

IHAT Investigation Number	Review/investigation result
IHAT 8 IHAT 11 IHAT 12 IHAT 17 IHAT 32 IHAT 37 IHAT 51 IHAT 63 IHAT 89 IHAT 164 IHAT 179 IHAT 181 IHAT 183 IHAT 188 IHAT 192 IHAT 196 IHAT 198 IHAT 200 – IHAT 212 IHAT 214 IHAT 218 – IHAT 233 IHAT 235 – IHAT 241 IHAT 243 – IHAT 245 IHAT 247- IHAT 254 IHAT 256 – IHAT 260 IHAT 262 IHAT 305 IHAT 306 IHAT 384 IHAT 390 IHAT 392 IHAT 393 IHAT 398 IHAT 399 IHAT 401 IHAT 403 IHAT 407 IHAT 409 IHAT 415 IHAT 416 IHAT 418 IHAT 420 IHAT 423 IHAT 425 – IHAT 427 IHAT 429 IHAT 431 IHAT 435 IHAT 438 IHAT 440 IHAT 441 IHAT 443 IHAT 444 IHAT 447 IHAT 448 IHAT 451 IHAT 454 IHAT 463 IHAT 466 IHAT 467	On this date, October 24 2016, Deputy Head IHAT took the decision to discontinue any further investigative work on 489 lower-level allegations of ill-treatment as it was not proportionate to continue to do so. All claimants have now been informed.

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<p> IHAT 69 IHAT 184 IHAT 186 IHAT 197 IHAT 199 IHAT 215 IHAT 216 IHAT 217 IHAT 225 IHAT 234 </p>	<p> On 19 September 2016, Deputy Head IHAT took the decision to discontinue any further investigative work because it was not proportionate to continue investigating the 68 allegations of ill-treatment. The 68 allegations were recorded as 48 IHAT numbers – meaning that some IHAT numbers will have more than one complainant contained within them. All claimants have now been informed. </p>

<p>IHAT 243 IHAT 261 IHAT 396 IHAT 432 IHAT 434 IHAT 504 IHAT 505 IHAT 541 IHAT 552 IHAT 554 IHAT 774 IHAT 804 IHAT 851 IHAT 852 IHAT 855 IHAT 961 IHAT 973 IHAT 978 IHAT 995 IHAT 999 IHAT 1001 IHAT 1025 IHAT 1026 IHAT 1027 IHAT 1029 IHAT 1217 IHAT 1298 IHAT 1374 IHAT 1375 IHAT 1376 IHAT 1377 IHAT 1378 IHAT 1380 IHAT 1381 IHAT 1382 IHAT 1453 IHAT 1462 IHAT 1463</p>	
<p>IHAT 82</p>	<p>On 24 October 2003, a passing patrol of UK soldiers noticed a dispute between two Iraqi men by the side of the road. One of the men (Mr Sabah) appeared to be holding a pistol into the lower back of a third person (a woman) and forcing her into the back of a car. The patrol stopped and two soldiers got out of their vehicle, shouting for Mr Sabah to show his pistol and get onto the ground. Mr Sabah suddenly reached into his clothing and was seen to start to withdraw something; fearing that Mr Sabah was drawing his weapon, one soldier shot and fatally wounded Mr Sabah. The IHAT reviewed the circumstances of the death and obtained legal advice from the Service Prosecuting Authority. Assessing there was no credible evidence to prove the use</p>

	<p>of force was unlawful, it was decided that the Evidential Sufficiency Test to justify a charge of homicide had not been met and the IHAT investigation was discontinued</p>
IHAT 83	<p>This investigation concerned an allegation relating to the death of a Prisoner of War in April 2003. He was shot during an altercation in the compound and died of his wounds.</p> <p>IHAT concluded that there was no British involvement in this case as the prisoner of war camp was under the control of the US military forces. The IHAT will seek to establish contact with the relevant US investigative agency to discuss the possible handing over of the case to US authorities.</p>
IHAT 84	<p>The IHAT was tasked to review an RAF Police investigation into an allegation relating to the death of a Prisoner of War (PoW). He died whilst being transported along with nine other PoWs in an RAF helicopter to a coalition base. The review has been completed and presented to the RAF Police for consideration. Provost Marshal (Royal Air Force) has directed further investigation.</p>
IHAT 85	<p>The investigation into the death of Mr Ahmed Jabaar Kareem Ali considered an allegation that the deceased drowned on 8 May 2003, as a result of the behaviour of the British soldiers who had detained him earlier that day. The decision has been made to discontinue any further work on the case after the investigation identified there was no prospect of gaining any new or compelling evidence to go any way to altering a previous decision made by the courts martial. All material gathered during the course of the investigation will be passed to the MOD for its decision as to whether there should be any further, non - criminal, inquiry into the circumstances of his death.</p>
IHAT 88	<p>This IHAT investigation concerned the unlawful killing of Anwar Jabar Khalif in Iraq in August 2003. After investigation, the Deputy Head IHAT, in consultation with the Service Prosecuting Authority, concluded there was insufficient evidence to justify charges against any UK service personnel. The criminal investigation was discontinued and the case closed.</p>
IHAT 93	<p>This investigation considered the death of</p>

