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NOTE VERBALE

The Permanent Representation of the Kingdom of The Netherlands to the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe presents its compliments to the Conflict Prevention Centre and to the Delegations of all Participating States and has the honour to submit the Information Exchange on the Code of Conduct on Politico-Military aspects of Security and additional information on Women, Peace and Security in line with interpretative statements associated with FSC Decisions No 2/09 and 5/11.

The Permanent Representation of the Kingdom of The Netherlands to the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe avails itself of this opportunity to renew to the Conflict Prevention Centre and to the Delegations of all Participating States the assurances of its highest consideration.



Vienna, 15 April 2014

To: All Permanent Representations to the OSCE
The Conflict Prevention Centre

QUESTIONNAIRE ON THE CODE OF CONDUCT ON POLITICO-MILITARY ASPECTS OF SECURITY

NETHERLANDS RETURN 2014

Section I: Inter-State elements

1. Account of measures to prevent and combat terrorism

- 1.1 To which agreements and arrangements (universal, regional, subregional and bilateral) related to preventing and combating terrorism is your State a party?

See Annex.

- 1.2 What national legislation has been adopted in your State to implement the above-mentioned agreements and arrangements?

All relevant UN, EU and Council of Europe CT-instruments as mentioned in the annex, are implemented in the Netherlands Penal Code and Code of Penal Procedure.

- 1.3 What are the roles and missions of military, paramilitary and security forces and the police in preventing and combating terrorism in your State?

Preventing and combating terrorism is the primary task of the National Coordinator for Counterterrorism and Security (NCTV). The NCTV coordinates the activities of the responsible ministries (mainly Internal Affairs and Security & Justice). Within the Netherlands the Ministry of Defence and thus the military have a supporting role.

Combatting terrorism is one of the main tasks of the National Investigation Unit of the National Police. This Unit provides the Dutch police force with high quality technical, legal and strategic support related to combating organized crime and terrorism. On the basis of the Police Act and the Disasters and Major Accidents Act, civil authorities are able to call upon the military as a structural partner for military support in case of a terrorist attack.

The Defence organization carries out specific activities in support of civilian authorities such as providing intelligence, protection and security. The Royal Marechaussee and the Defence Intelligence and Security Service play a prominent role in this area. Furthermore there are permanent tasks such as a Special Interventions, EOD and Air policing. There is a combined (police-military) Special Intervention Service and an Intervention Unit Marines readily available for combating terrorism, hostage situations, organized crime, etc. Under the authority of the Ministry of Security & Justice the air force QRA will respond to 'renegade' situations. All EOD-support is provided by the military. Use of the military for counter-terrorism operations within the Netherlands is always conducted under the direction of the civilian authorities.

- 1.4 Provide any additional relevant information on national efforts to prevent and combat

terrorism, e.g., those pertaining *inter alia* to:

- Financing of terrorism;
The Netherlands converts all relevant UN resolutions and EU regulations on financing of terrorism into national rules and regulations, and implements them accordingly. For example, financing of terrorism is criminalized and implemented in the Netherlands Penal Code, with more than 10 implementing and intelligence agencies involved in combatting financing of terrorism. Also, the Customs Department actively checks on the passengers carrying money and valuables (liquid assets) worth € 10,000 or more across the border. Another example is that assets of internationally or nationally listed terrorists and terrorist organizations are being frozen.
- Border controls;
In the context of border control, the Royal Netherlands Marechaussee helps fighting terrorism with information relevant for other organizations such as the AIVD (the General Intelligence and Security Service of the Netherlands) or the NCTV (National Coordinator for Counterterrorism and Security).

At the border the Royal Netherlands Marechaussee checks whether someone is identified as an “undesirable alien”. The Royal Netherlands Marechaussee is only authorized to act if this information is provided by other Dutch organizations as mentioned before. The Royal Netherlands Marechaussee may also, at the request of the AIVD and NCTV, be alert on certain issues and pass this information through to the AIVD.

- Travel document security;
No specific measures on travel document security are taken. In general every 5 years a new passport model is issued, in order to prevent document forgery. Besides that, the passport issuing authorities must check the identity of every applicant of a travel document. Due to new legislation, valid since March 2014, passports are valid for 10 years (before 5 years only).
- Container and supply chain security;
In accordance with the ‘Accord européen relatif au transport international de marchandises Dangereuses par Route’ (ADR) the Netherlands has adopted legislation to ensure the secure transport of dangerous goods. Transporters that are allowed to transport dangerous goods are obliged to take the necessary precautions against misuse and theft. Inspections are carried out to ensure compliance with all relevant regulations.

