

CHAPTER 9

TRAINING

SECTION 1 - TRAINING POLICY

378. Governance of RAF Training.*Sponsor: SOI Training Policy & Assurance*

- (1) The advent of the TEPG-endorsed 'Defence Policy for the Management of Individual Training and Education and Training in Defence' (JSP 822) formally required the RAF to adhere to the Defence Systems Approach to Training Quality Standard (DSAT QS). As part of the Policy, the roles of the Training Requirements Authority (TRA) and the Training Delivery Authority (TDA) are defined.
- (2) The TRA represents the end-user of the trained output. It is the ultimate authority for the derivation and maintenance of the Operational Performance Statement (OPS) or the Learning Objectives/elements of the appropriate Competence Framework (CF) and is responsible for the evaluation of the effect of the training and education in achieving that OPS/CF (delivered both in the training school/organisation and the workplace). In the RAF, the single TRA for individual training is COS Training. Who reports to DCOM Cap. In the majority of cases COS Training has delegated his TRA authority to other functional areas within HQ Air or has requested JHC to take responsibility for it.
- (3) The TDA is the organisation responsible for the provision of individual training or education, to agreed standards and in accordance with extant and funded Defence and single Service policies, on behalf of the customer(s).

378A. Responsibilities of DCOM Cap (Carried out by COS Training/AOC 22 (Training) Group).*Sponsor: SOI Training Policy & Assurance*

- (1) On behalf of DCom Cap, COS Training/AOC 22 (Training) Gp is responsible for training policy and training delivery for:
- (a) All aircrew undergoing flying training prior to OCUs.
 - (b) Initial (Phase 1) training of officers and non-commissioned aircrew.
 - (c) Phase 2 training of officers of ground Branches, the ATM branc/Trade and the Flt Ops Branch/Trade.
 - (d) Generic training for all officers and airmen.
 - (e) The Air Component of the Advanced Command and Staff Course (GETC).
 - (f) Phase 1 recruit training less the military skills training element which is owned by AOC 2 Gp.
 - (g) Phase 2 Trade training for airmen other than that noted in QR 379 sub-para (1b) and (1e).
 - (h) SERE training.
- (2) The specific responsibilities for Command and Staff training carried out at the Joint Services Command and Staff College (JSCSC) noted in para **378A** sub-para (1d) and (1e) are laid down in a Service Level Agreement between the single Services and the Commandant of the JSCSC.

379. Responsibilities of DCom Ops*Sponsor: SOI Training Policy & Assurance*

- (1) DCom Ops is responsible for training policy and training delivery for:
- (a) OCUs.
 - (b) Phase 2 and Phase 3 training carried out at the RAF Regiment Training Wing, RAF Force Protection Centre and Defence CBRN Centre.
 - (c) Military skills.

- (d) Training carried out under the auspices of the Air Warfare Centre.
- (e) Aerospace Systems Operators and Aerospace Battle Managers.
- (f) Collective training.

380. Definitions of Responsibilities.*Sponsor: SOI Training Policy & Assurance*

The responsibilities of TRAs and TDAs and the role of Customer Executive Boards are described in detail in The Defence Policy for the Management of Individual Training and Education in Defence (JSP 822).

381-384. *(Omitted.)***SECTION 2 - TRAINING ADMINISTRATION AND PROVISION****385. Training of Personnel - General.***Sponsor: SOI Training Policy & Assurance*

(1) Officers, warrant officers and NCOs are to be trained to a high standard of general service effectiveness, so that they may be fit to assume their fundamental responsibilities of command and leadership. For all personnel Basic (Phase 1) training is delivered at RAFC Cranwell for officer cadets and either RAF Halton or RAF Honington for recruits.

(2) Notwithstanding the arrangements made to give all ranks the basic Service knowledge that they need for the proper performance of their duties as officers and airmen of the RAF, commanders are to ensure that all ranks under their command maintain a high standard of general service proficiency.

386. Specialist Training.*Sponsor: SOI Training Policy & Assurance*

(1) Specialist training is given to Service personnel to prepare them for the particular duties of their Trade, Branch or specialization and it is complementary to the General Service Training which is given to officers and airmen of all Branches and Trades. There are three principal kinds of specialist training:

(a) *Initial Specialist Training.* Initial specialist training (Phase 2 training) provides the recently graduated airmen or newly commissioned officer with appropriate trade or professional knowledge in sufficient depth to equip him for his first one or two tours of duty. The expertise and experience gained in these early tours may provide sufficient preparation for employment in more senior posts, although there are some for which further training will be necessary.

