

<p align="center"><u><i>U.S. v. Khadr</i></u> (2010) The “Firefight” Case</p>	<p align="center"><u><i>Canada v. Khadr</i></u> (2008) &amp; <u><i>Canada v. Khadr</i></u> (2010) The “Interrogation &amp; Charter” Case</p>
<p><b>BACKGROUND</b> The U.S. classified Khadr as an “<i>unlawful enemy combatant</i>” and in 2004 was charged with war crimes, including “<i>murder in violation of the laws of war</i>”, and providing material support to the enemy. The central allegation by the U.S. is that on July 27, 2002 in Afghanistan, Khadr threw a grenade that killed U.S. soldier Sergeant Christopher Speer in a firefight between U.S. soldiers and a group of Afghan insurgents.</p>	<p><b>BACKGROUND</b> Khadr, a Canadian, was detained by the U.S. military at Guantanamo Bay in 2002. Khadr was 15 years-old, a minor at the time. In 2003, agents from Canadian intelligence services questioned Khadr while detained at Guantanamo on matters connected to the war crimes charges. In 2004, a Canadian official interviewed Khadr again.</p>
<p><b>FACTS</b> (disputed facts)</p>	<p><b>FACTS</b> (disputed facts)</p>
<p><b>LEGAL ISSUES</b> (legal questions the court must answer)</p>	<p><b>LEGAL ISSUES</b> (legal questions the court must answer)</p>

<p><b>KEY ARGUMENTS</b></p> <p><u>U.S.</u></p>          <p><u>KHADR</u></p>	<p><b>KEY ARGUMENTS</b></p> <p><u>CAN.</u></p>          <p><u>KHADR</u></p>
<p><b>DECISION</b> (outcome &amp; reasons)</p>	<p><b>DECISION</b> (outcome &amp; reasons)</p>
<p><b>RATIO</b> (legal significance of the case / what does the case stand for?)</p>	<p><b>RATIO</b> (legal significance of the case / what does the case stand for?)</p>