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Datum **17 FEB 2020**
Onderwerp Besluit op uw Wob-verzoek

Onze referentie
BS202000870

Bijlage
16
*Bij beantwoording datum,
onze referentie en onderwerp
vermelden.*

Geachte

Bij brief van 12 november 2019 heeft u een verzoek ingediend als bedoeld in artikel 3, eerste lid, van de Wet openbaarheid van bestuur (hierna Wob). In uw verzoek verwijst u naar de Kamerbrief van 4 november jl. (Kamerstuk 27 925, nr. 670) over transparantie burgerslachtoffers bij luchtaanvallen in de strijd tegen ISIS.

Bij brieven van 5, 12 en 13 november 2019 heeft u een verzoek ingediend als bedoeld in artikel 3, eerste lid, van de Wet openbaarheid van bestuur (hierna Wob). U vraagt informatie over de luchtaanval op een bommenfabriek in Hawija (Irak) in de nacht van 2 op 3 juni 2015, en een aanval op een woning in Mosul (Irak). In uw verzoeken verwijst u naar de Kamerbrief van 4 november jl. (Kamerstuk 27 925, nr. 670) over transparantie burgerslachtoffers bij luchtaanvallen in de strijd tegen ISIS.

In het Wob-verzoek van 5 november, wordt concreet gevraagd om openbaarmaking van:

- het onderzoek dat door het Central Command (CENTCOM) van de Verenigde Staten is uitgevoerd naar een door Nederland uitgevoerde luchtaanval in Hawija, Irak.
- communicatie van het ministerie van Defensie met CENTCOM over dit onderzoek en over de communicatie met CENTCOM over de luchtaanval van 3 juni 2015 in Hawija. Daarnaast verzoekt u naar documenten waarin melding wordt gedaan van dit onderzoek, danwel de uitkomsten van dit onderzoek.

In het Wob-verzoek van 12 november, wordt concreet gevraagd om de openbaarmaking van:

- Verslagen en notulen van, agenda's, van en notities over bijeenkomsten van relevante gremia en gesprekken tussen (vertegenwoordigers van) relevante gremia.
- Correspondentie tussen (vertegenwoordigers van) relevante gremia.

- Rapporten, rapportage, besluiten en besluitenlijsten, nota's en notities, memo's en briefings van en/of gericht aan (vertegenwoordigers van) relevante gremia.

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In het Wob-verzoek van 13 november, wordt concreet gevraagd om de openbaarmaking van:

- Communicatie over de vraag of en/of hoeveel burgerslachtoffers er zijn gevallen.
- Communicatie over het inlichten van betrokken ministers, waaronder dus ook de minister van algemene zaken, en/of diens ministeries, over de luchtaanvallen op de bommenfabriek in Hawija en/of de villa in Mosul waarover u schrijft in uw brief van 4 november j.l.

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Omdat de Wob-verzoeken dezelfde bestuurlijke aangelegenheid betreft, is met u afgesproken deze verzoeken te behandelen als één verzoek.

Allereerst verwijs ik u graag naar de Kamerbrief van 25 november jl. (Kamerstuk 27925, nr. 673) waar reeds een substantieel deel van de door u gevraagde informatie is weergegeven, voorzien van een toelichting. Dit betreft onder meer een beschrijving van de informatiepositie van de overige betrokken ministeries, een uitgebreide toelichting op het doelontwikkelproces en een uitgebreide omschrijving inzake de door *Central Command* (CENTCOM)¹ uitgevoerde onderzoeken naar de wapeninzet in Hawija.

In antwoord op uw verzoek een inventarislijst opgesteld van de door u opgevraagde documenten. Dit betreft de interne procedure inzake het melden van mogelijke burgerslachtoffers, het *After Action Report*², documentatie betreffende de ambtelijke Stuurgroep Missies en Operaties³, relevante emailwisselingen, documentatie aangaande een briefing aan de minister van Defensie over de Nederlandse wapeninzet in Hawija d.d. 9 juni 2015 en documentatie betreffende de onderzoek van zowel CENTCOM als het ministerie van Defensie naar de luchtaanvallen in Hawija en Mosul.

Ik besluit deels aan u verzoek tegemoet te komen en de documenten met nummer 1 – 15 van de inventarislijst grotendeels openbaar te maken. Een aantal documenten verstrek ik niet. Deze beslissing zal ik toelichten aan de hand van de documenten. In de inventarislijst staat aangegeven dat in enkele gevallen documenten of delen van documenten niet openbaar gemaakt kunnen worden, omdat het hier informatie betreft waarbij de veiligheid van de Staat in het geding is wanneer deze openbaar zou worden (gerubriceerde tactische operationele informatie) en/of omdat deze informatie niet van het ministerie van Defensie afkomstig en openbaarmaking de internationale betrekkingen zou kunnen schaden (rapporten van CENTCOM). Daarnaast zijn in bepaalde gevallen persoonsgegevens van ambtenaren onleesbaar gemaakt.

Procedure minimaliseren/melden burgerslachtoffers

De procedure minimaliseren/melden burgerslachtoffers beschrijft de wijze van omgang indien burgerslachtoffers zijn te betreuren. Deze procedure is reeds gedeeltelijk openbaar gemaakt met antwoorden op de Kamervragen op 10 februari jl. (met Kamernummer 2020D05145). In de bijlage van deze procedure

¹ Het hoofdkwartier in de Verenigde Staten dat de anti-ISIS operaties aanstuurt.

² Zie voor toelichting Kamerbrief Kamerbrief d.d. 25 november 2019 (Kamerstuk 27925, nr. 673).

³ Idem.

wordt het targeting proces beschreven. Op pagina 1 van de bijlage is een zin onleesbaar gemaakt. Deze informatie maak ik niet openbaar, vanwege de strategische, operationele en tactische waarde van die informatie. Ik beroep mij zowel op artikel 10, eerste lid, onder b van de Wob (veiligheid staat) als op artikel 10, tweede lid, onder a van de Wob (betrekkingen met andere landen).

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After Action Report en filmbeelden F16 inzake Hawija

Zoals vermeld in de brief van 4 november jl. (Kamerstuk 27 925, nr. 670) voeren de Nederlandse F-16's na een aanval sensoren een *Battle Damage Assessment* (BDA) uit. Ze keken hierbij naar het doel en bepaalden of met de aanval het gewenste effect was bereikt. Ook keken ze of er eventueel nevenschade was ontstaan. De eenheid analyseerde de beelden na de landing nauwgezet. Vervolgens maakte de commandant van de eenheid na deze analyse en debriefing een gerubriceerd *After Action Report* op.

Het *After Action Report* bevat een korte samenvatting over de tijdsduur van de missie, het doel met daarbij het aantal en soort bom dat is afgeworpen en een kort assessment van de commandant van de Air Task Force Middle East over de legitimiteit van het doel, waarbij de specifieke *Rules of Engagement* wordt benoemd. Uit deze informatie is derhalve strategie, gehanteerde tactieken, de modus operandi en de inzet van het specifieke luchtwapen in relatie tot zekere doelen te herleiden. Openbaarmaking van dergelijke informatie kan de veiligheid van Nederlandse vliegers en/of vliegers van coalitiegenoten in gevaar brengen. Ik beroep mij hierbij op artikel 10, eerste lid, onder b van de Wob (veiligheid Staat). Over openbaarmaking van de *Rules of Engagement* zal ik ingaan bij de passage over de aanvullende onderzoeken die door het ministerie van Defensie zijn uitgevoerd naar de genoemde luchtaanvallen.

De filmbeelden uit de F-16 van deze wapeninzet geven inzicht in de wijze van opereren, tactieken en capaciteiten van de systemen. Filmbeelden uit de F-16 van operationele inzet in de strijd tegen ISIS. Ik maak deze beelden derhalve niet openbaar met een beroep op artikel 10, eerste lid, onder b van de Wob (veiligheid Staat). Ik verwijs u ook naar de uitspraak van de Raad van State met nummer ECLI:NL:RVS:2018:1255 van 18 april 2018, waarbij door de Raad van State is bevestigd dat openbaarmaking van deze beelden uit de F-16 dient te worden geweigerd vanwege het gevaar voor de veiligheid van de Staat.

Rapporten CENTCOM / informatie CENTCOM inzake Hawija en Mosul

Zoals vermeld in de brief van 25 november jl. (Kamerstuk 27925, nr. 673) worden de rapporten die CENTCOM opmaakt in het kader van het onderzoek dat CENTCOM standaard uitvoert naar gevallen waarbij door coalitieoptreden mogelijk burgerslachtoffers zijn gevallen, door de VS gerubriceerd. Nederland kan deze rapporten dan ook niet eenzijdig openbaar maken. Zoals vermeld in het debat van 19 december jl. is navraag gedaan bij CENTCOM of de ontvangen rapporten openbaar gemaakt kunnen worden. Daarover werd negatief geoordeeld. CENTCOM geeft dit als volgt weer:

"The process consists of reviewing the information and whom it will be released to therefore determining what information can be released. In regards to these particular documents the information cannot be release due to the fact that the unauthorized release of information could reasonably be expected to cause serious damage to the national security." "Generally, without additional approval, the original classification of any document remains in place until 25 years after the initial date of classification unless otherwise specified."

Ik besluit deze rapporten dan ook niet openbaar te maken, omdat ik voorzie dat de internationale betrekkingen met de Verenigde Staten daarmee stroever zullen lopen en schade zou kunnen oplopen. Ook zou eenzijdige openbaarmaking door Nederland de betrekkingen met andere landen en internationale organisaties kunnen schaden, omdat de algehele betrouwbaarheid van de Nederlandse Staat zou worden aangetast. Ik beroep me hierbij derhalve op artikel 10, tweede lid, onder a van de Wob (betrekkingen met andere landen).

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Briefing minister van Defensie inzake wapeninzet Hawija

Op 9 juni 2015 werd de minister van Defensie gebriefd over de Nederlandse wapeninzet in Hawija op basis van het eigen *After Action Report* en de eerste informatie verkregen van CENTCOM. Grote delen van deze briefing maak ik openbaar. De informatie afkomstig van CENTCOM (pag. 6, 7, 9, 10, 13 – 20) wordt niet openbaar gemaakt onder verwijzing van de hierboven reeds verstrekte argumentatie. Daarnaast is ook een aantal tactisch operationele of inlichtingengegevens onleesbaar gemaakt, vanwege de veiligheid van de Staat (zie motivatie passage in dit besluit over *After Action Report*).

Documentatie Stuurgroep Missies en Operaties (SMO)

Voor wat betreft er in de SMO inzake de genoemde luchtaanvallen inhoudelijk is gewisseld verwijs ik u naar de Kamerbrieven van 5 november jl. (Kamerstuk 27 925, nr. 670) en 25 november jl. (Kamerstuk 27925, nr. 673), waarin informatie uit deze besluitenlijsten is weergegeven en derhalve reeds openbaar is. Voor een nadere toelichting hierop verwijs ik naar het Wob-besluit van de minister van Buitenlandse Zaken.

Aanvullende onderzoeken ministerie van Defensie

Zoals vermeld in de brief van 25 november jl. (Kamerstuk 27925, nr. 673) zijn de onderzoeken die het ministerie van Defensie zelf uitvoert naar de rechtmatigheid van de inzet en eventuele procedurele fouten gerubriceerd aangezien deze operationele informatie bevatten. Deze onderzoeken kunnen derhalve niet (in zijn geheel) openbaar gemaakt worden vanwege de veiligheid van de Staat (onder verwijzing van de argumentatie in dit besluit over het *After Action Report*). Deze onderzoeken bevatten immers operationele, tactische en strategische informatie over deze wapeninzetten. Bepaalde informatie over de gebruikte wapens, tijdsduur of specifieke tijdstip van inzet wordt derhalve niet openbaar gemaakt. Ook is de specifieke inlichtingeninformatie over het doel onleesbaar gemaakt. Deze informatie is afkomstig van CENTCOM en zal niet openbaar gemaakt worden vanwege de betrekkingen met andere landen (zie motivatie passage CENTCOM rapporten).

Daarnaast wordt in deze aanvullende onderzoeken toegelicht welke specifieke *Rules of Engagement* van toepassing waren en wat dit behelst. *Rules of Engagements* zijn geweldsinstructies voor toepassing en gebruik van geweld bij militaire middelen. Openbaarmaking van informatie over welke specifieke *Rules of Engagements* van toepassing waren zou verregaande inzichten geven in de mate waarin geweld mag worden toegepast door de Nederlandse militairen. Van die wetenschap kan door een tegenstander gebruik worden gemaakt, waardoor de risico's voor de Nederlandse militairen en coalitiepartijen bij toekomstige wapeninzet in een luchtcampagne worden vergroot. Dit dient vanzelfsprekend te worden voorkomen. Informatie over welke specifieke *Rules of Engagements* van toepassing waren maak ik derhalve niet openbaar vanwege de veiligheid van de Staat. Ik beroep mij daartoe op artikel 10, eerste lid, onder b van de Wob.

In het aanvullende onderzoek van het ministerie van Defensie naar de wapeninzet in Hawija wordt melding gemaakt van de *collateral damage estimate* (CDE). De CDE is een specifiek onderdeel van het *targeting proces* van de coalitie, dat in meer algemene bewoordingen uitgebreid is toegelicht in de brief van 4 november jl. (Kamerstuk 27 925, nr. 670). De CDE wordt in het kader van de voorbereiding van de missies opgesteld om het risico op materiële nevenschade en/of burgerslachtoffers te bepalen en te minimaliseren. De Nederlandse *Red Card Holder* is, zoals eerder vermeld in de kamerbrief van 4 november, bij dit proces betrokken. Dit CDE proces en de uitkomsten daarvan is eigendom van CENTCOM. In het kader van het aanvullende Defensie onderzoek over Hawija zijn de uitkomsten van dit CDE proces meegenomen. Maar ik beschik dus niet de geclassificeerde data die dit proces heeft opgeleverd. Zou ik daar wel over beschikken, dan zou ik dezelfde overweging maken als bij de rapporten van CENTCOM en deze niet openbaar maken vanwege de betrekkingen met andere staten.

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Overige overwegingen

In alle documenten zijn de persoonsgegevens van een aantal ambtenaren onleesbaar gemaakt. Het belang van de eerbiediging van de persoonlijke levenssfeer (artikel 10, tweede lid, onder e van de Wob) gaat in deze gevallen voor op het belang van openbaarmaking, waarbij ik ook heb meegenomen dat deze persoonsgegevens niets toevoegen aan de inhoud van de documenten.

Ik vertrouw erop u hiermee voldoende te hebben geïnformeerd.

Hoogachtend,

De Minister van Defensie
voor deze
De ~~Secretaris~~ Generaal,


mr. G.E.A. van Craaikamp

Inventarislijst

Datum	Omschrijving	Bron (+rubricering bron)	Wob	Bijlage besluit nr
16 januari 2015	Vaststelling procedure minimaliseren/melden burgerslachtoffers	DEF - interne nota BS2014039048 Bijlage STG GEHEIM	Deels openbaar; persoonsgegevens aantal ambtenaren geweigerd (art 10, 2, e) Bijlage deels openbaar; de precieze CDE uitkomst wordt geweigerd internationale betrekkingen (art 10, 2, a) en veiligheid Staat (art 10, 1, b)	1
2/3 juni 2015	Nederlandse wapeninzet Hawija.	DEF - NLD After Action Report (DOPS) STG GEHEIM DEF - mail wapeninzet info DOPS - CDS DEF - mail uitvraag info	Niet openbaar; veiligheid Staat (art 10, 1, b). Deels openbaar; persoonsgegevens aantal ambtenaren geweigerd (art 10, 2, e)	2
3 juni 2015	Dagelijks ISIS-bulletin van BZ	BZ - BZ interne mail ook bij DEF ontvangen	Zie besluit BZ	
3/4 juni 2015	Melding detachementscommandant ATF-ME aan hulpofficier justitie (KMar) van nevenschade Hawija.	DEF - NLD After Action Report (DOPS) STG GEHEIM	Zie 2-3 juni	
4 juni 2015	Besluitenlijst SMO	Besluitenlijst SMO 4 juni 2015 (vastgesteld op 11 juni 2015) STG GEHEIM	Zie besluit BZ	
	Passieve woordvoeringslijn 'F16-incident'	DEF - interne mailwisseling dossierhouders DCO, HDB	Deels openbaar; persoonsgegevens aantal ambtenaren geweigerd (art 10, 2, e)	3

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						Deels openbaar; persoonsgegevens aantal ambtenaren geweigerd (art 10, 2, e)	4
	Email SNR CENTCOM eerst analyse beelden, afspraken CENTCOM en NL over geen koppeling strike en land		DEF - interne mailwisseling dossierhouders				
5 juni 2015	Lijn van woordvoering		DEF - BZ mailwisseling			Deels openbaar; persoonsgegevens aantal ambtenaren geweigerd (art 10, 2, e)	5.
	Mediabericht dailystar		DEF - interne mailwisseling dossierhouders DCO, DOPS			Deels openbaar; persoonsgegevens aantal ambtenaren geweigerd (art 10, 2, e)	5.II
	Pentagon persconferentie over luchtcampagne anti-ISIS coalitie.		DEF - Mailwisseling dossierhouders DOPS, DCO, HDB			Deels openbaar; persoonsgegevens aantal ambtenaren geweigerd (art 10, 2, e)	6
7/8 juni 2015	Medewerker DOPS/J3 naar CAOC voor onderzoek		DEF - interne mail voorbereiding reis; terugkoppeling eerste assessment KMar			Deels openbaar; persoonsgegevens aantal ambtenaren geweigerd (art 10, 2, e)	7
			DEF - Gesprek met betrokkene CAOC				
9 juni 2015	Briefing aan minister van Defensie over luchtaanval Hawija		DEF - Presentatie DOPS STG GEHEIM			Deels openbaar; pag 6, 8, 9, 10, 11, 14 - 20 is informatie van CENTCOM SECRET/REL USA; geweigerd vanwege internationale betrekking (art 10, 2, a) ; pagina 8 tactische operationele informatie geweigerd vanwege	8

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				veiligheid Staat (art 10, 1, b).	
9 juni 2015	Info start onderzoek CENTCOM		DEF - SNR - DOPS mailwisseling	Deels openbaar; persoonsgegevens aantal ambtenaren geweigerd (art 10, 2, e)	9
15 juni 2015	Ontvangst CAOC CIVCAS Credibility Inquiry 2 June 2015 (Hawija) van 12 juni 2015.		DEF (DJZ/DOPS) SECRET / REL USA	Niet openbaar; informatie is van CENTCOM SECRET/REL USA; geweigerd vanwege internationale betrekking (art 10, 2, a)	
juli - augustus- september 2015	Navraag Defensie bij CENTCOM		DEF - mailwisseling	Deels openbaar; persoonsgegevens aantal ambtenaren geweigerd (art 10, 2, e), artikel 11 (aanduiding persoonlijke beleidsopvatting)	10
20/21 september 2015	Wapeninzet Mosul.		DEF - NLD After Action Report (DOPS) STG GEHEIM	Niet openbaar; veiligheid Staat (art 10, 1, b).	
27 oktober 2015	Melding van CAOC (naar aanleiding van Publicatie New York Times van 4 oktober 2015) aan NLD Red Card Holder en NLD betrokkenheid (Mosul).		DEF - DJZ/DOPS	Deels openbaar; informatie van betrokkenheid andere staten; geweigerd vanwege internationale betrekking (art 10, 2, a) persoonsgegevens aantal ambtenaren geweigerd (art 10, 2, e)	10. II.
14 november 2015	Ontvangst concept initieel CAOC CIVCAS Credibility Assessment 21 September 2015 (Mosul).		DEF - DJZ/DOPS SECRET / REL USA	Niet openbaar; informatie is van CENTCOM SECRET/REL USA; geweigerd vanwege internationale betrekking (art 10, 2, a)	
21 december 2015	Datering definitief initieel CAOC CIVCAS Credibility Assessment 21 September 2015 (Mosul).		DEF - (DJZ) SECRET / REL USA	Niet openbaar; informatie is van CENTCOM SECRET/REL USA; geweigerd vanwege internationale betrekking (art 10, 2, a)	

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22 januari 2016	Ontvangst AR15-6 over Hawija van CENTCOM.	DEF SECRET / REL USA	Niet openbaar; informatie is van CENTCOM SECRET/REL USA; geweigerd vanwege internationale betrekking (art 10, 2, a)	
26 mei 2016	Aanvullende onderzoeken van Defensie naar Hawija en Mosul vastgesteld.	DEF - Interne nota DDOPS aan CDS BS2016009032 STG GEHEIM	Deels openbaar; pag 3 informatie van CENTCOM SECRET/REL USA; geweigerd vanwege internationale betrekking (art 10, 2, a); pagina 1, 2 en 5 tactische operationele informatie geweigerd vanwege veiligheid Staat (art 10, 1, b).	11
	Besluitenlijst SMO	Besluitenlijst SMO 26 mei 2016 (vastgesteld 2 juni 2016) STG GEHEIM	Zie besluit BZ	
30 juni 2016	Aanbieding aan CDS van de aanvullende onderzoeken van Defensie naar Hawija en Mosul.	DEF - Interne nota DDOPS aan CDS BS2016009032 STG GEHEIM	Routeformulier deels openbaar; persoonsgegevens aantal ambtenaren geweigerd (art 10, 2, e)	12
4 augustus 2016	Aanbieding aan het OM van de aanvullende CIVCAS onderzoeken van Defensie naar Hawija en Mosul.	DEF - Brief DJZ aan OM BS2016013557 (DJZ)	Deels openbaar; persoonsgegevens aantal ambtenaren geweigerd (art 10, 2, e)	13
12 augustus 2016	Nota Intern onderzoek burgerslachtoffers Defensie:	DEF - Interne nota BS2016013912 (HDB)	Deels openbaar; persoonsgegevens aantal ambtenaren geweigerd (art 10, 2, e)	14
13 februari 2017	Datering CJTF CIVCAS Allegation Closure Report (Mosul).	DEF USA UNCLASSIFIED	Niet openbaar; informatie is van CENTCOM UNCLASSIFIED REL USA; geweigerd vanwege internationale betrekking (art 10, 2, a)	

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1 juni 2017	Besluitenlijst SMO		Besluitenlijst SMO 1 juni 2017	Zie besluitenlijst BZ	
13 februari 2018	MinDef geïnformeerd dat OM geen aanleiding ziet tot vervolgonderzoek.		STG GEHEIM DEF - Mailwisseling DJZ, HDB, minDef	Deels openbaar; persoonsgegevens aantal ambtenaren geweigerd (art 10, 2, e)	15
15 februari 2018	Besluitenlijst SMO		Besluitenlijst SMO 15 februari 2018 (vastgesteld 25 februari 2018) STG GEHEIM	Zie besluitenlijst BZ	
10 april 2018	RVI-behandeling voortgangsrapportage over de Nederlandse bijdrage aan de strijd tegen ISIS.		AZ	Voortgangsrapportage is openbaar (brief 13 april 2018, kamerstuk 27925, nr.629)	
4 november 2019	Kamerbrief Transparantie burgerslachtoffers bij luchtaanvallen in de strijd tegen ISIS.		Kamerstuk 27925-670		
5 november 2019	Kamerbrief Feitenrelaas transparantie burgerslachtoffers bij luchtaanvallen. Plenair debat over de burgerdoden bij een Nederlandse luchtaanval in Irak in 2015 met minDef.		Kamerstuk 27925-663		
7 november 2019	Kamervragen GroenLinks (Diks) over de aanwezigheid van informatie op ministeries over de burgerdoden bij het Nederlandse bombardement op Hawija, inclusief het verzoek deze vragen voor aanvang van de begrotingsbehandeling BZ op 13 november te ontvangen.		Kenmerk 2019Z21418		
8 november 2019	Kamervragen SP (Karabulut) over geheimhouding burgerslachtoffers in Irak in 2015.		Kenmerk 2019Z21613		
11 november 2019	Kamerbrief mededeling dat het vanuit de wens om de vragen zo volledig mogelijk te beantwoorden, niet mogelijk is dat voor aanvang van de BZ begrotingsbehandeling te doen.				
13 november 2019	Kamerbrief verzoek regeling van werkzaamheden inzake transparantie burgerslachtoffers bij luchtaanvallen.				
20 november 2019	Kamerbrief verzoek regeling van werkzaamheden inzake transparantie burgerslachtoffers bij luchtaanvallen.				

