

Service Police Legacy Investigations (SPLI) – Work Completed

The information contained within the table below refers to all cases which have been closed having been subject of a full investigation

Decision to Close Date	Investigation Number	Number of Allegations Within Each Investigation	Reasons for Closure
31 Jul 19	W1	8	This investigation concerned allegations of the unlawful killings of five Iraqi males, three of whom were unidentified; the ill treatment of two Iraqi civilians and looting and threats to kill a further Iraqi civilian in May 2003. The final report states that for eight of the suspects there was no prospect of obtaining any evidence which would enhance meeting the Evidential Sufficiency Test. After consultation with Service Prosecuting Authority the case was closed. Three accused were referred to the Director of Service Prosecutions (DSP) in April 2019 the EST having been met and one of these accused was subsequently referred to the DSP by his nominal Commanding Officer in July 2019. The DSP concluded that there was no realistic prospect of conviction against any of the accused on any charge.
16 Sep 20	W2	2	This investigation concerned allegations of the unlawful killings of two Iraqi males in August 2003. Following investigation initiated by IHAT and concluded by SPLI and obtaining legal advice from SPA, the final report states that the available evidence does not meet the Evidential Sufficiency Test (EST), nor was there any prospect of obtaining any evidence that would enhance the likelihood of meeting the EST in this case.
30 Sep 19	W3	4	This investigation concerned allegations of the assault and abuse of Iraqi civilians detained by UK forces in Basra, in April 2004. The Service Prosecuting Authority (SPA) was consulted from the outset and legal advice provided. At the end of September 19, the Service Police referred two individuals to a nominated Commanding Officer in relation to those

			offences. In October 2019, the CO referred the individuals to the SPA. The SPA decided no charges should be directed in this case.
23 Apr 20	W4	3	This investigation concerned allegations of rape and ill-treatment of 1 Iraqi male and the ill-treatment of two Iraqi males in May 2003. The IHAT initiated the investigation the findings of which were extensively reviewed by SPLI; all available repositories were also researched and no new evidence was identified that supported the allegations. Having taken into consideration all the available evidence from the comprehensive review , investigation and legal advice provided , it was decided to discontinue further investigative work as there were no further reasonable or proportionate lines of enquiry available that might lead to there being sufficient evidence to refer any individual for a criminal offence nor any prospect of obtaining evidence which would enhance the likelihood of the Evidential Sufficiency Test (EST) being met.
30 Sep 19	W5	31	This investigation centred on claims of ill treatment, and sexual assault of Iraqis while being held by UK forces during May 2003 in Iraq. This investigation was considered alongside W19 as both incidents took place in the same location, the same month and involved the same chain of command. The investigation was terminated after consideration of all available evidence and comprehensive legal advice. The final report states there were no further reasonable or proportionate lines of enquiry available which may lead to there being sufficient evidence to charge a serviceperson with a criminal offence. It was also considered there was not any prospect of obtaining that evidence.
19 Dec 18	W6	2	This investigation concerned the allegations of a non-fatal shooting of an Iraqi national on 19 Aug 2003 and the unlawful killing of an Iraqi national on 27 Aug 2003. The final report stated that in both accounts there were no further reasonable, or proportionate, lines of enquiry that might lead to the evidential sufficiency test being met. The investigation was closed after all available evidence was reviewed and legal advice taken into consideration.

24 Jan 18	W7	1	This investigation concerned allegations that an Iraqi male died after being shot by UK forces in Basra on 09 or 10 August 2003. The investigation established that British forces had faced escalating and increasingly violent demonstrations. On 09 August, during these riots, a British soldier fired an aimed shot at a man who had climbed on board a British tank and saw him fall to the ground. This may have been the incident in which this individual died. However, the principal Iraqi witness, the dead man's brother, offered a number of consistent statements regarding the circumstances of the death. Nor was there any forensic, or ballistic evidence to indicate who had fired the fatal shot. With no prospect of establishing criminal liability, or identifying possible Service offences, the investigation was discontinued.
30 Sep 19	W8	1	This investigation concerned the death of Baha Mousa. After a public inquiry into the circumstances of Mr Mousa's death generated further material and witness evidence, it was passed to IHAT to review and assess whether there was new, or existing material, to support further charges against any individual. This investigation was a legacy investigation transferred to SPLI when IHAT closed. In September 2019, SPLI discontinued further investigative work on this investigation. Both IHAT and SPLI's exhaustive enquiries could not conclude that Mr Mousa's death was caused unlawfully. The investigation was closed after all available evidence was reviewed and legal advice taken into consideration. The final report concluded there were no further reasonable or proportionate lines of enquiry that would lead to there being sufficient evidence to charge any UK service person in direct relation to Baha Mousa's death or that there is any likelihood of obtaining any evidence which would enhance the prospect of proving any form of criminal liability for the death of Baha Mousa on the part of any UK personnel.
12 Sep16	W9	1	The investigation concerned the allegation of unlawful killing of an Iraqi civilian on 23 May 2003. IHAT referred it to Service Prosecuting Authority

