

**Rules of Engagement (ROE)**  
**OF**  
**Rapid Support Forces (RSF)**

# **Rules of Engagement (ROE) of Rapid Support Forces (RSF)**

## **Introduction**

1. Rapid Support Forces are an integral part of the armed forces, and according to amendment the law of the RSF, under which the Commander in Chief assigns RSF for other tasks, therefore its become necessary to issue rules of engagement consistent with these tasks, duties and the methods of these forces.
2. Any regular force assigned to implement any task whether inside or outside a country's borders shall compliance with International Humanitarian law and the Human Rights Law and Human Rights' treaties and conventions.
3. Implementation of different tasks in the three levels (strategical – operational – mobilizational) for Sudanese war scene, is requiring from all military personnel to be completely aware of their duties and tasks that comply with these rules of engagement in different situations whether in peace or war, internal or external.
4. These rules of engagement are to enable Individuals (military personnel) to deal perfectly in all situations (military or internal security operations) to protect civilians in conflict areas or during peace keeping operations, or any other type of conditions that require implementation of tasks and duties.
5. Rules of Engagement divided into four chapters, chapter 1 contains 10 rules, chapter 2 contains 3 rules including participate in conflict settlement, conduct during fighting and use of force during operations. Chapters 3 to determine the responsibility, implementation and surveillance. Chapter 4 include terms of the rules of engagement.
6. These rules of engagement have been reviewed and revised by all members of the Board of Directors, the specialized departments of the Human Rights and Child Protection Unit and the Military Judiciary Sector of the Rapid Support Forces.
7. **Objective:**

Establishing rules of engagement to enable the Rapid Support Forces to completely perform their role in accordance with international humanitarian law and human rights law.

## **Legal framework for Rules of Engagement**

8. **International law**, conduct of military operations is governed by the international law, including disputes law and Human Rights law. States and military individuals obliged to comply to armed disputes law and International law Provisions that impact upon the military operations. And that include the followings:
- a. International Human Rights law.
  - b. International Humanitarian Law and International Refugees law.
  - c. Customary International law.
  - d. United Nations Child Human Rights Agreement.
  - e. United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime United Nations-sponsored.
  - f. Charter of United Nations
  - g. International Security Council Resolutions.
  - h. Any conventions or treaties ratified or subsequently acceded to by the Sudan in this regard.

**7. National laws:** Rapid Support Forces committed to the Constitutional Document 2019 and national laws and protection of others or defense of property to enhance the rules of engagement, or issue restrictions or detailed instructions to enhance rules of engagements after operations, that include the followings:

- a. Constitutional Document of Republic of Sudan 2019.
- b. Security arrangement agreement between Sudan's Government and Armed Struggling Movements 2020.
- c. Sudanese Criminal Law 1991.
- d. Criminal procedural Law 1991.
- e. Armed Forces Law 2007, Amendment 2019.
- f. Rapid Support Forces Law 2017.
- g. Police Forces Law 2008.
- h. Child Law 2010.
- i. Combat Money Laundering and Terrorist Funding Law 2014.
- j. Combat Human Trafficking Law 2014.
- k. Arms and Ammunition Law 1993.
- l. Drugs and Mental Effects 1994.

- m. Passports, Immigration and Nationality Law 2007.
- n. Emergency and Public Safety Law 1997.
- o. General Intelligence Service Law 2010, Amendment 2020.

### **9. Basic Principles:**

The principles of rules of engagement are underpin on the principles of International Humanitarian Law, which are the followings:

- a. Distinction.
- b. Proportionality.
- c. Humanity.
- d. Good intention.
- e. Military necessity.

### **10. Rules Characteristics:**

Including 13 basic and necessary rules that covered all the basic aspects during operating of forces in all situations and include all these rules in two chapters. These rules can be summarized in the following:

- a. Rule 1: Individual Self-defense.
- b. Rule 2: Unit self-defense.
- c. Rule 3: Defending Others.
- d. Rule 4: Defending borders.
- e. Rule 5: Using less force as possible.
- f. Rule 6: Use of warning force.
- g. Rule 7: Use of absolute force (lethal).
- h. Rule 8: Selection or identifying of targets.
- i. Rule 9: Controls of using force.
- j. Rule 10: Requirements of using force.
- k. Rule 11: Participation in disputes settlement.
- l. Article 12: Conduct during fighting.
- m. Article 13: Use of force during operations.