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25 november 2019	Kamerbrief beantwoording nadere vragen over de wapeninzet in Hawija		
25 november 2019	Antwoorden op de vragen van het lid Karabulut (SP) aan de ministers van Defensie en van Buitenlandse Zaken over een luchtaanval op Mosul, Irak, waarbij vier burgers werden gedood		
25 november 2019	Antwoorden op de vragen van het lid Karabulut (SP) aan de ministers van Defensie en van Buitenlandse Zaken over een passage uit het boek Missie F-16 over mogelijke burgerslachtoffers in Irak		
27 november 2019	Debat Tweede Kamer		

the 1990s, the number of people in the world who are under 15 years of age is expected to increase from 1.1 billion to 1.5 billion.

There are a number of reasons why the world's population is growing so rapidly. One of the main reasons is that the number of children born to each woman has increased. This is due to a number of factors, including the fact that women are now having children at a younger age, and that there is a higher birth rate in developing countries.

Another reason why the world's population is growing so rapidly is that the number of people who are surviving to old age has increased. This is due to a number of factors, including the fact that there is a higher life expectancy in developed countries, and that there is a higher death rate in developing countries.

There are a number of other reasons why the world's population is growing so rapidly. One of the main reasons is that the number of people who are migrating from developing countries to developed countries has increased. This is due to a number of factors, including the fact that there is a higher standard of living in developed countries, and that there is a higher death rate in developing countries.

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... (text continues) ...



Ministerie van Defensie

De minister

Hoofddirectie Beleid
HDB

Plein 4
MPC 58 B
Postbus 20701
2500 ES Den Haag
www.defensie.nl

Contactpersoon

nota

Procedure minimaliseren/melden burgerslachtoffers

Datum
19 december 2014

Onze referentie
BS2014039048

Door tussenkomst
De SG

Bijlage
1. Targeting proces

Afschrift aan
CDS
DJZ
DCO
HDFC
MIVD

Het zorgvuldige (gedclassificeerde) *targeting* proces (zie bijlage) van de luchtcampagne dient om burgerslachtoffers te voorkomen. De onderstaande procedure beschrijft de wijze van omgang indien toch burgerslachtoffers te betreuren zijn. Deze procedure is interdepartementaal (AZ, BZ en V&J) afgestemd.

Zodra een melding van een vermoeden van *Collateral Damage* bij Defensie binnenkomt, wordt direct het Defensie Operatie Centrum (DOC) geïnformeerd, start een onderzoek en wordt de Directeur Operaties op de hoogte gesteld. Deze meldt het voorval bij de Commandant der Strijdkrachten. Ook de hoofddirecties Beleid (HDB), Juridische Zaken (DJZ) en Communicatie (DCo) worden geïnformeerd. De CDS informeert zo spoedig mogelijk de minister van Defensie. De andere betrokken ministeries (in ieder geval AZ, BZ, V&J) worden eveneens zo spoedig mogelijk geïnformeerd. Per casus en in overleg met de andere betrokken ministeries wordt bezien of de Tweede Kamer op de hoogte moet worden gesteld en of er actieve woordvoering naar de media moet worden gedaan. Defensie (DJZ) beziet verder per geval of een compensatieregeling moet worden uitgewerkt.

Het OM wordt op de hoogte gesteld van elke wapeninzet door Defensie. Indien een vermoeden bestaat van een (mogelijk) strafbaar feit, dan neemt het OM de zaak in onderzoek. Dan mag/kan Defensie zelf geen onderzoek doen, totdat het OM daarvoor groen licht geeft.

DCo stelt, in overleg met de CDS, een lijn van woordvoering op en communiceert deze vooraf met alle betrokken partijen. Verder instrueert DCo hoe met de media dient te worden omgegaan. In de woordvoering wordt altijd gemeld dat er zeer zorgvuldig onderzoek naar dergelijke meldingen wordt uitgevoerd.

Zonder bijlage is deze nota niet gerubriceerd.

DE HOOFDDIRECTEUR BELEID

Drs. B.W. Bargerbos

[REDACTED]

BIJLAGE 1 bij nota 'Procedure minimaliseren/melden burgerslachtoffers (BS2014039048)

Civilian casualties (CIVCAS):

CIVCAS is de meest ernstige vorm van *collateral damage*. Voor iedere inzet van Nederlandse gevechtsvliegtuigen geldt dat het risico op burgerslachtoffers tot een minimum moet worden beperkt. CIVCAS kan leiden tot het verlies van draagvlak en is daarmee ook een gevaar voor de operatie en de coalitie. Nederlandse F-16's voeren de operatie boven Irak uit op uitnodiging van de Iraakse regering. Naast de eigen procedures is er voor elke aanval ook specifieke toestemming nodig van Irak.

Bij offensieve wapeninzet wordt de *Collateral Damage Estimate* (CDE) methodologie ingezet om ervoor te zorgen dat we *collateral damage* beperken. We zien offensieve wapeninzet bij *Deliberate Targeting of Air Interdiction* (AI), *Dynamic Targeting* (DT) en *Close Air Support* (CAS). In de CDE methodologie is ook de verplichting uit het humanitair oorlogsrecht verwerkt, om zeker te stellen dat de verwachtbare *collateral damage* van een aanval in redelijke verhouding staat tot het directe en concrete militaire nut van de aanval.

Bij defensief wapengebruik wordt de proportionaliteitsafweging gebruikt om te komen tot een legitieme maar tevens effectieve en minimale inzet. Het kleinst mogelijke wapen wordt ingezet om zo snel mogelijk (niet overhaast, maar 'beheerst actief') de dreiging uit te schakelen. In het inzetgebied wordt defensief wapengebruik vooral gebruikt in zelfverdedigingsituaties, waarbij bevriende grondtroepen die onder vuur liggen steun krijgen vanuit de lucht.

Targeting proces *Deliberate Targeting*:

Potentiële doelen worden gecontroleerd en gevalideerd door CENTCOM. Tijdens dit proces worden ze met behulp van alle bronnen binnen de Amerikaanse diensten tegen het licht gehouden en bekeken of het doel een legitiem militair doel is dat bijdraagt aan het behalen van de objectives. Naast dit proces moet ook de Iraakse overheid haar toestemming verlenen. Zij gebruiken hun eigen bronnen, waarbij ook wordt gekeken of er geen eigen troepen, dan wel burgers, in de omgeving aanwezig zijn. Hierna worden er precieze coördinaten gegenereerd van het doel en wordt er een wapen bij het doel gekozen. Met deze twee ingrediënten wordt er een nauwkeurige *Collateral Damage Estimate* (CDE) berekend [REDACTED]

Met deze ingrediënten wordt de *target folder* gecreëerd, die ruim van tevoren aan de eenheden aangeboden wordt om te bepalen of deze het doel aan mogen vallen. Hierbij wordt informatie gegeven over deze data en wordt de aard van het doel beschreven. De NLD *Red Card Holder* (RCH) kan bij twijfel extra informatie inwinnen over het doel en toetst de informatie aan de Nederlandse *targeting guidelines*, die zijn afgeleid van het humanitair oorlogsrecht. Ook voert hij overleg met zijn LEGAD. Tot nu toe is er geen enkele twijfel geweest over de juistheid of legitimiteit van de doelen die zijn aangeboden.

Targeting proces *Dynamic Targeting*:

Hierbij wordt een potentieel doel geïdentificeerd door een sensor en gelijk start het proces op het CAOC in Qatar. Alle relevante info over het doel wordt verzameld en het CDE-proces wordt gestart. In CENTCOM wordt tegelijkertijd hetzelfde proces doorlopen. Nadat beide processen zijn doorlopen, moet er consensus zijn over de CDE. Ook wordt vastgesteld onder welke ROE het doel aangegrepen kan worden. Dit gehele proces wordt op de voet gevolgd door de LEGAD (VS) van de *Target Engagement Authority* (TEA). De TEA vraagt om het groene licht van de Iraakse overheid na het doorlopen van dit proces. Pas daarna geeft hij het groene licht voor de aanval. De NLD RCH controleert na dit 'groene licht', of er aan de eigen ROE en *targeting guidelines* wordt voldaan. Hij kan besluiten tot het niet aangrijpen met NLD middelen. Als dit het geval is, zal de TEA een ander inzetmiddel kiezen om de aanval die plaats gaat vinden uit te voeren. De NLD RCH kan direct communiceren met de DT *targeting cell* mocht hij meer informatie nodig hebben.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

Targeting proces Close Air Support:

Tijdens CAS staat de vlieger onder aansturing van de *Joint Terminal Attack Controller (JTAC)*. Deze staat onder aansturing van de *Ground Commander*, die op zijn beurt weer verantwoordelijkheid aflegt aan het hoofdkwartier. De JTAC en de *Ground Commander* hebben het totale plaatje over de situatie op de grond. Zij kunnen beslissen om wapens offensief danwel defensief in te zetten. Bij offensieve inzet wordt hetzelfde proces doorlopen als bij *dynamic targeting*. Bij defensieve inzet ligt de verantwoordelijkheid op de schouders van de *Ground Commander* en JTAC. Zij wegen *collateral damage* af tegen de dreiging en kiezen het meest geschikte wapen. Daarnaast wordt er door de NLD vlieger een *Combat CDE* uitgevoerd.

Battle Damage Assessment (BDA):

Alle vliegers blijven na de aanval in het gebied en voeren met hun eigen sensoren een precieze BDA uit. Ze kijken hier naar het doel en bepalen of het gewenste effect bereikt is door de aanval. Ook wordt er gekeken of er toch onverhoopt onbedoelde nevenschade ontstaan is en wat deze eventueel inhoudt. Al de beelden worden tijdens de vlucht opgenomen en na de landing nauwgezet geanalyseerd en bestudeerd. Deze beelden en alle data van de wapeninzet worden bewaard om later eventuele strafrechtelijke of civielrechtelijke zaken te kunnen onderzoeken.

After Action Report (AAR):

Na de nauwkeurige analyses en debrief, wordt er een AAR opgemaakt. Hierin wordt de actie nauwkeurig beschreven, inclusief precieze locaties en exacte tijdstippen van de aanval. Ook wordt er beschreven of er enige kans is op onbedoelde nevenschade en/of CIVCAS. De aanval wordt, zover dat nog niet van tevoren is gebeurd, alsnog getoetst aan het humanitair oorlogsrecht (HOR). Alle AAR worden na ondertekening door de RCH (die het AAR apprecieert op validiteit en NLD ROE), tenslotte voorgelegd aan het OM ter goedkeuring.

CIVCAS:

Alle meldingen over CIVCAS worden allereerst door de coalitie gevalideerd op tijd en plaats. Als er een kans bestaat dat CIVCAS veroorzaakt is door een airstrike, wordt de melding onderzocht door het land (of landen) die op die plaats en tijd luchtaanvallen uitgevoerd hebben. Al deze gevallen worden serieus onderzocht en geregistreerd door CENTCOM. In CENTCOM worden alle CIVCAS gevallen, die dus via verschillende lijnen binnen kunnen komen, binnen het *Joint Operation Centrum (JOC)* bijgehouden. Daar kunnen dus ook 24/7 vragen neergelegd worden. Bij Defensie is de contact info voor de CIVCAS PoC binnen het JOC bekend.

Indien er sprake is van CIVCAS door NLD worden er compensatieregelingen (vergelijkbaar met de operatie in Afghanistan) vastgesteld. Er is geen verdrag met Irak waarin mogelijke schadeclaims zijn opgenomen, noch is er de verwachting dat er een verdrag gaat komen (bilateraal of in coalitieverband). De Nederlandse Staat kan op basis van de wettelijke aansprakelijkheid (onrechtmatige daad) worden aangesproken. Deze aansprakelijkheid is niet uit te sluiten. We kennen hiervoor geen standaard procedures of geldbedragen.

Of een *ex-gratia* betaling aan de orde is en de hoogte van het bedrag, zijn nationale aangelegenheden. *Ex-gratia* betalingen kunnen afhankelijk zijn van onder meer de geleden schade, de omstandigheden waaronder de schade is geleden en de situatie ter plaatse.

[REDACTED]

The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that every entry, no matter how small, should be recorded to ensure the integrity of the financial data. This includes not only sales and purchases but also expenses and income. The text suggests that a consistent and thorough record-keeping system is essential for identifying trends and making informed decisions.

In the second section, the author explores various methods for organizing and analyzing financial data. It highlights the benefits of using spreadsheets and accounting software to streamline the process. The text also touches upon the importance of regular audits and reconciliations to catch any discrepancies early on. The author provides practical tips on how to set up a system that works best for the user's specific needs.

The third part of the document focuses on the role of financial statements in business management. It explains how the balance sheet, income statement, and cash flow statement provide a comprehensive view of the company's financial health. The text discusses how these statements can be used to evaluate performance, identify areas for improvement, and communicate financial information to stakeholders. The author also mentions the importance of understanding the underlying assumptions and limitations of these statements.

Finally, the document concludes with a summary of the key points discussed. It reiterates the importance of accuracy, consistency, and transparency in financial reporting. The author encourages readers to take the time to establish a solid foundation for their financial record-keeping and to regularly review and update their systems. The text ends with a note of encouragement, reminding readers that a well-maintained financial record is a valuable asset for any business.

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In the second section, the author addresses the challenges of budgeting and financial planning. It notes that many businesses struggle to stay within their budgets due to unforeseen expenses or changes in market conditions. The document provides several strategies to mitigate these risks, such as setting aside a contingency fund and regularly reviewing the budget to adjust for any deviations.

The third part of the document focuses on the role of technology in modern accounting. It highlights how software solutions can streamline the accounting process, reduce errors, and provide real-time insights into the company's financial health. The text encourages businesses to invest in reliable accounting software and to ensure that their staff is properly trained to use these tools effectively.

Finally, the document concludes by discussing the importance of transparency and communication in financial management. It stresses that clear communication with stakeholders, including investors and creditors, is crucial for building trust and maintaining the company's reputation. The author advises businesses to provide regular financial reports and to be open to feedback and suggestions from their partners.

The document also includes a detailed analysis of the current economic environment and its impact on businesses. It notes that while there are opportunities for growth, there are also significant challenges, such as inflation and supply chain disruptions. The text provides a comprehensive overview of these factors and offers practical advice on how to navigate them successfully.

Additionally, the document covers the latest trends in the accounting industry, including the increasing use of artificial intelligence and blockchain technology. It discusses how these innovations are transforming the way businesses manage their finances and offers insights into the future of the profession.

The document is a valuable resource for anyone involved in financial management, providing a wealth of information and practical advice to help businesses thrive in a competitive market.

Kuiper, J, BS/AL/DCO

Van: [REDACTED], BS/AL/DS/DOPS
Verzonden: woensdag 3 juni 2015 05:49
Aan: Wehren, JH, LTGEN, Drs., BS/AL/DS; Bauer, RP, SBN, BS/AL/DS/Dir. Plan.
CC: [REDACTED], BS/AL/DS/DOPS [REDACTED], BS/AL/DS/DOPS;
[REDACTED] BS/AL/DCO
Onderwerp: Fwd: ATFME Wapeninzet 02062015

Hans, Rob, wapeninzet F16.
[REDACTED]

Verstuurd vanaf mijn iPad

Begin doorgestuurd bericht:

Van: "%DOC, BS/AL/DS/DOPS" <DOCCDSAICO@mindef.nl>
Datum: 3 juni 2015 04:00:32 CEST
Onderwerp: ATFME Wapeninzet 02062015

Bron: Telcon S3 ATFME
Dinsdag 02062015 heeft 1x wapeninzet ATFME plaatsgevonden.
Details in IM CDS van woensdag 03062015.

SOD-2 DOC

[REDACTED]
Van: [REDACTED]@afcent.af.mil
Verzonden: woensdag 3 juni 2015 18:25
Aan: [REDACTED]
Onderwerp: [REDACTED]@afcent.af.mil; 1(NLD)CJTFF16/STAFF/DETCO
RE: [UNSIGNED MSG] Aanval

Doel je op de aanval van afgelopen nacht? We zullen navragen of er vanuit het CAOC morgen al meer bekend zal zijn

V/R,

[REDACTED]
Senior National Representative / Red Card Holder Royal Netherlands Airforce Al Udeid AB, Qatar DSN
[REDACTED]

-----Original Message-----

From: [REDACTED]@mindef.nl
Sent: Wednesday, June 03, 2015 7:03 PM
To: [REDACTED] | USAF AFCENT CAOC; [REDACTED] USAF AFCENT
RNLAf; 1 [REDACTED]@CJTFF16-SC1.TTN.MINDEF.NL
Subject: [UNSIGNED MSG] Aanval

WARNING!! THE EMAIL MESSAGE YOU RECEIVED HAS COME FROM AN UNSIGNED SOURCE. PLEASE VALIDATE THE ORIGINATOR PRIOR TO CLICKING ON ANY HYPERLINKS AND/OR OPENING ANY ATTACHMENTS. WARNING!!

Heren,

Denken jullie dat er morgen om 09:00 NLD tijd er wat meer info beschikbaar zal zijn om mij over Rood bij te praten? Dan kan ik om 09:30 de directie en P-CDS verder inlichten. Men wil graag meer info over de BDA en JFACC assessment zodra deze beschikbaar is. Om 10:00 NLD tijd is het BWO en wil men verdere info kunnen geven indien mogelijk. Alle extra info (ook als het plaatje nog niet helemaal compleet is) is meer dan welkom.

Thx,

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
J3/Staffofficer International Operations
Directie Operaties Defensiestaf
Ministerie van Defensie
Plein Kalvermarkt Complex | Bagijnestraat 36 | 2511 CK | Den Haag | Gebouw B210 Postbus 20701 |
2500 ES | Den Haag | 58B

the 1990s, the number of people with a diagnosis of schizophrenia has increased in many countries. In the United Kingdom, the number of people with a diagnosis of schizophrenia has increased from 110 000 in 1980 to 150 000 in 1998 (Meltzer & McGuire 2001). In the United States, the number of people with a diagnosis of schizophrenia has increased from 2.5 million in 1980 to 3.5 million in 1998 (Meltzer & McGuire 2001). In the Netherlands, the number of people with a diagnosis of schizophrenia has increased from 100 000 in 1980 to 150 000 in 1998 (Meltzer & McGuire 2001). In the Netherlands, the number of people with a diagnosis of schizophrenia has increased from 100 000 in 1980 to 150 000 in 1998 (Meltzer & McGuire 2001).

The increase in the number of people with a diagnosis of schizophrenia has been attributed to a number of factors, including changes in diagnostic criteria, changes in the way that schizophrenia is diagnosed, and changes in the way that schizophrenia is treated. One of the most important factors is the increase in the use of antipsychotic drugs. In the 1950s, the first antipsychotic drugs were introduced, and their use has increased steadily since then. In the Netherlands, the use of antipsychotic drugs has increased from 100 000 in 1980 to 150 000 in 1998 (Meltzer & McGuire 2001).

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From: [REDACTED] BS/AL/HDB/Belmdwrs
Sent: donderdag 4 juni 2015 16:32
To: [REDACTED] BS/AL/HDB/Belmdwrs
Subject: FW: Concept lvw

Voor jou...

