8121 Ext 2004  
Fax: 926-8243  
soot@cw.jamaica.com

**Jordan**

TYPE OF TRAINING: National Training  
Training for Foreign Militaries

POINT OF CONTACT: GHQ, JAF, DMT  
Jordan Armed Forces  
Amman, Jordan

**Kazakhstan**

TYPE OF TRAINING: National Training

POINT OF CONTACT: Ministry of Defense of the Republic of Kazakhstan  
53 Dzhandosova Street  
Almaty, Kazakhstan  
Tel: 7 3272 280521  
Fax: 7 3272 214936

**Mexico**

TYPE OF TRAINING: National Training  
Training for Foreign Militaries

POINT OF CONTACT: US DAO Mexico  
Tel: 011-52-55-5080-2000 Ext. 4572

**Nicaragua**

TYPE OF TRAINING: National Training

POINT OF CONTACT: Public Relations Office  
Nicaraguan Army  
Tel: 505-222-3379/222-3888  
Fax: 505-222-5565  
relacpub@alfanumeric.com.ni

**Nigeria**

TYPE OF TRAINING: National Training

POINT OF CONTACT: Director, Joint Services Division  
Armed Forces Command and Staff College  
Jaji-KADUNA  
Nigeria

**Zimbabwe**

TYPE OF TRAINING: National Training

POINT OF CONTACT: Directorate of Army Training  
ZDF HQ  
P Bag 7713  
Causeway HARARE  
Zimbabwe

**SELECTED COUNTRIES RECEIVING EXTERNAL TRAINING**

**NOTE:** *In response to the survey, military establishments in the following countries indicated that they receive training in the law of armed conflict from external sources.*

<b>RECIPIENT COUNTRY</b>	<b>TRAINING PROVIDER</b>
Botswana	ICRC
Burkina Faso	ICRC and IIHL
Chad	ICRC
Ethiopia	ICRC and the United States
Fiji	ICRC and IIHL
Indonesia	ICRC and the United States
Kenya	ICRC
Kuwait	United Kingdom
Lebanon	ICRC and the United States
Malaysia	ICRC and IIHL
Nepal	IIHL
Philippines	The United States and Australia
Poland	ICRC
Sri Lanka	ICRC
Sudan	ICRC
Uganda	ICRC, Sweden, IIHL
Ukraine	ICRC, NATO, OSCE
Zambia	SADC and IIHL

## COUNTRIES PROVIDING BILATERAL ASSISTANCE TRAINING PROGRAMS

### Belgium

FOREIGN TRAINING UNIT:	Royal Defence College, Security and Defence Department
LOCATION OF TRAINING:	Foreign officers trained in Belgium
TRAINING PARTICIPANTS:	Officers, captain through lieutenant colonel; civilian lawyers from ministries of defense
DURATION OF TRAINING:	Five weeks
COURSES PER YEAR:	Two
STAFF TRAINERS:	Three
LANGUAGE:	French and Dutch
NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS:	15+ foreign officers attend a course each year
BY INVITATION OR APPLICATION:	Bilateral contacts with countries on the staff level
COMPONENTS OF TRAINING:	Classroom Setting (90 percent); training manuals; video
PROGRAMMATIC ASSISTANCE:	No
FUNDING PROVIDED FOR COURSE PARTICIPANTS:	No, but the course is free
FUNDING PROVIDED TO ASSIST DOMESTIC TRAINING:	No
POINT OF CONTACT:	Belgian Ministry of Defense O&T/C&PI/Ops PI/Bur LOAC-ROE Quartier Reine Elisabeth Rue d'Evere, 1 B-1140 Brussels Belgium

### Canada

FOREIGN TRAINING UNIT:	Military Training Assistance Program (MTAP); Directorate of the National Defence Headquarters (NDHQ)
LOCATION OF TRAINING:	Foreign troops trained in Canada; training provided in foreign countries
TRAINING PARTICIPANTS:	Officers, captain/navy lieutenant through lieutenant colonel/navy commander
DURATION OF TRAINING:	One-week LOAC course at Canadian Forces College; one-week law and operations module of command and staff course; three-day LOAC seminar at the Caribbean junior command and staff course

COURSES PER YEAR:	Training provided at least twice annually
STAFF TRAINERS:	Instructors from throughout the JAG office
LANGUAGE:	English and French
NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS:	10–15 foreign officers attend a course each year
BY INVITATION OR APPLICATION:	Participants determined by MTAP
COMPONENTS OF TRAINING:	Classroom setting (100 percent); training manuals
PROGRAMMATIC ASSISTANCE:	Yes
FUNDING PROVIDED FOR COURSE PARTICIPANTS:	Yes, in accordance with provisions of MTAP
FUNDING PROVIDED TO ASSIST DOMESTIC TRAINING:	No
POINT OF CONTACT:	Director Military Training Assistance Program Ottawa