			(SPA) on 12 Sep 2016 for consideration of charges. The SPA decided, on 14 September 2017 after IHAT had closed and SPLI took on the remaining legacy investigations, not to proceed with any further action.
12 Jun 20	W10	1	<p>This investigation concerned allegations of unlawful conduct made by a former serving member of UK forces relating to incidents in Iraq during 2003. All available evidence and legal advice was considered before the investigation was terminated. The final report states there are no further reasonable or proportionate lines of enquiry available which might lead to there being sufficient evidence to charge any UK personnel with a criminal offence. Nor is it considered likely there is a prospect of obtaining any evidence or the Evidential Sufficiency Test (EST) being met. This investigation was considered alongside W54 as there were links between the cases</p>
12 Oct 20	W11	1	<p>This case involved the alleged unlawful killing of an Iraqi civilian by UK forces on 02 January 2004, near the village of Batt Asfar.</p> <p>The incident involved an encounter between a small group of British troops and an Iraqi wedding party. The British soldiers stated that they had returned fire after coming under attack and then withdrawing from the scene. Iraqi testimony varied, with some alleging that no weapons were involved, and others noting celebratory gunfire, which might have been misconstrued by the British troops.</p> <p>Having consulted the Director of Service Prosecutions, the Officer Commanding SPLI discontinued the investigation. He decided that these investigations had not found any evidence which undermined the soldier's assertion that he had acted in self-defence, on an honestly held belief that his and the other soldiers' lives were in imminent danger, and that the force used in the incident was "reasonable and necessary." He concluded that there were no further reasonable, or proportionate lines of enquiry</p>

			available, which would lead to there being sufficient evidence to charge a service person with an offence.
22 Dec 17	W12	1	This investigation concerned the alleged unlawful killing of an Iraqi child on 22 Aug 2003. The final report, dated 20 March 18, stated that while a shot was fired by a UK soldier, there were no further reasonable, or proportionate, lines of enquiry that would lead to the Evidential Sufficiency Test (EST) being met. The investigation was closed after all available evidence was reviewed and legal advice taken into consideration.
07 Nov	W13	1	The investigation centred on an allegation of unlawful killing of an Iraqi citizen on 14 Sep 2003 by UK armed forces. Despite a UK soldier being identified and interviewed, the final report stated that there were no further reasonable, or proportionate lines of enquiry that would lead to the evidential sufficiency test being met. The investigation was closed after all available evidence was reviewed and legal advice taken into consideration and the Evidential Sufficiency Test (EST) was not met.
03 Mar 20	W14	1	This investigation centred around the alleged unlawful killing of an Iraqi male in Basra, May 2007. All available evidence and legal advice was considered and the final report states there were no further reasonable or proportionate lines of enquiry available which may lead to there being sufficient evidence to refer any individual for any criminal offence nor is there any prospect of obtaining any evidence which would lead to the Evidential Sufficiency Test (EST) being met.
22 Jul 19	W15	2	<p>This investigation involved the alleged unlawful killing of an Iraqi security officer and the wounding of another, by UK forces, in Basra, on 06 October 2006.</p> <p>There is no question that the two men were targeted by UK forces who were occupying a building which had come under repeated attack from surrounding buildings. British military witnesses claimed that they had seen the two Iraqis on the roof of a building close to the British base,</p>