[REDACTED]
 Beleidsadviseur

.....
Hoofddirectie Beleid
Bestuursstaf
Ministerie van Defensie
 Plein 4 | 2500 CR | Den Haag | kamer A-12
 Postbus 20701 | 2500 ES | Den Haag

.....
 T [REDACTED]
 F [REDACTED]
 [REDACTED]@mindef.nl

From: [REDACTED] BS/AL/DCO
Sent: donderdag 4 juni 2015 16:30
To: [REDACTED] BS/AL/HDB/Belmdwrs
Subject: Fwd: Concept lvw

Met vriendelijke groet,

[REDACTED]
 Verstuurd vanaf mijn iPhone

Begin doorgestuurd bericht:

Van: "[REDACTED] BS/AL/DCO" [REDACTED]@mindef.nl>
Datum: 4 juni 2015 14:21:01 CEST
Aan: "[REDACTED], BS/AL/DS/DOPS" [REDACTED]@mindef.nl>, [REDACTED]
 [REDACTED] BS/AL/DS/DOPS" [REDACTED]@mindef.nl>, [REDACTED]
 [REDACTED], BS/AL/DJZ/Clust. INT" [REDACTED]n@mindef.nl>, [REDACTED]
 BS/AL/DS/DOPS/AfdJ3 Oper/SieIntOper" [REDACTED]@mindef.nl>
Onderwerp: Antw.: Concept lvw

We hebben kennis genomen van de luchtaanval waar op wordt gedoeld.
We doen geen uitspraken over wie uit de coalitie welke aanval heeft uitgevoerd.
De uitvoering van luchtaanvallen is een zeer zorgvuldig proces. Zowel in de voorbereiding als ook in de uitvoering. Inzet is gericht op bestrijding ISIS en gebeurt cfm plan van de coalitie.
Coalitie grijpt alleen legitieme doelen aan en treft verregaande maatregelen om eventuele nevenschade en burgerslachtoffers te voorkomen, maar uitsluiten is natuurlijk onmogelijk.
Let wel: alles is er op gericht om Barbaarse organisatie ISIS te stoppen en bestrijden.

-----Oorspronkelijk bericht-----

Van: [REDACTED] BS/AL/DCO

Verzonden: donderdag 4 juni 2015 13:05

Aan: [REDACTED] BS/AL/DS/DOPS; [REDACTED],

BS/AL/DS/DOPS; [REDACTED], BS/AL/DJZ/Clust. INT; [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] BS/AL/DS/DOPS/AfdJ3 Oper/SieIntOper

Onderwerp: RE: Concept lww

Iets bijgestelde lijn.

We hebben uit de media kennis genomen van de vermeende luchtaanval.
We doen geen uitspraken over wie uit de coalitie welke aanval heeft uitgevoerd.
De uitvoering van luchtaanvallen is een zeer zorgvuldig proces. Zowel in de voorbereiding als ook in de uitvoering. Inzet is gericht op bestrijding ISIS en gebeurt cfm plan van de coalitie.
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-----Oorspronkelijk bericht-----

Van: [REDACTED], BS/AL/DS/DOPS

Verzonden: donderdag 4 juni 2015 10:27

Aan: [REDACTED], BS/AL/DCO; [REDACTED]

BS/AL/DS/DOPS; [REDACTED], BS/AL/DJZ/Clust. INT; [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] BS/AL/DS/DOPS/AfdJ3 Oper/SieIntOper

Onderwerp: RE: Concept lww

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

-----Oorspronkelijk bericht-----

Van [REDACTED] BS/AL/DCO

Verzonden: donderdag 4 juni 2015 10:08

Aan: Laan, MA, van der, GENM, BS/AL/DS/DOPS; [REDACTED]

BS/AL/DS/DOPS; [REDACTED] BS/AL/DJZ/Clust. INT; [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] BS/AL/DS/DOPS/AfdJ3 Oper/SieIntOper

Onderwerp: Concept lww

Reactieve lww

We hebben uit de media kennis genomen van de vermeende luchtaanval.

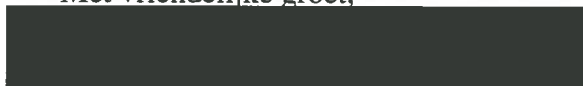
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De uitvoering van luchtaanvallen is een zeer zorgvuldig proces. Zowel in de voorbereiding als ook in de uitvoering. Inzet is gericht op bestrijding ISIS en gebeurt cfm plan van de coalitie.

Coalitie grijpt alleen legitieme doelen aan en treft verregaande maatregelen om eventuele nevenschade te voorkomen, maar uitsluiten is natuurlijk onmogelijk.

Let wel: alles is er op gericht om Barbaarse organisatie ISIS te stoppen en bestrijden.

Met vriendelijke groet,



Verstuurd vanaf mijn iPhone

the 1990s, the number of people in the world who are under 15 years of age is expected to increase from 1.1 billion to 1.5 billion.

As a result of the demographic changes, the world's population is expected to increase from 5.5 billion in 1990 to 7.5 billion in 2025.

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The world's population is expected to increase from 5.5 billion in 1990 to 7.5 billion in 2025.

From: BICES USA CENTCOM [REDACTED] [REDACTED] US CENTCOM (BICES)
 [REDACTED]@usa.bices.org]
Sent: Thursday, June 04, 2015 8:53 PM
To: BICES USA CAOC [REDACTED] [REDACTED] (BICES): NLD MOD J3
Subject: RE: VBIED attack
Classification: *SECRET//REL TO USA, MESF*

[REDACTED]

Zojuist een eerste terugkoppeling gehad van een initieel assesment wat is uitgevoerd door de juristen hier in samenspraak met J2 en J3 en CJTF.

De initiele indruk is dat alle stappen in het proces gedaan zijn zoals ze gedaan hadden moeten worden. Doel selectie, vetting, intel vergaring daaromheen, besluitvorming t/m de JTCB aan toe is allemaal gedaan zoals het zou moeten.

Verder heeft een eerste analyse van beelden van de strike zelf laten zien dat er niets ongewoon heeft plaatsgevonden, naast de secundaire explosies. De beelden (en het hele targeting pakket) worden opgestuurd. Zodra ik ze heb zal ik het doorzetten.

Het formele assesmentproces loopt verder.

Afgesproken dat zowel hier binnen CENTCOM als wij vanuit NL geen koppeling zullen maken tussen deze strike en NLD. Er wordt (ook al openlijk) over gerrapporteerd als 'een aanval van de coalitie'.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] [REDACTED]

Head NLD Liaison Team US CENTCOM (NLTC)

BICES: [REDACTED]

NIPR: [REDACTED]@mail.mil

BICES: [REDACTED]@usa.bices.org

From: [REDACTED] NLD US CENTCOM
Sent: Thursday, June 04, 2015 11:32 AM
To: [REDACTED] NL
Cc: NLD MOD J3 (NSWAN)
Subject: VBIED attack

Classification: *SECRET//REL TO USA, MESF*

[REDACTED]

Zojuist met de J3 hier overleg gehad over het onderzoek naar de strike van afgelopen nacht door onze mannen. Ten eertse, een perfecte target en perfecte hit, zo wordt er hier over gesproken.

De claim door Daesh van CIVCAS door de coalitie wordt natuurlijk onderzocht. Hij verzekerde me dat NL hierbij volledig wordt meegenomen en jij zou alle gegevens daarover mee krijgen.

Mocht dat niet zo zijn, dan graag mij inlichten zodat ik dat hier 'bovenlangs' kan rechtekken

The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that every entry, no matter how small, should be recorded to ensure the integrity of the financial data. This includes not only sales and purchases but also expenses and income. The text suggests that a systematic approach to record-keeping can help in identifying trends and making informed decisions.

In the second section, the author talks about the challenges of managing a business's finances. One of the main challenges is the lack of time and resources to handle all the financial aspects. The author suggests that delegating some of these tasks to a professional accountant or using financial software can be a helpful solution. Additionally, the text highlights the importance of staying up-to-date with the latest financial regulations and tax laws to avoid any legal issues.

The third part of the document focuses on the role of a business plan in financial management. A well-defined business plan can provide a clear roadmap for the company's financial goals and strategies. It can help in setting realistic targets and monitoring progress. The author also mentions that a business plan can be used to attract investors and secure financing.

Finally, the document concludes by emphasizing the importance of regular financial reviews. By reviewing the financial statements on a regular basis, the business owner can identify any potential problems early on and take corrective actions. This proactive approach can help in maintaining the financial health of the business and ensuring its long-term success.

The following table provides a summary of the key financial metrics discussed in the document. It includes the total revenue, total expenses, and the resulting net profit for each quarter. The data shows a steady increase in revenue over the period, while expenses remain relatively stable. This indicates a positive trend in the company's financial performance.

Quarter	Total Revenue	Total Expenses	Net Profit
Q1	\$120,000	\$80,000	\$40,000
Q2	\$130,000	\$85,000	\$45,000
Q3	\$140,000	\$90,000	\$50,000
Q4	\$150,000	\$95,000	\$55,000

The data indicates that the company's revenue has grown by 25% over the four quarters, while expenses have increased by only 19%. This results in a consistent and growing net profit, which is a strong indicator of financial health. The author notes that this growth is primarily due to an increase in sales volume and a slight reduction in operating costs.

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Van: [REDACTED]
Verzonden: vrijdag 5 juni 2015 21:59
Aan: [REDACTED], BS/AL/DCO
Onderwerp: RE: Lijn van woordvoering

Dank [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

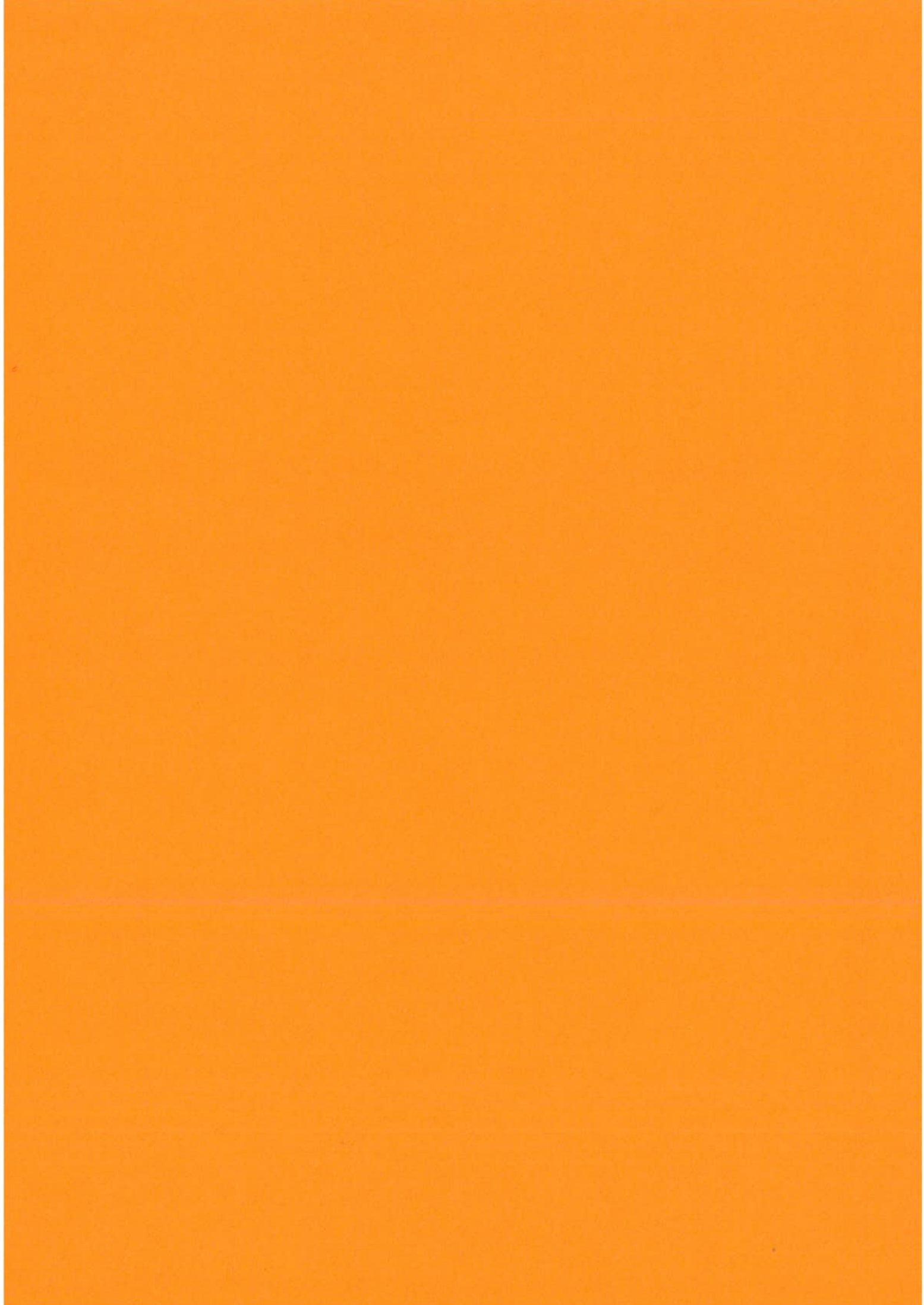
From: [REDACTED]@mindef.nl
Sent: vrijdag 5 juni 2015 20:43:29
To: [REDACTED]
Subject: Lijn van woordvoering

[REDACTED]

Ik begreep dat je de lijn nog niet had. Bij deze.
Overigens nog geen vragen gehad.

We hebben kennis genomen van de luchtaanval waar op wordt gedoeld.
We doen geen uitspraken over wie uit de coalitie welke aanval heeft uitgevoerd.
De uitvoering van luchtaanvallen is een zeer zorgvuldig proces. Zowel in de voorbereiding als ook in de uitvoering. Inzet is gericht op bestrijding ISIS en gebeurt cfm plan van de coalitie.
Coalitie grijpt alleen legitieme doelen aan en treft verregaande maatregelen om eventuele nevenschade en burgerslachtoffers te voorkomen, maar uitsluiten is natuurlijk onmogelijk.
Let wel: alles is er op gericht om Barbaarse organisatie ISIS te stoppen en bestrijden.

Met vriendelijke groet,



the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are aged 65 years and over has risen from 10.7 million to 13.6 million, and the number of people aged 75 years and over has risen from 4.8 million to 6.8 million (ONS 2004).

The UK population is also ageing. The number of people aged 65 years and over has risen from 10.7 million in 1991 to 13.6 million in 2004. The number of people aged 75 years and over has risen from 4.8 million in 1991 to 6.8 million in 2004. The number of people aged 85 years and over has risen from 1.8 million in 1991 to 2.8 million in 2004. The number of people aged 95 years and over has risen from 0.4 million in 1991 to 0.6 million in 2004 (ONS 2004).

The number of people aged 65 years and over who are in receipt of state pension has risen from 6.8 million in 1991 to 8.8 million in 2004. The number of people aged 75 years and over who are in receipt of state pension has risen from 3.2 million in 1991 to 4.2 million in 2004. The number of people aged 85 years and over who are in receipt of state pension has risen from 1.2 million in 1991 to 1.8 million in 2004. The number of people aged 95 years and over who are in receipt of state pension has risen from 0.3 million in 1991 to 0.4 million in 2004 (ONS 2004).

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Van: Laan, MA, van der, LGEN, [REDACTED]
Verzonden: vrijdag 5 juni 2015 22:22
Aan: [REDACTED]
CC: [REDACTED]
Onderwerp: Re: <https://www.dailystar.com.lb/News/Middle-East/2015/Jun-05/300667-coalition-strike-in-iraq-blamed-for-civilian-deaths.ashx>

Kvo

Verstuurd vanaf mijn iPad

> Op 5 jun. 2015 om 08:32 heeft [REDACTED], BS/AL/DS/DOPS
 <[REDACTED]> het volgende geschreven:
 >
 > Michiel,
 >
 > Ter info mogelijk dat jouw gasten deze info ook hebben gekregen.
 > Goede reis.
 >
 > Met vriendelijke groet
 >
 > [REDACTED]
 > Chef Staf
 >
 > Directie Operaties Defensiestaf
 > Ministerie van Defensie
 > PKC I Kalvermarkt 32 I 2511 CB I Den Haag I Kamer B 113B Postbus 20701
 > I 2500 ES I Den Haag I MPC 58B

>
 > Van: [REDACTED] BS/AL/DCO
 > Verzonden: vrijdag 5 juni 2015 7:40
 > Aan: [REDACTED] BS/AL/DJZ/Clust. INT; [REDACTED]
 > [REDACTED] BS/AL/DS/DOPS/AfdJ3 Oper/SieIntOper; [REDACTED]
 > BS/AL/HDB/Belmdwrs
 > [REDACTED]
 > [REDACTED]@centcom.mil); [REDACTED],
 > BS/AL/DS/DOPS
 > Onderwerp: RE:
 > <https://www.dailystar.com.lb/News/Middle-East/2015/Jun-05/300667-coalition-strike-in-iraq-blamed-for-civilian-deaths.ashx>
 >
 > Kvo, ik heb nog geen vragen gehad vanuit media.
 >
 > Van: [REDACTED]/AL/DJZ/Clust. INT
 > Verzonden: vrijdag 5 juni 2015 7:39
 > Aan: [REDACTED], BS/AL/DCO; [REDACTED]
 > [REDACTED] BS/AL/DS/DOPS/AfdJ3 Oper/SieIntOper; [REDACTED]
 > BS/AL/HDB/Belmdwrs
 > CC: [REDACTED]
 > [REDACTED]@centcom.mil [REDACTED]@ce
 > ntc.com.mil>); [REDACTED] BS/AL/DS/DOPS
 > Onderwerp:

> <https://www.dailystar.com.lb/News/Middle-East/2015/Jun-05/300667-coalition-strike-in-iraq-blamed-for-civilian-deaths.ashx>

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> [cid:image001.png@01D09F62.CB582FB0]

> Middle East

> Jun. 05, 2015 | 12:35 AM

> Coalition strike in Iraq blamed for civilian deaths Reuters

>

> BAGHDAD: An airstrike by a U.S.-led coalition flattened an entire neighborhood of a northern Iraqi town controlled by ISIS, killing dozens of people including civilians, witnesses and security sources said.

>

> The strike targeted an ISIS bomb-making factory in Hawija overnight Tuesday, triggering a series of secondary explosions that reduced the surrounding area in the industrial district to rubble. Residents and security sources put the number of people killed at around 70.

>

> Sixty-seven-year-old Hawija resident Hassan Mahmoud al-Jubbouri said he heard planes overhead for around 10 minutes before the initial explosion, which shattered the windows of his house.

>

> "I ran with my sons and wife and took cover under the staircase. Three to four powerful explosions followed the first blast and I felt the roof of my house was about to collapse over our heads," he said.

>

> Jubbouri ventured out hours later, accompanying a neighbor to the area, which he compared to the site of a nuclear bomb, with flames and smoke still rising. "The gunmen were shouting and looked very confused," Jubbouri said. "I helped pull a family of six from the debris. Their bodies were mutilated. We brought a blanket and gathered all the body parts inside and took them to the cemetery," he said, adding they buried the remains in a single grave.

>

> Photographs circulated on social media purportedly taken at the site of the explosion showed a scene of devastation, with no building left standing. In a statement Wednesday, the coalition said an airstrike targeted a "vehicle-borne improvised explosive device facility" in Hawija between 8 a.m. on June 2 and 8 a.m. the following day.

>

> The coalition says it has killed 10,000 ISIS militants across Iraq and Syria since launching airstrikes against the group after it overran around one third of Iraq.

>

> A senior military source in the coalition said he was not aware of the strike in question, but that every effort was made to ensure no civilians were killed. "Since we started airstrikes in August last year in Iraq, I have difficulty thinking of any civilian casualties in Iraq, and for thousands of sorties that is good. One is clearly too many."

>

> Sarhat Qadir, a police chief in Kirkuk province where Hawija is located told Reuters "dozens of terrorists" had been killed in the strike, along with an unknown number of civilians. A resident of the area in which the explosion took place said ISIS had a strong presence there and was stockpiling ammunition as well as manufacturing bombs.

>

> ISIS had two explosives-rigged tankers ready, he said, putting the number of people killed at 70, including militants and civilians: "Many families were buried beneath their houses and are believed to have died."

>

> A security official in Kirkuk, Lt. Ibrahim Jawdat, said initial intelligence reports from sources inside Hawija suggested at least 74 people were killed, among them civilians.

>

> Sheikh Anwar al-Asi al-Obeidi, who fled Hawija after ISIS took over last June, said members of his tribe in the town told him a large number of civilians had been killed, and the industrial district resembled the site of an earthquake.

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> A version of this article appeared in the print edition of The Daily Star on June 05, 2015, on page 1.

> <image001.png.secure>

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A version of this article appeared in the print edition of The Daily Star on June 05, 2015, on page 1.

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the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are aged 65 and over has increased from 10.5 million to 13.5 million, and the number of people aged 75 and over has increased from 4.5 million to 6.5 million (Office for National Statistics 2000).

There is a growing awareness of the need to address the needs of older people, and the UK Government has set out a strategy for the 21st century (Department of Health 2001). The strategy is based on the principle of 'active ageing', which is defined as 'the process of optimising opportunities for health, participation in society, and security in old age' (Department of Health 2001, p. 1).

The strategy is based on three pillars: health, participation and security. The Department of Health has set out a number of objectives for each pillar, and has identified a number of key areas for action. The key areas for action are: health, participation, security, and the environment. The Department of Health has set out a number of objectives for each pillar, and has identified a number of key areas for action.