(b) *Pre-employment Training.* Pre-employment training (PET) (often referred to as Phase 3 training) comprises a variety of highly specialised courses which are supplementary to initial specialist training. When an officer or airmen enters a post where he requires detailed specialist knowledge in a particular field, he will receive it in the form of appropriate PET.

(c) *Advanced Pre-Employment Training.* Advanced Pre-Employment training (APET) is given to officers to prepare them for assignments, which demand a deeper understanding of particular aspects of their Branch functions.

(2) Some courses may appear to fall within the descriptions of both PET and APET. For purposes of classification, PET is essentially an extension of initial specialist training to cover additional details, whereas APET always leads to a higher standard and often culminates in the award of an academic qualification.

(3) Any requirement for PET will be noted in the job specification for the post based on the Joint Personnel Administration (JPA) position Competence Requirement issued on assignment.

(4) Details of post-graduate courses and the qualifications necessary for selection are published in the relevant DINs.

387. Use of JPA to Record Education and Training Activity. *Sponsor: SOI Training Policy & Assurance*

(1) The introduction of JPA has ensured that a comprehensive single authoritative source of data exists to manage information relating to training administration and to assist in the career management of Service personnel. Course results, training history, memberships of professional bodies, qualifications and competences can all be recorded within the Administration of Personal and Professional Development (AP&PD) service within JPA. Data should be placed in the most relevant

area of JPA to deliver the most benefit to the business and where possible should be supported by governance owned by the appropriate Sponsor

(2) The AP&PD Oracle package is also designed to assist training establishments with of training administration, effective management of bookings and competency management for which further reading is laid down in the relevant JSPs and Business Process Guides (BPGs).

(3) At the conclusion of any course of instruction or training, the CO of the school or other establishment (or delegated representative) at which the course is carried out, is to ensure that JPA AP&PD is updated accordingly. This will ensure that the results of training will be recorded on the individual's competences record or training history. If required, printed reports for each Service Person (SP) can be prepared at this stage. The appropriate report forms for each course and the method of their disposal will be laid down in DINs.

(4) Comments on personal qualities should normally be confined to those which affect an individual's suitability for a particular form of employment or assignment, and which will thus afford guidance when assigning the individual concerned. However, a report of an adverse nature on an individual's personal qualities is not to be made in the report on the course, but is to be submitted under **para 1027**.

(5) Further advice can be gained by contacting the RAF Focal Point on Defence Skills Framework (DSFW).

388-389. (Omitted)

SECTION 3 - GENERAL SERVICE TRAINING

390. Definition.

Sponsor: DACOS GETC

The term "General Service Training" (GST) denotes training which is concerned with developing the competencies required by an officer or airman regardless of Branch or Trade. These competencies may consist of skills and knowledge, and may require the development of an individual's attributes, and the inculcation of certain attitudes and beliefs that are valued by the Service.

391. Subjects.

Sponsor: DACOS GETC

(1) The content of GST is detailed in the Generic Education and Training Requirements (GETR) curriculum which is managed by the Generic Education and Training Centre (GETC), HQ 22 (Training) Gp. The GETR provides the Effective Indicators (EI) of competence by rank for all RAF personnel up to and including the rank of Wg Cdr under the following top level EI headings:

- (a) Air Power
- (b) Command
- (c) Management
- (d) Leadership
- (e) Written, Verbal and Media Communications
- (f) Ethos, Core Values and Standards
- (g) Military Skills
- (h) Force Protection
- (i) Organisations

392. Training Opportunities.

Sponsor: DACOS GETC

- (1) **Officers - Formal Training.** Officers will receive formal instruction in all the GST subjects during Initial Officer Training. Their GST programme will continue during Initial Specialist Training. At later stages in their careers, officers will receive further formal GST when undertaking the various Command Staff Training courses including the Junior Officer Development Programme, the

Intermediate Command and Staff Course and, in some cases, the Advanced Command & Staff Course. Details of all these courses are set out in AP7000. In addition, it is a requirement for officers to refresh annually a number of GST subjects.