			<p>carrying arms. Some Iraqi witnesses claimed that the two victims were unarmed, though others claimed that it was standard policy for guards on the roof to carry rifles at all times. The wounded Iraqi refused to engage with investigators.</p> <p>Having consulted the Director of Service Prosecutions, the Officer Commanding SPLI decided to discontinue investigations. He concluded that all reasonable and proportionate lines of enquiry had been exhausted, that the available evidence did not meet the Evidential Sufficiency Test and that it was not possible to show that the soldiers had acted outside the Rules of Engagement.</p>
20 Apr 17	W16	1	<p>This investigation involved the alleged unlawful killing of an Iraqi civilian by British forces in Basra, on 03 September 2003.</p> <p>The incident occurred when a vehicle carrying several occupants failed to slow down when approaching a vehicle check-point manned by UK forces. Believing themselves to be under attack, the soldiers opened fire resulting in the death of the driver of the vehicle.</p> <p>The Deputy Head IHAT determined that there did not appear to be any evidence of offences committed by any members of the UK Armed Forces and that there was no prospect of establishing that the force used was unlawful. This decision was endorsed by the SPA and the Director IHAT.</p>
30 Oct 19	W17	1	<p>This investigation concerned the death of an Iraqi male as a result of shot being fired by a UK soldier on 18 Jul 03. The final report stated that, taking into account all evidence and extensive legal advice, while a UK soldier fired a shot, it has not been possible to show the soldier operated outside the legal framework provided by the Rules of Engagement. It concluded there were no further reasonable, or proportionate, lines of enquiry that would lead to the Evidential Sufficiency Test (EST) being met.</p>

20 Sep 17	W18	4	This investigation concerned the allegation of the war crime of Outrage Upon Personal Dignity of Iraqi civilians between 01 Sep and 12 Sep 2006. The final report states there were no further reasonable or proportionate lines of enquiry that would lead to the evidential sufficiency test being met. The investigation was closed after all available evidence was reviewed and legal advice taken into consideration and the Evidential Sufficiency Test (EST) was not met .
13 Jun 19	W20	6	This investigation centred on the allegations of assault and ill -treatment of three Iraqi males , the alleged ill -treatment and sexual assault of one Iraqi male and the alleged assault of one Iraqi male between the period of Sep and Dec 03. The final report states that following consideration of all available evidence there were no further reasonable or proportionate lines of enquiry available which might lead to there being sufficient evidence to refer any British serviceperson with an offence , nor was there any likelihood of obtaining any evidence which would enhance the prospect of proving any criminal liability against British Forces.
21 Sep 20	W22	16	This case concerned the alleged ill-treatment of 16 Iraqi males on 9 Sep 2003. The investigation , initiated by the IHAT , was taken over by SPLI which following receipt of legal advice undertook further lines of enquiry and a review of information held. Due to the serious nature of the allegations in this case , DSP instructed Independent Counsel to examine the case however , it was considered that there was insufficient evidence to provide a realistic prospect of conviction in respect of any suspect under consideration. As the Evidential Sufficiency Test (EST) had not been met to refer any member of the British Forces for any offence, nor was there any prospect of obtaining any evidence which would enhance the likelihood of meeting the EST , the case was closed.
19 Dec 18	W23	1	This investigation involved the alleged unlawful killing of an Iraqi civilian by British troops in Basra in March 2007. The incident took place during a planned operation in which British troops detained a number of insurgent

			militiamen and a quantity of arms. An investigation determined that the dead man had been present at the time of this operation and had been armed. There was no evidence to determine who had fired the shots which killed him, nor to suggest that UK forces had acted outside their Rules of Engagement.
21 Dec 18	W29	1	This investigation concerned allegations of serious sexual assault and assault of an Iraqi civilian between 22 and 25 March 2003. The final report states there were no further reasonable, or proportionate, lines of enquiry that would lead to the evidential sufficiency test being met. It also says there was not any likelihood of obtaining evidence that would enhance the prospect of proving any form of criminal liability against any UK forces personnel. The investigation was closed after all available evidence was reviewed and legal advice taken into consideration.
18 Dec 19	W30	1	This investigation concerned allegations of serious sexual assault and assault of an Iraqi civilian in June 2003. The final report states that there is no realistic prospect of any criminal charges being brought against any member of the British forces personnel and that it would not be proportionate to conduct further enquires. The investigation was closed after all available evidence was reviewed and legal advice taken into consideration and the Evidential Sufficiency Test (EST) was not met.
05 Nov 19	W31	3	This investigation centred on the alleged physical and sexual assaults of three Iraqi males in Aug 2003. Initial enquiries were made by the IHAT and upon closure SPLI took primacy for the case. After detailed investigation and taking the legal advice obtained from the SPA the case was discontinued. It states that having taken account of all available evidence and legal advice there were no further reasonable or proportionate lines of enquiry that would lead to the charging of any British Serviceperson with an offence; nor was there any likelihood of obtaining any evidence which would enhance the prospect of proving any form of criminal liability against British forces personnel.