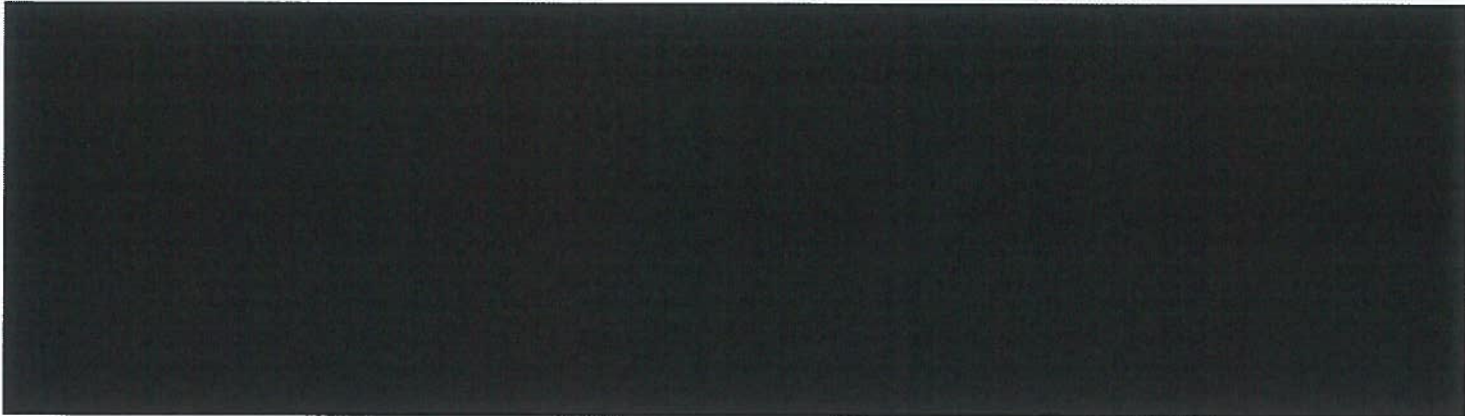
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Van: [redacted] BS/AL/DJZ/Clust. INT
Verzonden: maandag 8 juni 2015 11:11
Aan: [redacted] BS/AL/DJZ/Clust. INT [redacted]
BS/AL/DJZ/Clust. INT [redacted]
Onderwerp: FW: 20150605 LvW C-CFAC Lt Gen Hesterman (groen Hawija)

Van: [redacted] BS/AL/DJZ/Clust. INT
Verzonden: maandag 8 juni 2015 10:49
Aan: [redacted] BS/AL/DS/DOPS; [redacted] BS/AL/DS/DOPS; [redacted]
[redacted] BS/AL/DCO; [redacted] BS/AL/DS/DOPS/AfdJ3 Oper/SieIntOper
CC: [redacted] BS/AL/DS/DOPS
Onderwerp: 20150605 LvW C-CFAC Lt Gen Hesterman (groen Hawija)



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Department of Defense Press Briefing by Lt. Gen. Hesterman Via Telephone from the Combined Air and Space Operations Center, Southwest Asia in the Pentagon Press Briefing room

**Presenters: Lieutenant General John W. Hesterman III, Combined Forces Air Component Commander
June 05, 2015**

COLONEL STEVE WARREN: Good afternoon. This is the best part of the Pentagon right here.
(Laughter.)

Yeah. Good afternoon, members of the Pentagon press corps. It's great to see you here on Friday we've got a full house. I just spoke with General Hesterman and he is all set.

So without any further introduction, today here in the Pentagon we will hear from Lieutenant General John W. Hesterman, III, who is the U.S. Central Command, Combined Forces Air Component commander.

And without any additional introduction, General Hesterman over to you for opening remarks.

LIEUTENANT GENERAL JOHN HESTERMAN: Okay. Thanks, Steve. And thanks for the opportunity to talk about our coalition air power. I'll open up with some comments and I'll be happy to answer your questions.

Let me start off by saying that I'm very proud of our multi-nation air coalition. This coalition came together very quickly, which demonstrates the international commitment to defeat this terrorist enemy that we refer to as Daesh. Interoperability between our nations' airmen validates years of combat training and multilateral exercises between our coalition partners.

And each nation brings capabilities like command and control, intelligence, airlift, fires and aero-refueling to a very complex operational environment, creating a coalition greater than the sum of its parts.

Our planning is a true coalition effort in the Combined Air Operations Center here, when we're all working side by side across the region in this fight against Daesh. And make no mistake, our coalition is having a profound effect on the enemy. Our coalition airstrikes are the most precise and disciplined in the history of aerial warfare. We've been able to impact the enemy in a significant way and we do so in a way that minimizes civilian casualties, which our coalition nations rightly are very proud of.

The targeting is challenging, perhaps more so than ever before, and we do go out of our way to avoid innocent civilians because it's the right thing to do and it's one of the things that separates us from the terrorists we're fighting, who kill anyone who isn't them.

civilian

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Department of Defense Press Briefing by Lt. Gen. Hesterman Via Telephone from the Combined Air and Space Operations Center, Southwest Asia in the Pentagon Press Briefing room

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The targeting is challenging, perhaps more so than ever before, and we do go out of our way to protect innocent civilians because it's the right thing to do and it's one of the things that separates us from the terrorists we're fighting, who kill anyone who isn't them.

Daesh can be targeted while still protecting civilians, and so far, we can and are doing both.

Coalition air power's not only been effective, it's enabled virtually every victory on the battlefield. It's helped ground forces regain territory, remove more than 1,000 enemy fighters a month from the battlefield, eliminated the majority of Daesh oil-refining capability.

More important, coalition air power is what is giving the Iraqi government and security forces the time they need to prepare and execute sustained counter-Daesh offensives.

And coalition air power is giving all of our coalition nations the space and time to execute the international lines of effort for countering the flow of foreign fighters, countering Daesh financing, providing humanitarian assistance, countering Daesh's messaging and stabilizing liberated areas, all of which will be necessary to finish Daesh.

So I'm currently very proud of the coalition team here and what they're accomplishing. We and many have said this will be a long fight, and there'll be tactical setbacks that we should not give Daesh strategic victory credit for. And be sure, we and the coalition are fully committed to a strategic defeat of the Daesh terrorists.

Thanks again for the opportunity, and I will be happy to take your questions.

COL. WARREN: Sir, we'll start traditionally with Bob Burns from the Associated Press.

Bob, I've already announced you, but everyone else will ask -- state your -- remember to state your name and who you're with.

Go ahead, Bob.

Q: General, this is Bob Burns.

Following up on your point about minimizing civilian casualties, could you provide any information about the strike this week near Hawijah on the IED factory that has reportedly caused Iraqis -- (inaudible) -- dozens of civilian casualties?

And also, could you comment on the assertion made by a number of people recently that something like 75 percent of combat sorties returned without dropping bombs? Is that -- is that accurate, and could you explain how that works?

Thank you.

LT. GEN. HESTERMAN: Sure, Bob.

The al-Hawijah -- (inaudible) -- factory, I am familiar with the strike, and I've seen the video. You guys know that going after IED factories is not new; we've done it at an increasing pace as Daesh has turned to this terrorist tactic that they're using.

In this case, after a very disciplined targeting process, we dropped a fairly small weapon on a known IED building in an industrial area. The secondary explosion, which was caused from a massive amount of Daesh high explosives, was very large, and it destroyed much of that industrial area.

So we haven't seen any evidence of civilian casualties so far, but we'll conscientiously look into it as we do every allegation.

Let's be clear. What did the damage was a huge amount of high explosives that Daesh intended to turn into murderous weapons to kill Iraqi forces and innocent civilians. If there're unintended injuries, that responsibility rests squarely on Daesh.

To your second question, Bob, the -- 75 -- (inaudible) -- you know, again, we're talking about -- that's been true for about the last 10 years, by the way, you know, based on the way we do conflict.

We've provided 24/7 presence over the battlefield to get after this enemy whenever we have the opportunity, whenever they show themselves. You know, sometimes they don't, and we bring those weapons back. But that's not because we're seeing them and not killing them; it's because they manifested themselves in those -- (inaudible).

Q: Sir, hi. Tony Capaccio with Bloomberg News.

When you started answering the 75-percent question, it bleeped out, like you were being censored. Can you repeat your answer on that? Is 75 percent an accurate figure?

And then I had a couple of my own questions.

LT. GEN. HESTERMAN: The -- what I said was -- is that's probably right. And then I said that we've been doing, you know, air warfare that way for about the last 10 years.

So, you know, the fact that we go after this enemy and we kill them wherever we find them -- but we're there 24/7, which is different than a lot of the previous air campaigns that people like to talk about.

Q: Well, my question is that running -- one of the running debates in Washington is whether the U.S. should employ JTACS with Iraqi security forces. Would JTACS exponentially increase the accuracy of your airstrikes? Or can they perform pretty precise strikes without specially trained JTACS embedded with Iraqi units?

LT. GEN. HESTERMAN: Well, you know, Tony, U.S. and coalition JTACS are always value added. And we use them all the time, by the way, and they've adapted in this fight to be able to get after this enemy with the ISR and comm capability we have.

So, you know, would it be helpful? Probably. Is it necessary? Not so far.

And General Austin and Chairman Dempsey have been pretty clear that if they determine it is necessary, they'll ask for it.

But, yeah, they're -- what we need is precise information about where the enemy is. I'm a little agnostic as to who gives it to us. Well-trained forces can do that.

Q: You're very bullish about the effectiveness of air power, yet, again, the narrative in Washington and in many places around the world is they're bombing them heavy, but ISIS is still making major advances around the country.

Can you square that circle, please?

LT. GEN. HESTERMAN: Yeah, well, I don't think they're making major advances around the country. I think every now and again, they make a tactical advance and then we play it like a strategic, you know, victory, and it's not.

So the fact of the matter is, this enemy was out parading itself around. They took over a large part of Iraq in just a couple of days.

But, let's be clear about something here. Let me talk about the comparisons that are being made, because I think, frankly, that's one of the reasons I'm talking to you.

The comparisons being made to conflicts against fielded armies in nation states don't apply in this case. And the folks making them, frankly, haven't been in a fight like the one we're in now.

This enemy wrapped itself around a friendly population before we even started. There is no, and never has been, a well-developed target set for that, which is necessary to do what we've done in the past. And I can say that with a little bit of authority, because I either participated in or was well-familiar with this for about the last 32 years.

With this enemy, we have to be available 24/7 with coalition airpower, differentiate them from the population and go after them every time we find them.

It's an order of magnitude more difficult than what we've done before, but we're doing it. And Daesh's leadership and their lines of communication and their equipment are all at an increasing risk.

And I will tell you, the young men and women risking their lives each day from many nations and every service are superb, and they're very effective. And they're giving Iraq the time they need and friendly nations the time they need to execute all the lines of efforts that are going to be necessary to finish this.

Q: Hey, general, it's Tom Bowman with NPR.

Some of the pilots flying under your command are complaining that they're being micro-managed, that they're not -- they have to take too much time to get approval for a target. There's one e-mail making the rounds, a pilot who says, "In my 10-plus years, I've never been more frustrated. We let targets go because we have to wait so long for approval."

And then, General Deptula, who you know, retired General Deptula, complained that this air campaign is basically "drizzle, when it should be thunder and lightning."

And these guys are Air Force professionals. What are they seeing that you're not seeing?

LT. GEN. HESTERMAN: Well, first of all, you know, I'm a big fan of air power advocates. And I appreciate their confidence and I think it's well-placed.

I will also tell you, as I stated, that they're not fighting the war that we're fighting right now, and I'm a little bit closer to the facts on this one.

As far as the guys that are a little bit -- (inaudible), yeah, absolutely. I'll tell you, some of his friends talked to him about, and they're not certain he feels that way now.

But I expect guys to feel that way. When I was a captain -- (inaudible) -- that, too.

But let me clear up some misconceptions on the approval process. If Daesh is firing at coalition aircraft or friendly forces and we see it, they dive very quickly. And the pilot or operator doesn't need to ask permission from anybody. We call that self-defense.

You know, for a planned strike, the pilot has permission before he takes off. And only in rare circumstances, when something has changed in the target area, might the pilot delay or seek some sort of clarification. So, you know, anecdotally it might be a bus pulls up, you know, if a bunch of noncombatants get off of it, that guy probably is going to save that target for the next night. If all those guys are wearing body armor and carrying weapons, he might not wait very long before he strikes that target.

So, the kind of targeting that people are talking about, something that we're really good at and haven't done a whole heck of a lot of until this conflict, is dynamic targeting. Now, let me be real clear about this. The vast majorities are well away from friendly troops in contact. And we use a multitude of sources to initially ID the enemy and communicate what we see. Then JTACS in operations centers do a collateral damage estimate and then we de-conflict friendlies. And when that's done, a senior officer clears the sortie.

You know, the average time for those strikes, by the way, is measured in minutes, not hours or even halves of hours. Now, in rare cases, it takes longer because sometimes we ID the enemy and they're standing next to a mosque or a school or a residential area.

And it is not, you know, there have been cases where a pilot was there for a couple of hours waiting for those guys to move away; ran out of crew duty day, and had to go home. And no doubt, that guy is frustrated. But most of the time, the guy that shows up as he's leaving kills that enemy when they move away from the target area, and he's not frustrated at all, and the enemy is just as dead. And that's usually what happens.

So the thought that we're observing large numbers of Daesh terrorists and not killing them anywhere is fiction. And the relatively few targets we have not prosecuted in total wouldn't have changed the strategic or probably even the tactical situation in the battle.

So, let me get after one other thing here, because some of those guys -- and again, you know, a lot of them, you know, are advocating for air power. But this thought that we don't trust our pilots is just wrong. We trust these superb men and women to prosecute the most complex aerial battle I've seen in about 32 years. And it's never been more difficult to identify friends from foe as it is right now in Iraq.

You know, this foe is hiding in the midst of the population. It's not a matter of trust. It's a matter of ID-ing friendly forces, you know, which are exceptionally difficult to do by observation alone. And, you know, you should be aware that the initial IDs of the enemy that have turned out to be -- (inaudible) -- happened near 100 times so far.

That's not an indictment on aviators. It's near-impossible to tell them apart when they dress roughly the same and are using the same equipment. So imagine if those strikes had been made, even a fraction of them, what we call "blue-on-green fratricide," you know, my opinion is the coalition would have unwound, you know, some time ago.

But we're managing to do it, and we're talking to our Iraqi brothers. We do it reasonably quickly, and we're taking the enemy off the battlefield in a significant numbers. And we're doing it -- (inaudible) -- people that we don't mean to in a historically low way, which, you know, I've got to tell you, I'm wildly proud of. These kids are incredibly good and they are far better than all the rest of us that have been doing this for a long time.

Q: (inaudible) -- is in the fight, and he says in his e-mail that again many of us have seen, that he's very frustrated. He said it's not a one-time thing. He said it happens repeatedly. He talks about a convoy of oil trucks around ISIS-held area in Syria that he's not allowed to hit. It takes hours for him to get approval. Is he misinformed? Is he wrong? Walk me through this.

LT. GEN. HESTERMAN: (inaudible) -- those oil trucks. And again, you guys are taking what one or two guys have said. You know, I've that in print, you know, 15 times. And there are a lot of -- the vast majority of these aviators are wildly proud about the fact that they're taking this to the enemy. They're the most effective force on the battlefield, and they're going after these guys in a fairly significant way.

You know -- (inaudible) -- you know, was -- it was some time ago there were a bunch of trucks in Syria. All the drivers of those trucks, by the way, were local villagers, you know. Nobody was real excited about disenfranchising those communities for the next couple of generations by killing those guys.

The other part of that is we were blowing up their oil infrastructure at a fairly great rate, and they were sucking that oil off the desert floor and putting in those trucks and fouling the engines -- (inaudible) -- faster than we could blow it up.

So there were reasons that we didn't let them go after that. Bad on me for not communicating better to that young guy. But I'm telling you, when he found that out, he kind of went, "Oh, okay. That makes more sense.

And as far as waiting around, the thought that guys are waiting around or whatever, watching the enemies do damage and we're not doing anything about it, that is patently false.

COL. WARREN: Hey, sir. Steve here.

For some reason, it sounds like somebody's pushing a button on the phone over there. In the middle of your sentences, we're getting a beep. Just FYI. I'm not sure if it's on your end or our end, but wanted you to know.

Over to Jim.

LT. GEN. HESTERMAN: Steve, it's -- it's an old phone in -- in the middle of Doha, Qatar, but that's about the only excuse I can give you. Nobody's touching anything here.

Q: General, Jim Miklaszewski with NBC News.

That detailed explanation you gave us about this most complex area of battle you've seen in 32 years just screams for JTACs, does it not?

LT. GEN. HESTERMAN: Well, I don't see it that way, Jim. I mean, I think that we're using JTACs and we're using them in a -- in a significant way.

But, you know, also, we need to be clear, and I know you guys understand this, but about the only thing air power doesn't do is take hold and govern territory. The Iraqis are going to have to do that, and this air power campaign is giving them the time and space they need to do that.

Q: Hi. Phil Stewart from Reuters.

Just a quick clarifier. How are you using JTACs exactly?

And -- and you tell us -- you mentioned before about the risk of blue-on-green fratricide. Have there been any cases like that, and if so, what could you tell us?

And lastly, what are the limitations of air power in preventing places like Ramadi from falling?

LT. GEN. HESTERMAN: You're -- you're better than me. I'll try to remember all three of those. But can you tell me your name again, please?

Q: Phil Stewart with Reuters.

LT. GEN. HESTERMAN: Okay, Phil. I'm just going to -- (inaudible) -- question one again?

Q: Question one was just following up on the question of JTACs. You said they're being used extensively. Our understanding is that there aren't any American JTACs forward.

LT. GEN. HESTERMAN: I'm with you, Phil.

There's -- we have American JTACs here in the -- (inaudible). We have them in all the different places, you know, the air operations centers throughout Iraq.

And -- and they're watching the fight, you know, with the ISR capability that we have and communicating with the aviators and doing the collateral-damage estimates and -- and making sure that we're getting after this enemy.

So it's very much the job that they do when they're standing there watching, except for in some cases, they actually have better situational awareness because they have, you know, more input that comes into it.

So we're using them, they're world-class, and -- and we'll take every one we can get.

The blue-on-green, there have been, you know, probably -- I'll have to defer to CENTCOM. There's probably been a case or two, you know. Nobody's perfect at this. We're just historically better than we've ever been before.

And then in Ramadi, you know, if -- if the enemy had massed at Ramadi, they would be dead. I wish they had.

But like I said, air power doesn't hold and govern territory. Iraq will have to do that. And we'll be with them. And when they go back in, you know, we'll be as much help as we can possibly be.

Q: Sir, this is Joe Tabet with Al-Hurra.

Since you have said that ISIS is not achieving any advances, how do you explain what ISIS has achieved in Ramadi and in Palmyra in Syria? And do you still believe that ISIS is still on the defensive?

LT. GEN. HESTERMAN: I didn't actually say that they hadn't achieved any tactical advances. What I said was they have achieved tactical advances. That's frustrating. What I said is let's not give them credit for a strategic victory. That's not what's happening.

So, you know, are they able to move around the battlefield in small numbers? Are they able to show up and -- and wreak terror and havoc in the places they go? They are. And that's why some competent ground force is going to have to go peel them out of the mosques and schools and innocent people's homes where they're hiding.

But I didn't say that they haven't made tactical advances. I said they haven't made strategic victories.

Q: This is Nancy Yousseff from the Daily Beast.

I was wondering if you could clarify a point you made earlier about a thousand fighters a month are being removed from the battlefield. Do you mean killed? And is that only in Iraq?

LT. GEN. HESTERMAN: Is it Nancy? Is that right?

Q: That's right.

LT. GEN. HESTERMAN: Okay, Nancy, so that number if writ large. I said, you know, more than 1,000 a month. And the number is significant, but it's also only a single indicator, you know, albeit an important one. You know, in my opinion it's probably not the most important indicator. Governance and arresting foreign fighter flows and crushing Daesh financing may be more important.

You know, every one of them is going to be necessary to defeat Daesh. But we're taking the enemy off the battlefield at a great rate. You can count on that.

Q: (inaudible) -- number. And how many, then, have been wounded?

LT. GEN. HESTERMAN: I don't have that information, Nancy. Sorry.

Q: (inaudible) -- how you're determining the figure?

LT. GEN. HESTERMAN: Conservatively.

Q: Hi, General. Missy Ryan from The Washington Post.

Two questions. Can you talk to us a little bit about how you're thinking about the use of air power in the eventual offensive to reclaim the city of Ramadi? Will you be able to conduct airstrikes in the urban area? How will you do that?

And the second question is regarding Syria. As ISIS makes a play for the city of Aleppo, will U.S. and coalition planes conduct additional strikes, or perhaps more intensified strikes around Aleppo? And how will you de-conflict with the Assad forces if that happens?

Thank you.

LT. GEN. HESTERMAN: Missy, the -- as far as going back into Ramadi, absolutely. I mean, we've been in front of and around every offensive in Iraq so far, and all the ones in northern Syria. So -- and we know how to do that. And yes, we can get after the enemy in urban areas. We have weapons that allow us to do that. And we will be right with them when they go.

And can you repeat your question on Syria? I'm not sure I caught the gist of it.

Q: So, the Islamic state is making a play for the city of Aleppo and the areas around Aleppo in Syria. Will U.S. and coalition aircraft conduct, you know, more strikes than they have in the past around Aleppo, you know, taking advantage of the ISIS offensive there? And given the fact that Assad planes have been striking around Aleppo, how will you deconflict coalition aircraft with the, you know, Syrian government aircraft?

LT. GEN. HESTERMAN: So, what I will tell you is, you know, we're going to go after Daesh in all the places we can in Syria. The question about what we're going to do specifically exactly around Aleppo, frankly, I wouldn't talk about in this meeting anyway, but it's also a question for the JTF and how we're going to get after this. And there's policy questions involved as well, since, you know, we're happy to just kill Daesh in Syria. You know, so far, we haven't moved over to Assad to deconflict with the regime, because we're not talking to them at all.

Q: General, this is Dion Nissenbaum with the Wall Street Journal.