(2) Airman - Formal Training. On entering the Service, airmen and direct entrant non-commissioned aircrew will receive formal instruction in a range of GST during recruit training. The airmen's GST programme will continue during Trade Training. Thereafter, to reach the substantive ranks of Cpl, Sgt and FS airmen are required to undertake the Junior Management and Leadership Course, the Intermediate Management and Leadership Course, and the Advanced Management and Leadership Course respectively. Non-commissioned aircrew's GST will continue during their Non-commissioned Officer Initial Training Course. Thereafter, they are required to undertake the appropriate Non-commissioned Aircrew Command and Management Course before substantive promotion to FS and Master Aircrew. In addition, it is a requirement for all airmen to refresh annually a number of the GST subjects.

(3) Force Development Training. COs are required to continue the GST of all officers and airmen under the Force Development Concept. Many opportunities exist for this development; these opportunities include courses and training exercises run by stns, training provided by external agencies, and adventurous training among others.

(4) Through life Force Protection Training. Throughout an individual's Service career elements of Force Protection training will be delivered to ensure the requisite level of military skills are provided to the individual. AP3242 provides details of the Force Protection training provided throughout Phase 1, Phase 2 and Phase 3 training of a Service person.

393. Force Protection Measures, Active, Passive and Recuperation and Chemical Biological Radiological Nuclear Defence Training.

Sponsor: SOI FP Training

(1) RAF Force Protection Measures, Active, Passive and Recuperation including CBRN Defence training is detailed in AP 3241 RAF Force Protection Doctrine for Air Operations. AP3242 The RAF Ground Defence Training Manual embraces the following subjects:

- (a) Employment of RAF personnel within Station Security Guard Forces, including the employment of RAF personnel on live-armed guard duties - AP 3242A.
- (b) Initial recruit training in the Common Core Skills (CCS) comprising: Skill at Arms, First Aid, Fire Fighting, CBRN and Post Attack Recovery - AP 3242C.
- (c) Mandatory proficiency testing of the CCS, at individual level, to ensure retention of knowledge - AP 3242B.
- (d) Individual and collective training of specialist FP personnel, for duties in station unit or deployed air base FP organizations - AP 3242E.

394-406. *(Omitted)*

SECTION 4 - LANGUAGE TRAINING

J407. Criteria.

Sponsor: SOI Training Policy & Assurance

Members of the Services will be trained in foreign languages at public expense only if they are likely to be required to use these languages in the interest of the Service.

J408. Standards.

Sponsor: SOI Training Policy & Assurance

Service language training is managed by the Defence Operational Languages Support Unit (DOLSU) and assessment is governed by the Ministry of Defence Languages Examination Board (MODLEB). Qualifications are based on a profile made up of points for listening, speaking, reading and writing. (Level 1 is the lowest level and Level 4 the highest). In ascending order of ability, there are four levels of competence as follows:

- (1) Survival
- (2) Functional

(3) Professional

(4) Expert

J409. Selection and Examinations.

Sponsor: SOI Training Policy & Assurance

(1) The methods of application and selection for language training, and details of language awards and qualifications required, are published in DINs and AP 3379 Leaflet 2440 and 2450.

(2) Syllabi for the examinations are issued to the candidate when he/she applies.

410. RAF Languages POC.

Sponsor: SOI Training Policy & Assurance

All administration and policy pertaining to RAF language training is the responsibility of the RAF Languages Customer Agent in HQ 22 (Training) Gp.

411. (Omitted)

SECTION 5 - FLYING TRAINING

412. Selection of Aircrew.

Sponsor: DofR, S&IOT(RAF)

(1) Selection of all aircrew categories is to be made at the Officers and Aircrew Selection Centre, in accordance with current instructions and regulations.

(2) An officer or airman is not to undergo flying training until he has been passed as medically fit by an appropriate Medical Board as defined in AP 1269A.

413. The Central Flying School.

Sponsor: ADFT

(1) The CFS is established to develop and maintain the highest standards of flying instruction and flying throughout the RAF. The CFS trains all the flying instructors of the RAF, the RN, and the Army, and some flying instructors for foreign and Commonwealth air forces. It also checks the standard of flying in 22 (Training) Gp and supervises the operation of the flying instructor categorization scheme throughout the RAF.