## **Chapter 1**

### **Rule 1: individual Self-defense**

11. A guard soldier or assigned to a mobile or stationary force for guard duty uses possible force to grantee his self-defend, his survival and performing his task, and that is to be incrementally according to the military necessity. (Annex a).

### **Rule 2**

#### **Defending the Unity**

12. Individuals, field commanders in the fighting units, patrols, security points and surveillance use the required and possible force to defend the unit and its members, equipment, vehicles, weapons, ammunitions and All that needs to be protected according to military necessity in incrementally manner and in compliance with International Humanitarian Law.

### **Rule 3**

#### **Defending Others.**

13. Organizing use of force to defend persons (who are not part of the Force):
  - a. Use of force to protect others is permitted according to the military necessity and restricted to International Humanitarian law.
  - b. Use of non-lethal force to protect others (within group) is permitted according to military necessity and in compliance with International Humanitarian Law.
  - c. Use force incrementally until it includes lethal force to protect other (within group) is permitted according to military necessity and in compliance with International Humanitarian Law.
  - d. Use force incrementally until it includes lethal force to prevent a serious crime against a number of persons is permitted according to military necessity and restricted to International Humanitarian Law.

### **Rule 4**

#### **Defending borders**

14. Filed and Planning Commanders in all levels shall comply to use the required and possible force according to their duties and anticipated enemy threats and military necessity in manner that can ensures them to defend

borders as required by this duty and the rules for the use of force contained therein.

### **Rule 5**

#### **Use of less force as possible**

15. Individuals and field Commanders may use less force as possible as permitted by the appearing operational situation and security threats or military necessity.
16. Use less force to repel apparent threat comparing to the size and strength of the enemy, the expected intensity of fire, to observe accuracy of time, consumption of ammunition and the target for which it was used as much as possible.

### **Rule 6**

#### **Use of warning force**

17. Individuals obligated to use warning shots in situations that require identifying the suspects and who do not respond to the guard points' procedures as may be necessary.

### **Rule 7**

#### **Use of absolute force (lethal)**

18. An individual shall use absolute force to protect himself, unit, property, homeland, citizens, joint force, international forces, any kind of force including Rapid Support Forces to implement the task, whenever confirmed that the advancing force towards him is an unknown force or it using any kind of fighting tactic and approaching, or knows that force is one of the hostile forces, fires falling in his direction, orders issued to him by his commander, or his categorical assessment if it is impossible to communicate with the commander.
19. To be sure that you have the sufficient evidence of the attacking force' hostile intention, or that intends to attack.

### **Rule 8**

#### **Selection or identifying of targets**

1. Is a process of testing targets and determining their appropriate response with observing operations' requirements and capabilities to implement the rules of engagement applicable to them, and the law of armed disputes (armed conflict).

2. The following summary of the relationship between the applicable rules of engagement and targeting (identification of targets):
  - a. Forces may only target the permitted military targets in the relevant rules of engagement.
  - b. Rules of engagement may impose political restrictions on targeting (identify targets) that transcend the requirements of armed disputes law (armed conflict).
  - c. Rules of engagement shall not permit targeting (identification of targets) that are not in accordance with the armed disputes law (armed conflict).
3. Rules of engagement will reflect the requirement of the armed disputes law that not permit an attack in any situation that anticipate accidental injury or death of civilians and collateral damage to civilian objects (targets) is expected to be excessive in relation to the tangible and direct military advantage expected to be gained from the attack. In exceptional situations a higher authority or commander may order by means of an operations order or statement (the will of the commander) to apply more restrictive standards.

A commander could do the following, for example:

- a. Prohibition of attacks in which collateral damage is anticipated result.
  - b. Prohibition of attacks that collateral damages, accidental injury and accidental death anticipated to certain groups (such as children) or an unspecified number of persons or
  - c. Prohibition of attacks that expected to result collateral damages to civilian objects (targets) within the legally permissible
  - d. Orders to disable selected military targets instead of destroying them.
4. The above-mentioned restricted standards apply as a general rule to situations of performing certain tasks but not apply on using force in self-defense situations, Annex B.

**Rule 9**  
**Controls of use of force**

20. In exception of deal with hostile forces, the following controls shall observe when using force:
  - a. Try as possible as can to identify the suspected persons or force that moving towards you.
  - b. Use of guard soldier duties in optimal way to repel an attack.