One of the other questions that's come up here deals with the rules of engagement and whether they are too restricted.

You talked about preventing civilian casualties early on. I'm wondering if you are comfortable now with the rules of engagement, or if you think there might be a need to broaden a bit.

LT. GEN. HESTERMAN: I'm sorry, can you tell me your first name again?

Q: Dion.

LT. GEN. HESTERMAN: Thank you, Dion.

I am comfortable with the rules of engagement. As I've described, I mean, nothing stops us from self-defense. If we see the enemy shooting at friendly forces or us, we kill them right away, and nobody has to ask. And that's, you know, true in every conflict that we're in.

So, you know, I think we are able to get after this enemy in a fairly significant way, you know. And Iraqi ground forces are going to have to move in and take this territory and hold it, and we'll help them do that.

Q: (inaudible) -- with Voice of America.

You had mentioned that this is a difficult -- more difficult than you've seen before. You talked about how the enemy has wrapped around a friendly population.

But, just to focus on the point that there are so many fewer airstrikes in this war than in other wars that the U.S. and coalition forces have been involved in, can you elaborate a little more about the complexity? Is it mainly being proximity to the friendly populations? Is it because they're using more stealth when they're -- when we're -- when the U.S. is targeting them for airstrikes?

And then, a follow-up, really quickly, there's been reporting that the U.S. and coalition forces have used social media posts from the enemy to conduct some of the airstrikes. Can you confirm that?

LT. GEN. HESTERMAN: -- (inaudible) -- I didn't hear your name. I'm sorry?

Q: Carla Babb with Voice of America.

LT. GEN. HESTERMAN: Okay, Carla, the first thing -- and I -- you know, I can't be more clear about this, are the comparisons that are being made don't apply.

You know, I flew in those conflicts. We had incredible numbers of well-developed target sets to go after. You know, targeting a nation -- or targeting a fielded army is relatively easy. The folks I have here can do that easily. That's not what we're doing.

You know, there's never been a target, you know, that is easily available for a terrorist enemy wrapped around a population. You have to unwind them from the population and kill them where you can.

The more they try to act like an army, you know, take Kobani, for instance, they just reinforce failure and we kill them at a very great rate.

But the comparison is not valid.

Now, are we able to get after that targeting? Is it a growth industry?

You bet it is. If you're Daesh leadership, you better be looking over your shoulder. And there is a whole bunch of targeting that is opening up here, as we gain and learn more about this enemy. I think it's a growth industry. I'm reasonably optimistic about being able to get (inaudible).

As far as the social media thing, I'm an operational commander. We will use -- (inaudible) -- that we can verify to target the enemy.

Q: General, it's Michael Maloof with World Net Daily.

On 25 May, the Turkish foreign minister at a news conference said that the United States has agreed in principle to back up Turkey -- to back up Syrian opposition forces in the event that they are -- they go after regime -- Assad regime forces.

Is that true? And -- and do you agree with that? And is there -- does this represent a potential shift in U.S. policy in providing air support if they're going after the Assad regime forces?

LT. GEN. HESTERMAN: Mike, and I apologize. The short answer is I don't know. And I'm not, you know, the -- I have a lot of interest in American (inaudible), but I am not, you know, in the middle of the decision-making process there. I'm afraid I can't help you on that one.

Q: Hi, general. This is Kristina Wong from The Hill.

I was wondering if you could talk about the difficulty of telling friendly forces apart from enemy forces in regards to the different targets such as, you know, vehicles versus buildings? And then also, could you talk about the difficulty of telling the Shia militia that are under the command and control of the Iraqi government, versus those that aren't, in terms of telling the difference between those practically on the ground?

LT. GEN. HESTERMAN: Sure. Kristina, the -- the biggest trick about, you know, is knowing where friendly forces are. If you know where the friendly forces are, then, you know, everybody else that looks like they're military, you know, is targetable. So, you know, what's difficult is making sure that we know, you know, where the Iraqi forces are.

That's, you know, that's not always easy, but they work really hard at letting us know and we take the time to make sure we do know. As I've stated, you know, even the very best aviators on the planet can look down and say, "those look like military guys," and not be able to discern the difference between Iraqi forces and Daesh forces. These guys aren't, you know, waving their flag around anymore. They're not (inaudible). They very much are trying to look like, you know, Iraqi forces.

So, the only way to do that is to talk to the Iraqis themselves and figure out where these folks are, which we're doing very successfully. It's just something we have to do time and time again.

As far as the Shia militia thing, it's a very complex subject. You know -- you know that. But it's not particularly complex for me. When our nation decides that any group is under the legitimate control of the Iraqi government, you know, we help it. If they're not, we don't. It's that simple. It's not that hard to tell because the Iraqis tell us where they are and where they're fighting.

Q: About the targets, can you talk about the ease of targeting certain ones versus others?

LT. GEN. HESTERMAN: We're not targeting an Shia militia right now. So, I may just not have understood your question.

And oh, by the way, I didn't really mean to say "right now" either. We don't have any plans targeting Shia militias.

Q: Jim Michaels at USA Today.

General, just a quick question on the -- the ISIS-Daesh has been dispersing more around the battlefield. How has the coalition reacted to that? And has that created sort of a decrease in -- in targets of opportunity?

LT. GEN. HESTERMAN: Well, the short answer to the last part of your question, Jim, is it hasn't. You know, we're -- we're taking the enemy off the battlefield at, you know, a fairly consistent rate, you know.

They are very adaptive. You know, they run and hide, you know. We know from our -- our intel, they're terrified of -- of coalition air power, and frankly, they ought to be.

But we adapt, too. So when they do different things and when they -- when they hide differently, when they make berms, when they cover their -- their equipment, you know, we pay really close attention to that from a multitude of intelligent sources, and we get after that.

So literally every time they change their tactics, you know, it's new for us, but it provides opportunities as well. And so far, we have still been able to get after them.

Q: Dan De Luce, AFP.

Just two things.

One, it's a little confusing to outsiders why you can give us numbers about estimated killed enemy fighters, but civilian casualties, statistics, figures, estimates are not forthcoming. If you could just speak to that.

And then I have a second question about Syria's air defenses. Has there been any change in how Syria -- the Syrian regime's air defense systems have been operating or not, and has there been any -- any change from -- from earlier when they seem not to be locking onto coalition aircraft?

LT. GEN. HESTERMAN: Let me address your first question.

I think the assumption is wrong, frankly. We conscientiously look into every allegation, and we investigate Twitter hits. I mean, we haven't done that, you know, in history either, and it is very conscientious.

And the reason that you're not seeing big numbers is because there aren't big numbers, you know. -- (inaudible) -- historically different than what we've been able to do in the past, because these kids are really good at it.

But, you know -- but nobody's being dishonest here. If we -- we are very clear. If we think that we did some damage to something that we intend to, we say that. So again, the thought that we're not talking about that is -- is patently incorrect.

As far as Syria's concerned, you know, I pay really close attention to what they're looking at and how they're reacting, you know. So far, they have chosen not to engage coalition aircraft, which I think is very wise of them.

(AUDIO GAP)

COL. WARREN: He might not be able to hear me.

General Hesterman, we really appreciate your time that you've given us, and we know you an air war to get back to.

We'll close out the questions here, although many others have questions. But do you have any closing comments, sir?

LT. GEN. HESTERMAN: Just one. Truly, thanks, all of you. I mean, you know, I realize your job is to search out the truth, and my last 32 years has been to defend your ability to do that.

So I really -- the reason I'm here is to clear up some of these misconceptions that have been out there a lot. You know, I grew up in a house where, you know, my father told me over and over again that if you're really good at something, you don't have to talk about it. That's, you know, clearly not true. So, you know, I want you to understand, you know, what's going on here.

[REDACTED]

Van: Haaf, THW, [REDACTED]
Verzonden: zaterdag 6 juni 2015 13:14
Aan: Wehren, JH, [REDACTED]
CC: Laan, MA, [REDACTED]
Onderwerp: Fwd: Update van [REDACTED]

Hans,

Beoordeling KMAR tav legitimiteit inzet afgelopen week is positief. [REDACTED] neemt maandag dossier uit CAOC mee. Stel voor dat we op dinsdag mikken vwb nadere briefing MinDef.

Theo

Verstuurd vanaf mijn iPhone

Begin doorgestuurd bericht:

Van: [REDACTED] BS/AL/DS/DOPS/AfdJ3 Oper/SieIntOper"
[REDACTED]
Datum: 6 juni 2015 13:06:30 CEST
Aan: [REDACTED] CDRE, BS/AL/DS/DOPS" [REDACTED], "Laan,
MA, van der, GENM, BS/AL/DS/DOPS" [REDACTED]
Onderwerp: Antw.: Update van [REDACTED]

Ja, geen bijzonderheden. Alles is aan onze zijde goed verlopen. Verwacht geen aandacht van OM.

[REDACTED]

Verstuurd vanaf mijn iPhone

Op 6 jun. 2015 om 07:23 heeft Haaf, THW, ten, CDRE, BS/AL/DS/DOPS
[REDACTED] het volgende geschreven:

[REDACTED]

Heeft [REDACTED] ook al initiële assesment van KMAR nav AAR gehoord?

[REDACTED]

Verstuurd vanaf mijn iPhone

Op 6 jun. 2015 om 00:40 heeft [REDACTED],
BS/AL/DS/DOPS/AfdJ3 Oper/SieIntOper
[REDACTED] het volgende geschreven:

Sir,

Ik kom net terug van het DOC waar ik alle nieuwe data bestudeerd heb. Schade is substantieel! Goede procedures door iedereen doorlopen voorafgaand.

Wellicht is het verstandig als ik u bijpraat als u morgenavond land op Rotterdam airport. Dan kan ik u ook data laten zien. Moet ik alleen een ETA hebben. Zondag brief ik P-CDS in het vliegtuig. Veel meer kan ik via dit medium niet kwijt.

MvG,



Verstuurd vanaf mijn iPad



Ministerie van Defensie



Briefing NLD Strike Al Hawijah ISIS VBIED Factory 002

BS/DOPS/J3



~~SECRET/REL USA~~

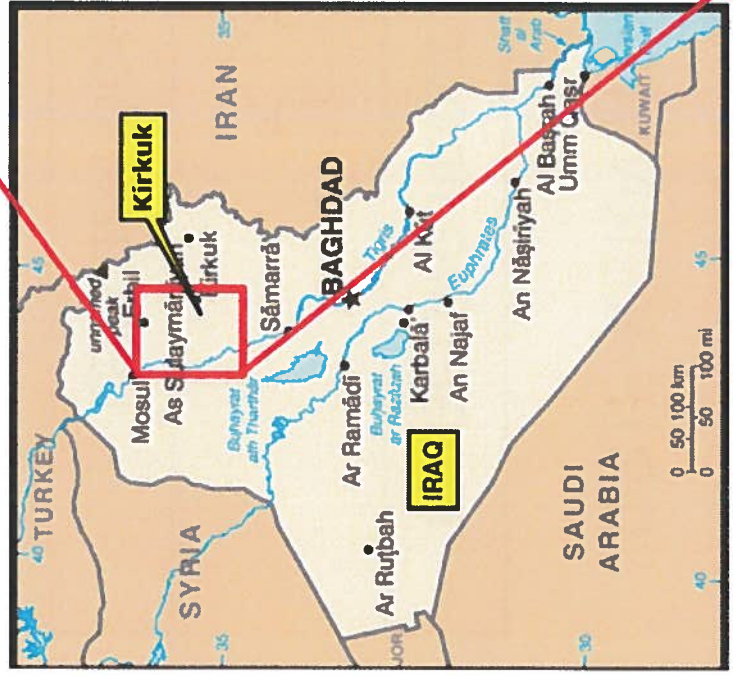
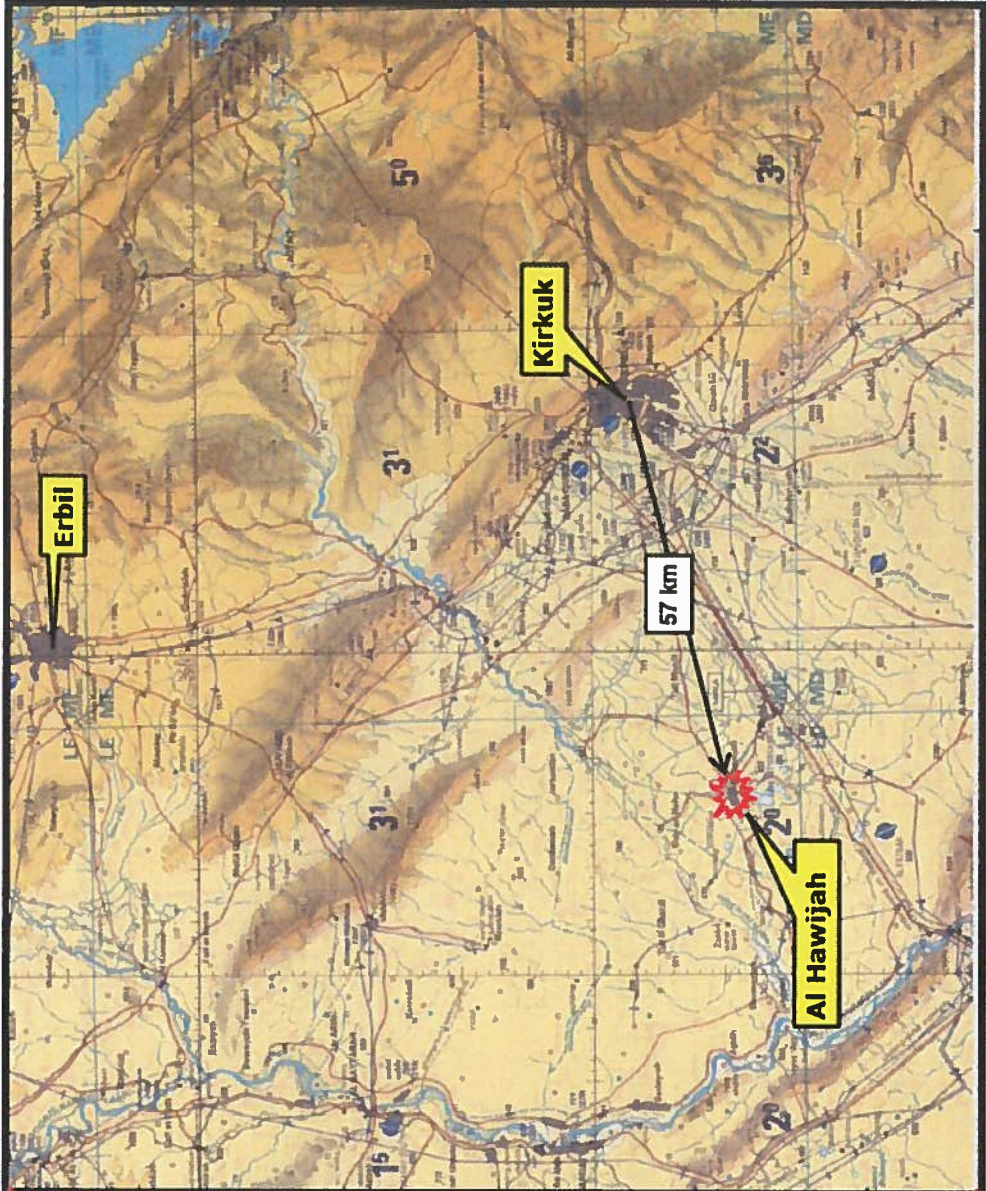


Deze briefing is





Lokatie





DRIE KERNVRAGEN

TARGETING PROCES GOED DOORLOPEN ???



LEGITIEM DOEL AANGEVALLEN ???




GEWENSTE MILITAIRE EFFECTEN BEHAALD ???



EERSTE KERNVRAAG

TARGETING PROCES GOED DOORLOPEN ???

- Ontdekking > object aangemerkt als verdachte VBIED-fabriek
- Object langdurig geobserveerd met verschillende ISR-assets
 - 
 - Functie van Doel en omgeving bepaald (industrie gebied)
 - Bepaald of het object *dual use* is
- Object aangemerkt als Doel door *Joint Targeting Coordination Board (JTCB)*



EERSTE KERNVRAAG (cont'd - 1)

TARGETING PROCES GOED DOORLOPEN ???

- *Collateral Damage Estimate* berekend
 - [REDACTED]
- *Casualty Estimate* vastgesteld
 - [REDACTED]
 - Keuze valt op nachtaanval
- Wapenkeuze: [REDACTED]
- Vanwege risico op schade buiten *industrial area*
 - [REDACTED]



EERSTE KERNVRAAG (cont'd - 2)

TARGETING PROCES GOED DOORLOPEN ???

- Plaatsen [REDACTED] *Master Air Attack Plan (MAAP)*
- C-CENTCOM / J3 CENTCOM C-JFACC besluit
- Irakese autoriteiten geconsulteerd
- Red Card Holder stemt in
 - Na consultaties tussen LNO's CAOC en C-ATF
 - Na advisering door LEGAD



EERSTE KERNVRAAG (cont'd - 3)

TARGETING PROCES GOED DOORLOPEN



TWEEDE KERNVRAAG

LEGITIEM DOEL AANGEVALLEN ???

- Object terecht aangemerkt als doel
- Pattern of Life vastgesteld
- Geen *civil* / *dual use* Object



TWEEDE KERNVRAAG

LEGITIEM DOEL AANGEVALLEN



DERDE KERNVRAAG

GEWENSTE MILITAIRE EFFECTEN BEHAALD ???

- VBIED is ISIS Weapon of Choice
 - ISIS is met VBIED's in staat ISF verdediging te breken en terreur te zaaien
- VBIED's leiden tot slachtoffers onder ISF en bevolking
 - Laatste aanslag in Bagdad: 40 doden 70 gewonden
- Naar schatting [REDACTED] in het complex
 - S-IED 10 kg
 - VB-IED (personenauto/busje) 100 – 1.000 kg
 - VB-IED (vrachtauto) 1.000 – 5.000 kg

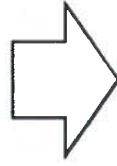


Assessment

TARGETING PROCES GOED DOORLOPEN



LEGITIEM DOEL AANGEVALLEN



GEWENSTE MILITAIRE EFFECTEN BEHAALD



Media

- ISIS
- Vrije pers
- CENTCOM



VRAGEN?



the user's information needs, the user's information-seeking behaviour, the user's information-seeking strategy and the user's information-seeking success.

Information-seeking behaviour is defined as the user's search for information. It is a process that involves the user's selection of information sources, the user's search for information and the user's evaluation of the information found.

Information-seeking strategy is defined as the user's plan for finding information. It is a process that involves the user's selection of information sources, the user's search for information and the user's evaluation of the information found.

Information-seeking success is defined as the user's satisfaction with the information found. It is a process that involves the user's selection of information sources, the user's search for information and the user's evaluation of the information found.

The user's information-seeking behaviour, the user's information-seeking strategy and the user's information-seeking success are all influenced by the user's information needs.

The user's information needs are defined as the user's requirements for information. They are the user's needs for information that are necessary for the user to perform a task or to solve a problem.

The user's information needs are influenced by the user's knowledge, the user's experience and the user's environment.

The user's information needs are also influenced by the user's social and cultural context.

The user's information needs are also influenced by the user's personal characteristics.

The user's information needs are also influenced by the user's information-seeking behaviour.

The user's information needs are also influenced by the user's information-seeking strategy.

The user's information needs are also influenced by the user's information-seeking success.

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Van: ██████████, Mr., BS/AL/DJZ/Clust. INT
Verzonden: donderdag 11 juni 2015 08:07
Aan: ██████████ BS/AL/DJZ/Clust. INT
CC: ██████████ BS/AL/DJZ/Clust. INT
Onderwerp: FW: onderzoek en Info Ops, zoals telefonisch besproken

██████████ heeft deze dus zelf opgepakt...

Van: ██████████ BS/AL/DS/DOPS
Verzonden: woensdag 10 juni 2015 22:07
Aan: ██████████ BS/AL/DS/DOPS; ██████████ BS/AL/DJZ/Clust. INT; ██████████
 ██████████ BS/AL/DCO
CC: ██████████ BS/AL/DS/DOPS
Onderwerp: Fwd: onderzoek en Info Ops, zoals telefonisch besproken

Allen,

De POC's van CENTCOM mbt onderzoek en I/O

██████████
Verstuurd vanaf mijn iPhone

Begin doorgestuurd bericht:

Van: "██████████ CDS/Uitzenden/CBMI/1 NLD CBMI/LNO TAMPA" ██████████
Datum: 10 juni 2015 21:59:28 CEST
Aan: "██████████, BS/AL/DS/DOPS" ██████████
Kopie: "██████████ MBA MBI, CLSK/PLV C-LSK/DO" <██████████>
Onderwerp: Antw.: onderzoek en Info Ops, zoals telefonisch besproken

Goedemiddag/avond commodore,

Telefoonnummers van de POCs voor onderzoek en Info Ops:

- (USA) ██████████ BICES telnr: ██████████ (chief Legal Affairs)
- (USA) ██████████ BICES telnr: 5 ██████████ (Centcom Communication Integration media officer)

Met vriendelijke groet,

██████████
Coalition Strategy and Planning Group
Tampa (Florida)

From: ██████████ BS/AL/DS/DOPS
Sent: dinsdag 9 juni 2015 22:17
To: ██████████ CDS/Uitzenden/CBMI/1 NLD CBMI/LNO TAMPA
Cc: ██████████ BS/AL/DS/DOPS; ██████████ BS/AL/DS/DOPS
Subject: Re: onderzoek en Info Ops, zoals telefonisch besproken

██████████
Kvo. Dank voor je snelle reactie. Goed werk! Graag nog even BICES nrs van ██████████ en ██████████ en hun functiegegevens.