(2) The regulations regarding selection of pilots for training as flying instructors are contained in 550 D125.100.1.

414. Air Warfare Centre, RAF Cranwell.

Sponsor: OC AWC

The Air Warfare Centre at RAF Cranwell is established to develop air power doctrine and to arm the warrior by providing progressive air warfare training and specific training in battle management, weapons employment and targeting, electronic warfare and the military use of space. It also aims to create intelligent customers by providing Aerosystems training and expertise. Courses are mainly for selected officers and NCOs in specific Branches or roles but some are open to other RAF Branches, the other two Services, Government Departments and foreign and Commonwealth air forces.

415-418. (Omitted)

SECTION 6 - RAF REGIMENT AND RAF POLICE TRAINING

419. Operational and other Training - General.

Sponsor: HQ 2 Gp SOI FP Training

The training of RAF Regiment officers, RAF Police officers, and RAF Regiment gunners and RAF Police NCOS is to be in accordance with the doctrine prescribed by ACOS FP (CG RAF Regt) and PM (RAF). This policy is laid down in AP 3376 Series for airman and appropriate OPS's for officers.

420-428. (Omitted)

SECTION 7 - PHYSICAL EDUCATION & PARACHUTE TRAINING

429. Organization of Physical Education.

Sponsor: SO1 Physical Education

(1) Personnel Branch officers with a Physical Education (PEd) competency are established at HQ 22 (Trg) Gp, RAF stations and units, the RAF School of Physical Training, the Defence Medical Rehabilitation Centre, Force Development Training Centres, HQ 2 Gp and Airborne Delivery Wing (ADW). Where appropriate they are assisted by Physical Training Instructors (PTIs).

(2) COS HQ 22 (Trg) is responsible for:

(a) PEd policy in the RAF, incorporating:

- (i) The Armed Forces Physical Development Policy for PEd.
- (ii) Directed PEd.
- (iii) The RAF Fitness Strategy.
- (iv) The promotion and the administration of sport and recreational activities at unit level.
- (iv) Training at the Joint Service School for Adventurous Training Instructors (JSSATI) of Adventurous Training Instructors (ATIs)
- (v) Assistance to the Defence SERE (Survive, Evade, Resist, Extract) Training Organization (DSTO) for aircrew survival training.
- (vi) Assistance to medical staff for the rehabilitation of Service personnel.

(b) Supervision, inspection, governance and administration of all PEd activities and associated training on behalf of CinC and in accordance with guidance incorporated in AP 3342.

(c) The provision of specialist training to prepare Personnel Branch officers and PTIs to deliver the people component of operational capability.

(3) **Stations and Units.**

(a) Unit PEd subject matter experts are responsible to their COs for planning and developing PEd programmes; the promotion and organization of fitness training including directed PEd; supporting operations; supporting Force Development (FD) activity Adventurous Training (AT), sport, recreational activities in accordance with RAF Fitness Strategy. Also, in collaboration with unit SERE Officers, suitably qualified PEd staff will provide synthetic parachute training, and may provide instruction in other survival techniques for aircrew personnel in accordance with JSP 318 para 02704 and AP 3342.

(b) Where station or unit establishments do not provide for Personnel Branch officers with a PEd competency, COs are to detail a suitable officer to organize and supervise PEd matters. Whenever possible, arrangements are to be made for such officers to attend the non-specialist flight commander course at the OCU at the RAF School of Physical Training.

(4) OC ADW is established at RAF Brize Norton and is responsible for parachute training and operational parachuting support for all Airborne Forces and UK Special Forces.

430. Physical Fitness.

Sponsor: SO2 PEd Delivery

(1) **Requirement for Physical Fitness.** All RAF personnel are to be fit to undertake UK-based and deployed tasks effectively, with the added ability to recover rapidly. The process of regular physical activity or training not only bestows positive health and psychological benefits, it contributes to the efficiency and morale of all personnel and preserves the ability to accomplish military tasks throughout a full career.

(2) **Definition of Physical Fitness.** Physical fitness may be defined as the ability of RAF personnel to fulfil their daily tasks energetically and to recover quickly even during prolonged periods and under adverse conditions.