- c. Identify yourself before firing as far as you can with final warning such as (security force, security force), in the forbidden times and during night use the Pass Word of the night.
- d. Speak to the suspect person as possible in the local dialect.
- e. Use the appropriate force according to the appearing situation.
- f. Prevention of using of cannons and automatic heavy weapons, except by order of the force commander. when threat is confirmed then use force only on the target, unless it is impossible to communicate with the commander.
- g. Adjust time to use force and battle sounds to avoid mass casualties.
- h. In state of a response from the suspect side, use absolute force.
- i. Provide medical assistance after ceasefire as possible and record the details of accident.
- j. Prohibiting beating the wounded except in extreme necessity for self-defense.
- k. Treating the attacker as a prisoner of war when captured.
- l. In state of suspicion and doubt inform your leader.

### **Rule 10**

#### **Requirements of using force**

21. Using appropriate force according to the apparent operational situation, military necessity, or an assessment of the quick mental attitude of commanders and individuals in the following cases:
  - a. In the state of self-defense, defend the unit and its properties, homeland, security joint force, international force or in implementing the task.
  - b. When attempting to abduct any person, weapon, vehicle, equipment, or any of the force's personnel or its properties in its place or in the state of its use.
  - c. Imperative of defending civilians, observe their security and not using them as human shields or engaging them in fighting.
  - d. To secure the movement of the Rapid Support Forces in any size, while they are implementing tasks or else, whether they are isolated or within any other force specified by legislation or a specific official decree.
  - e. To prevent escape of arrested or detained persons if any of the Rapid Support Forces assigned to this duty by a law, decree or legislation



- f. To repel penetration of any mobile force, prevent any person who try illegally enter the Rapid Support Forces open location at any level and at any size or to intercept them.
- g. To maintain security in the sites and camps of combatants who surrendered their weapons or themselves.
- h. When the direct commander issues a direct order to use force and to open fire in accordance with the legal procedures followed.
- i. When assigned to assist facilitating the flow of humanitarian aids, imposing and establishing security in the aid distribution areas and in refugee and displaced camps.

## **Chapter 2**

### **Rule 11**

#### **Participation in dispersal of demonstrations**

22. This task is assigned to Rapid Support Forces from the highest level, since it's stipulated in the law that the Commander in Chief may assign these forces for any task.
23. In state of using these forces for these tasks, this shall be implemented as follows:
- a. Completely compliance to Human Rights Law and International Humanitarian Law.
  - b. Prohibition of use of live ammunition or even bullets in the air, unless force commander order according to the situations that require it, most important are self-defense, defending unit or others, according to the situations identified after obtaining legal approval for that from the prosecution.
  - c. Deal peaceful and respect demonstrators and allowing them to express themselves.
  - d. Non-interference in the peaceful demonstrations unless becoming unpeaceful and that to be determined by force commander with strict accordance with the international humanitarian law, human rights, child and women protection.
  - e. Completely compliance to high level orders in all circumstances.
  - f. Full compliance in all cases with the orders issued from the highest level, whatever the circumstances.
  - g. Respecting civilians who participate in demonstrations or not participate and protect woman and children and provide them any care or service.
  - h. Assisting the wounded and injured and those who need evacuation for treatment.
  - i. Provide necessary protection to all civilians participating in the demonstrations when requested.
  - j. Complete committing to the international standards of good ethics towards civilians.
  - k. Protecting religious and cultural places, citizens' heritage and non-encroach them.

- l. Using of batons in cases determined by the force commander, which is always for self-defense, protecting of the unit, the establishment or protect others. Warning shots can be use according to the rules that have been explained.
- m. Using of tear gas by the competent forces of police forces, but in state of using as assistance to police forces that shall be as necessity required and as the used by police forces, not excessively and observing the appropriate place for that.
- n. Using of sound bombs by the competent forces and in situations in which the police forces use them, and this to be a clear to the force commander and those who implementing orders.
- o. Using of loudspeakers by commander of competent force and in all situations required that.
- p. In all above situations, commanders of competent forces who are assigned to perform these tasks, shall have an adequate report for these forces and particularly of the task, which differs from other tasks, which requires accuracy, patience and deliberation to perform it without causing losses.