Activities of NL related to cargo aviation security are described in European legislation on cargo aviation security (EU-Regulation nr. 300/2008). Recently new legislation came into force with a focus on improving the security status of cargo coming from third countries. NL is currently implementing the new obligations.

- Security of radioactive sources;
As of 1 April 2013 the Netherlands has adopted new legislative measures, in accordance with the EU CBRN/e-Action plan, the IAEA TECDOC-1344 and the CoC on the Safety and Security of Radioactive Sources, to ensure the security of radioactive sources. License holders who are allowed to possess radioactive sources

are obliged to take the necessary precautions against misuse and theft. Besides, license holders are obliged to have an up-to-date security program describing the relevant security measures taken to protect radioactive sources. The effects of these legislative measures will be reviewed in 2015. An assessment whether adjustments are desirable will be made based on the results of this review.

- Use of the Internet and other information networks for terrorist purposes;
The Dutch government has a formal Counter Terrorism Strategy, which also addresses terrorist use of the Internet. The Dutch government, with the National Coordinator for Counterterrorism and Security (NCTV) as its primary responsible agency, has a program specifically aiming to reduce terrorist use of the Internet (Program Internet & Terrorism). Within this program the NCTV will continue the dialogue with its national Internet community, carry on streamlining national activities and maintain a focus on cooperating with its European partners.
- Legal co-operation including extradition;
The Netherlands are party to various bilateral and multilateral treaties, including UN-conventions. These treaties have all been implemented in national legislation and can serve as a legal basis for extradition and mutual legal assistance. For terrorism, the relevant treaties are the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism and the International Convention for the Suppression of Terrorist Bombings. If a foreign request for assistance is based on one of these treaties, the Netherlands can render legal assistance in broad terms. Extradition is also possible on the basis of these treaties. These treaties are actually used for legal cooperation in criminal matters between the Netherlands and other countries.
- Safe havens and shelter to terrorists and terrorist organizations
This is not an issue of concern coming out of the periodic (three monthly) terrorist threat analyses. The prevention of terrorist safe havens / shelters is therefore tackled within the framework of the overall Dutch counterterrorism policies, involving a mix of prevent and 'pursuit' measures and a multi-agency approach in accordance with the Dutch Counterterrorism Strategy.

2. Stationing of armed forces on foreign territory

- 2.1 Provide information on stationing of your States armed forces on the territory of other participating States in accordance with freely negotiated agreements as well as in accordance with international law.

The Netherlands is a party to *the Agreement by the Parties to the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation on the Status of their Forces (1951)* and the supplements thereto. The Netherlands is also party to a number of treaties with Germany and Belgium.

The Belgian-Netherlands naval cooperation has a common operational HQ established in Den Helder and both navies make use of existing facilities in the Netherlands and in Belgium for both educational and logistic purposes. Around 30 Dutch Navy personnel is stationed in Belgium, for maintenance and operational support of the MCM (Mine Countermeasures) vessels in Zeebrugge and within the framework of the Belgian-Netherlands Naval Mine Warfare School, located in Oostende. For maintenance and

operational support of the M-frigates in Den Helder and the common operational HQ about 30 Belgian Navy personnel is stationed in Den Helder.

The headquarters of 1 (German/Netherlands) Corps was established in 1995 and is located in Münster, Germany; it is one of the NATO High Readiness Forces (Land) Headquarters. Most of the positions (some 440) are divided equally between Germany and the Netherlands; some 70 positions are reserved for military personnel from other NATO and EU member states.

Since September 2008, ten NATO member states including the Netherlands and two Partnerships for Peace (PfP) nations have established a Strategic Airlift Capability, The Heavy Airlift Wing (HAW), at Pápa Air Base in Hungary. The HAW operates three C-17 aircrafts. The Netherlands contributes to this multinational consortium with 25 (RNLAf) military personnel.

Various numbers of military personnel are assigned to (multinational) military staffs in different countries.

3. Implementation of other international commitments related to the Code of Conduct

- 3.1 Provide information on how your State ensures that commitments in the field of arms control, disarmament and confidence- and security-building as an element of indivisible security are implemented in good faith.

The Netherlands is party to and has implemented all international Treaties and Conventions in the field of arms control, disarmament and confidence and security building measures and regularly reports on the implementation to the UNODA and OSCE, including in response to many relevant UNGA resolutions.