27 Jun 19	W32	4	<p>The investigation concerned the alleged non -fatal shootings of four Iraqi males in September 2003. Following a thorough investigation, it was not possible from the evidence to show that any of the Service personnel operated outside the Rules of Engagement; that there were no further reasonable or proportionate lines of enquiry available which might lead to there being sufficient evidence to charge any British Serviceperson with an offence nor was there a prospect of obtaining evidence which would enhance meeting the Evidential Sufficiency Test.</p>
02 Oct 20	W33	3	<p>This case involved allegations of the unlawful killing of two Iraqi civilians and the wounding of one other, in Basra, by British forces, on 14 May 2007.</p> <p>The incident took place during an attack by insurgents on a Danish vehicle, in which one Danish soldier died. UK forces assisted the extraction of the Danish troops, but there was no evidence that they had fired shots during the incident. Moreover, the description of uniforms and insignia by witnesses appeared to point to Danish personnel as the source of the gunfire which resulted in the two deaths and the wounding. There was no ballistics evidence to identify the source of the gunfire. It was therefore not considered necessary, or proportionate, to interview UK service personnel.</p> <p>The Officer Commanding SPLI concluded that there were no further reasonable or proportionate lines of enquiry available which might lead to there being sufficient evidence to refer any individual for any criminal offence.</p>
16 Jul 20	W34	1	<p>The case concerned the alleged physical and sexual abuse, inhuman and degrading treatment and torture of an Iraqi make in the period between July 2003 and December 2004. Originally considered by the IHAT the case was transferred to SPLI who continued with the enquiries however, in May 2020 the complainant's solicitors advised that he no longer wished to pursue his criminal allegations. Upon review of all the evidence and considering the</p>

			legal advice, the inability to engage with the complainant and the failure to discover any evidence which would lead to the identification of any UK personnel , the final report states that the evidence does not meet the Evidential Sufficiency Test (EST) and nor was there any prospect of obtaining evidence which would enhance the likelihood of the EST being met.
16 Nov 20	W35	2	The investigation centred on the alleged ill -treatment of two Iraqi males in February and March 2004. Following an extensive investigation by the IHAT and, in conjunction with legal advice, concluded by SPLI the case was closed. The final report states that the Evidential Sufficiency Test (EST) had not been met nor were there further reasonable or proportionate lines of enquiry available which might lead to there being sufficient evidence to charge any person with a criminal offence nor any likelihood of obtaining any evidence that would enhance the prospect of proving any form of criminal liability on the part of any serviceperson.
18 Feb 19	W36	1	This case involved allegations by an Iraqi male that he was subject to prolonged mistreatment including repeated physical assaults during 17 months in the custody of UK forces beginning in April 2006. A review of records indicated that the individual had been detained on suspicion of involvement in an attempted improvised explosive device attack on British forces in Basra. Contemporary records were reviewed and the complainant interviewed by video link. Medical records showed no evidence to support the complainant's allegations and there were several inconsistencies in his description of events. Given these inconsistencies and the complainant's refusal to engage with the SPLI following his video interview, it was decided to discontinue the investigation.
28 Sep 18	W37	2	This investigation involved that two Iraqi civilians were subject to repeated assaults having been detained by UK forces in Basra in April 2007. One of the complainants claimed he had lost several teeth and the sight in one eye as a result of these assaults. The two men were interviewed and