	<p>Mr Waleed Fayay Mezban, who was shot on 24 August 2003. That day a patrol of four soldiers conducted a stop and search operation on a small minibus, driven by Mr Mezban.</p> <p>Investigations suggest that he had a short conversation with a soldier and then accelerated away, causing other soldiers in the patrol to take evasive action. One soldier fired several shots at the moving vehicle and Mr Mezban was injured. He died in hospital the following day.</p> <p>Following extensive enquires by the IHAT, the Evidential Sufficiency Test was undertaken and the case was referred to the Director of Service Prosecutions (DSP), under subsection 116(2) of the Armed Forces Act 2006.</p> <p>He considered the evidence and concluded there was no realistic prospect of conviction in relation to either a charge of murder or an alternative to such a charge and that no further proceedings would be taken against the soldier.</p>
IHAT 95	<p>On 24 October 2003, a passing patrol of UK soldiers noticed a dispute between two Iraqi men by the side of the road. One of the men (Mr Sabah) appeared to be holding a pistol into the lower back of a third person (a woman) and forcing her into the back of a car. The patrol stopped and two soldiers got out of their vehicle, shouting for Mr Sabah to show his pistol and get onto the ground. Mr Sabah suddenly reached into his clothing and was seen to start to withdraw something; fearing that Mr Sabah was drawing his weapon, one soldier shot and fatally wounded Mr Sabah.</p> <p>The IHAT reviewed the circumstances of the death and obtained legal advice from the Service Prosecuting Authority. Assessing there was no credible evidence to prove the use of force was unlawful, it was decided that the Evidential Sufficiency Test to justify a charge of homicide had not been met and the IHAT investigation was discontinued.</p>
IHAT 96	<p>On 29 April 2003, a Mr Atheer Kareem Khalaf was shot by a British soldier in an incident at a petrol station in Basra; he died the following day as a result of the injuries. It was subsequently alleged that this shooting was unlawful. The IHAT has reviewed the original investigation and the</p>

	<p>JCRP identified some focussed lines of enquiry, however, IHAT investigations produced no new evidence. Furthermore, the evidence provided by witnesses at the scene was contradictory and inconsistent. A decision has been taken that the evidential sufficiency test for a charge of murder or manslaughter against a member of British forces has not been met and therefore this case has not been referred under section 116 (2) of the act.</p>
<p>IHAT 97</p>	<p>In April 2011, the Mail on Sunday sent the Ministry of Defence's media centre video footage showing the apparent abuse of an Iraqi man by British servicemen. One of those soldiers was identified and interviewed by IHAT investigators. He admitted to being responsible. He was subsequently referred by IHAT to his Commanding Officer and was fined £3,000 after a Summary Hearing</p>
<p>IHAT 102</p>	<p>The investigation considered the deaths of Mrs Sabiha Khuder Talib and Mr Karim Gatii Karim Al -Maliki who, it was alleged, were killed unlawfully by British troops in November 2006.</p> <p>IHAT investigators reviewed the original investigations and, after consulting with SPA lawyers, completed a number of inquiries in a bid to establish exactly what happened.</p> <p>Assessing the circumstances, it has been decided there are no further reasonable or proportionate lines of enquiry to pursue in this case.</p> <p>Therefore, the evidential sufficiency test to justify a charge of murder or manslaughter against any member of UK Armed Forces was not met and the IHAT investigation has been discontinued</p>
<p>IHAT 105</p>	<p>During the course of an IHAT review an email was recovered which raised concerns about RAF training in the appropriate use of hooding, blindfolding and the restraining of prisoners through the use of collar and rope. Following an investigation IHAT concluded that there was no evidence to suggest that this inappropriate training was conducted by anyone other than one individual trainer. The IHAT report was forwarded to the RAF</p>