- 3.2 Provide information on how your State pursues arms control, disarmament and confidence- and security-building measures with a view to enhancing security and stability in the OSCE area

In the field of conventional arms control, the Netherlands is party to the Wassenaar Arrangement and applies the EU Common Position on Arms Exports 2008/944/CFSP. The Netherlands participates in the Council Working Group COARM to promote harmonization of export controls between EU partners. The adoption of the UN Arms Trade Treaty is an important step forward in strengthening export controls at the global level. The Netherlands signed the treaty on 3 June 2013 and seeks to ratify on the shortest possible notion. The Netherlands supports the universalisation and implementation of the treaty. The Netherlands is a State Party to both the Treaty on Conventional Armed Forces in Europe (CFE Treaty) and the Treaty on Open Skies and is a participating State to the Vienna Document and other OSCE agreements on CSBMs. The Netherlands Permanent Representation to the OSCE takes actively part in the various negotiating forums within the OSCE framework.

In the realm of nuclear safety and security and within the framework of the G8 Global Partnership and the Global Initiative to Combat Nuclear Terrorism (GICNT), the Netherlands contributes to a US Nuclear Smuggling Outreach Initiative programme in

Kazakhstan aiming to localize, secure and remove radiological remnants (so-called 'orphaned sources') of Soviet-era nuclear tests.

Section II: Intra-State elements

1. National planning and decision-making process

- 1.1 What is the national planning and decision-making process in determining/approving military posture and defence expenditures in your State

Determining priorities in national defence planning requires a common understanding of the relationship between ambitions, tasks, capabilities and means. In order to improve this understanding a methodology has been developed, that reflects jointness and NATO and EU priorities. This methodology is the leading principle for the national planning system, called the Policy-Plan-Budget Cycle.

The Policy-Plan-Budget procedure contains a four year and an annual cycle. The Policy Directive is the leading strategic document issued by the Dutch government at the beginning of a four year government term. The Policy Directive provides political and policy input for the Defence Plan. The Defence Plan presents a more detailed picture of the four year plan. This Plan explains the relationship between the policy, the planned expenditures and capability development versus activities, personnel and equipment. This document serves as the basis for the annual budget plan. The Chief of Defence, as the corporate planner, formulates this integrated proposal to be submitted to the Minister of Defence.

- 1.2 How does your State ensure that its military capabilities take into account the legitimate security concerns of other States as well as the need to contribute to international security and stability?

According to article 97 (1) of the Constitution of the Netherlands the armed forces of the Netherlands exist to defend and protect the interest of the Netherlands and promote the international legal order.

2. Existing structures and processes

- 2.1 What are the constitutionally established procedures for ensuring democratic political control of military, paramilitary and internal security forces, intelligence services and the police?

The Constitution states that the Government has the supreme authority over the armed forces. Its security and defence policy is subject to parliamentary control. The only paramilitary forces in the Netherlands are civilian security guards employed by the ministry of Defence, which as part of the Ministry of Defence are subject to the same political control. The Netherlands' intelligence services, one of which is military in nature, are subject to legal restraints and parliamentary control as well. Art. 100 of the Constitution requires that parliament is informed about missions in support of the international legal order.

The organisational structure and the procedure for control and management of the police are laid down in the Police Act of 2012. Since the entry into force of this Act on 1 January 2013 there is one national police force in the Netherlands headed by one Commissioner and subdivided into one central division and ten regional divisions. The Minister of Security and Justice is responsible for the national police force and is responsible to Parliament.

- 2.2 How is the fulfilment of these procedures ensured, and which constitutionally established authorities/institutions are responsible for exercising these procedures?

The Minister of Defence is politically responsible to Parliament for the implementation of the outlined policy priorities and the operational objectives set, as well as for the Defence Intelligence and Security Service. The Parliament has the competence for allocating funds for the annual budget of the Ministry of Defence and the armed forces.

The Minister of Security and Justice is responsible for the organisation, management and task performance of the national police force. According to the Police Act of 2012 there are procedures for ensuring the Minister to hold responsibility directly to Parliament. Article 19 of the Police Act of 2012 makes it possible to involve regional and local government.

The Minister of Internal Affairs has at his disposal a General Intelligence and Security Service (AIVD), which investigates threats to the security of State. The findings of both intelligence services are reported on a confidential basis to a private Parliamentary Commission consisting of the leaders of all the political parties represented in Parliament.

- 2.3 What are the roles and missions of military, paramilitary and security forces, and how does your State control that such forces act solely within the constitutional framework?

The Constitution explicitly describes two principal missions for the armed forces:

- the defence of national and allied territory, including the Caribbean parts of the Kingdom;
- promoting the international rule of law and stability;

A third principal mission for the armed forces is supporting and assisting civilian authorities in maintaining law and order, providing disaster relief and humanitarian aid, on a national as well as an international scale. This task is based on a number of different laws such as the 2012 Police Act. Such activities are always executed under civilian authority and within the legal framework for such activities.