- (3) **Adequate Fitness.** Although there may be special requirements for certain Trades or in preparation for deployed service, adequate fitness is quantified as the ability to pass the RAF Fitness Test (RAFFT) on a bi-annual basis/annual basis (see para 6). The RAFFT and the RAF standards applicable, according to age and gender, are detailed in The RAF Fitness Strategy Manual.
- (4) **Health and Lifestyle Committees.** Unit Health and Lifestyle Committees are to be formed with Medical, Catering and PED representatives, plus any others nominated to improve awareness of lifestyle issues which impact on health and fitness and ensure effective working of the RAF Fitness Strategy. The RAF Fitness Strategy is detailed in AP 3342 Section 4.
- (5) **Individual Responsibility.** As trainees, all RAF personnel are taught how to maintain adequate levels of physical fitness. Once in productive Service it is the responsibility of each individual to undertake the necessary physical training to maintain a level of fitness adequate to pass the RAFFT and for the demands of his or her daily task and operations.
- (6) **RAFFT.** Personnel are to undertake the RAFFT in accordance with AP3342 Lflt 402.
- (7) **Provision of Training.** COs are to ensure that personnel under their command maintain adequate fitness levels and are responsible for the provision of regular opportunities for Service personnel to take exercise. All RAF personnel are expected to undertake 3 periods (50 minutes per period) of moderate to vigorous exercise per week. COs must decide whether some or all of it takes place during normal working hours, how much of it should be supervised and how much can be left to the individual. Service personnel are to maintain their fitness through formal, directed, voluntary, and remedial physical education programmes as follows:
- (a) **Formal Syllabised PED Training.** Formal PED is provided during all 3 phases of training. During Phases 1 and 2 the aims of PED syllabuses are to: improve or maintain the physical fitness of trainees so that they are at least at the standards required of the RAFFT prior to entering productive service; cater for any specific physical fitness requirements of a particular Branch/Trade Group (e.g. RAF Regt); educate personnel in the benefits of physical exercise and a healthy lifestyle; teach trainees how to keep physically conditioned and inculcate in them an exercise habit; foster and develop sporting skills in a variety of activities; develop team work, communication, loyalty and competitiveness and other personal attributes through sporting activities; and, provide a purposeful break from the academic pressures experienced by trainees. Personnel undertaking Phase 3 training will have previously spent a period of time in productive service. Therefore, their PED programmes: maintain physical fitness at least at the standards required of the RAFFT; cater for any specific physical fitness requirements of a particular Branch/Trade Group (e.g. RAF Regt); provide a purposeful break from academic pressures. To achieve these:
 - (i) **Flying Training Units.** Flying training courses up to and including advanced flying training of more than 4 weeks duration are to allocate 5 periods of PED training per week during the ground training phase, reducing to 2 periods per week during the flying training phase.
 - (ii) **Ground Training Units.** For all Phase 1 and Phase 2 training with course lengths greater than 160 periods, courses are to be allocated 5 periods of PED training per week. For Phase 3 training courses greater than 4 weeks, courses are to be allocated 3 periods of PED formal training per week.
 - (b) **Directed Fitness Training.** COs may allocate time for compulsory fitness training providing it is properly organised, structured and supervised.
 - (c) **Voluntary Fitness Training.** Where formal syllabised PED Training is not provided, COs are to ensure that guidance and encouragement is given to personnel to enable them to maintain adequate fitness through voluntary participations in sports programmes and fitness schemes, co-ordinated by the local Health and Lifestyle Committee and in accordance with the RAF Fitness Strategy.
 - (d) **Directed Re-Conditioning Training Programme (DRTP)** Those who fail to complete the RAFFT satisfactorily are to undertake the DRTP.

431. Sports and Games.*Sponsor: SO1 Physical Education*

A sports committee is to be formed on every station under the chairmanship of, wherever possible, a senior officer. The committee is to be responsible for the organization of all sport on the station and should aim at encouraging the maximum number of personnel to participate, and raise the standard of representative teams at all levels. The CO is to appoint an individual, normally an officer or NCO, to be in charge of each game or sport. The OIC is to be responsible for the detailed administrative arrangements for coaching, training, and the organisation of competitions.