## **Article 12**

### **Conduct during fighting**

24. Individuals and field commanders shall observe the following rules of conduct during the fighting:
- a. General rules of conduct during fighting:
    1. fight combatants only.
    2. Attack military targets Only.
    3. Do not attack civilian and their property as long as they are in this capacity.
    4. Destroy only what is military task required.
    5. Respect protected signals and signs.
    6. Do not kill an old, unarmed, woman or child.
    7. Do not attack wounded, gather them and take care of them.
    8. Do not mutilate the dead.
    9. Do not enter a house without permission.
    10. Do not reveal and violate the privacy of people.
    11. Do not cut a fruitful tree and do not kill an animal except for food

12. Do not confiscate civilians' property or combatants who surrendered their weapons.
13. Provide the necessary required assistance to the wounded, casualties, children and women.
14. Respect the dead from the enemy and do not mutilate their corpses.
  - b. Rules of conduct when dealing with children. soldiers and field commanders during fighting and settling disputes shall observe the followings:
    1. Respect the basic needs of the children.
    2. No rape or sexual exploitation of children.
    3. Justice and cordial, because children believe adults and belong to all.
    4. Avoidance of using children in disputes, armed forces or dangerous actions.
    5. In situation of self-defense use as less force as possible.
    6. Not pointing your gun at a child unless he is taken the shooting position first.
    7. Avoidance of attacking villages, residential compounds, children schools, hospitals if not use for military purpose.
    8. Always oversee, monitor and record reports about child abuse and don not pretend you do not know.
    9. Protecting children from explosives, mines and booby traps (may be in attractive forms).
10. Do not differentiate between the child and his parents or relatives (if there is no parents) Do your best to reunite the child with his family.
11. Take special care to children who sick, so young, wounded, disable and displaced.
12. In captivity situation make sure of separation participating children with the aggressor force from adults (non-relatives).
13. Ensure that the required international standards are applied when dealing with participating children
14. Do your best to facilitate the demobilization of child soldiers
15. Contribute by raising awareness and advocate to prevent the local community to recruit children.
16. Do not deny humanitarian aid access to children.

**Article 13:**  
**The Use of force during operations**

25. It can be stated that the use of force during peacetime, is permitted in the situation of self-defense, exercising of law enforcement authority, and accomplish of operations or missions authorized by a higher national authority or an administrative body of the United Nations Security Council.
26. In the situation of international armed disputes only fighters (unless they stop participate in fighting) and civilians directly participating in hostilities and military objectives may be the object of attack. In non-international armed conflicts situations, only fighters (unless they stop participate in fighting) and civilians directly participating in hostilities and military objectives may be the object of attack.
27. Rules of armed disputes law and its recurring principles must apply in situation of armed disputes whether international or non-international regarding the use of force, which are:
- a. **Military necessity:** the requirement whereby the right to any apply is necessary for the successful conclusion of a military operation and which are not to forbidden by the law of armed disputes (conflict).
  - b. **Distinguishing:** The requirement to distinguish between the civilian population and fighters and between civilian objects (targets) and military objectives and to direct operations only against combatants and military objectives.
  - c. **Proportionality:** the Prohibition any attack may be expected to cause incidental loss of life, injury to civilians, damage to civilian (objects) or which would be excessive in relation to the tangible and direct military advantage anticipated.
  - d. **Humanity:** Prohibition the infliction of suffering of suffering, injury or destruction not actually necessary for the accomplishment of legitimate military purposes.
  - e. **Preventive arrangements (precaution):** When implementing of military operations, constant care shall be taken to spare the civilian population, civilians and civilian objects.
  - f. **Prohibition of weapons:** the prohibition of weapons that cause superfluous injury or unnecessary suffering.

## **Chapter3**

### **Execution and Legal Responsibility**

28. These rules shall execute by leaders of sectors, groups, departments or any force despite of its size formed for determined purpose, stationed points and security, commanders of separated forces and military personnel.
29. Human Rights and Child Protection Unit is responsible of training, publishing and disseminating of these rules on continuous basis and as well as leaders at all levels are directly responsible, and they must ensure that these rules reach those under their command and that the implementation of these rules are clear and understood.

### **Surveillance and Reporting**

30. Direct commanders shall be responsible of surveillance of implementing of these rules and reporting for any violation or breach as well as the Human Rights and Child Protection Unit.
31. All shall take the required preventive procedures including training and practicing to prevent reputation of incidents and breaches.
32. Any violation to these rules shall submit to direct investigation which includes collecting evidence and proof also possible means such as photos.
33. Commander of Rapid Support Forces shall inform by results of the investigation of violation to take the necessary legal procedures.