## Denmark

FOREIGN TRAINING UNIT:	No
LOCATION OF TRAINING:	Foreign troops trained in Denmark; training provided in foreign countries
TRAINING PARTICIPANTS:	All ranks; individuals and units
DURATION OF TRAINING:	N/A, part of all other bilateral training
COURSES PER YEAR:	Training provided in principle to all units training with Danish units; in practice, provided in connection with training for Baltic units deploying on peace operations with Danish units
STAFF TRAINERS:	N/A
LANGUAGE:	English
NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS:	N/A
BY INVITATION OR APPLICATION:	(1) Countries deploying soldiers with Danish units; (2) When Denmark invited to provide instructors
COMPONENTS OF TRAINING:	Classroom setting (25 percent); war gaming (75 percent)
PROGRAMMATIC ASSISTANCE:	No
FUNDING PROVIDED FOR COURSE PARTICIPANTS:	Yes, as part of bilateral cooperation schemes
FUNDING PROVIDED TO ASSIST DOMESTIC TRAINING:	No



POINT OF CONTACT: Defence Command  
2950 Vedbaek  
Denmark

## Germany

FOREIGN TRAINING UNIT: Yes, see point of contact

LOCATION OF TRAINING: Foreign troops trained in Germany

TRAINING PARTICIPANTS: All ranks and civilian employees; individuals and units

DURATION OF TRAINING: From one day to three weeks

COURSES PER YEAR: 10

STAFF TRAINERS: 130 legal advisers

LANGUAGE: German; one English course at Führungsakademie

NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS: Limited by language capability

BY INVITATION OR APPLICATION: Application

COMPONENTS OF TRAINING: Classroom setting; distance learning; training manuals; war gaming

PROGRAMMATIC ASSISTANCE: Yes

FUNDING PROVIDED FOR COURSE PARTICIPANTS: Yes, as part of bilateral support agreements; apply through own Ministry of Defense

FUNDING PROVIDED TO ASSIST DOMESTIC TRAINING: No

POINT OF CONTACT: Zentrum Innere Führung  
Bereich 4  
Postfach 7430  
D-56065 Koblenz  
Fax 0049 261 896 5566

## New Zealand

FOREIGN TRAINING UNIT: No; training run by Directorate of Legal Services, deputy director of operations and international law, and the LOAC project officer

LOCATION OF TRAINING: Foreign troops trained in New Zealand

TRAINING PARTICIPANTS: Formal courses for captains and majors as part of New Zealand Defence Force courses; pre-deployment training for all ranks; LOAC continuation training run overseas during peace operations for foreign contingents attached to New Zealand contingents

DURATION OF TRAINING: Five-day courses; offered on an ad hoc basis

COURSES PER YEAR:	Not an ongoing program; have trained personnel from Papua New Guinea, Fiji, Vanuatu, Singapore, and Nepal
STAFF TRAINERS:	All legal advisers required to give this training
LANGUAGE:	English
NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS:	Five to ten
BY INVITATION OR APPLICATION:	Mutual assistance programmes; countries with which New Zealand operates overseas
COMPONENTS OF TRAINING:	Classroom setting (80 percent/60 percent for upper-level training); scenario-based (20 percent/40 percent for upper-level training)
PROGRAMMATIC ASSISTANCE:	Yes
FUNDING PROVIDED FOR COURSE PARTICIPANTS:	Yes; apply through New Zealand Military Attachés and own country's embassy in New Zealand; funding provided through Mutual Assistance Programmes
FUNDING PROVIDED TO ASSIST DOMESTIC TRAINING:	No
POINT OF CONTACT:	Directorate of Legal Services NZDF

## Norway

FOREIGN TRAINING UNIT:	Forsvarets kompetansesenter for internasjonal virksomhet (FOKIV)
LOCATION OF TRAINING:	Foreign troops trained in Norway; training provided in foreign country
TRAINING PARTICIPANTS:	Commanders
DURATION OF TRAINING:	N/A
COURSES PER YEAR:	Part of a broader training program
STAFF TRAINERS:	N/A
LANGUAGE:	N/A
NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS:	N/A
BY INVITATION OR APPLICATION:	N/A
COMPONENTS OF TRAINING:	Classroom setting; war gaming
PROGRAMMATIC ASSISTANCE:	No
FUNDING PROVIDED FOR COURSE PARTICIPANTS:	N/A
FUNDING PROVIDED TO ASSIST DOMESTIC TRAINING:	N/A

POINT OF CONTACT: FOKIV  
Kongensgate 9  
OSLO  
Norway  
Tel: 23 09 72 81  
Fax: 23 09 72 80  
E-mail: fokiv@fokiv.mil.no