432. Pre and Post Deployment Training through Adventurous Training Activities.*Sponsor: SO1 Pre and Post Deployment Trg Wg*

(1) **Requirement.** The RAF requires leaders with outstanding personal qualities, who will inspire confidence and respect from their subordinates in all aspects of Service life, and airmen with strong personal qualities which embrace teamwork, self-discipline, self-reliance and initiative. Development of these qualities is an essential part of GST in the development of winning spirit but more importantly in preparation for operations. During formal training, operating in the outdoor environment and with approved syllabuses, programmes of personal development training, in the form of Adventurous Personal Development Training and Force Development Training, are used to foster these inter-personal skills. In productive service, adventurous training, in the form of the RAF Adventurous Training Scheme or the Joint Service Adventurous Training Scheme, is an important supplement to this process of personal development. However, these two schemes also offer opportunities for personnel to experience and qualify in the skills needed to conduct training in the outdoor environment.

(2) **Adventurous Personal Development Training.** Adventurous Personal Development Training is provided at the RAF Force Development Centre during initial officer training. The aim is to develop further the interpersonal skills associated with energy, enthusiasm, teamwork, self discipline and a war-fighting winning spirit.

(3) **Force Development Training.** FD training is provided at the Force Development Training Centres for basic trainees and Trade groups in order to meet the GETR. The aim is to develop desirable personal qualities of co-operation, self discipline, self reliance, self confidence, enthusiasm, initiative, teamwork, communications skills, drive to enable personnel to meet their role in the RAF more effectively, in particular a war-fighting winning spirit.

(4) **RAF Adventurous Training.** The purpose of RAFAT is to encourage and foster the development of character, leadership and initiative especially in trainees and junior members of the Service through the organization of expeditions which involve those recognised adventurous activities detailed in AP 3342. Expeditions should be of a rigorous and testing nature and may sometimes be hazardous. Before authorising any project a CO is responsible for making a thorough examination of the expedition plan, for ensuring that it is properly equipped and that the leaders are experienced and fully competent or qualified in accordance with AP 3342.

(5) **Joint Service Adventurous Training.** The JSAT Scheme exists to provide structured training courses in a range of adventurous activities and to qualify leaders and instructors in those activities. It is not a recreational scheme. In particular, COs are to encourage participation by younger personnel, aspirant activity leaders and instructors.

433. Survive Evade Resist Extract (SERE) Training.*Sponsor: SO2 SERE, HQ 22 (Trg) Gp*

(1) **SERE Training.** In accordance with JSP 550 R130 and AP 3342 lflts 801/802/803, PED staffs are authorised to assist (within the limits of their SERE qualification) in the instruction of aircrew and aircrew trainees in aspects of SERE training as directed by the Stn SEREO.

(2) **Synthetic Parachute (Aircrew) Training (SP (A) T).** Suitably qualified PED staffs are to provide instruction in Synthetic Parachute drills for aircrew and aircrew trainees in accordance with JSP 550 R130 and AP3342 lflts 801/802.

(3) **Role-Related Swimming and Life Saving.** Suitably qualified PED staffs are required to assist the Stn SEREO in the administration of role-related swimming competence demonstrations and basic life-saving training, which should take place, where possible, using Service pools and

instructors. Where this is not possible, facilities may be hired at public expense in accordance with AP3342 lft 804.

(a) The following personnel are required to demonstrate swimming competence and undertake basic life-saving training:

- (i) Aircrew in flying appointments, including Reservist aircrew.
- (ii) Ground personnel required to fly as Mission Crew on AEW aircraft.
- (iii) Aircraft Ground Engineers and Airborne Technicians (if they regularly fly over the sea).
- (iv) Movements personnel employed on mobile or contingency duties.
- (v) Air Stewards.
- (vi) PMRAFNS Flight Nursing Officers, Attendants and Flight Nurses on the Aeromedical Evacuation Squadrons.
- (vii) RAF Regiment officers and gunners.
- (viii) PTIs.
- (ix) Those required for sea service (to be taken immediately prior to sea service).

(b) Personnel in the groups listed above are to demonstrate a level of swimming competence and undertake basic life-saving training during initial training, and thereafter, on an annual basis during productive service. Details of the defined requirement are contained in AP 3342 lft 503 and respective Branch/Trade/Specialisation APs or ASIs.