PDOPS

Verstuurd vanaf mijn iPhone

Op 9 jun. 2015 om 22:01 heeft [REDACTED] CDS/Uitzenden/CBMI/1 NLD CBMI/LNO TAMPA [REDACTED] het volgende geschreven:

Goedenavond [REDACTED],

Zoals enkele uren geleden telefonisch besproken:

- Het civiele slachtoffer onderzoek wordt op dit moment uitgevoerd door CJTF in Kuwait. Verwachting is dat ze over 2 weken resultaat hebben: 'not likely' of 'likely'. Indien resultaat 'likely' is, volgt er volledig onderzoek door staf CENTCOM; resultaat binnen 1 tot meerdere maanden. CENTCOM POC is (USA) [REDACTED].
- Gebruik v beelden tbv info ops is nog niet besloten. De info ops wacht op resultaat v CJTF's assessment of ze het wel of niet gebruiken, voordat ze het gaan gebruiken zullen ze [REDACTED] nogmaals vragen. (POC CENTCOM is (USA) [REDACTED]).

Met vriendelijke groet,

[REDACTED]

Coalition Strategy and Planning Group
Tampa (Florida)

the fact that the *in vitro* and *in vivo* results are in good agreement.

The authors thank the National Science Foundation for the grant support.

Received 15 October 1998; accepted 15 December 1998

Correspondence: Dr. J. M. Chalovich, Department of Biology, University of California, San Diego, La Jolla, CA 92092, USA.

E-mail: jchalovich@ucsd.edu

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From: [REDACTED] BS/AL/DJZ/Clust. INT
Sent: donderdag 30 juli 2015 17:54
To: [REDACTED] BS/AL/DS/DOPS/AfdJ3 Oper/SieIntOper; [REDACTED] BS/AL/HDB/Belmdwrs
Cc: [REDACTED] BS/AL/DJZ/Clust. INT; [REDACTED] BS/AL/DJZ/Clust. INT
Subject: Fwd: Meeting Follow-Up

Ti. Twee nieuwe legads bij Centcom.

Onderzoek betreft de [REDACTED] Tweede vraag die ik gesteld heb betreft wat de voorgekomen wijzigingen zijn in de civcas sop.

Verstuurd vanaf mijn iPhone

Begin doorgestuurd bericht:

Van: [REDACTED]@mail.mil>
Datum: 30 juli 2015 15:38:03 GMT+2
Aan: "[REDACTED] BS/AL/DJZ/Clust. INT" [REDACTED]@mindef.nl>
Onderwerp: FW: Meeting Follow-Up

[REDACTED]

Het 'resultaat' van de kennismakingsronde gisteren. Beide waren nieuw hier geplaatst en het geheel ha dus meer een introductie gehalte dan oiets anders. [REDACTED] zijn plaatsing is verlengd, dus hij blijft gewoon jou contactpersoon in deze. Zoals je leest, de vragen worden uitgezocht.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]
 Head NLD Liasion Team USCENTCOM / NLD SNR
 Phone: [REDACTED]
 Cell: [REDACTED]

ATTENTION: mail address changed, please update:
 [REDACTED]@mail.mil

-----Original Message-----

From: [REDACTED] USARMY 15 MP BDE (US)
Sent: Wednesday, July 29, 2015 17:56
To: [REDACTED] (NL)

Cc: [REDACTED] USARMY CENTCOM CENTCOM HQ (US); [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] USCENTCOM CCCI-M
Subject: Meeting Follow-Up

Sir:

It was an absolute pleasure meeting you today. I greatly appreciate you taking time from your busy schedule to discuss changes to the CIVCAS SOP and procedural changes that are in the works. As we discussed, there is an ongoing investigation into the incident you specifically asked about and I will try to confirm if any claims have been made related to the incident. [REDACTED] will be your primary POC for any press/news related questions and [REDACTED] is always a great resource for target specific questions.

Please let me know if you have any questions or concerns. I look forward to working with you and [REDACTED] going forward.

V/R

[REDACTED]

LTC, JA

NIPR: [REDACTED]

SIPR: [REDACTED]

NIPR: [REDACTED]@centcom.mil

SIPR: [REDACTED]@centcom.smil.mil

[REDACTED] BS/AL/DS/Afd Eval.

Van: [REDACTED] BS/AL/DS/DOPS
 Verzonden: dinsdag 25 augustus 2015 17:24
 Aan: [REDACTED] BS/AL/DS/Afd Eval.
 Onderwerp: FW: Final assessment report

Begin doorgestuurd bericht

Van: [REDACTED] @mail.mil>
 Datum: 25 augustus 2015 16:51:50 CEST
 Aan: [REDACTED] CENTCOM CCJS (NL)
 [REDACTED] @mail.mil>
 Kopie: [REDACTED] BS/AL/DIZ/Chief, INT [REDACTED] @mindef.nl>, [REDACTED]
 [REDACTED] USCENTCOM CCJA [REDACTED] centcom.mil>
 Onderwerp: Antw.: Final assessment report

Hello Sir,

I am still pulling a few levers to see what I can find out about where this is at formally. Based on what I have been able to track down, it is my understanding that the investigation was only recently completed. The usual process will involve the report itself being subject to a legal review, and then being passed to the appointing commander for acceptance (pending and changes or adjustments as a result of the legal review). Once signed off by the appointing commander, the conclusions and recommendations will obviously be further scrutinized for implementation (or not - depending on what they are).

I do not want to get ahead of that process, and unfortunately I do not have any further details at this time on whether, and when, the report will be available. I would think though, at the appropriate time, a discussion will be had with the JS CCC, yourself as the SNR of an interested / affected coalition partner, and the usual group of folks (SEC. PA, Legal) etc who are involved in the 'roll-out' plan.

[REDACTED]
 [REDACTED]
 [REDACTED]
 Coalition Operations Law Advisor

CCJA Office, HQ U.S. Central Command
 MacDill AFB, Tampa, FL

Ph: [REDACTED]
 Fax: [REDACTED]

(Page #)

E-mail

[REDACTED]@mail.mil (NIPR)
[REDACTED]@centcom.smil.mil (SIPR)
[REDACTED]@usa.bices.org (BICES/NATO)

-----Original Message-----

From: [REDACTED] FM CENTCOM CCJS (NL)
Sent: Friday, August 21, 2015 10:21 AM
To: [REDACTED] LCOL FM (AS)
Cc: [REDACTED]
Subject: Final assessment report

Dear [REDACTED]

I've received the question from my capital regarding the final assessment report regarding CIVCAS of the Dutch air-strike on the 2 JUN strike. Any planning jet when the final report will become available?

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

Colonel Netherlands (NLD) Air Force
Head NLD Liaison Team USCENTCOM / NLD SNR
7115 South Boundary Blvd, Bld 3070, Room 216
Tampa, Florida, USA
Phone: [REDACTED]
Cell: + [REDACTED]

ATTENTION: email address changed, please update:
[REDACTED]@mail.mil

Look for Classification Marking in Message Body

NLD BICES MOD SOF JSO (BICES) G

From: NLD BICES MOD SOF JSO (BICES) G
Sent: Thursday, September 03, 2015 10:23 AM
To: USA CENTCOM HQ [REDACTED]
Cc: USA CENTCOM [REDACTED] NLD US CENTCOM (BICES) [REDACTED]@usa.bices.org
Subject: RE: CIVCAS Investigation Report - Update - Al Hawijah VBIED facility

Classification: SECRET REL TO USA, IRKS

Hi [REDACTED]
Thank you for the information. I guess we then have to send in a request it on the basis of the Freedom of Information Act...
Seriously: I am going to bring this up here and will come back to you with the outcome!
Kind regards,
[REDACTED]

-----Original Message-----

From: [REDACTED]@usa.bices.org
Sent: Wednesday, September 02, 2015 8:00 PM
To: NLD BICES MOD SOF JSO (BICES) G
Cc: USA CENTCOM [REDACTED] NLD US CENTCOM (BICES)
Subject: CIVCAS Investigation Report - Update - Al Hawijah VBIED facility

Classification: SECRET REL TO USA, IRKS

[REDACTED]
NLD SOF JSO - For [REDACTED] LEGAD

Sir, and [REDACTED]

I have been trying to get an update for you on the progress and outcome of the CJTF-OIR investigation into the CIVCAS allegation, and in particular the target development and deliberation process, associated with the 2 Jun strike on the Al Hawijah VBIED storage facility.

As of this morning, I was told that the investigation has been completed. The investigation has gone through a legal review, and is now back with CJTF-OIR.

When I pressed for further detail to back-brief you with, [REDACTED] **RELEASABLE (ie USFORN). This is clearly an issue - particularly when the outcome is of direct interest to the RUC.**

So, do you have a NLD LNO at the CJTF level who can advocate on a national level for access to or release of the findings and recommendations at least, if not the whole report? Or, can the 'red card holder' seek the name via the CAOC? Given the current climate/contentious nature of CIVCAS in the media, I think now is as good a time as any to push those buttons.

In any event, and as a one-off for you, I will generate a REL version of the investigation's findings reports in 24 hours in order to provide you with as much insight as I can. I will also look into the report for any other information that can be provided to the public.

Look for Classification Marking in Message Body

[REDACTED]
Coalition Operations Law Advisor

H.Q. Central Command
Office of the Staff Judge Advocate
MacDill AFB, Tampa, Florida

[REDACTED]
[entcom.mil](#)
[@centcom.smil.mil](#)
[@usa.bices.org](#)

Classification: SECRET REL TO USA, IRKS

-----Oorspronkelijk bericht-----

Van: [REDACTED] BS/AL/DJZ/Clust. INT

Verzonden: vrijdag 18 september 2015 16:53

Aan: [REDACTED] CENTCOM CCJA (AS) [REDACTED]@mail.mil>

Onderwerp: Re: CIVCAS report - still not available

Thanks again!

Verstuurd vanaf mijn iPhone

> Op 18 sep. 2015 om 16:49 heeft [REDACTED] FM CENTCOM CCJA (AS) [REDACTED]@mail.mil> het volgende geschreven:

> Hi [REDACTED]

> A quick update for you for two purposes:

> 1. please know that I continue to push the buttons / pull the levers

> (choose your metaphor) available to me to secure release and sharing

> of the strike assessments and investigation concerning NLD related

> CIVCAS events (Dec 14 and Jun 15).

>

> 2. As a follow-on, regarding the most incident of 2 Jun 15, the

> so-called

> '15-6 Investigation' (by reference to the US Army Regulation) has not

> yet been signed and closed by the appointing officer - as such it is

> considered as remaining subject to ongoing investigation and I am told

> it is not available for release at this time.

[REDACTED]

> Coalition Operations Law Advisor

>

> CCJA Office, HQ U.S. Central Command



-----Original Message-----

From: [REDACTED] FM CENTCOM CCJ5 (NL)
Sent: Wednesday, September 23, 2015 12:54 PM
To: [REDACTED] USN CENTCOM CENTCOM HQ (US)
Cc: [REDACTED] CENTCOM CENTCOM HQ
(AU); [REDACTED] CENTCOM CCJA (AS); [REDACTED] USAF
CENTCOM CENTCOM HQ (US)
Subject: CIVCAS reports

[REDACTED]

Since the CIVCAS database release various (national) reporters wrote/showed articles in national press concerning CIVCAS. Questions related with these press moments I coordinated with either CCJA and/or CCCI and that worked great.

However, in this continuing story, I need your help in getting the final NLD CIVCAS report released to the Netherlands (or to IRKS for that matter). In the database it shows the report on the Dutch incident (allegation 17) was waiting final signature. In the meantime it has been signed and the investigation is formally closed. My contact however does not seem to be able to get this report released (I believe it is a OPS release issue, therefore seeking your help).

@ [REDACTED] reading this, how is the release of your national report(s) being handled?

BTW, as a follow on, the next DUTCH alleged CIVCAS incident report (VBIED factory) is also closed but not yet released, if you are going to have a look into these matters, please have a look at this report as well.

Hope to hear from you,
Regards,

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] (NLD) Air Force
Head NLD Liaison Team USCENTCOM / NLD SNR
7115 South Boundary Blvd, Bld 3070, Room 216
Tampa, Florida, USA
Phone: [REDACTED]
Cell: [REDACTED]

the fact that the *in vitro* and *in vivo* results are in good agreement.

The authors thank the National Science Foundation for the grant support.

Received 15 October 1998; accepted 15 December 1998

Correspondence: Dr. J. M. Chalovich, Department of Biology, University of California, San Diego, La Jolla, CA 92037, U.S.A.

E-mail: jchalovich@ucsd.edu

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the 1990s, the number of people in the world who are poor has increased. The number of people who are poor in the United States has also increased.

There are many reasons for this. One reason is that the world population has increased. There are now over 6 billion people in the world, and the number is still increasing.

Another reason is that the cost of living has increased. The price of food, clothing, and housing has gone up, and this has made it harder for people to afford these things.

There are also many other reasons for the increase in poverty. For example, there is a lot of unemployment in many parts of the world, and this means that people do not have enough money to live on.

It is important to find ways to help the poor. One way is to give them money, but this is not always the best solution. It is better to help them find a way to earn their own money.

There are many different ways to help the poor. Some people give them food, some give them clothing, and some give them money. But the best way is to help them find a way to earn their own money.

One way to help the poor is to give them training. This can help them learn new skills and find a job. This is a much better way to help them than giving them money.

Another way to help the poor is to give them a loan. This can help them start a business and earn money. But it is important to make sure they can pay the loan back.

There are many other ways to help the poor. It is important to find the best way to help them in each situation. This is not always easy, but it is worth the effort.

It is important to remember that the poor are not just a group of people. They are people with families, friends, and hopes for the future. We should treat them with respect and dignity.

There are many things we can do to help the poor. We can give them money, we can give them food, we can give them clothing, and we can give them training. But the most important thing is to help them find a way to earn their own money.

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From: DOPS OPCEN
Sent: dinsdag 3 november 2015 16:47
To: [REDACTED]
Cc: DOPS OPCEN
Subject: Bericht van [REDACTED] via NSWAN
Attachments: 20150920 MISREP 646 AAR SAW13.pdf; ATO KZ Strike Pkg 1 Coord Card, Chg 3.pdf; BB Card-MOSUL TARGETS.pdf; KZ_IZ_NLD_SAW13_MESF_MISREP646_TGTPOS.docx; NEW 0340RS1799_RT001_TARPACK_Final-SDB OPTION.pdf

Classification: SECRET // REL TO USA, NLD, UK

L.S.

In de nacht van 20 op 21 september is door de Coalitie een aanval uitgevoerd op verschillende doelen in Mosul; hierbij waren [REDACTED] en Nederlandse vliegtuigen betrokken. Onder de doelen waren twee villa's die volgens inlichtingen gebruikt werden als ISIS-hoofdkwartier. Beide gebouwen zijn conform planning vernietigd door Nederlandse F16s, [REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED]

Op 4 oktober verscheen in de New York Times een opiniestuk van prof. Zareena Grewal, waarin zij schrijft dat vier van haar familieleden zijn omgekomen bij deze aanval, en dat het niet ging om een militair doel. Het is niet duidelijk welke van de twee villa's bedoeld wordt. Het artikel is te vinden op <http://www.nytimes.com/2015/10/05/opinion/when-war-comes-close-to-home.html>

In het artikel wordt tevens verwezen naar een woordvoerder van AFCENT die aangeeft dat ze de dag na de aanval in kennis zijn gesteld van een civilian casualty allegation. Hierover heeft het CAOC geen details. Wellicht de SNR in CENTCOM wel.

De Nederlandse RCH [REDACTED] [REDACTED] kreeg via de A3 wapeninstructeur van het CAOC op 27 oktober de melding van het voorval en de link naar het unclassified artikel, en heeft dit aan de C-ATFME5 gemeld. C-ATFME 5 heeft vervolgens melding gedaan bij DOPS. Voorafgaande aan deze mondelinge melding aan de RCH vanuit A3 CAOC is geen formeel contact geweest met de VS hierover. Tevens is door de RCH-cel nogmaals gekeken naar de onderbouwing van de aangegrepen doelen. Aan de hand van de op dat moment beschikbare informatie lijkt het besluit om het doel goed te keuren juist.

Op 30 oktober is de LEGAD [REDACTED] [REDACTED] door de Amerikaanse JAG aangesproken over dit dossier. Hij gaf aan dat de VS verzuimd heeft om in een eerder stadium Nederland te betrekken en dat het de wens is van de hogere leiding dat dit nu wel gebeurt. Tevens is het [REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED]

Later die zelfde dag heeft de RCH een (hardcopy, digitale versie volgt) concept voorlopig rapport ontvangen, waarin een initiele blik op de casus is geworpen. De VS werkt met de systematiek dat eerst wordt gekeken of de beschuldiging dat er burgerslachtoffers zijn gevallen geloofwaardig is; aan de hand daarvan kan vervolgens worden besloten tot een inhoudelijk onderzoek. Het concept voorlopig rapport geeft aan dat deze beschuldiging inderdaad geloofwaardig is en dat nader onderzoek moet worden gedaan. In het voorlopig rapport wordt ook aangegeven dat de aanval zelf geheel volgens plan en correct is uitgevoerd, en dat het onderzoek zich dient te richten op de inlichtingen die gebruikt zijn om het doel vast te stellen.

Dit alles is doorgesproken met DOPS/J3, DJZ en C-ATFME5.

V/R,

[REDACTED]

NLD SNR & RCH Al Udeid AB, Qatar

[REDACTED]

Classification: SECRET // REL TO USA, NLD, UK

Classification: SECRET // REL TO USA, NLD, UK

The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that every entry, no matter how small, should be recorded to ensure the integrity of the financial statements. This includes not only sales and purchases but also expenses, income, and transfers between accounts. The text explains that consistent record-keeping allows for a clear audit trail, which is essential for identifying errors and preventing fraud. It also notes that detailed records are necessary for calculating taxes and determining the true financial health of the business.

The second section focuses on the classification of assets and liabilities. It describes how to distinguish between current and long-term assets, as well as current and long-term liabilities. The text provides examples of each category and explains how they are reported on the balance sheet. It stresses the importance of using the correct accounting treatment for each item to avoid misstating the company's financial position. The section also touches upon the valuation of assets and liabilities, highlighting the need to use fair market value or other appropriate measures.

The third part of the document addresses the recognition of revenue and expenses. It discusses the accrual basis of accounting, which requires recognizing revenue when it is earned and expenses when they are incurred, regardless of when cash is received or paid. This method provides a more accurate picture of the company's performance over time. The text explains how to identify the point of recognition for various types of transactions and how to record them in the accounting system. It also mentions the importance of matching revenues with the expenses that generated them to determine the correct net income for a period.

The final section of the document covers the preparation of financial statements. It outlines the steps involved in creating the income statement, balance sheet, and statement of cash flows. It explains how the data from the accounting records is used to calculate the various components of these statements and how they are presented to stakeholders. The text emphasizes the need for accuracy and transparency in the reporting process, as these statements are used to make important decisions about the company's future. It also discusses the role of internal controls in ensuring the reliability of the financial information and the importance of regular reviews and audits.



Ministerie van Defensie

GEDECLASSIFICEERD**STG GEHEIM**Behandeld door DOPS/JJ
Datum vaststelling 28 mei 2018

Ministerie van Defensie

Defensiestaf
Directie OperatiesBezoekadres:
Kalvermarkt 32
Postadres:
MPC 58 B
Postbus 20701
2500 ES Den Haag**MEMORANDUM**Aan CDS, P-CDS
Van D-DOPS

Datum

30 JUN 2016

Oms kenmer

BS2016008032

Onderwerp

Onderzoek CIVCAS melding 2 juni 2015 'VBIED Facility'

Bijlage(n)

1

1. Onderzoek CIVCAS melding 2 juni 2015 'VBIED Facility'**1.1 INLEIDING**

Naar aanleiding van een missie van Nederlandse F-16s boven Irak in het kader van *Operation Inherent Resolve*, waarbij meer nevenschade is opgetreden dan verwacht, is CENTCOM een *Civilian Casualty (CIVCAS)* onderzoek begonnen zoals omschreven in de *USCENTCOM Guidance for reporting and investigating civilian casualties for ongoing operations in Iraq and Syria* d.d. 10 april 2014. Daarnaast heeft de Directeur Operaties opdracht gegeven een intern onderzoek uit te voeren naar deze inzet aan de hand van de beschikbare documentatie en een operationeel-tactische beoordeling te maken van deze inzet, alsmede een beoordeling van de rechtmatigheid van het geweldgebruik. Hij heeft daarbij DOPS J3 opgedragen dit onderzoek te leiden, in nauwe samenwerking met de HDB en DJZ.

Omdat de onderzoeksmogelijkheden zeer beperkt waren vanwege de ontoegankelijkheid van het gebied waar de vermeende CIVCAS gevallen zijn, heeft dit onderzoek zich gericht op het opvragen en borgen van de relevante documenten en de beoordeling van de rechtmatigheid van het optreden aan de hand van deze documenten.

1.2 SITUATIE

Op 2 juni 2015 voerden twee Nederlandse F-16's [REDACTED] een missie uit gericht op een vijandelijke *Vehicle Borne Improvised Explosive Device (VBIED)* fabriek in Al Hawijah in de Salah Ad Din provincie in Irak. Deze aanval vond plaats bij duisternis [REDACTED] en helder zicht.

Het doel was een door het *Combined Air and Space Operations Center (CAOC)* vooraf bepaald doel dat aangevallen werd in de *Air Interdiction (AI)* rol. Het doel bestond uit drie gebouwen, die volgens coalitie inlichtingen als VBIED fabriek gebruikt werden. Dit doel is [REDACTED] gevalideerd door de *Combined Joint Task Force Operation Inherent Resolve Joint Target Coordination Board (CJTF OIR)*



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JTCB).

Er waren [REDACTED] geïdentificeerd, die allen toegewezen waren aan de Nederlandse F-16's.