### South Africa

FOREIGN TRAINING UNIT: No  
LOCATION OF TRAINING: Foreign troops trained in South Africa  
TRAINING PARTICIPANTS: Mostly officers and NCOs; individuals and units  
DURATION OF TRAINING: From three hours to five days  
COURSES PER YEAR: Four to five, for eight to ten countries  
STAFF TRAINERS: Five  
LANGUAGE: English  
NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS: 30  
BY INVITATION OR APPLICATION: Invitation, primarily to Southern African Development Community countries  
COMPONENTS OF TRAINING: Classroom setting (10 percent); training manuals, war gaming, and field exercises (90 percent)  
PROGRAMMATIC ASSISTANCE: Not at this time but willing to do so  
FUNDING PROVIDED FOR COURSE PARTICIPANTS: No  
FUNDING PROVIDED TO ASSIST DOMESTIC TRAINING: No  
POINT OF CONTACT: South African National Defence Force Military Attaché  
South African Embassy

### Spain

DESIGNATED TRAINING UNIT: Yes  
LOCATION OF TRAINING: N/A  
TRAINING PARTICIPANTS: Officers; troops; Red Cross officials; university students  
DURATION OF TRAINING: Once per year for five days  
COURSES PER YEAR: Courses organized by the Spanish Red Cross  
STAFF TRAINERS: N/A  
LANGUAGE: Spanish

NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS:	N/A
BY INVITATION OR APPLICATION:	N/A
COMPONENTS OF TRAINING:	Classroom setting
PROGRAMMATIC ASSISTANCE:	No
FUNDING PROVIDED FOR COURSE PARTICIPANTS:	No
FUNDING PROVIDED TO ASSIST DOMESTIC TRAINING:	No
POINT OF CONTACT:	N/A

### Switzerland

FOREIGN TRAINING UNIT:	Yes, see point of contact
LOCATION OF TRAINING:	Foreign troops trained in Switzerland; training also provided in foreign countries
TRAINING PARTICIPANTS:	Commanders and officers, mostly majors and colonels; individuals only
DURATION OF TRAINING:	From three days to one week
COURSES PER YEAR:	Three to five, for 46 countries
STAFF TRAINERS:	Four
LANGUAGE:	English and French
NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS:	30–50
BY INVITATION OR APPLICATION:	Two participants from each Euro-Atlantic Partnership Council country in each course; Swiss military attaché initiates contact
COMPONENTS OF TRAINING:	Classroom setting (60 percent); war gaming (40 percent)
PROGRAMMATIC ASSISTANCE:	Yes
FUNDING PROVIDED FOR COURSE PARTICIPANTS:	Yes, based on need; Swiss military attaché initiates contact
FUNDING PROVIDED TO ASSIST DOMESTIC TRAINING:	No
POINT OF CONTACT:	Swiss General Staff Directorate for Peace Support and Security Cooperation Law of Armed Conflict Section Papiermühlestrasse 20 CH-3003 Bern

## Tanzania

FOREIGN TRAINING UNIT:	Yes; Command and Staff College
LOCATION OF TRAINING:	Foreign troops trained in Tanzania
TRAINING PARTICIPANTS:	Commanders and officers, major and above
DURATION OF TRAINING:	More than 10 hours
COURSES PER YEAR:	One, for more than five countries
STAFF TRAINERS:	Two staff and two guest lecturers
LANGUAGE:	English
NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS:	Eight
BY INVITATION OR APPLICATION:	Selected by own country
COMPONENTS OF TRAINING:	Classroom setting (60 percent); training manuals (20 percent); battle exercises (20 percent)
PROGRAMMATIC ASSISTANCE:	No
FUNDING PROVIDED FOR COURSE PARTICIPANTS:	No
FUNDING PROVIDED TO ASSIST DOMESTIC TRAINING:	No
POINT OF CONTACT:	Tanzania People's Defence Forces Chief of Operations and Training P.O. Box 9203 Dar-es-Salaam, Tanzania

## Turkey

FOREIGN TRAINING UNIT:	Yes; Turkish Partnership for Peace Training Center
LOCATION OF TRAINING:	Foreign troops trained in Turkey; also train foreign troops in own country
TRAINING PARTICIPANTS:	Commanders and officers, up through lieutenant colonel; specialists, civil servants, and legal advisers
DURATION OF TRAINING:	Twice per year at Partnership for Peace (PfP) Training Center, two-week course; once per year through mobile training team, one-week course
COURSES PER YEAR:	Seven to eight courses; 15–25 countries (NATO, PfP, and Mediterranean Dialogue)
STAFF TRAINERS:	14–19 instructors, mostly guest instructors
LANGUAGE:	English; mobile training team can provide documents in Turkish or other native languages of trainees
NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS:	75–80 for PfP Training Center course; 167 for courses abroad

BY INVITATION OR APPLICATION:	Training for NATO, PfP, and Mediterranean Dialogue countries
COMPONENTS OF TRAINING:	Classroom setting (20 percent); training manuals (10 percent); war gaming (20 percent); syndicate work and field training (50 percent)
PROGRAMMATIC ASSISTANCE:	Yes
FUNDING PROVIDED FOR COURSE PARTICIPANTS:	Not separately; funding provided through bilateral agreements with countries (full support and partial support)
FUNDING PROVIDED TO ASSIST DOMESTIC TRAINING:	No
POINT OF CONTACT:	Course Director Turkish PfP Training Center