434. Training of Physical Education Personnel in Parachute Jumping Instructor Duties.

Sponsor: OC ADW

(1) PEdOs and PTIs are eligible for training in parachute jumping instructor duties provided they meet the necessary medical and service requirements laid down in current APs and DCIs. Exceptionally, personnel who do not meet all the requirements may be considered for training by OC ADW, provided that they have good physical co-ordination and agility.

(2) Parachute instructor badges will be awarded to PEdOs and PTIs who satisfactorily complete the prescribed course of training. Entitlement to this badge precludes the wearing of all other types of parachutist badges. Subject to satisfactory service as a parachute jumping instructor, personnel may continue to wear the badge on reversion to other employment, on transfer to another Branch, or on remustering to another Trade. The badge confers honorary aircrew status without affecting basic conditions of service.

435. Parachutist Badges.

Sponsor: OC ADW

(1) To qualify as a parachutist, a minimum of five parachute descents are required which includes jumping with airborne equipment, carried out at the RAF Parachute Training School (ADW) during a recognised course of parachute instruction.

(2) Officers and airmen who are serving or have served in an authorised established post qualifying for parachutist pay, within any RAF Formation with an entitled airborne capability, and, who satisfy their COs that they have successfully completed a course of instruction at the Airborne Delivery Wing to a syllabus approved by the AOC 22 Gp, are eligible for award of a parachutist's badge, to be styled "Badge, arm, parachutist with wings". The badge may not be worn by RAF officers and airmen who, are not serving in the RAF Regiment parachute squadron, airborne reconnaissance and control teams, emergency rescue teams or the established parachutist element of an RAF Regiment squadron, they are entitled to wear the "Badge, arm parachutist" described in clause 3. RAF officers and airmen who have completed the course of instruction described above and have been subsequently held during their RAF or previous other service, on the strength of a recognised airborne unit of the RN, Army or RAF (eg the Parachute Regiment, Special Air Service or Special Boat Service and including the TAVR and equivalent forces of the Army, RN and RM) which required them to drop by parachute and wherein they were paid parachutist's pay. In such instances, applications, together with the fullest information relating to service

claims, dates, parachute course attended and other supporting documentary evidence are to be sent to OC ADW Wing.

(3) For personnel who have qualified as parachutists but who do not have the service described in clause (2), the badge styled "Badge, arm, parachutist" (without wings), is provided. Personnel qualified for the award of both badges are to wear the badge, arm, parachutist with wings only. Recipients may continue to wear the badge awarded throughout their RAF service, irrespective of subsequent duties.

(4) Entitlement to wear these badges may be withheld or withdrawn if, for any reason, OC ADW considers it to be in the best interests of the Service.

436. Parachute Badges.

Sponsor: OC ADW

(1) To be eligible for the award of the badge, arm, parachutist (with or without wings), an officer or airman must have successfully completed an approved course of parachutist training at No 1 Parachute Training School. The RAF Form 292 (individual course report) raised on completion of parachutist training is the authority for the award of the badge, arm, parachutist (without wings).

(2) Personnel who have qualified for the award of the badge, arm, parachutist (without wings) are eligible for the award of the badge, arm, parachutist (with wings) once they fill established parachutist posts in operational units, where the requirement to parachute regularly as part of their normal duties is recognised by the issue of parachutist pay.

(3) Only one parachutist badge may be worn by entitled personnel, except PJIs who entitled to wear their PJI wings in addition to parachute badge to which they are entitled. It is important that PJIs wear parachute wings in accordance with RAF Dress Regulations. They are to be displayed when wearing No 2 Service Working Dress (when the pullover is worn), No 1 HD and Mess Dress. They are not to be worn on the General Purpose Jacket or on any item of PTI Trade-specific clothing, such as the white jacket. In addition they are to be displayed on the 'zipped blue jacket - short', worn by PJIs when engaged on practical instructional duties, the disruptive pattern material (all modes) shirt, the disruptive pattern material (all modes) jacket, and the flying coverall. Recipients may continue to wear the parachutist badge, irrespective of subsequent duties, throughout their RAF service. Entitlement to wear these badges may be withheld or withdrawn at the discretion of OC ADW.

(4) The personal records of officers and airmen who qualify for the award of the badge, arm, parachutist (with or without wings) will be annotated accordingly to show the date of qualification and the type of badge awarded.

437-482. (Omitted)