			contemporary records reviewed. These investigations have found no evidence to indicate that these claimants were ever detained by, or that their alleged ill-treatment was attributable to, UK Forces. The Officer Commanding SPLI considered it unlikely that further enquiries would locate corroborating evidence, and that there was no realistic prospect of obtaining sufficient evidence to charge an identifiable individual with any offence.
01 May 20	W38	1	<p>This case involved allegations by an Iraqi civilian that he was subject to physical and sexual abuse at the hands of British forces, following his detention on 10 August 2003 in Basra.</p> <p>Enquiries established that this individual had been detained by British forces on 28 August 2003 and information was located which detailed that he had been identified by locals and Coalition Forces as an individual responsible for organising and directing riots that led to the death of a British soldier. The individual denied this allegation despite being presented with witness statements and photographic evidence of his presence at an anti-Coalition Forces demonstration.</p> <p>A review of contemporary records (including medical records and photographs) failed to provide evidence to substantiate his claims of injury, or, to corroborate other details of his claims.</p>
28 Sep 18	W39	1	This investigation involved an allegation of mistreatment of an Iraqi soldier in Basra in March 2003. An investigation was held and the individual interviewed. However, no evidence was found to suggest that this individual had been in British custody, rather that he had been detained and held throughout by US forces. The case was therefore discontinued.
28 Sep 18	W40	1	This investigation involved claims by an Iraqi civilian that he was subject to repeated physical and sexual assaults whilst in the custody of UK forces in

			Basra in September 2003. When interviewed by SPLI, the individual withdrew claims of sexual assault and claimed the beatings had been at the hands of Syrian fellow-prisoners, rather than British soldiers. In the light of this changed testimony, the case was discontinued.
16 Oct 20	W41	1	<p>This case involved allegations by an Iraqi civilian that he was subject to serious assaults, torture and sleep deprivation, during his detention by British forces on an unspecified date in 2003.</p> <p>The individual who claimed to have been employed in some capacity by Coalition forces, was unable to provide any evidence to support his claim and his account varied in the course of multiple interviews with investigators. He initially claimed these events occurred in 2007, before changing his account to suggest they dated to 2003. Iraqi witnesses he claimed could verify his account, declined to engage with investigators. Photographs of soldiers (from a variety of British units) could not be identified, nor were there any records to suggest that this individual had ever been detained by British forces.</p>
13 Feb 19	W42	1	<p>This case involved an allegation by an Iraqi male that he had been raped by a female British soldier following his arrest in the Basra area in March 2003. Following an investigation and an interview with the complainant, it was ascertained that there were a number of inconsistencies in his story. There was also no evidence that he had been in the custody of UK forces (though he may have been held by US forces). In the light of these findings, it was decided to discontinue the investigation.</p>
13 Mar 19	W43	1	<p>This case involved allegations by an Iraqi male that he was subject to prolonged and repeated physical and sexual assault during his detention by UK forces in the Basra area at some unspecified point in 2004. The complainant and another Iraqi witness were interviewed in 2018 and repeated allegations that British forces were responsible for the ill-treatment. But the complainant was unable to provide a date for the</p>

			alleged offences, nor was there any evidence that the complainant had been held in the custody of UK forces or another Coalition troops. Given this lack of evidence, it was decided to discontinue the investigation.
09 Apr 20	W44	1	<p>This case involved allegations by an Iraqi civilian that he was subjected to serious mistreatment by UK forces and suffered grievous bodily harm following his arrest at his home in Basra on 27 April 2006. This individual claimed that, whilst in detention over a period of months, he was subject to repeated interrogations, beatings and threats (including to family members). He also claimed that his wife had suffered a mis-carriage during his detention. A review of contemporary records showed that this individual had been detained, but medical records from the time (including photographs) showed little evidence to support his claims of mis-treatment. A number of significant inconsistencies in his evidence were also apparent (for example, his wife had given birth to a daughter during his detention).</p> <p>Having consulted the Director of Service Prosecutions, the Officer Commanding SPLI decided to discontinue investigations. He concluded that nothing in the material available suggested sufficient evidence of any criminality on the part of UK Forces.</p>
13 Feb 19	W45	1	<p>This case involves allegations that an Iraqi female suffered grievous bodily harm from shrapnel and gunshot wounds during a planned British military operation in Basra on 24 May 2003 against a property from which shots had been fired at UK forces. In investigation indicated that the individual had suffered a shrapnel wound from a grenade explosion, but there was no evidence from medical records of a gunshot injury. A review of the circumstances indicated that UK forces had used proportionate force in entering the building and there was no prospect of proving any form of criminal liability against UK personnel. The investigation was terminated.</p>