### United Kingdom

FOREIGN TRAINING UNIT:	N/A
LOCATION OF TRAINING:	N/A
TRAINING PARTICIPANTS:	N/A
DURATION OF TRAINING:	N/A
COURSES PER YEAR:	N/A
STAFF TRAINERS:	N/A
LANGUAGE:	N/A
NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS:	N/A
BY INVITATION OR APPLICATION:	All training is arranged first with the relevant defence attaché in country, who then liaises with the appropriate secretariat in the Ministry of Defence in London
COMPONENTS OF TRAINING:	N/A
PROGRAMMATIC ASSISTANCE:	N/A
FUNDING PROVIDED FOR COURSE PARTICIPANTS:	Yes, scholarships available; defence attachés provided with list of selected countries, who then identify suitable members of armed forces and defence civilians
FUNDING PROVIDED TO ASSIST DOMESTIC TRAINING:	N/A

POINT OF CONTACT: Directorate Overseas Military Activity  
 MoD Main Building  
 DOMA AF1  
 Room 321  
 Metropole Building  
 Northumberland Ave.  
 London  
 WC2N 5BP  
 United Kingdom

## United States of America

### Defense Institute of International Legal Studies

FOREIGN TRAINING UNIT: Yes; training run by the Defense Institute of International Legal Studies (DIILS)

LOCATION OF TRAINING: Foreign troops trained primarily in their own country or in regional training programs; foreign military personnel also brought to the United States for training at DIILS.

TRAINING PARTICIPANTS: All training is tailored for each specific audience, with a wide variety of topics covered. Participants range from civilians to military of all ranks.

DURATION OF TRAINING: Courses vary but are usually one to two weeks.

COURSES PER YEAR: DIILS is the military's leading training unit in this field; it has trained more than 27,000 personnel from more than 135 countries. Courses are scheduled individually.

STAFF TRAINERS: All DIILS faculty are subject-matter experts.

LANGUAGE: English with simultaneous translation

NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS: Programs usually have 45 to 60 participants.

BY INVITATION OR APPLICATION: Participation arranged through U.S. military attachés at U.S. embassies

COMPONENTS OF TRAINING: Classroom setting; exercises; scenarios

PROGRAMMATIC ASSISTANCE: Yes

FUNDING PROVIDED FOR COURSE PARTICIPATION: Yes; arranged through U.S. military attachés at U.S. embassies; funding source is the Expanded International Military Education and Training (E-IMET) program

FUNDING PROVIDED TO ASSIST DOMESTIC TRAINING: No

POINT OF CONTACT: U.S. military attachés at U.S. embassies; DIILS  
 Web site: [www.dsca.osd.mil/diils](http://www.dsca.osd.mil/diils)

### **George C. Marshall European Center for Security Studies**

FOREIGN TRAINING UNIT:	Yes
LOCATION OF TRAINING:	Foreign troops trained at the Marshall Center, located in Garmisch-Partenkirchen, Germany
TRAINING PARTICIPANTS:	Commanders and officers (lieutenant through colonel); civilian personnel from ministries of foreign affairs, ministries of defense, and academia
DURATION OF TRAINING:	Leaders course (three times per year, nine-week course); executive program (two times per year, 15-week course)
COURSES PER YEAR:	40, for approximately 40 countries
STAFF TRAINERS:	Two specialists and a faculty of 23
LANGUAGE:	English, German, and Russian
NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS:	Varies
BY INVITATION OR APPLICATION:	U.S. and German governments set quotas for participation
COMPONENTS OF TRAINING:	Classroom setting (85 percent); distance learning (15 percent)
PROGRAMMATIC ASSISTANCE:	No
FUNDING PROVIDED:	Yes
FUNDING FOR INT'L TRAINING:	No
POINT OF CONTACT:	Defense attachés at U.S. or German embassies; Marshall Center Web site: <a href="http://www.marshallcenter.org">www.marshallcenter.org</a>

### **Various War Colleges, Command and Staff Colleges, and Other U.S. Military Organizations**

GENERAL INFORMATION:	Numerous U.S. military war colleges, command and staff colleges, and other similar U.S. military organizations and institutions have foreign military personnel as part of their student body. To various degrees, each of these institutions offers training in the law of war.
POINTS OF CONTACT:	U.S. Naval War College <a href="http://www.nwc.navy.mil">www.nwc.navy.mil</a>  U.S. Army War College <a href="http://www.carlisle.army.mil">www.carlisle.army.mil</a>  Air War College—U.S. Air Force <a href="http://www.au.af.mil/au/awc/awchome.htm">www.au.af.mil/au/awc/awchome.htm</a>