	Police.
IHAT 106	<p>In March 2011 information was received by the IHAT that whilst on a routine patrol in the desert a serving soldier had been involved in the 'mock execution' of an Iraqi. An investigation was conducted and an interview under caution undertaken with the suspect. There was insufficient evidence to refer the case to prosecutors. Should any other information come to light the investigation could be reopened</p>
IHAT 107	<p>This investigation was launched after an email from the IHAT to RMP personnel asking for anyone who had witnessed ill treatment in Iraq to get in touch resulted in a member of the RMP responding to say that during his tour on Telic 2 he witnessed 'hooding'.</p> <p>Due to the status of the individual and the nature of his response the IHAT interviewed him under caution. He confirmed that on one occasion he had witnessed two hooded detainees and that he questioned the use of hooding at the time. He was told the individuals were militia and that it was done for security reasons.</p> <p>It was decided that, with regards this individual, the evidential sufficiency test had not been met and the investigation has been discontinued pending any further information coming to light.</p>
IHAT 109	<p>This investigation concerned a 12-year-old boy, Memmon Al-Maliki who on 29 April 2003 was playing with friends when he discovered unexploded ordnance which, when handled by him, exploded and caused severe injuries. Relatives took him to a nearby British Army base, where he received emergency first aid before being conveyed to the British Field Hospital in Shaibah, Basra. This was the last his family saw of him and despite continued enquiries by the boy's father, the last record the British Army was able to provide was that he had been transferred to an American hospital in Kuwait.</p> <p>In January 2012, IHAT began a missing person inquiry into Memmon Al-Maliki's disappearance but despite extensive enquiries both with Iraqi and US contacts,</p>

	<p>was unable to determine his whereabouts.</p> <p>Consultation with the DSP was not necessary in this instance as this was not a criminal investigation. The Deputy Head of IHAT concluded that all reasonable lines of enquiry had been followed and discontinued the inquiry.</p> <p>In August 2014, IHAT investigators met with Memmon's father and the findings of the inquiry were explained to him.</p>
IHAT 110	<p>This investigation concerned a 30 -year -old man who was shot and injured during a disturbance at a water stand in Umm Qasr on 23 March 2003. The victim, Nadhim Jabir Al -Mayahi, was given first aid and then taken, by his cousin, to a nearby hospital. Enroute, they were stopped and accompanied by a US Serviceman and interpreter. On arrival at hospital, Nadhim Jabir Al -Mayahi was handed to British Military medical staff, who assessed his injuries as significant and arranged for his transfer, by helicopter, to a British Forces surgical team in Kuwait. Afterwards, his cousin was told to attend the White Building in Umm Qasr after ten days to enquire about the health of Nadhim Jabir Al -Mayahi. He did so but despite being told that his cousin was recovering well and would be returned to Umm Qasr in three days. Mr Al -Mayahi was not seen again by his family. In December 2011, IHAT began an investigation into his disappearance. Extensive enquiries established that Nadhim Jabir Al -Mayahi died from his injuries on 24 March 2003 while receiving treatment and was subject to a customary burial, the grid reference for which was recorded by British Forces. This reference was passed to his family. The Deputy Head IHAT considered all of the information gathered in this inquiry and concluded that all reasonable lines of investigation had been followed and that no criminal or service offences had been identified. The missing person enquiry was concluded.</p>
IHAT 116	<p>On 17/18 June 2007, nine Iraqi civilians were allegedly unlawfully killed, and three seriously injured, as a result of a military operation in the vicinity of the city of Al Amarah. Two IHAT enquiries, one in 2012 and a review in 2014, have established that the events coincided with a pre -planned US strike operation and that the only UK involvement was in the planning stages, the provision of a Forward Arming and Refuelling Point (FARP) approximately 40kms from the area of operation, and to support with the extraction of US colleagues in extreme circumstances. Accordingly, the Deputy Head of IHAT concluded that the allegations would not indicate to a</p>