13 Mar 19	W46	1	<p>This case involved allegations by an Iraqi male that he was subjected to serious assault and mistreatment following his arrest on terrorism charges in Basra on 13 June 2006. Contemporary documents and body-worn camera footage of his arrest were reviewed. These failed to support the complainant's claims about the nature of his arrest, or the injuries he says he suffered during his detention. The complainant was judged to be an unreliable witness. The case was discontinued.</p>
02 Oct 20	W47	2	<p>This case involved a shooting by UK forces, of two Iraqi civilians, a man and a women, in Basra, on 05 April 2003. The incident resulted in both individuals suffering life-changing injuries.</p> <p>Contemporary records were reviewed and the two wounded individuals and four British soldiers interviewed. Given that there was no question that the Iraqi male was armed at the time, there was no evidence to rebut the soldiers' claim that they were firing in self-defence and were therefore acting in line with Rules of Engagement.</p>
30 Apr 20	W48	1	<p>This case involved an Iraqi civilian who claimed he had been wounded in unprovoked shooting, by UK forces, in April 2006. A review of contemporary records showed that this individual had been shot three times. British military personnel, including the soldier responsible for wounding this individual, claimed they were returning fire after coming under attack. The wounded man claimed that neither he nor any of his associates were armed at the time, however, his brother admitted that their father had carried an assault rifle and that a friend, an Iraqi police officer, had been firing his service revolver.</p> <p>Having consulted the Director of Service Prosecutions, the Office Commanding SPLI decided to discontinue investigations. He concluded that there was no evidence to demonstrate conclusively that the soldier had not acted in accordance with the Rules of Engagement, and that there</p>

			were no further reasonable and proportionate lines of enquiry available that might lead to any Service person being referred for any offence.
01 May 20	W49	1	<p>This case involved an Iraqi civilian who claimed to have suffered multiple gunshot wounds at the hands of British military personnel in Basra on 27 March 2003, was then detained for 40 days without explanation, and subject to verbal abuse and neglect.</p> <p>A review of contemporary records showed that this individual was indeed admitted to a field hospital suffering from a gunshot wound. However, there were a number of inconsistencies in his testimony and no evidence at all to indicate that UK forces were responsible for his injuries.</p>
30 Apr 20	W51	1	<p>This case involves the fatal wounding of an Iraqi civilian in an incident involving British military personnel in Basra on 15 October 2003. Contemporary records were reviewed and Iraqi witness interviewed. From these sources, it was clear that shots were exchanged between a British military patrol and a number of unknown individuals. However, in the absence of ballistic evidence, investigators considered it was not possible to establish with any certainty that the individual was killed by British Forces rather than the Iraqi nationals also present, or if this could be established, which of the British military personnel present had fired the alleged shot that killed him. Having consulted the Service Prosecuting Authority, the Officer Commanding SPLI discontinued the investigation. He concluded that there were no further reasonable and proportionate lines of enquiry that would be capable of resulting in the referral of any Service person for any offence.</p>
18 Feb 19	W52	1	<p>This case involved an Iraqi male's claims that he was assaulted and threatened with execution by UK forces following his detention in Basra in September 2008. Contemporary records were reviewed and an interview conducted with the complainant. No evidence was found to support the allegations and the case was therefore discontinued.</p>