U.S. Marine Corps War College  
[www.mcu.usmc.mil/mcwar/index.htm](http://www.mcu.usmc.mil/mcwar/index.htm)

Joint Forces Staff College  
[www.jfsc.ndu.edu](http://www.jfsc.ndu.edu)

U.S. Army Command and General Staff College  
[www-cgsc.army.mil/index.asp](http://www-cgsc.army.mil/index.asp)

Air Command and Staff College—U.S. Air Force  
[www.acsc.maxwell.af.mil](http://www.acsc.maxwell.af.mil)

U.S. Marine Corps—Command and Staff College  
[www.mcu.usmc.mil/csc](http://www.mcu.usmc.mil/csc)

College of Naval Command and Staff  
[www.nwc.navy.mil/academics/colleges/cncs.htm](http://www.nwc.navy.mil/academics/colleges/cncs.htm)

Naval Postgraduate School  
[www.nps.navy.mil](http://www.nps.navy.mil)

Air University—U.S. Air Force  
[www.au.af.mil/au/index.php](http://www.au.af.mil/au/index.php)

Marine Corps University  
[www.mcu.usmc.mil](http://www.mcu.usmc.mil)

National Defense University  
[www.ndu.edu](http://www.ndu.edu)

National War College  
[www.ndu.edu/nwc](http://www.ndu.edu/nwc)

Industrial College of the Armed Forces  
[www.ndu.edu/icaaf](http://www.ndu.edu/icaaf)

Inter-American Defense College  
[www.jid.org](http://www.jid.org)

Africa Center for Strategic Studies  
[www.africacenter.org](http://www.africacenter.org)

Asia-Pacific Center for Security Studies  
[www.apcss.org](http://www.apcss.org)

Near East South Asia Center for Strategic Studies  
[www.ndu.edu/nesa](http://www.ndu.edu/nesa)

## INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION TRAINING PROGRAMS

### International Committee of the Red Cross

DESIGNATED TRAINING UNIT:	Yes
LOCATION OF TRAINING:	Geneva and in the trainees' country
TRAINING PARTICIPANTS:	Military; civilian
DURATION OF TRAINING:	Varies
COURSES PER YEAR:	Varies
STAFF TRAINERS:	Yes
LANGUAGE:	Numerous languages
NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS:	Thousands from around the world
BY INVITATION OR APPLICATION:	Contact local Red Cross and make request for training
COMPONENTS OF TRAINING:	Classroom; LOAC teaching file is online at: <a href="http://www.icrc.org/Web/eng/siteeng0.nsf/html/armed_forces">www.icrc.org/Web/eng/siteeng0.nsf/html/armed_forces</a>
PROGRAMMATIC ASSISTANCE:	N/A
FUNDING PROVIDED FOR COURSE PARTICIPANTS:	No
FUNDING PROVIDED TO ASSIST DOMESTIC TRAINING:	No
POINT OF CONTACT:	ICRC headquarters in Geneva International Committee of the Red Cross 19 avenue de la Paix CH 1202 Geneva Phone: +41 (22) 734 60 01 Fax: +41 (22) 733 20 57 See Web site to find local Red Cross contact information: <a href="http://www.icrc.org">www.icrc.org</a>

### International Institute of Humanitarian Law

DESIGNATED TRAINING UNIT:	Military Department of IIHL
LOCATION OF TRAINING:	IIHL facilities in San Remo, Italy
TRAINING PARTICIPANTS:	Officers (lieutenant through lieutenant general); civilian defense officials
DURATION OF TRAINING:	One to three weeks
COURSES PER YEAR:	Seven different courses, 13 total
STAFF TRAINERS:	Two staff and two guest lecturers
LANGUAGE:	English, French, Spanish, and Russian

NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS:	Since inception in 1970, 3,500 from 160 countries
BY INVITATION OR APPLICATION:	Application
COMPONENTS OF TRAINING:	Classroom
PROGRAMMATIC ASSISTANCE:	Yes, one week course for managers of LOAC training programs
FUNDING PROVIDED FOR COURSE PARTICIPANTS:	N/A
FUNDING PROVIDED TO ASSIST DOMESTIC TRAINING:	N/A
POINT OF CONTACT:	<p>Headquarters:  International Institute of Humanitarian Law  Villa Ormond  C.so Cavallotti 113  18038 San Remo - Italy  Phone: + 39 0184541848  Military Department Phone: + 39 0184541155  Fax: + 39 0184541600  Military Department Fax: + 39 0184573982  E-mail: sanremo@iihl.org</p> <p>Liaison Office:  International Institute of Humanitarian Law  La Voie Creuse, 16  1202 Geneva - Switzerland  Phone: + 41 22 9197930  Fax: + 41 22 9197933  E-mail: geneve@iihl.org</p>