	<p>reasonable person that a Schedule 2 offence has or might have been committed by a member of the UK Armed Forces. For this reason, the case was not referred to the DSP; there was no need to consult with him and the investigation was terminated.</p>
IHAT 120	<p>On 6 November 2003, British soldiers acting on information suggesting armed men had been seen entering a property in Basra went to search a house. In the course of gaining entry to the premises they were confronted by two armed men, one of whom was shot and died the next day as a result of his injury. The IHAT have investigated the resulting allegation of unlawful killing and after careful consideration of this information and liaison with the Service Prosecuting Authority, it has been decided that there is no evidence to suggest the soldier was not acting in self - defence. The criminal investigation has therefore been discontinued.</p>
IHAT 122	<p>British soldiers during a raid on a house on 5 or 6 May 2003. Requests to PIL for further details, and extensive enquiries by IHAT investigators to locate Mr Jasim Khudayar Gatteh Al Helfawi and/or other family members in order to obtain witness statements, were unsuccessful and the decision was therefore taken that the case should not be referred to the DSP and that all reasonable and proportionate lines of enquiry had been pursued. In Jan 2016, Deputy Head IHAT formally consulted with DSP, who accepted this conclusion and the decision that the EST to justify a charge of murder or manslaughter against any member of the UK armed forces had not been met.</p>
IHAT 123	<p>In May 2003 an Iraqi boy was killed by unexploded ordnance when it detonated as he was playing outside. The origin and the type of ordnance are unknown. It has been decided that in light of the circumstances of the incident, there are no further lines of enquiry for the IHAT to pursue in regards to identifying whether a crime has been committed by a British service person in this case.</p>
IHAT 124	<p>This investigation considered an allegation that an eight -year -old girl was shot dead by UK soldiers during the 'Battle of Danny Boy' on 14 May 2004. The complainant (the older brother of the deceased) has since admitted that he lied in statements given to the Royal Military Police and those given in evidence to the Al Sweady Public Inquiry; he accepted his sister was not shot during this battle. It has been decided, therefore, there is no criminal allegation to investigate and the decision has been taken to discontinue further enquiries by the IHAT.</p>
IHAT 125	<p>The initial allegation of unlawful killing upon which this investigation focussed was made by Mr Shakir Mahmood, the father of Mr Ammar Shakir Mahmood, who claimed his son was unlawfully</p>

	<p>shot by British soldiers on 28 May 2003. In June 2015, IHAT investigators were contacted by the brother of Mr Ammar Shakir Mahmood, who had assumed responsibility for proceedings following the death of their father, who stated that the family did not wish to continue with the complaint. In October 2015, an IHAT representative met with the deceased's brother, who provided a signed letter indicating that he did not wish to pursue the complaint. Despite extensive enquiries, no MOD records or other supporting material from external sources, including the Iraqi Police Service and PIL that linked UK Armed Forces to this incident or to the vicinity at the time of the alleged shooting were identified. Neither was any medical or forensic evidence from the scene or post mortem examination available to add weight to the allegation. Consequently, the Deputy Head of IHAT decided not to refer the case to the DSP but did consult with him. It was agreed that any investigation relating to this allegation be discontinued.</p>
<p>IHAT 126</p>	<p>The IHAT has considered this allegation – that on 3 June 2003, Kasber Farhoud Jasim, was unlawfully shot by British soldiers as he fished from a boat with his brother and some friends – and discontinued any further criminal investigation. A decision was taken to discontinue any further investigative work after extensive enquiries failed to trace the deceased's family or anyone who has knowledge of the event. Furthermore, there was no record of this incident in UK military records. In addition, PIL has failed to provide any further information to progress the investigation.</p>
<p>IHAT 127</p>	<p>In July 2004 PIL lodged a claim relating to the alleged unlawful killing of one Mr Riyadh Turki Taha Yaseen on 8 July 2003. In it, the son of Mr Yaseen alleged that his father had been shot by British soldiers as he went to pick up a hammer he intended to use to restart the water pump on their farm. In February 2005, PIL stated they were having difficulties on the ground (in Iraq) and were not sure whether they had continuing instructions. IHAT conducted extensive initial enquiries but were unable to identify any additional records relating to this alleged incident or to locate Mr Ahmed Turki Taha or any other family members. The Deputy Head of IHAT concluded that all reasonable and proportionate lines of enquiry had been pursued and there was little or no real prospect of identifying any evidence to support the allegation. The investigation has therefore been discontinued.</p>
<p>IHAT 128</p>	<p>On 15 August 2003, UK soldiers intervened in a public order incident to the west of Basra City. A large group of Iraqis were involved in the disturbance and one man, Azhar Fawzi Hashim, who was armed with a pistol, was shot by a British soldier and later died. IHAT has</p>