## Chapter 4

### Terms of the rules of engagement

#### **1. Individuals:**

This term includes officers, non-commissioned officers, soldiers and contractors alike.

#### **2. Attacking:**

Violence actions (attacking violently) or cyber-attack (computer network attack) Where it is reasonable to cause death, casualties or property damage.

Acts of violence (violence attack) or cyber-attack (computer network attack), where it is reasonable to expect death, bodily harm, or property damage

#### **3. Combatant (struggling)**

Individuals (members) of armed forces, dissident armed forces or other armed groups participating in dissident armed dispute (conflict).

#### **4. Lethal force**

Means to cause or likely to cause death or serious injury leading to death, regardless whether cause death or serious injury or not.

#### **5. Declared hostile force**

Any civilian, paramilitary, or military force or terrorist organization that declared hostile by an appropriate authority.

#### **6. Direct shooting**

Direct shooting is shooting directly at a target that the shooter sees and uses the same target, whether for the weapon or for the shooter.

#### **7. Hostile intent**

A threatening of imminent hostile action.

#### **8. Indirect Shooting**

It is shooting at a target that the shooter does not see, and not the target that shooter pointing his weapon at. it includes surveillance and indirect shooting unsupervised.

## **9. Force**

It is the military unit or body (organized) operates under the rules of engagement for purposes of self-defense. under the force control accompanying persons, prisoners of war, internees (prisoners), and detainees.

## **10. Protection of the force**

Measures taken to prevent or mitigate hostilities against persons (includes family members), resources, facilities and sensitive information. force Protection does not include measures taken to defeat the enemy or protecting from incidents or weather or sickness.

## **11. Higher authority**

It is an authority within the State that is higher than the commander of the force or the unit of force.

## **12. Hostile action**

An attack or another use of violence (force) against the state, the force, persons or other certain property (others designated or property).

## **13. Indirect shooting**

Its indirect shooting in which can see hit on target or its explosion supervised. And it can be controlled modified on the basis on surveillance.

## **Individual self-defense**

Its the right of an individual to defend himself (herself in the case of a woman) (in some cases on behalf of other individuals) against a hostile act or hostile intent.

## **14. State Self-defense**

It is a defense of state, state forces, state persons and their property, the commanders of units generally may not practice the state's right of self-defense unless permitted by a higher authority.

## **15. Self-defense**

Use of necessity proportionate force include the lethal force to defend forces, persons, property against actual or imminent attack.



**16.Serious crime.**

Murder, rape, violent assault, or any other crime that could reasonably be expected to result in murder or serious physical harm.

**17.Unit defense**

is the right of commanders of units to defend their units, other units of their country and other determined units against hostile action or hostile intention.

**18.Warning shot**

A shot fired near a person, boat or aircraft as a signal to stop the activity immediately but is not intended to cause him/her harm or injury.

**19.Neutralization**

Neutralization makes something ineffective temporarily or permanently.

## **Escalation of force of self-defense**

### **1. Introduction:**

In all self-defense situations, when confronted with circumstances in which the use of force may become necessary, it is appropriate to exercise self-restraint with regard to use of force in order to ensure that the use of force is justified. Consequently, when time and circumstances permit, use of force must always be graduated (also referred to as escalation). Escalation of force may involve successive measures that begin with the use of non-lethal force measures and may progress to the use of lethal force measures. The aim of the escalation of force measures is to avoid the unjustified use of force. Escalation of force measures may also assist in determining the presence of hostile intent (Appendix 1, Annex A)

### **2. Gradual use of force**

Graduated use of force requires that individuals confronted with a need to use force should always aim to use the least harmful option available in those circumstances. Indeed, one principal purpose of graduated use of force is to create operational time and space in the hope that there will be no need to escalate to use of deadly force in self-defense.

### **3. Use of force options**

A variety of options for use of force may be available in any given situation. The options available will often include:

- a. Presence.
- b. Verbal and visual warnings, including display of weapons.
- c. Soft physical pressure.
- d. Hard physical pressure.
- e. Use of non-lethal weapons (such as batons).
- f. Use of lethal weapons (such as firearms)

### **4. General considerations**

There are a number of general considerations that should be taken into account in relation to the gradual use of force policy, experience, and training:

- a. The gradual use of force means the use of the necessary option, and options for the use of force must be read within their context on each occasion, that

is the assessment as to what the minimum first response shall be should be made on a case-by-case basis. Use of an excessive option, where a less harmful option could reasonably have achieved the aim of neutralizing or removing the threat in the circumstances encountered, may have legal consequences for individual users of force.