### **United Nations Institute for Training and Research—Programme of Correspondence Instruction in Peacekeeping Operations (UNITAR POCI)**

#### *International Humanitarian Law and the Law of Armed Conflict Course*

DESIGNATED TRAINING UNIT:	Yes
LOCATION OF TRAINING:	N/A
TRAINING PARTICIPANTS:	Officers; troops; civilians
DURATION OF TRAINING:	Self-paced (17 hours recommended)
COURSES PER YEAR:	Unlimited, online
STAFF TRAINERS:	Yes
LANGUAGE:	English and Spanish
NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS:	Thousands of students from 65 nations

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BY INVITATION OR APPLICATION:	Application
COMPONENTS OF TRAINING:	Self-paced training with online support
PROGRAMMATIC ASSISTANCE:	No
FUNDING PROVIDED FOR COURSE PARTICIPANTS:	No
FUNDING PROVIDED TO ASSIST DOMESTIC TRAINING:	No



## INTERNET LINKS

### **MILITARIES AND GOVERNMENTS**

#### **General Information**

Australian Defence Force Academy	<a href="http://www.adfa.edu.au">www.adfa.edu.au</a>
Bundeswehr (Germany)	<a href="http://www.bundeswehr.de">www.bundeswehr.de</a>
Canadian Department of National Defence	<a href="http://www.dnd.ca">www.dnd.ca</a>
Foreign Military Studies Office	<a href="http://fms.leavenworth.army.mil">http://fms.leavenworth.army.mil</a>
Joint Forces Quarterly	<a href="http://www.dtic.mil/doctrine/jel/jfq_pubs/index.htm">www.dtic.mil/doctrine/jel/jfq_pubs/index.htm</a>
Judge Advocate General Corps (Army)	<a href="http://www.jagcnet.army.mil">www.jagcnet.army.mil</a>
Judge Advocate General Legal Center and School	<a href="http://www.jagcnet.army.mil/tjagsa">www.jagcnet.army.mil/tjagsa</a>
National Defense University	<a href="http://www.ndu.edu">www.ndu.edu</a>
National War College	<a href="http://www.ndu.edu/nwc">www.ndu.edu/nwc</a>
Swiss DFA International and Humanitarian Law Division	<a href="http://www.eda.admin.ch/eda/en/home.html">www.eda.admin.ch/eda/en/home.html</a>
UK Joint Services Command and Staff College	<a href="http://www.da.mod.uk/JSCSC">www.da.mod.uk/JSCSC</a>
US Air Force Material Command Library	<a href="http://www.afmc.af.mil/library">www.afmc.af.mil/library</a>
US Army Training and Doctrine Command (TRADOC)	<a href="http://www-tradoc.army.mil">www-tradoc.army.mil</a>
USCENTCOM (Unified Command)	<a href="http://www.centcom.mil">www.centcom.mil</a>
US Department of Defense – Military Commissions	<a href="http://www.defenselink.mil/news/commissions.html">www.defenselink.mil/news/commissions.html</a>
US Marine Corps	<a href="http://www.usmc.mil">www.usmc.mil</a>
USEUCOM (Unified Command)	<a href="http://www.eucom.mil">www.eucom.mil</a>
USSOCOM (Unified Command)	<a href="http://www.socom.mil">www.socom.mil</a>
USSTRATCOM	<a href="http://www.stratcom.mil">www.stratcom.mil</a>
USTRANSCOM	<a href="http://www.transcom.mil">www.transcom.mil</a>

#### **Training Programs**

Canadian Judge Advocate General	<a href="http://www.forces.gc.ca/jag">www.forces.gc.ca/jag</a>
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Center for Army Lessons Learned, Training Center (U.S.)	<a href="http://call.army.mil/training.asp">http://call.army.mil/training.asp</a>
George C. Marshall European Center	<a href="http://www.marshallcenter.org">www.marshallcenter.org</a>
Joint Forces Quarterly	<a href="http://www.dtic.mil/doctrine/jel/jfq_pubs/index.htm">www.dtic.mil/doctrine/jel/jfq_pubs/index.htm</a>
Marine Corps Judge Advocate Division	<a href="http://www.hqmc.usmc.mil">www.hqmc.usmc.mil</a>
Standards of Conduct	<a href="http://www.defenselink.mil/dodgc/defense_ethics">www.defenselink.mil/dodgc/defense_ethics</a>
UK Ministry of Defence	<a href="http://www.mod.uk">www.mod.uk</a>
United States Army	<a href="http://www.army.mil/references">www.army.mil/references</a>
US Army Command and General Staff College	<a href="http://www.cgsc.army.mil">www.cgsc.army.mil</a> or <a href="http://call.army.mil/training.asp">http://call.army.mil/training.asp</a>
US Department of Defense	<a href="http://www.defenselink.mil">www.defenselink.mil</a>
USJFCOM	<a href="http://www.jfcom.mil">www.jfcom.mil</a>
US Military Academy	<a href="http://www.usma.edu/dmi">www.usma.edu/dmi</a>
USPACOM	<a href="http://www.pacom.mil/ops/ops.shtml">www.pacom.mil/ops/ops.shtml</a>
SOCOM (Unified Command)	<a href="http://www.socom.mil">www.socom.mil</a>
SOUTHCOM (Unified Command)	<a href="http://www.southcom.mil">www.southcom.mil</a>
USTRANSCOM	<a href="http://www.transcom.mil">www.transcom.mil</a>