	<p>investigated the complaint and in doing so considered both the shooting incident report from the time and the Iraqi Police Service investigation. British soldiers present at the time have been identified and interviewed as have a number of Iraqis. The key issue was whether a prosecution could disprove that when the soldier shot Mr Hashim, he was acting in self -defence. A number of contradictions and inconsistencies in the witness accounts, together with consideration for the fact that the British soldier was faced with a volatile situation and the need to make a split second decision, led the Deputy Head of IHAT concluded that all reasonable and proportionate lines of enquiry had been pursued and there was little or no real prospect of identifying any evidence to support any claim that the soldier acted unreasonably in the face of the perceived threat. For this reason, the decision was taken to terminate any further investigation.</p>
IHAT 129	<p>This allegation concerned the fatal shooting of a man in August 2003 during a volatile demonstration in Basra. As tensions escalated there were exchanges of gunfire and grenades were used against British troops. The deceased was buried very soon after his death, with no post mortem having taken place. The IHAT has investigated this incident but there is no evidence available as to who fired the fatal shot. Therefore with no viable lines of enquiry to follow at this time the investigation has been discontinued.</p>
IHAT 133	<p>This allegation concerns the unlawful killing of Mr Baha Ahmed Al Awari on 1 September 2003. It was alleged that Mr Al Awari, who worked as a guard at a local school, was shot and killed by a member of the UK Armed Forces close to his family home. A statement said that while Mr Al Alwari was observing a large protest, outside the school, UK Armed Forces opened fire to disperse the crowd. No further information has been received since the original Letter of Claim (7 July 2004) other than to confirm the date of the incident. Despite extensive enquiries by the MOD and IHAT no record or reference to the incident or the demonstration can be found. IHAT wrote to PIL on three separate occasions to confirm if it had continuing instructions from their client (the brother of the deceased) and if they have any further verifiable information to support the claim. A response was received from on 18 September 2015 stating that no further information could be provided. IHAT has considered this case and, as there are no reasonable or proportionate lines of enquiry to be carried out, this investigation has been discontinued.</p>
IHAT 134	<p>This case concerned the alleged unlawful killing of Mr Lafteh Ahmed Awdeh in September 2003. IHAT investigators have examined the claim that Mr Awdeh was killed in a road traffic collision involving a British Army truck but can find no</p>

	<p>evidence, such as records of British troops being in or near the area at the time, to support the allegation. Requests to PIL to supply further information have not been answered and so with no reasonable or proportionate lines of enquiry identified, it has been decided to discontinue the investigation.</p>
<p>IHAT 136</p>	<p>This investigation considered the alleged unlawful killing of Hilal Fanjan Salman, who was working as a guard/caretaker at Al Ma'qil Preparatory school for Girls, opposite Basra Old Port, when he was shot dead. The incident happened on 3 October 2003, a day upon which there had been a disturbance with reports of up to 2,000 people involved. British troops were deployed to assist Coalition Provincial Authority and local police. At some point during the operation a man (Mr Salman) armed with an AK47 rifle, was seen on the roof of the school, four soldiers admitted to firing at the man whom they believed to be a threat to them. Although there is no dispute that the deceased was shot and killed by one of the soldiers, it is not possible (and is highly unlikely to be) possible to say which fired the fatal shot. Additionally, given the circumstances, in the absence of compelling and reliable witness evidence to the contrary, it is deemed unlikely that a prosecution would be unable to disprove self-defence in this case. It has been decided there are no longer any reasonable or proportionate lines of enquiry to pursue in this case as a criminal investigation.</p>
<p>IHAT 141</p>	<p>This was an investigation into the alleged unlawful shooting of a young Iraqi man in April 2007. Ali Salam Abdul Hasan (aged 18) died on 10 April 2007; the day British forces launched an operation responding to continued assaults on their base at Basra Palace. The IHAT team considered the available information and discovered that although his death was certified at Basra hospital, no post mortem was conducted and there were no eye witnesses to the incident. It was impossible to identify what type of ammunition killed Mr Hasan because during the course of the military operation, British forces came under fire from armed militia and a large amount and variety of ammunition was expended by both sides. Therefore it has not been possible to establish whether he was shot by British soldiers or Iraqi militia. These factors combined to make it impossible to identify any viable lines of enquiry. Additionally, there was little prospect of gaining sufficient evidence to meet the evidential sufficiency test to justify a charge of murder or manslaughter and as a result it was decided to discontinue the investigation.</p>
<p>IHAT 144</p>	<p>In Dec 2004 a patrol opened fire on a vehicle they suspected to be a Vehicle Borne Improvised Explosive Device (VBIED). The driver, an off duty Iraqi police officer, was killed. The incident</p>