De wapens die gebruikt werden voor deze aanval waren [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
doel raakte creëerde enorme *secondary explosions*. Hierdoor kon het effect van de overige [REDACTED] niet meer worden waargenomen. De Nederlandse F-16's zijn tot [REDACTED] boven het gebied gebleven om de *Battle Damage Assessment (BDA)* uit te voeren. Hierbij werden ze gehinderd door de rook en de hitte die aanwezig was. Na het vertrek van de Nederlandse F-16's werd de BDA overgenomen door een *remote piloted aircraft (RPA)* aangestuurd door het CAOC. Alle CAOC BDA bevindingen zijn verwerkt in het CAOC BDA rapport.

De volgende dag is door Nederlandse F-16's opnieuw een BDA uitgevoerd van het gebied. Hieruit bleek dat meer nevenschade was ontstaan dan verwacht als gevolg van de *secondary explosions*. Op basis van de tweede Nederlandse BDA was de exacte omvang van deze nevenschade op dat moment nog niet exact duidelijk en werd deze toen geschat op enkele tientallen gebouwen in het Industrieelcomplex binnen welke de VBIED fabriek zich bevond. In de daarop volgende dagen werd door het CAOC met meerdere middelen de BDA verder uitgevoerd.

Het CAOC is direct haar eigen onderzoek begonnen. Dit resulteerde op 5 juni 2015 in de *CAOC CIVCAS Credibility Inquiry "determining the CIVCAS allegations to be credible"*. Op 22 januari 2016 werd deze inquiry gevolgd door het CAOC memo d.d. 20150820 "*informal AR 15-6 Investigation Finding and Recommendations for the Al Hawijah ISIL VBIED Factory strike, 02 June 2015*". Als bijlage bij dit memo zat de bevestiging van de Investigating officer [REDACTED] commandant *Combined Joint Task Force - Operation Inherent Resolve (CJTF-OIR)*: "*I approve the findings of the AR 15-6 Investigation into the report of possible civilian casualties as a result of the Al Hawijah ISIL VBIED Factory strike on 2 June 2015*".

1.3 BEOORDELING RECHTMATIGHEID

Voor de beoordeling van de rechtmatigheid is mede gebruik gemaakt van de NLD ROE en *Targeting Guidelines* ATFME.

Militair doel

Op basis van de beschikbare inlichtingen, zoals vermeld op de zogenaamde [REDACTED] is destijds geconcludeerd dat de drie aangewezen industriële gebouwen actief in gebruik waren door ISIS voor de productie van VBIED's. Door hun gebruik leverden de gebouwen een daadwerkelijke bijdrage aan de krijgsverrichtingen van ISIS en leverde de vernietiging een duidelijk militair voordeel op. [REDACTED]

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[REDACTED]

Er is geen informatie bekend waaruit blijkt dat destijds een ander oordeel genomen had moeten worden of nader onderzoek gedaan had moeten worden.

Op basis van de beschikbare inlichtingen kon destijds geoordeeld worden dat de aangewezen objecten van deze VBIED-fabriek een legitiem militair doel waren.

Beoordeling van de proportionaliteit en subsidiariteit tijdens het targeting proces

Voor het doel is tijdens de planning de *collateral damage estimate* (CDE) berekend, [REDACTED] [REDACTED] Tijdens de planfase is, gelet op de aard van het doel, rekening gehouden met de kans op *secondary explosions*. Er is naar aanvallen op vergelijkbare doelen in het verleden gekeken en de uitwerking van *secondary explosions* op de directe omgeving. Daaruit werd geconcludeerd dat de verwachte nevenschade groter zou kunnen zijn dan de CDE aangaf, maar dat deze verwachte *collateral damage* niet buiten het industriële complex zou reiken en er bij nacht dus alleen materiële schade zou zijn. Deze mogelijke schade werd door de Nederlandse Red Card Holder (RCH) beoordeeld als niet buitensporig in verhouding tot het verwachte militaire voordeel.

Bij de keuze van middelen en methoden is het tijdstip naar de nachtelijke uren verplaatst (middernacht lokale tijd) om de kans op civiel verkeer en de aanwezigheid van burgers te minimaliseren.

Op grond van deze informatie en mitigerende maatregelen heeft de Nederlandse Red Card Holder in overleg met zijn Nederlandse Legal Advisor besloten om het doel aan te grijpen onder [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

Beoordeling proportionaliteit en subsidiariteit tijdens uitvoering

Uit de beoordeling van de beelden is niet gebleken dat de vlieger tijdens de uitvoering van de missie tot een andere beoordeling van de uitwerking van zijn wapens op dit militair doel had moeten komen dan verondersteld werd tijdens de planning. Ook blijkt uit de beelden dat de vlieger tijdens de uitvoering van de missie niet tot het oordeel had moeten komen dat er sprake was van aanvullende risico's op nevenschade of burgerslachtoffers.

De hoeveelheid munitie die in het militair doel opgeslagen was, was niet voorzien en gelet op



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ervaringen met andere VBIED-doelen ook niet verwachtbaar. Deze extreem grote hoeveelheid opgeslagen munitie is naar alle waarschijnlijkheid de oorzaak geweest van de ontstane *secondary explosions*.

1.4 CONCLUSIE

De inzet is beoordeeld op basis van de beschikbare documentatie zoals omschreven in bijlage 1.

Er zijn geen onoverkomelijkheden aangetroffen in het *targeting* proces. De betrokken vliegers hebben de missie zorgvuldig en zonder fouten uitgevoerd. De missie uitvoering viel geheel binnen het Nederlands mandaat en de ROE.

Uit deze beoordeling blijkt dat het doel terecht is aangemerkt als een legitiem militair doel en dat het juiste doel geraakt is.

Bij het uitvoeren van deze missie is nevenschade ontstaan aan waarschijnlijk meer dan 400 gebouwen in de omgeving. Tijdens de planning is gelet op de aard van het doel terecht rekening gehouden met de te verwachten materiële nevenschade als gevolg van de effecten van *secondary explosions*. Deze verwachte nevenschade was niet buitensporig in verhouding tot het verwachte militaire voordeel. De verwachte nevenschade is zo klein mogelijk gehouden door de keuze van het tijdstip en de gebruikte munitie. De daadwerkelijk ontstane nevenschade is veroorzaakt door *secondary explosions*, waarvan de impact zoals deze was, niet verwachtbaar was, noch tijdens de planning noch tijdens de uitvoering van de missie.

Op basis van de beschikbare eigen documentatie en die van CENTCOM, is de kans op burgerlachtoffers bij het uitvoeren van de missie gericht op de VBIED fabriek op 2 juni 2015 om [REDACTED] annemelijk, maar niet aanvullend te onderbouwen.



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Datum 30 JUN 2016
Oms kenmerk BS2016009032

Bijlage 1

DOCUMENTATIE

Door CLSK worden de relevante *Mission Materials* digitaal opgeslagen. Dit gebeurd bij [REDACTED] Squadron op de vliegbasis Leeuwarden. Voor alle missies geldt dat de *Air Task Order (ATO)* en *Mission Report (MISREP)* opgeslagen wordt. Voor missies waarbij wapens ingezet worden, worden de *Mission Data Cards (MDC)*, *bomb logs*, *AAR* en video van de inzet en *Battle Damage Assessments (BDA)* bewaard. Voor *Air Interdiction (AI of Deliberate)* missies wordt ook de relevante intell en *Target Packages (TARPAC)* bewaard. Voor *Close Air Support (CAS)* missies worden de *Red card Holder Approval Forms* bewaard.

Daarnaast zijn de volgende documenten bewaard bij DOPS:
(STG GEHEIM / NL-EYES-ONLY) MIVD Rapport – dd 9 juni 2015

(SECRET//REL USA) Briefing NLD Strike Al Hawijah ISIS VBIED Factory 002 – dd 9 juni 2015

Vanuit CAOC zijn de volgende documenten opgestuurd en bewaard bij DOPS:
(SECRET//REL TO USA, IRKS) Daily BDA Update – dd 5 juni 2015

(UNCLASSIFIED//REL TO USA, IRKS) Physical Damage Assessment Definitions

(SECRET//REL TO USA, IRKS) Past Strike Overview

(SECRET//REL IRKS) CAOC CIVCAS Credibility inquiry 2 June 2015 – dd 15 juni 2015

(SECRET//REL TO USA, IRKS) Informal AR 15-6 Investigation Findings and Recommendations for the Al Hawijah ISIL VBIED Factory strike, 02 June 2015 – dd 20 augustus 2015

(SECRET//REL TO USA, IRKS) Continuation Sheet for DA Form 1574 in reference to the Informal AR 15-6 Investigation Findings and Recommendations for the Al Hawijah ISIL VBIED Factory strike, 02 June 2015 – dd 25 september 2015

Overige documentatie
ROEAUTH 001 d.d. 04.10.2014

Targeting Guidelines d.d. 17.11.2014

the 1990s, the number of people in the world who are under 15 years of age is expected to increase from 1.1 billion to 1.5 billion.

As a result of the demographic changes, the world's population is expected to increase from 5.5 billion in 1990 to 7.5 billion in 2020.

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Datum vaststelling 28 me. 2016



Ministerie van Defensie

Defensiestaf
Directie Operaties

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MEMORANDUM

Aan CDS, P-CDS
Van D-DOPS



Datum 30 JUN 2016
Oms kenmerk BS2016009033
Onderwerp Onderzoek CIVCAS melding 20 september 2015 'ISIS HQ'
Bijlage(n) 1

1. Onderzoek CIVCAS melding 20 september 2015 'ISIS HQ'

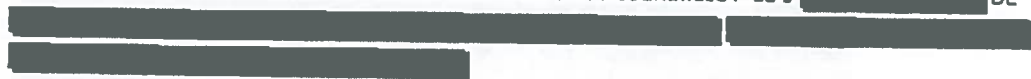
1.1 INLEIDING

Naar aanleiding van een missie van Nederlandse F-16's boven Irak in het kader van *Operation Inherent Resolve* (OIR), waarbij mogelijk een object is aangevallen dat geen legitiem militair doel was, is CENTCOM een *Civilian Casualty* (CIVCAS) onderzoek begonnen zoals omschreven in de *USCENTCOM Guidance for reporting and investigating civilian casualties for ongoing operations in Iraq and Syria* d.d. 10 april 2014. Daarnaast heeft de Directeur Operaties opdracht gegeven een intern onderzoek uit te voeren naar deze inzet aan de hand van de beschikbare documentatie en een operationeel-tactische beoordeling te maken van deze inzet, alsmede een beoordeling van de rechtmatigheid van het geweldgebruik. Hij heeft daarbij DOPS J3 opgedragen dit onderzoek te leiden, in nauwe samenwerking met de HDB en DJZ.

Omdat de onderzoeksmogelijkheden zeer beperkt waren vanwege de ontoegankelijkheid van het gebied waar de vermeende CIVCAS gevallen zijn, heeft dit onderzoek zich gericht op het opvragen en borgen van de relevante documenten en de beoordeling van de rechtmatigheid van het optreden aan de hand van deze documenten.

1.2 SITUATIE

Op 20 september 2015 voerde een Nederlandse F-16 [redacted] een missie uit gericht op een gebouw dat werd aangemerkt als een vijandelijk ISIS-hoofdkwartier, gevestigd in twee villa's in Mosul, in de Ninawah provincie in Irak. Deze aanval vond plaats bij duisternis [redacted] en helder zicht. Deze F-16 was onderdeel van een formatie van drie Nederlandse F-16's [redacted] De [redacted]





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Het doel was een door het *Combined Air and Space Operations Center* (CAOC) vooraf bepaald doel dat aangevallen werd in de *Air Interdiction* (AI) rol. Het doel bestond uit twee villa's, die volgens coalitie inlichtingen beide als ISIS-hoofdkwartier werden gebruikt. Dit doel [REDACTED] gevalideerd door de *Combined Joint Task Force Operation Inherent Resolve Joint Target Coordination Board* (CJTF OIR JTCB).

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] De F-16's hebben kort een BDA uitgevoerd waaruit bleek dat de aanval succesvol was en dat beide gebouwen vernietigd waren.

Op 4 oktober 2015 verscheen in de *New York Times* een opiniestuk van professor Zareena Grewal, waarin zij schreef dat vier van haar familieleden waren omgekomen bij deze aanval. In haar stuk beweerde zij dat het hier niet ging om een militair doel. Uit haar stuk kwam niet naar voren of deze stelling voor beide gebouwen geldt, of slechts voor een van de gebouwen. Het artikel is terug te vinden op <http://nytimes.com/2015/10/05/opinion/when-war-comes-close-to-home.html>

De Nederlandse *Red Card Holder* (RCH) werd op 27 oktober door het CAOC op de hoogte gebracht van het artikel en hij heeft dit voorval direct gemeld bij de C-ATFME. C-ATFME heeft vervolgens melding gedaan bij de DOPS. Door de RCH is toen nogmaals gekeken naar de onderbouwing van het aangegrepen doel. Aan de hand van de op dat moment beschikbare informatie was er geen reden om te twifelen aan de genomen beslissingen en/of uitvoering van de aanval.

Op 30 oktober werd de Nederlandse Legad door de Amerikaanse Legad aangesproken over dit dossier. CAOC was al voor 27 oktober op de hoogte van deze situatie en hij gaf aan dat het CAOC had verzuimd om Nederland in een eerder stadium te betrekken.

Het onderzoek van het CAOC resulteerde op 19 november 2015 in een concept *credibility assessment*. Op 21 december 2015 werd dit concept gevolgd door het *final CAOC CIVCAS Credibility Assessment* waarin staat:

7a: "Based on the evidence provided by the author of the *New York Times* report, the CAOC determines that the allegation of CIVCAS resulting from coalition airstrikes in Mosul, Iraq on 21 september is CREDIBLE..."

[REDACTED]

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1.3 BEOORDELING RECHTMATIGHEID

Voor de beoordeling van de rechtmatigheid is mede gebruik gemaakt van de NLD ROE en *Targeting Guidelines* ATFME.

Militair doel

Op basis van de beschikbare inlichtingen, zoals vermeld op de zogenaamde [REDACTED] werd destijds geconcludeerd dat de twee aangewezen villa's actief in gebruik waren door ISIS. De functionele aard van deze villa's werd beschreven als ISIS-hoofdkwartier. Door hun gebruik leverden de villa's een daadwerkelijke bijdrage aan de krijgsverrichtingen van ISIS en leverde de vernietiging een duidelijk militair voordeel op. [REDACTED]

- Er is geen informatie bekend waaruit blijkt dat destijds een ander oordeel genomen had moeten worden of nader onderzoek gedaan had moeten worden.

Op basis van de beschikbare inlichtingen kon destijds geoordeeld worden dat de villa's een legitiem militair doel waren.

Het opiniestuk van professor Grewal riep vraagtekens over de aard van het doel [REDACTED]

Beoordeling van de proportionaliteit en subsidiariteit tijdens het targeting proces

Voor het doel is tijdens de planning de *collateral damage estimate* (CDE) berekend, [REDACTED]

Bij de keuze van middelen en methoden is het tijdstip naar de nachtelijke uren verplaatst om de kans op civiel verkeer en de aanwezigheid van burgers in de omgeving te minimaliseren. Voor een van de DPI's is [REDACTED]

Op grond van deze informatie en mitigerende maatregelen heeft de Nederlandse Red Card Holder in overleg met zijn Nederlandse Legal Advisor besloten om het doel aan te grijpen onder [REDACTED]



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Beoordeling proportionaliteit en subsidiariteit tijdens uitvoering

Uit de beoordeling van de beelden is niet gebleken de vlieger tijdens de uitvoering van de missie tot het oordeel had moeten komen dat er sprake was van aanvullende risico's op nevenschade of burgerslachtoffers of dat het object geen militair doel was.

1.4 CONCLUSIE

De inzet is beoordeeld op basis van de beschikbare documentatie zoals omschreven in bijlage 1.

Uit deze beoordeling blijkt dat er geen onoverkomelijkheden zijn aangetroffen in de Nederlandse beoordeling van de legitimiteit van het doel op basis van de beschikbare informatie. Tevens blijkt dat de juiste objecten zijn aangevallen, de gebruikte wapens op de juiste wijze zijn ingezet, op de juiste wijze naar het doel zijn geleid en goed functioneerden. De betrokken vliegers hebben de missie zorgvuldig en zonder fouten uitgevoerd. De missie uitvoering viel geheel binnen het Nederlands mandaat en de ROE.

De twee villa's zijn door het CAOC mogelijk onterecht aangemerkt als een legitiem militair doel. Dit is onderwerp van onderzoek door het CAOC, waarbij Nederland niet betrokken is.

Gezien alle beschikbare informatie bestaat de kans dat de twee villa's geen militair doel waren en dat er bij het uitvoeren van de missie gericht op het ISIS hoofdkwartier op 20 september 2015 om mogelijk burgerslachtoffers zijn gevallen, maar dit is niet aanvullend te onderbouwen.



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Bijlage 1

DOCUMENTATIE

Door CLSK worden de relevante *Mission Materials* digitaal opgeslagen. Dit gebeurt bij [REDACTED] Squadron op de vliegbasis Leeuwarden. Voor alle missies geldt dat de *Air Task Order (ATO)* en *Mission Report (MISREP)* opgeslagen wordt. Voor missies waarbij wapens ingezet worden, worden de *Mission Data Cards (MDC)*, *bomb logs*, *AAR* en video van de inzet en *Battle Damage Assessments (BDA)* bewaard. Voor *Air Interdiction (AI of Deliberate)* missies wordt ook de relevante *Intell* en *Target Packages (TARPAC)* bewaard. Voor *Close Air Support (CAS)* missies worden de *Red card Holder Approval Forms* bewaard.

Vanuit CAOC zijn de volgende documenten opgestuurd en bewaard bij DOPS:

(SECRET//REL TO USA, IRKS) Battle Damage Assessment graphic – dd 21 sep 2015

(SECRET//REL IRKS) CAOC CIVCAS Credibility Inquiry 21 September 2015 – dd XX Nov 2015

Overige documentatie

ROEAUTH 001 d.d. 04.10.2014

Targeting Guidelines d.d. 17.11.2014

the 1990s, the number of people with a diagnosis of schizophrenia has increased in the United Kingdom (Meltzer and Meltzer 1998).

There is a growing body of research which suggests that the experience of living with schizophrenia is often a traumatic one, and that people with schizophrenia are at a higher risk of experiencing trauma than people without a diagnosis of schizophrenia (Meltzer and Meltzer 1998).

The purpose of this paper is to explore the experience of living with schizophrenia, and to discuss the implications of this experience for the development of a trauma-informed approach to the care of people with schizophrenia.

Background

The experience of living with schizophrenia is often a traumatic one, and people with schizophrenia are at a higher risk of experiencing trauma than people without a diagnosis of schizophrenia (Meltzer and Meltzer 1998).

The purpose of this paper is to explore the experience of living with schizophrenia, and to discuss the implications of this experience for the development of a trauma-informed approach to the care of people with schizophrenia.

Method

The purpose of this paper is to explore the experience of living with schizophrenia, and to discuss the implications of this experience for the development of a trauma-informed approach to the care of people with schizophrenia.

Results

The purpose of this paper is to explore the experience of living with schizophrenia, and to discuss the implications of this experience for the development of a trauma-informed approach to the care of people with schizophrenia.

Conclusion

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References

Meltzer, H. I. and Meltzer, S. I. (1998) *Living with Schizophrenia: A Traumatic Experience*. London: Routledge.

Appendix

The purpose of this paper is to explore the experience of living with schizophrenia, and to discuss the implications of this experience for the development of a trauma-informed approach to the care of people with schizophrenia.

Notes

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References

Meltzer, H. I. and Meltzer, S. I. (1998) *Living with Schizophrenia: A Traumatic Experience*. London: Routledge.

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Routinggegevens Document 2016009032

Omschrijving : Onderzoek CIVCAS melding 2 juni 2015 'VBIED Facility' (pm)

Exemplaar : 01 van 1

Beh. Afd.	Behandelaar	Naam	BHC	Datum behandeling	Signaal	Datum afhandeling	Aantekening	Afhandelaar
DIB/BS	# DIB LOKET DOPS	# DIB LOKET DOPS	REG	26-05-2016		26-05-2016		
BS/DS/DOPS	J3 INTNATOPS STOFF SR 04		ACTIE	26-05-2016		27-05-2016	Vanwege classificatie van het stuk wordt dit op papier door DDOPS aangeboden aan CDS. DDOPS is al in het bezit van het stuk.	
BS/HDB	BELMDWS BELADV SR 05		INFO	27-05-2016		31-05-2016	lom ontvanger deze routerregel afgedaan ivm afwezigheid functionaris.	
BS/HDB	BELMDWS BELADV 08		INFO	31-05-2016		31-05-2016		
BS/HDB	MT IAO DIR	WEEL, DM, VAN	PARAAF	31-05-2016		31-05-2016		
BS/DJZ	IA JUR BEST ADV SR		INFO	31-05-2016		01-06-2016		
BS/DJZ	DIR DJZ	VERSLUIJS, JJF, MR. DRS.	PARAAF	01-06-2016		01-06-2016		
BS/DS/DOPS	DIR MIL JURIST		INFO	01-06-2016		01-06-2016		
BS/DS/DOPS	J3 HFD		INFO	01-06-2016		13-06-2016	na overleg met HJ3 op 13 juni 2016 afgehandeld	
BS/DS/DOPS	DIR CS		INFO	13-06-2016		28-06-2016	28/6 iw 13/6 iw waar is het document?	
BS/DS/DOPS	DIR PDDOPS	WESTERBEEK, JW, CDRE	INFO	28-06-2016		29-06-2016	29/06/2016 gezien PD- DOPS - 28/6 iw	
BS/DS/DOPS	DIR DDOPS	OPPELAAR, RG, GENMAJMARN	PAPIER	29-06-2016		30-06-2016	30/06/2016 gezien D-DOPS, kopie brandkast - 29/06/2016 in postboek D-DOPS	
DIB/BS	# DIB LOKET DOPS	# DIB LOKET DOPS	VERZ	30-06-2016		30-06-2016		
BS/DS/KAB	CKAB		PAPIER	30-06-2016		05-07-2016	T.a.v. CDS // hc in pb r 01.07.16 //	

							pckab gezien r 05.07.16	
BS/DS/KAB	CKAB		PAPIER	30-06-2016		01-07-2016	T.a.v. PCDS // ckab heeft het expl van CDS gezien 01.07.16	
BS/DS/KAB	PCDS	BAUER, RP. VADM	PAPIER	01-07-2016		18-07-2016	hc in pb r 01.07.16 // gez pcds m180716	
BS/DS/KAB	CDS	MIDDENDORP, TA GEN	PAPIER	18-07-2016		24-02-2017	in pobo cds m180716 // aanhouden in kluis CDS tbv dossier CIVCAS m050816 // reeds afgedaan m240217	
BS/DS/DOPS	J3 INTNATOPS STOFF SR 04		TKA	30-06-2016		21-07-2016		
DIB/BS	DOPS ARCHIEF	DOPS ARCHIEF	ARCH	24-02-2017	12-03- 2017	24-02-2017	Doc. in hardkopie ontvangen en opgelegd in ons archieff!	