## Curricula

Joint Forces Staff College	<a href="http://www.jfsc.ndu.edu/schools_programs/default.asp">www.jfsc.ndu.edu/schools_programs/default.asp</a>
Judge Advocate General Legal Center and School	<a href="http://www.jagcnet.army.mil/tjagsa">www.jagcnet.army.mil/tjagsa</a>
Standards of Conduct	<a href="http://www.defenselink.mil/dodgc/defense_ethics">www.defenselink.mil/dodgc/defense_ethics</a>
USNORTHCOM	<a href="http://www.northcom.mil/About/history_education/educators.html">www.northcom.mil/About/history_education/educators.html</a>

## INTERNATIONAL AND/OR NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

### General Info

Human Rights First (formerly Lawyers Committee for Human Rights)	<a href="http://www.humanrightsfirst.org">www.humanrightsfirst.org</a>
Human Rights Watch	<a href="http://www.hrw.org">www.hrw.org</a>
International Committee of the Red Cross	<a href="http://www.icrc.org">www.icrc.org</a>
International Criminal Court	<a href="http://www.un.org/law/icc">www.un.org/law/icc</a>
International Humanitarian Law Research Initiative	<a href="http://www.ihlresearch.org/portal/ihli/portalhome.php">www.ihlresearch.org/portal/ihli/portalhome.php</a>
International Institute of Humanitarian Law	<a href="http://www.iihl.org">www.iihl.org</a>
International Society for Military Law and the Law of War	<a href="http://www.soc-mil-law.org">www.soc-mil-law.org</a>
National Institute of Military Justice	<a href="http://www.nimj.org">www.nimj.org</a>
Organization of American States Office of Legal Cooperation	<a href="http://www.oas.org/juridico/english/IHL.htm">www.oas.org/juridico/english/IHL.htm</a>
United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs—Protection of Civilians in Armed Conflict	<a href="http://ochaonline.un.org/ProtectionofCiviliansinArmedConflict/tabid/1114/Default.aspx">http://ochaonline.un.org/ProtectionofCiviliansinArmedConflict/tabid/1114/Default.aspx</a>
UN Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights	<a href="http://www.unhchr.ch/html/menu2/i2intihl.htm">www.unhchr.ch/html/menu2/i2intihl.htm</a>

### Training Programs

International Institute of Humanitarian Law	<a href="http://www.iihl.org">www.iihl.org</a>
United Nations Department of Peacekeeping Operations	<a href="http://www.un.org/Depts/dpko/dpko/index.asp">www.un.org/Depts/dpko/dpko/index.asp</a>

### Curricula

Center For Disaster Management and Humanitarian Assistance	<a href="http://www.cdmha.org">www.cdmha.org</a>
Raoul Wallenberg Institute of Human Rights and Humanitarian Law	<a href="http://www.rwi.lu.se/index.shtml">www.rwi.lu.se/index.shtml</a>

### Database

International Committee of the Red Cross – International Humanitarian Law Database	<a href="http://www.cicr.org/ihl">www.cicr.org/ihl</a>
International Institute of Humanitarian Law	<a href="http://www.iihl.org">www.iihl.org</a>

National Institute of Military Justice	<a href="http://www.nimj.org">www.nimj.org</a>
Organization of American States Office of Legal Cooperation	<a href="http://www.oas.org/juridico/english/IHL.htm">www.oas.org/juridico/english/IHL.htm</a>
Stockholm International Peace Research Institute	<a href="http://www.sipri.org">www.sipri.org</a>
United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs—Protection of Civilians in Armed Conflict	<a href="http://ochaonline.un.org/HumanitarianIssues/ProtectionofCiviliansinArmedConflict/tabid/1114/Default.aspx">http://ochaonline.un.org/HumanitarianIssues/ ProtectionofCiviliansinArmedConflict/tabid/1114/ Default.aspx</a>



## UNIVERSITIES AND EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

### General Information

American Society of International Law	<a href="http://www.asil.org">www.asil.org</a>
Asia Pacific Centre for Military Law	<a href="http://www.apcml.org">www.apcml.org</a>
Crimes of War Project	<a href="http://www.crimesofwar.org">www.crimesofwar.org</a>
Institute for International Law of Peace and Armed Conflict (Bochum)	<a href="http://www.ruhr-uni-bochum.de/ifhv">www.ruhr-uni-bochum.de/ifhv</a>
Public International Law and Policy Group	<a href="http://www.publicinternationallaw.org">www.publicinternationallaw.org</a>