	<p>occurred at a time when the security threat assessment of a VBIED attack was high. Careful consideration was given to what investigative opportunities existed in this case. No other vehicle stopped at the scene for some time after the incident, therefore this case offers no viable lines of enquiry to challenge the account given by the patrol.</p>
IHAT 146	<p>This was a re -investigation into the alleged unlawful shooting of a 13 -year -old boy, Ali Saleem Aziz Mohamed. The incident happened on 3 May 2003 and involved a UK Forces sentry at a temporary base of operations and a group of children, who approached him. When challenged, one of the children allegedly grabbed the muzzle of the soldier's rifle and, in the ensuing struggle, the rifle discharged causing the boy to be wounded. He died later the same day. The RMP carried out an investigation at the time and the subsequent report was referred to the Army Prosecuting Service (APA) who, following liaison with the Attorney General's Officer, decided that the soldier involved should not face any criminal or disciplinary action. More recently, the SPA had to consider whether the APA decision was correct. They concluded that the decision was right and that no new evidence had been obtained by IHAT and that due to the 'thorough and impartial nature' of the original RMP investigation and the passage of time, it is highly unlikely that significant new evidence could now be obtained. Any further IHAT investigation was therefore terminated.</p>
IHAT 147	<p>This investigation came to light after a soldier bragged to two British female civilians that he had been involved in the deaths of two unknown Iraqis. This allegation had previously been investigated and subsequently discontinued by the RMP in July 2004. A preinvestigation assessment undertaken by the IHAT did not identify any further information than that already held by the RMP and consequently, the decision has been taken that with no criminal offence being identified, the IHAT discontinued any further work on this case.</p>
IHAT 148	<p>The family of Ali Alwan Sadoun Abdullah Al Sbehawi alleged he was unlawfully killed by UK Armed Forces outside the family home on 5 April 2004. An investigation by IHAT led to the Deputy Head concluding that the evidential sufficiency test to justify a charge of murder or manslaughter against any member of UK armed forces had not been, or was likely to be, met. It was also decided, as there were not any viable or proportionate lines of enquiry that may alter that conclusion, to discontinue any further investigative work on the case.</p>
IHAT 149	<p>On 8 May 2004, a 14 -year -old Iraqi boy named Ali Khaleed Abdul Al -Shamsy was killed by ordnance discharged during a battle between</p>

	<p>coalition forces and local militia. The boy's family alleged that he had been unlawfully killed. No post mortem examination was undertaken meaning it has not been possible to determine what ammunition killed Ali Khaleed Abdul Al - Shamsy and therefore it is not possible to determine whether British or Iraqi ordnance killed him. Notwithstanding this, it has been noted that even if a British serviceman was identified as a suspect, it would be extremely difficult given the circumstances to prove he was not acting in self - defence. Therefore the decision has been taken that with no reasonable or proportionate lines of enquiry to pursue, the Evidential Sufficiency Test to justify a charge of murder or manslaughter against the suspect had not been met.</p>
<p>IHAT 156</p>	<p>This case refers to the investigation of a former service police officer for the offence of malfeasance in public office. The IHAT investigated the complaint and interviewed the person in question. The Deputy Head IHAT undertook the evidentiary sufficiency test on the case and decided there was insufficient evidence to refer it to the Service Prosecution Authority; he therefore discontinued any further investigative work on the case.</p>
<p>IHAT 176</p>	<p>This case concerned the death of Mr Hamid Al - Sweady during what came to be known as the 'Battle of Danny Boy', on 14 May 2004. The deceased's uncle, Mr Khudar Kareem Ashoor, alleged his nephew had been unlawfully killed. Mr Al - Sweady's death was one of a number which occurred during the same battle and which were examined in the widely publicised Al Sweady Public Inquiry, chaired by Sir Thayne Forbes. Sir Thayne heard oral evidence from Mr Ashoor during the course of the inquiry. At its conclusion he stated that Mr Ashoor had made false and wholly unfounded allegations Sir Thayne also concluded that all those who died at the battle were actively engaged in combat at the time of their deaths. There being no criminal offence identified in this case, the IHAT decided to discontinue any further work on it.</p>
<p>IHAT 177</p>	<p>This was a review of the investigation into an incident in which Hassan Abbas Said was shot dead, allegedly unlawfully, following contact with British Forces on 2 August 2003. The circumstances of the incident were investigated at the time by the RMP (SIB). Their final report was submitted to Army Legal Services in November 2003. The case was then referred to the Attorney General in March 2004 and from there to the Crown Prosecution Service in May 2004. In April 2005, the Central Criminal Court found the soldier not guilty of murder and discharged the case after the CPS offered no evidence. In 2014 the case was referred to the Iraq Fatality Investigations, who published their findings in 2015. The Deputy Head IHAT decided</p>