Sluiten

the 1990s, the number of people in the world who are living in poverty has increased. The number of people living on less than \$1 per day has risen from 1.1 billion in 1981 to 1.5 billion in 1999 (World Bank 2000). The number of people living on less than \$2 per day has risen from 2.1 billion in 1981 to 2.6 billion in 1999 (World Bank 2000).

There are a number of reasons for this increase in poverty. One of the main reasons is the rapid population growth in the developing world. The population of the developing world has increased from 2.5 billion in 1981 to 4.5 billion in 1999 (World Bank 2000). This increase in population has led to a corresponding increase in the demand for food and other resources. The developing world is unable to produce enough food to feed its growing population, and this has led to a corresponding increase in the number of people who are living in poverty. Another reason for the increase in poverty is the rapid growth of the service sector in the developing world. The service sector has grown rapidly in the developing world, but this growth has not been enough to offset the increase in the number of people who are living in poverty. The service sector is unable to provide enough jobs for the growing population, and this has led to a corresponding increase in the number of people who are living in poverty.

There are a number of ways in which the world can reduce the number of people who are living in poverty. One of the most important ways is to increase the production of food and other resources in the developing world. This can be done by increasing the use of modern agricultural techniques and by increasing the investment in infrastructure. Another way to reduce the number of people who are living in poverty is to increase the investment in education and health care in the developing world. This will help to improve the living standards of the people in the developing world and will help to reduce the number of people who are living in poverty. Finally, the world can reduce the number of people who are living in poverty by increasing the investment in social safety nets in the developing world. This will help to provide a safety net for the people in the developing world and will help to reduce the number of people who are living in poverty.

The World Bank has a number of programs that are designed to help the developing world reduce the number of people who are living in poverty. One of these programs is the International Development Association (IDA). The IDA provides loans and grants to the developing world to help them to improve their living standards and to reduce the number of people who are living in poverty. Another program is the World Bank's Poverty Reduction and Economic Growth (PREG) program. This program is designed to help the developing world to improve their living standards and to reduce the number of people who are living in poverty. The PREG program provides technical assistance and grants to the developing world to help them to improve their living standards and to reduce the number of people who are living in poverty.

The World Bank has a number of other programs that are designed to help the developing world reduce the number of people who are living in poverty. These programs include the World Bank's Global Education Initiative (GEI), the World Bank's Global Health Initiative (GHI), and the World Bank's Global Infrastructure Anti-Corruption Centre (GIACC).



BS2016013557 / 4-8-2016



Ministerie van Defensie

13
ONGERUBRICEERD
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Postbus 9030 6800 EM Arnhem MPC 43 M

Directie Juridische Zaken

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2500 ES Den Haag
www.defensie.nl

Contactpersoon

Datum 4 augustus 2016
Betreft Aanbieding civcas onderzoeken

Onze referentie
BS2016013557

*Bij beantwoording datum,
onze referentie en betreft
vermelden.*

Geachte 

In de periode augustus 2014 tot juli 2016 zijn zes Nederlandse F-16's ingezet bij de missie in Irak en het Midden-Oosten. De toestellen vlogen sinds augustus 2014 meer dan 2.100 missie waarbij ze tenminste 1.800 keer wapens hebben ingezet.

Alle meldingen van burgerslachtoffers (civcas) worden onmiddellijk door het United States Central Command (CENTCOM) onderzocht. Indien er sprake is van mogelijke Nederlandse betrokkenheid bij burgerslachtoffers wordt de feitelijke toedracht direct door Defensie onderzocht en aan het OM gemeld.

Tijdens twee van de bovengenoemde inzetten zijn zeer waarschijnlijk burgerslachtoffers te betreuren geweest. De Koninklijke Marechaussee en het OM zijn hiervan op de hoogte gesteld middels de After Action Reports. Op 5 januari en 16 februari jl. hebben wij beide CENTCOM Credibility Assessments aan het OM overhandigd.

In bijlage treft u de twee Defensie onderzoeksrapporten aan, waarbij ik de kanttekening wil plaatsen dat de onderzoeksmogelijkheden zeer beperkt waren vanwege de ontoegankelijkheid van het gebied waar de burgerslachtoffers waarschijnlijk gevallen zijn. De onderzoeken hebben zich gericht op het opvragen en borgen van de relevante documenten en de beoordeling van de rechtmatigheid van het optreden aan de hand van deze documenten.

Ik verzoek u beide documenten ter beschikking te stellen aan de Officier van Justitie belast met militaire zaken.

Met vriendelijke groet,
DE DIRECTEUR JURIDISCHE ZAKEN


J.J.F. Versluijs

the fact that the *in vitro* and *in vivo* results are in good agreement.

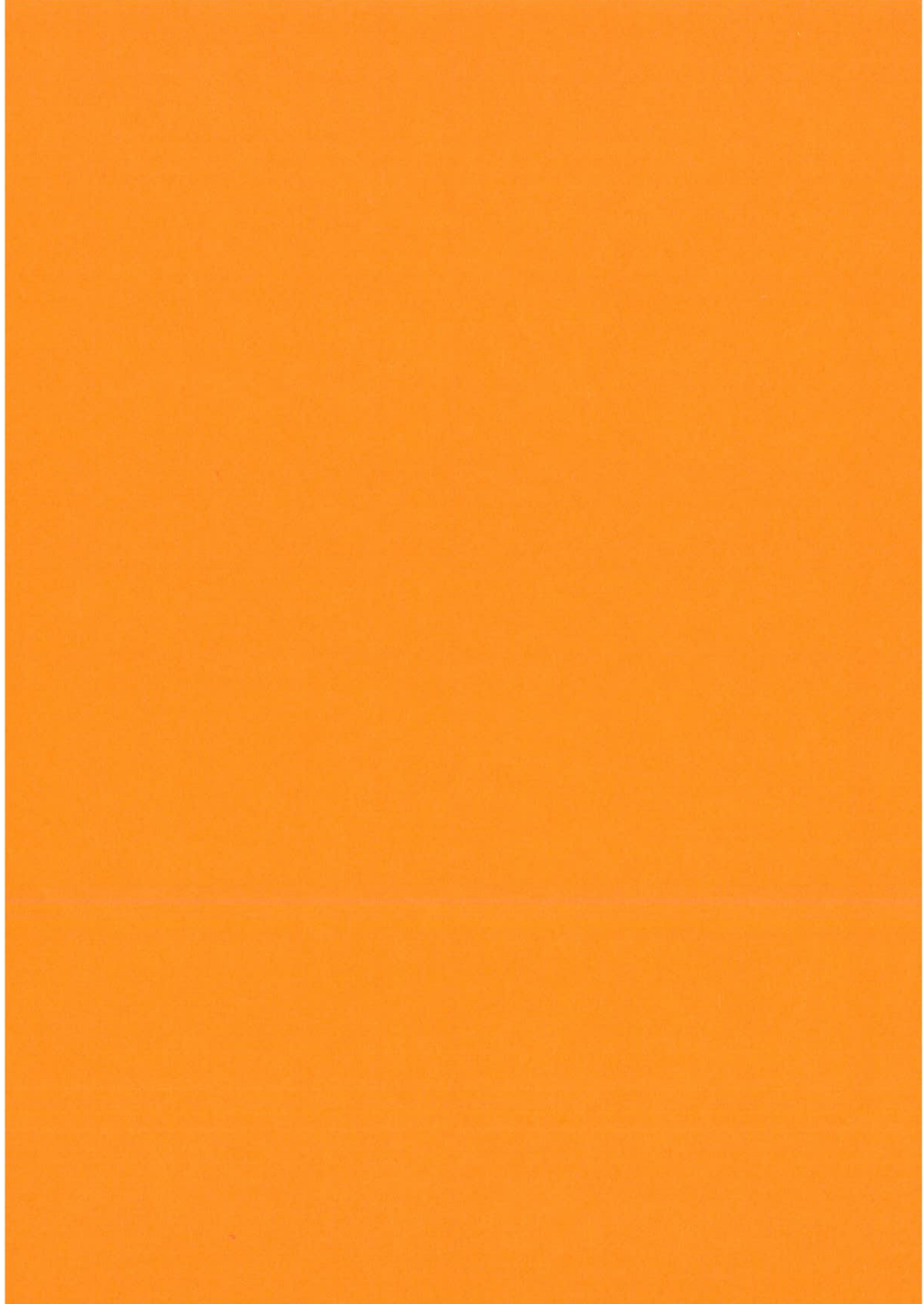
The authors thank the National Science Foundation for the support of this work.

Received 15 October 1998; accepted 15 December 1998

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© 1999 Blackwell Science Ltd, *Journal of Clinical Pharmacy and Therapeutics*, 24, 97–100





De minister

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Contactpersoon

nota

ter beslissing

Intern onderzoek burgerslachtoffers

Datum
12 augustus 2016Onze referentie
2016013912Door tussenkomst
SGAfschrift aan
CDS
DIZ*Bij beantwoording datum,
onze referentie en onderwerp
vermelden.*

Inleiding

- Bij de beantwoording van de Kamervragen over de aanvullende artikel 100-brief inzake de strijd tegen ISIS van 6 februari jl. heeft het kabinet de Kamer geïnformeerd over twee gevallen van mogelijke burgerslachtoffers waar onderzoek naar werd verricht. Het interne onderzoek, gecoördineerd door de directie operaties, is voltooid. U treft de onderzoeken in de gerubriceerde bijlage.
- Het OM onderzoekt deze gevallen mede aan de hand van de interne onderzoeken.
- Totdat het OM de onderzoeken heeft voltooid, kan Defensie echter de Kamer hierover niet openbaar informeren. De verwachting is dat het onderzoek van het OM nog enkele maanden kan duren.
- Het OM is gevraagd of er bezwaar bestaat tegen het informeren van de Kamer. Vanwege de vakantietijd is daar nog niet op geantwoord.

Advies

- In afwachting van de reactie van het OM wordt u geadviseerd in te stemmen met het kort informeren van de Kamerleden over de voortgang van deze onderzoeken tijdens de vertrouwelijke briefing over de inzet van F-16's die u in het AO van 7 juli jl. heeft toegezegd.

Onderbouwing

- De Kamer heeft meermaals om de voortgang gevraagd. U heeft hier op geantwoord dat de gemiddelde gevallen nog in onderzoek zijn bij het Openbaar Ministerie. De vertrouwelijke briefing geeft de mogelijkheid om in ieder geval te laten weten hoe Defensie het onderzoek heeft uitgevoerd.
- In de vertrouwelijke briefing zal worden geschetst hoe Defensie het onderzoek heeft uitgevoerd en wat de defensiebevindingen zijn. Hierbij wordt geen antwoord gegeven, dit is van het OM. Tijdens de briefing

wordt onderstreept dat het OM nog bezig is met het onderzoek en dat daar geen uitspraken over kunnen worden gedaan.

- Aangezien de briefing vertrouwelijk is, en ingaat op de inzet van de F-16's, lijkt het een logisch moment om de Kamer in ieder geval vanuit Defensie al iets meer duidelijkheid te kunnen geven.

DE HOOFDDIRECTEUR BELEID



Drs. B.W. Bargerbos

Zonder bijlagen is deze nota niet gerubriceerd.

the 1990s, the number of people with a disability in the United Kingdom has increased from 5.1 million to 6.2 million (Department of Health 2001).

There are a number of reasons for this increase. One of the most significant is the increase in the number of people with long-term health conditions. This is due to a number of factors, including the increase in the number of people with chronic conditions such as asthma, diabetes, and heart disease, and the increase in the number of people with mental health problems. Another reason for the increase is the increase in the number of people with physical disabilities, such as those caused by stroke, multiple sclerosis, and spinal cord injury. This is due to a number of factors, including the increase in the number of people with these conditions, and the increase in the number of people who are unable to perform basic activities of daily living.

The increase in the number of people with a disability has led to a number of challenges for society. One of the most significant is the need for more accessible services and facilities. This includes the need for more accessible public transport, housing, and workplaces. Another challenge is the need for more support services, such as those provided by social workers, nurses, and other health professionals. This is particularly true for people with mental health problems, who often require a lot of support and care.

There are a number of ways in which society can address these challenges. One of the most important is to ensure that people with a disability have equal access to all services and facilities. This can be done by making services and facilities more accessible, and by providing more support services. Another way is to ensure that people with a disability are fully included in all aspects of society. This includes ensuring that they have equal opportunities in education, employment, and social life.

The Department of Health (2001) has identified a number of key areas for action to address these challenges. These include: (1) increasing the number of accessible services and facilities; (2) providing more support services; (3) ensuring that people with a disability are fully included in all aspects of society; and (4) promoting the rights of people with a disability. These actions are essential for ensuring that people with a disability can live full and active lives.

In order to address these challenges, it is essential that we have a better understanding of the needs of people with a disability. This includes understanding the different types of disabilities, the challenges that people with a disability face, and the ways in which society can best support them. This paper will explore these issues in more detail, and will discuss the ways in which society can best address the needs of people with a disability.

The first part of the paper will discuss the different types of disabilities, and the challenges that people with a disability face. This will include a discussion of physical disabilities, mental health problems, and sensory disabilities. The second part of the paper will discuss the ways in which society can best support people with a disability. This will include a discussion of accessible services and facilities, support services, and social inclusion. The final part of the paper will discuss the ways in which society can best promote the rights of people with a disability.

The paper will conclude by discussing the ways in which society can best address the needs of people with a disability. This will include a discussion of the ways in which society can best ensure that people with a disability have equal access to all services and facilities, that they are fully included in all aspects of society, and that their rights are protected. The paper will also discuss the ways in which society can best promote the rights of people with a disability, and will discuss the ways in which society can best ensure that people with a disability are fully included in all aspects of society.

The paper will conclude by discussing the ways in which society can best address the needs of people with a disability. This will include a discussion of the ways in which society can best ensure that people with a disability have equal access to all services and facilities, that they are fully included in all aspects of society, and that their rights are protected. The paper will also discuss the ways in which society can best promote the rights of people with a disability, and will discuss the ways in which society can best ensure that people with a disability are fully included in all aspects of society.

the two studies. The main reasons for this are the different methods used to estimate the prevalence of the disease and the different methods used to estimate the relative risk of developing the disease.

The first reason is the different methods used to estimate the prevalence of the disease. In the first study, the prevalence of the disease was estimated using a case-control design. In the second study, the prevalence of the disease was estimated using a cohort design. The case-control design is generally more accurate than the cohort design for estimating the prevalence of a disease, but it is more difficult to interpret the results of a case-control study.

The second reason is the different methods used to estimate the relative risk of developing the disease. In the first study, the relative risk of developing the disease was estimated using a case-control design. In the second study, the relative risk of developing the disease was estimated using a cohort design. The cohort design is generally more accurate than the case-control design for estimating the relative risk of developing a disease, but it is more difficult to interpret the results of a cohort study.

It is important to note that the results of the two studies are not directly comparable. The first study is a case-control study and the second study is a cohort study. The results of the two studies are therefore not directly comparable. The results of the two studies are therefore not directly comparable.

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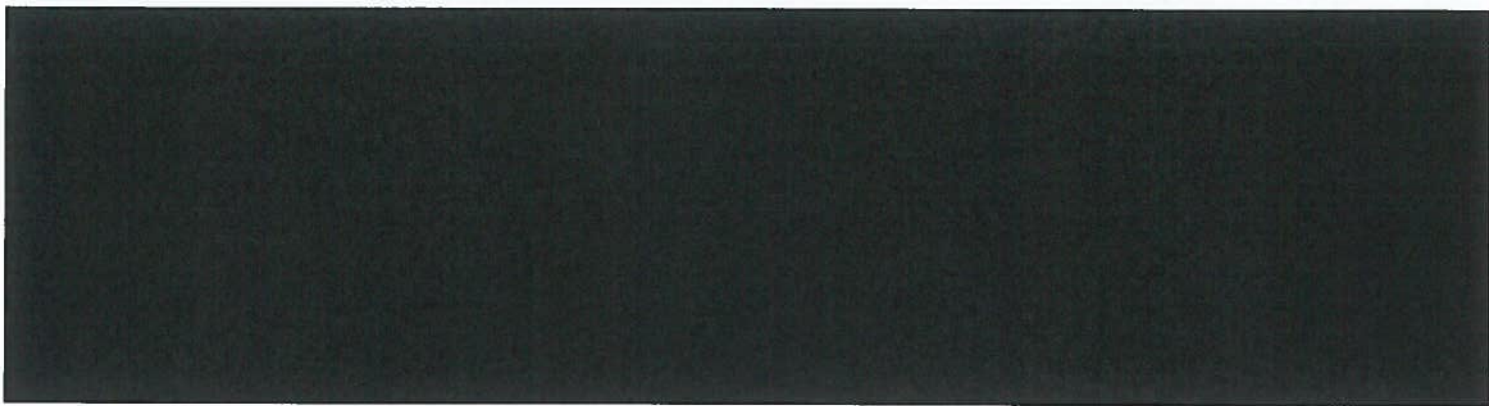
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From: [redacted] BS/AL/DJZ/Clust. INT
Sent: dinsdag 13 februari 2018 11:46
To: Bijleveld-Schouten, ATB, Drs. [redacted]@mindef.nl>; Visser, B, Drs. [redacted]@mindef.nl>; Geerts, WJP, [redacted]@mindef.nl>; Gazenbeek, M, [redacted]mindef.nl>
Cc: Reyn, SJG, Dr., BS/AL/HDB/Proj Off [redacted]n@mindef.nl>; [redacted], BS/AL/HDB [redacted]1@mindef.nl>; Bauer, RP, LTADM, BS/AL/DS [redacted]@mindef.nl>; Wijnen, MH, LGEN, BS/AL/DS [redacted]@mindef.nl>; Versluijs, JJF, [redacted], BS/AL/DJZ [redacted]js@mindef.nl>; Kok, WH, Mr., BS/AL/DCO [redacted]k@mindef.nl>
Subject: Vooralsnog onder embargo: OM besluit geen vervolgstappen civcas onderzoeken F16

Excellenties, heren,

Graag het volgende onder embargo behandelen; J&V en het OM bezien nog hoe dit openbaar wordt gemaakt.

Zojuist gaf J&V langs informele weg de inhoud van het ambtsbericht van het OM aan, betreffende de vier onderzoeken naar (mogelijke) burgerslachtoffers als gevolg van de inzet van Nederlandse F16 toestellen in de strijd tegen ISIS. De uitkomst is dat het OM in geen van de vier gevallen (zie dep. vertrouwelijke bijlage) aanleiding ziet voor vervolgonderzoek en alle vier zaken "oplegt". J&V beziet nog of het OM hierover een persbericht/verklaring zal uitgeven. Indien dat niet het geval is, zal in overleg tussen Defensie en het OM moeten worden bezien hoe dit aan de Kamer wordt gemeld, aangezien de Kamer al meermaals om de uitkomsten van deze onderzoeken heeft gevraagd.

Met vriendelijke groet,

[redacted]

[redacted]
 Plv. Directeur Juridische Zaken
 tvs. Coördinator Cluster Internationaal

Directie Juridische Zaken
Ministerie van Defensie
 PKC | Spui 32 | 2511 BS | Den Haag | E 125
 Postbus 20701 | 2500 ES | Den Haag | MPC 58B
 [redacted]

www.defensie.nl

Incident	Datum incident	Burgerslachtoffers	Onderzoek OM
(1) Inzet F16 in Irak: IED "fabriek" van ISIS ontploft met grote secundaire explosie; later bleken er veel meer explosieven te hebben gelegen (voor het maken van autobommen) dan vooraf bekend was of kon worden ingeschat	02-6-2015	Zeer waarschijnlijk	Ja
(2) Inzet F16 in Irak: Aangevallen hoofdkwartier van ISIS bleek woonhuis te zijn; voorafgaand en tijdens de inzet waren er voor de F16 vliegers geen indicaties dat informatie onjuist was	20-9-2015	Ja	Ja
(3) Inzet F16 in Irak: Uit cockpitbeelden blijkt dat een auto in de <i>blast range</i> van een bom op een gebouw is gereden	01-3-2016	Mogelijk	Ja
(4) Inzet F16 in Irak: Niet-Nederlandse uitwisselingsvlieger in NLD F16 heeft de <i>targeting pod</i> verkeerd gejusteerd en raakt bij inzet van het wapen een onbewoond gebouw naast het eigenlijke doelwit	08-3-2016	Nee	Ja