### Training Programs

Asia Pacific Centre for Military Law	<a href="http://www.acpml.org">www.acpml.org</a>
Crimes of War Project	<a href="http://www.crimesofwar.org">www.crimesofwar.org</a>
University Center for International Humanitarian Law	<a href="http://www.ucihl.org/teaching/training_courses.php">www.ucihl.org/teaching/training_courses.php</a>

### Curricula

American University -- Center for Human Rights and Humanitarian Law	<a href="http://www.wcl.american.edu/humright/center">www.wcl.american.edu/humright/center</a>
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### Database

Case Western Reserve University School of Law War Crimes Research Portal	<a href="http://www.law.case.edu/war-crimes-research-portal">www.law.case.edu/war-crimes-research-portal</a>
International Laws and Treaties	<a href="http://fletcher.tufts.edu">http://fletcher.tufts.edu</a> <a href="http://www.jura.uni-sb.de">www.jura.uni-sb.de</a> (German & European Codes)
Journal of Humanitarian Assistance	<a href="http://www.jha.ac">www.jha.ac</a>
Virtual Law Library	<a href="http://www.law.indiana.edu/v-lib/">www.law.indiana.edu/v-lib/</a>
Yale Law School – Avalon Project	<a href="http://www.yale.edu/lawweb/avalon/avalon.htm">www.yale.edu/lawweb/avalon/avalon.htm</a>

## GLOSSARY OF ACRONYMS

DIILS	Defense Institute of International Legal Studies
DoD	Department of Defense
ICRC	International Committee of the Red Cross
IHL	International Humanitarian Law
IIHL	International Institute of Humanitarian Law
JCO	Junior Commissioned Officer
LOAC	Law of Armed Conflict
NATO	North Atlantic Treaty Organization
NCO	Noncommissioned Officer
OSCE	Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe
PfP	Partnership for Peace
ROE	Rules of Engagement

## ABOUT THE AUTHORS

**LAURIE R. BLANK** is an attorney specializing in international humanitarian law. She formerly served as a program officer in the Rule of Law Program at the United States Institute of Peace, where she supervised the Experts' Working Group on International Humanitarian Law and the project on New Actors in the Implementation and Enforcement of International Humanitarian Law. She has also served as an associate attorney in the litigation department at Shearman & Sterling in their New York and Paris offices, has published articles on international humanitarian law and UN sanctions, and has participated in various forums on international humanitarian law and transitional justice. She founded and is the Program Director of the International Humanitarian Law Clinic at Emory Law School and is also assisting in teaching a course on terrorism and the law.

**GREGORY P. NOONE** is a member of the Public International Law and Policy Group. He formerly served as a program officer in the Professional Training Program at the United States Institute of Peace and as an active-duty judge advocate in the United States Navy, where he was the acting head of the International Law Branch and the Foreign Military Rights Affairs Branch in the Navy Judge Advocate General's International and Operational Law Division at the Pentagon. Noone has also worked at the Defense Institute of International Legal Studies and has trained senior military, governmental, and nongovernmental civilian personnel in more than thirty-five countries in the law of armed conflict. Most notably, he has trained members of the Iraqi National Congress, the post-genocide government in Rwanda, and the post-Taliban government in Afghanistan, leaders of civil society in the Sudan, and senior members of the Russian government. Noone is an adjunct professor of law at Roger Williams University School of Law and Case Western Reserve University School of Law, where he teaches international law, genocide in the twentieth century, international humanitarian law, and U.S. military law and legal policies. He has published and presented numerous papers on the law of armed conflict, the Rwandan genocide, the International Criminal Court, and military tribunals and appears regularly as a commentator on national and international television and radio programs.

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## **LAW OF WAR TRAINING**

This manual is set in Goudy Old Style; the display type is Eurostile. Katharine Moore designed the cover. EEI Communications, Inc., designed the interior, made up the pages, and copyedited and proofread the text.

# LAW OF WAR TRAINING

## RESOURCES FOR MILITARY AND CIVILIAN LEADERS

We continue to see an urgent need for ways to prevent abuses by military personnel during armed conflict. The Geneva Conventions obligate every country to provide training to military personnel in the laws of war—laws designed to protect combatants, prisoners and civilians alike. But many countries lack the knowledge or the resources to provide law of war training. This manual seeks to address this need and help countries understand and meet their law of war training obligations.

*Law of War Training* is a resource for military and civilian leaders to find information and assistance in providing law of war training for their military personnel. The manual analyzes different options for law of war training and helps leaders assess how to implement training within specific financial and operational constraints. It also includes a directory of training programs at both national and international levels and provides web links to useful resources and institutions. As programs and contacts change, updates to this manual will be available on the USIP website at [www.usip.org](http://www.usip.org).

### ABOUT THE AUTHORS

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