	<p>there were no reasonable or proportionate lines of enquiry that could be pursued, which were not pursued in the original case, which would give rise to discovering new and compelling evidence. He therefore decided not to undertake any further investigative work by the IHAT.</p>
IHAT 180	<p>This case concerned allegations of ill treatment of two Iraqi males who claimed that, on 16 November 2007, they were detained by UK forces after their car was stopped in Umm Qsar, Iraq. They claim they were subjected to assaults after being detained, as well as being shackled at the wrists and ankles and forced to wear orange boiler suits. Deputy Head IHAT took into account that no records have been identified that would indicate the involvement of British forces; detention of the claimants and the tactics, techniques and procedures described were more akin to US armed forces. Documentation provided by the claimants displayed non -UK detention numbers and a signature [block] that appears to be that of a member of the US forces. Deputy Head IHAT, therefore, discontinued the case</p>
IHAT 280	<p>This case concerned the death of Mr Zaher Sabti Zaher, who was shot following an incident in which the victim was throwing stones at a Challenger Tank. A SNCO drew his pistol and fired one shot at Mr Zaher, before the pistol malfunctioned. Other members of the patrol fired inaccurate shots from automatic weapons which caused the deaths of both the SNCO and Mr Zaher. This case has previously been investigated by RMP (SIB) and a follow -up investigation by the Metropolitan Police Service. The MPS submitted their file of evidence to the CPS which, following careful consideration, concluded there was insufficient evidence for a realistic prospect of conviction of any of the soldiers involved. The Attorney General has stated that the case has been fully investigated and the CPS decision was correct. The Deputy Head IHAT concluded that all reasonable and proportionate lines of enquiry have been already been pursued in the previous investigations and there was little or no real prospect of identifying any new or significant evidence that could challenge the CPS decision. As a result it was ordered that no more investigative activity should be undertaken on this case.</p>
IHAT 288	<p>This investigation was looking at the unlawful killing of Haydar Ghadi Mohammed Aldaraji in Basra in April 2008. Deputy Head IHAT assessed that the evidential sufficiency test to justify a charge be recommended against any member of the UK Armed Forces had not been met. This conclusion was drawn in the absence of any eye witness or documentary evidence to support the allegation of unlawful killing made by the complainant. Deputy Head IHAT directed the</p>

	<p>criminal investigation be discontinued and the case closed. The complainant has been informed.</p>
IHAT 302	<p>IHAT carried out enquiries to establish the circumstances surrounding the death of Firas Majeed Shaheeb Sarhan on 12 December 2003. It was concluded that there was little or no prospect of tracing any witnesses to the alleged incident who are likely to contradict the UK forces account that they were acting in self-defence. The Deputy Head therefore discontinued any further investigative work on this case.</p>
IHAT 326	<p>IHAT looked at the allegation of the unlawful killing of Mohammed Ghulam Khalaf Jaber. Mr Jaber, who was carrying out farm work close to his home in Al Zubair, died from shrapnel wounds on 26 March 2003 when there was several bouts of fighting between Iraqi and UK Armed Forces.</p> <p>On receipt of legal advice, Deputy Head IHAT concluded that the allegation had been carefully considered but the case would be closed, without further action, as there was a lack of evidence of a serious criminal offence. It was also not considered proportionate to investigate further given the length of time that had passed. It was noted the death occurred during the war-fighting phase and there was no evidence of a breach of international humanitarian law.</p>
IHAT 328	<p>IHAT looked at the allegation that Sultan Mizher Mhaisen had been unlawfully killed by munitions from a UK Armed Forces' tank east of Basra International Airport on 26 March 2003.</p> <p>On receipt of legal advice, Deputy Head IHAT concluded that the allegation had been carefully considered but the case would be closed, without further action, as there was a lack of evidence of a serious criminal offence. It was also not considered proportionate to investigate further given the length of time that had passed. It was noted the death occurred during the war-fighting phase and there was no evidence of a breach of international humanitarian law.</p>
IHAT 343	<p>IHAT considered the allegation of the unlawful killing of Mawat Darjal Ihbaish Al-Bahadili, which happened on 18 February 2004. Mr Al-Bahadili died after the car he was in was in collision with a UK Armed Forces' Land Rover in Basra.</p> <p>Having taken full consideration of the information available, Deputy Head IHAT decided to discontinue any further investigative work on this case due to lack of evidence and concluded there was no evidence to suggest that an offence had been committed by a member of the UK Armed Forces.</p>