- b. Where time and circumstances permit it is expected that less harmful options (for example, warnings or warning shots) will be exercised before more harmful options are used.
- c. On some occasions, for operational reasons, ROE may limit access to certain less harmful or gradual use of options. For example, ROE may prohibit use of warning shots. However, it must be remembered on all occasions that ROE and gradual use of options procedures do not limit the right of self-defense. Subject to any limitations promulgated in ROE all necessary and proportional means and actions may be used in self-defense.
- d. Force preparation should include scenario-based training in escalate of force situations that members of the Force are likely to encounter during the operation, such as checkpoint or access control operations.
- e. Use of proactive measures to determine hostile intent (see paragraph 1 of Annex A) and EOF measures are similar and may serve the same purpose.

## Targeting model (A model checklist to Goals Designation)

### Target description

1. Do you have authority under the rules of engagement - orders to attack? If the answer is yes, go to number 2, and if no, do not attack.
2. Is the target on - do not shoot list - a restricted target list? If the answer is no, go to number 3, and if yes, do not attack.
3. Is the target make an effective contribution to the enemy's military action? If the answer is yes, go to number 4 and if no, do not attack.
4. Will destruction or disruption in the current circumstances lead to a definite military advantage? If the answer is yes, go to number 5, and if no, do not attack.
5. Is the attack expected to cause incidental loss and injuries to civilian life, damage to civilian objects (targets), or any as such (ie, collateral damage)? If the answer is yes go to number 6 and if the answer is no go to number 11.
6. Do the targeting directives (choice of targets) issued to you and the rules of engagement allow for collateral damage? If the answer is yes, go to number 7, and if no, do not attack.
7. Is there an alternative military target that has the same military advantage, but the risk of collateral damage for a lesser strike? If the answer is no, go to number 8, and if the answer is yes, go back to number 1 to find a new target.
8. do you have all feasible precautions been taken in the choice of means and methods of attack in order to avoid, in any case, minimizing accidental loss and injury to civilian life, or damage to civilian objects? If the answer is yes, go to number 9, and if the answer is no, then reevaluate the number 8.
9. Wherever circumstances permit, is to give advance warning of attacks that could affect the civilian population? If the answer is yes, go to number 10, and if no, give a warning before proceeding to number 10.
10. Is the attack expected to cause incidental loss and injury of civilian life, damage to civilian objects (targets), or as such that would be excessive in relation to tangible and direct military advantage anticipated? If the answer is yes, do not attack, and if not, go to number 11.
11. Attacking is permitted but keep surveillance and if circumstances change it's your duty to reevaluate the attack.

## **Guidelines on hostile intention**

### **1- Definition of hostile intention**

- a. Hostile intention is the threat of an imminent use of force, and the design is based on hostile intention on the existence of threat identifiable, defined by the following two situations:
  1. Capacity.
  2. Intention.
- b. The right to use force in self-defense arises either when forces attack or when hostile intent is manifest when there is a reasonable belief that an attack or an imminent use of force is based on an assessment of all the facts (facts) and circumstances known at the time.

### **2. verifying of hostile intention**

Forces use their best judgment in deciding whether there is a hostile intent and take into account available intelligence, political and military factors, indicators and warnings, and all other relevant information relating to potential threat capabilities in the area of operations.

### **3. Indications of verifying intention**

There is no checklist of indicators from which it is decided to categorically determine the presence of hostile intent the following are examples of measures that can indicate, based on the circumstances, the presence of hostile intention:

- a. Pointing or aiming weapons
- b. take an offensive stance
- c. Closing the gaps in the weapon range
- d. Excitation with radar or laser indicators
- e. Transfer of targeting information
- f. Setting mines freely or preparing to place them
- g. Failure to respond to proactive measures

#### **4. Proactive measures can help verify hostile intention**

In addition to the effects of hostile intent, forces should, if time and circumstances permit, take proactive measures to help determine the intent of the opposing entity or respondent force, including, but not limited to:

- a. Oral inquiry.
- b. Verbal warning.
- c. Visual signs.
- d. Sound marks (noise).
- e. Physical barriers (natural).
- f. Changing direction and speeding up to decide whether the enemy continues to take an offensive position.
- g. Radar triggering fire control.
- h. Warning shots.