13 Mar 19	W53	1	<p>This investigation was a result of allegations by an Iraqi female that she suffered injuries and a miscarriage as a result of an assault by UK forces entering her family home in Basra in May 2003. A review of contemporary records identified the operation in which these circumstances are said to have occurred and noted that a group of unknown women were present in property raided by UK forces. But the complainant and another Iraqi witness said they were unable to identify any British personnel involved and there was no medical evidence to support the allegations. The case was therefore discontinued.</p>
25 Sep 20	W54	31	<p>The investigation centred on a series of allegations of manslaughter, child destruction, rape, ill -treatment and failure to exercise Command responsibility for the period of Op TELIC 2 by 31 complainants. Following a long running and comprehensive investigation and with due consideration given to the extensive legal advice provided by both SPA and Counsel it was deemed that there was no realistic prospect of a conviction in some cases and that the Evidential Sufficiency Test had not been met in others; nor were there further reasonable or proportionate lines of enquiry available which might lead to there being sufficient evidence to charge any person with an offence and the case was closed.</p>
1 May 20	W55	1	<p>This case involved an Iraqi civilian who claimed that he had been beaten and verbally abused by UK forces and that, as a result of his ill-treatment, had lost the sight of one eye. The alleged assaults took place on 28 March 2003 in Basra.</p> <p>Whilst the balance of evidence indicated that this individual had been the victim of a physical assault, there was no evidence as to which individual may have carried out the assault, of even that the attacker was a member of the British military. With no realistic prospect of there being sufficient evidence to charge any British service person with an offence, the case was closed.</p>

13 Mar 19	W56	1	<p>This case involved allegations from an Iraqi male that he had suffered severe injuries from a gunshot wound inflicted by UK forces in the Basra area on 27 March 2003. The complainant was interviewed by video link. A review of contemporary records provided evidence of the complainant being treated in a British medical facility at the time. However, it was clear that UK and US forces had been involved in heavy fighting in the area at the time and there was no evidence to identify who had fired the shot which caused the injury. With no prospect of identifying the shooter, or establish any criminal liability, it was decided to discontinue the investigation.</p>
Sep 20	W57	16	<p>This case involved allegations of ill-treatment, abuse and sexual assault of an Iraqi civilians by UK forces, at the Divisional Temporary Detention Facility (DTDF) at Shaibah Logistics Base, Basra, between 2005-2007.</p> <p>These allegations were part of the cases which were passed to Service Police Legacy Investigations (SPLI) when the Iraq Historic Allegations Team (IHAT) was closed on 30 June 2017. SPLI conducted an extensive and wide-ranging investigation into the allegations. Each was initially investigated in isolation, but due to the high volume of alleged ill-treatment of a similar nature, the cases were grouped together as W57. In the substantial majority of cases, contemporary medical and photographic records were available and contradicted allegations of ill-treatment or assault in detention. In addition, where complainants could be traced by IHAT/SPLI, interviews and/or medical assessments (physical and psychological) identified multiple inconsistencies within individuals' accounts and evidence, further undermining the credibility of their allegations. In some cases, there was evidence to suggest exaggeration, or fabrication of medical evidence.</p> <p>The Service Prosecuting Authority advised that there was insufficient evidence to charge any identifiable person, subject to Service law, with a</p>

			Service offence in relation to any of the allegations investigated, and the Officer Commanding SPLI, in consultation with the Director of Service Prosecutions, decided to discontinue further investigative work in September 2020.
28 Sep 18	W58	1	This investigation involved allegations that an elderly Iraqi female died having been pushed over by British troops during an arrest operation (targeted at another individual). In incident allegedly took place in Basra in February 2004, but was only reported (via Public Interest Lawyers) in 2014. The son of the alleged victim was interviewed. He admitted that his mother had died only in 2014 and that she had not been the victim of deliberate assault by British troops. Medical records noted that the dead woman suffered from high blood pressure and had suffered a heart attack. Investigators judged that the evidence provided no credible evidence to indicate a violation of Article 3 of the ECHR.
10 Dec 20	W59	1	This case involved allegations that an Iraqi civilian was subject to beatings and torture at the hands of UK military personnel in Basra in June 2003. The individual in question was interviewed by SPLI and subject of a medical examination which failed to find any evidence of the serious physical injuries he had claimed. British military personnel were also interviewed. Following consultations with the Director of Service Prosecutions it was agreed that there were no further reasonable or proportionate lines of enquiry available, which might lead to there being sufficient evidence to charge any British soldier with an offence, nor any prospect of obtaining any evidence which would enhance meeting the Evidential Sufficiency Test (EST) in this case.
29 April 19	W60	2	<p>This case involved allegations that UK forces shot and killed one Iraqi civilian and wounded another, in Basra, on 16 August 2006.</p> <p>An investigation was held involving the interview of witnesses, including the wounded man and a number of British military personnel, and the</p>