<p>IHAT 312 and 367</p>	<p>On 3 February 2004, two Iraqi women: Mrs Rabiha Thaher Habeeb and Mrs Saadiya Azeez Sameer, were killed in a road traffic collision with an armoured Land Rover. The incident was investigated by the RMP and the driver of the Land Rover was charged with causing death by dangerous driving. During the subsequent Court Martial, the Judge directed the court members to return a verdict of not guilty. He stated that the evidence of the Iraqi witnesses was inconsistent with the accounts they had given previously. The Deputy Head IHAT reviewed the case and concluded there were no viable or proportionate lines of enquiry identified which may amount to new or compelling evidence that is likely, if investigated further, to assist in altering the original decision of the earlier Court Martial. The investigation was therefore terminated.</p>
<p>IHAT 369</p>	<p>IHAT considered the allegation of the unlawful killing of Saad Abdulazeez Hamdi Albattat, who died on 7 March 2004 after being shot by a UK soldier close to one of the entrances of the Shatt Al Arab Hotel in Basra.</p> <p>While assessing the allegation, IHAT took into account the fact there were no reasonable grounds to suspect that the soldier had committed a criminal offence. It was also considered that the soldier had acted in self-defence and that he had an honest-held belief that the car was a Vehicle Bourne Improvised Explosive Device and that is why he fired at the vehicle.</p> <p>Deputy Head IHAT decided to discontinue any further investigative work on this case and concluded there was no evidence to prove criminal liability against the soldier.</p>
<p>IHAT 377</p>	<p>This investigation concerned the alleged unlawful killing of Dakhel Qasem Jallab Atafa, who was shot and died from his wounds on 16 August 2003. The IHAT has undertaken a thorough assessment of the circumstances of Mr Atafa's death. During this process, investigators located documents indicating Danish involvement. Further checks confirmed the Danes had accepted responsibility and paid compensation to the deceased's family. As a result, the IHAT investigation was discontinued.</p>
<p>IHAT 586 IHAT 587 IHAT 588 IHAT 589 IHAT 590 IHAT 591 IHAT 592 IHAT 593 IHAT 594</p>	<p>At the conclusion of the Al Sweady Public Inquiry (ASPI), PIL submitted allegations of wounding (IHAT586) and unlawful killing in relation to the deaths of: IHAT 587 Rahma Abdelkareem Al - Hashimi IHAT 588 Muhammed Abdelhussain Al - Jeezani IHAT 589 Muhammed Maleh Ghlewi Atiya Obeid AlMaliki IHAT 590 Majed Jubair Suweid Edayyem Al -Sweli IHAT 591 Firas Radhi Kahyoush Shazar Al -Grawi IHAT 592 Nissan Rasem Jabbar Al -Abbadi AIRuhamaimi IHAT</p>

	<p>593 Atheer Abdelameer Ja'fer Sarout Al -Sweili IHAT 594 Ali Dawood Alewi Al -Maliki at the battle of Danny Boy on 14 May 2004. The IHAT has conducted an analysis of the evidence presented to the ASPI to determine whether any criminal offence was committed by British Forces. Having taken into consideration the findings of Sir Thayne Forbes that all those killed (and in the case of the injured man) were armed combatants in the battle, the IHAT concluded no offence had been committed under the Armed Forces Act 2006. It was therefore decided to discontinue any further investigative work.</p>
IHAT 596	<p>This investigation relates to an allegation by a British soldier that a member of the Royal Military Police had recorded his statement to reflect a different account to the one he had given regarding a shooting incident. The circumstances of this incident were subject to extensive enquiries. Deputy Head IHAT considered the case and concluded there was insufficient evidence to refer the case to the Director of Service Prosecutions under the Armed Forces Act 2006. It was also concluded there were no further reasonable or proportionate lines of enquiry which might lead to there being sufficient evidence to support such a referral. The case has now been closed.</p>
IHAT 627 IHAT 628 IHAT 629 IHAT 630 IHAT 631 IHAT 632 IHAT 633 IHAT 634 IHAT 635 IHAT 636 IHAT 637 IHAT 638 IHAT 639 IHAT 640 IHAT 641 IHAT 642 IHAT 643 IHAT 644 IHAT 645	<p>This case concerned the death of 18 Iraqi nationals during what came to be known as the 'Battle of Danny Boy', on 14 May 2004. Sir Thayne heard oral evidence from Mr Ashoor during the course of the inquiry. At its conclusion he stated that Mr Ashoor had made false and wholly unfounded allegations. Sir Thayne also concluded that all those who died at the battle were actively engaged in combat at the time of their deaths. There being no criminal offence identified in this case, the IHAT decided to discontinue any further work on it.</p>