			<p>review of documents including incident logs from the time. At the time of the incident, these personnel were under intense attack from small arms and a vehicle-borne improvised explosive device. The evidence was insufficient to disprove the assertion that the soldier who fired the shots at the Iraqi civilians had been acting in self-defence. It was concluded that all reasonable and proportionate lines of enquiry had been exhausted, and there were no further lines of enquiry that would lead to the charging of any British serviceperson with an offence.</p>
13 Mar 19	W61	1	<p>This investigation involved an allegation by an Iraqi male that he suffered serious injuries and sexual assault at the hands of UK forces following his detention in the Basra area in June 2004. The complainant was interviewed by video link and records reviewed. The complainant's medical history indicated that he had suffered torture at the hands of the Saddam Hussein regime and it was impossible to judge whether his injuries had been inflicted at that time, rather than during his detention by UK forces. No corroboration was found for his claims of a sexual assault. As a consequence, the investigation was discontinued.</p>
29 Aug 19	IHAT1523	1	<p>This case involved the alleged unlawful killing of an unidentified Iraqi male in April 2003.</p> <p>The case was prompted by claims in 2015 by a British Army reservist that, whilst serving in Basra, he had witnessed a gravely injured Iraqi detainee, who appeared to have been the subject of a severe beating. He reported suggestions that the Iraqi had been the victim of a beating by British troops and, subsequent rumours that the man had died in hospital.</p> <p>The reservist was reinterviewed in 2018, throwing up some inconsistencies in his testimony. Moreover, investigators were unable to identify the injured male; confirm whether he did in fact die; or identify who inflicted the</p>

			<p>alleged injuries. No medical records (including any post-mortem report), corroborating statements, or physical or forensic evidence were located.</p> <p>Consequently, the Officer Commanding SPLI, having consulted the Service Prosecuting Authority, decided to discontinue investigations. He concluded there were no further reasonable and proportionate lines of enquiry that would be capable of resulting in the referral of any Service person for an offence.</p>
12 Jul 18	OP VOCAL	14	<p>This case involved allegations of multiple cases of assaults on Iraqis, by UK military personnel at Al Majar al-Kabir, Maysan province, Iraq on 30th June 2003.</p> <p>The incident followed the brutal murder of six members of the Royal Military Police (RMP) in Al Majar by an Iraqi mob on 24 June 2003. The complainants, some of them Iraqi police officers, claim that during a three-hour period of interrogation on 30 June 2003, and to force them to confess to involvement in the 24 June murders, they were variously subject to ill-treatment and torture. In particular, they were physically assaulted (including by being punched and kicked, being struck with pistols, rifles, and batons, and having soldiers run across their backs), made to maintain stress positions, physically strangled, and subjected to death threats and mock executions.</p> <p>The case was allocated to the Ministry of Defence Police (MDP), rather than the RMP, because of the possible involvement of RMP personnel in the incident. The MDP commenced an initial investigation (designated <i>Operation Vocal</i>) on 29 April 2009. Investigators scoped the allegations to determine whether criminal offences may have been committed. In total, the MDP obtained around 10 million items of data, questioned over 200 soldiers (in addition to those interviewed, 172 soldiers responded to pro</p>

			<p>forma questionnaires and, of those, 76 provided witness statements), and conducted several interviews with the Iraqi complainants and witnesses.</p> <p>Following a critical review of this initial MDP investigation, and extensive discussions between MDP, the Iraq Historic Allegations Team (IHAT), Service Police and the Service Prosecuting Authority (SPA), a more focused investigation, (designated <i>Operation Vocal 2</i>), was commenced in April 2016.</p> <p>Following these investigations, including MDP liaising with IHAT on investigative actions, jurisdiction considerations and the appropriate route for any potential prosecution, the MDP concluded that there was no realistic prospect of obtaining sufficient evidence to charge any soldier with an offence. In particular, this highlighted the lack of reliable contemporaneous evidence, and the lack of credibility of Iraqi accounts that could not link any potential suspects to specific allegations. On 12 July 2018, having consulted the SPA, the MDP Assistant Chief Constable accepted the Senior Investigating Officer's recommendation to discontinue the investigation.</p>
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