See also 2.1 and 2.2. The overall control for ensuring the armed forces act solely within the constitutional framework lies with Parliament. The Minister of Defence is politically responsible to Parliament and has to inform Parliament on any relevant development related to the armed forces, in accordance with procedures laid down in the Constitution.

3. Procedures related to different forces personnel

- 3.1 What kind of procedures for recruitment and call-up of personnel for service in your

military, paramilitary and internal security forces does your State have?

The Netherlands has suspended military conscription in 1997 and the legislation has been changed accordingly. However, if the military necessity were to arise, conscription can be resumed and reservists can be drafted. On a voluntary basis reservists can be deployed in peace support operations.

3.2 What kind of exemptions or alternatives to military service does your State have?

Since the Netherlands has suspended military conscription, offering alternatives to compulsory military service is no longer applicable.

3.3 What are the legal and administrative procedures to protect the rights of all forces personnel as well as conscripts?

The military disciplinary rules are almost entirely shaped after civil law and do not infringe upon the civil rights of the military personnel. Only during military operations in times of war or in peace support operations, these civil rights can be limited. The Inspector General for the armed forces serves as Ombudsman for all personnel.

4. Implementation of other political norms, principles, decisions and international humanitarian law

4.1 How does your State ensure that International Humanitarian Law and Law of War are made widely available, e.g., through military training programmes and regulations?

International humanitarian law is instructed to all military personnel, as well as other relevant international conventions and commitments, for instance those within the framework of the United Nations or the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation. Particular attention to this subject is given in the Soldiers and Officers Handbooks.

4.2 What has been done to ensure that armed forces personnel are aware of being individually accountable under national and international law for their actions?

The training of all military personnel contains classes on both humanitarian law and criminal law. Additionally, attention is given to this subject in the training prior to any deployment.

4.3 How does your State ensure that armed forces are not used to limit the peaceful and lawful exercise of human and civil rights by persons as individuals or as representatives of groups nor to deprive them of national, religious, cultural, linguistic or ethnic identity?

The legal framework for the use of the armed forces in domestic operations contains a number of checks and balances. Furthermore, any such deployment is conducted under the authority of the civil authorities. Additionally, attention is given to human rights in the training prior to any international deployment.

There is also parliamentary oversight through the means of the art. 100-obligation (see II.2.1) to inform Parliament on missions in support of the international legal order,

periodic updates on missions sent to Parliament and a formal evaluation at the end of all missions.

- 4.4 What has been done to provide for the individual service member's exercise of his or her civil rights and how does your State ensure that the country's armed forces are politically neutral?

Individual service members have the same rights as other citizens, which may only be limited by law and out of operational concerns. Personnel are allowed to organise themselves into unions and have recourse to legal means if they consider themselves unfairly treated. Furthermore, a system of integrity advisors is present throughout the military.

Political neutrality is ensured through the civilian control of the military.

- 4.5 How does your State ensure that its defence policy and doctrine are consistent with international law?

Legal advice is present at the ministerial level and consults on most policy documents. Legal advisors are also involved in the drafting of the Netherlands Defence Doctrine. Under the obligations derived from art. 36 of the 1st Additional Protocol to the Geneva conventions, states are obligated to ensure that their means and methods of warfare are in accordance with international law. The Netherlands has an advisory committee on conventional use of force and international law which ensures such adherence. Finally, legal advisors are present at different levels of command to advise commanders on international law in accordance with art. 82 of Additional Protocol I to the Geneva Conventions.

Section III: Public access and contact information

1. Public access

- 1.1 How is the public informed about the provisions of the Code of Conduct?

The Code of Conduct is not explicitly mentioned, but the way it is implemented in the Netherlands Armed Forces is made public through means as described in 1.3.

- 1.2 What additional information related to the Code of Conduct, e.g., replies to the Questionnaire on the Code of Conduct, is made publicly available in your State?

The Netherlands' replies to the Questionnaire are publicly available at the OSCE Website www.osce.org/fsc. No additional information directly related to the Code of Conduct is provided.

Through the NL MoD's Directorate of Public Information press and individual citizens are free to request all information regarding the Netherlands Armed Forces.

- 1.3 How does your State ensure public access to information related to your State's armed forces?

The Government informs the public in an active way on matters related to the armed forces, using all possible means for this purpose, such as social media, websites (<http://www.defensie.nl/>), audio-visual materials, briefings and publications. Besides this active way, there is ample opportunity for the press and the public to put forward questions related to the armed forces. They can also request an inspection of any non-classified defence document. In addition, media can embed with virtually all units deployed on any mission, limited in their reporting only in operational and personal security matters, to protect the troops, the mission and the journalists themselves. To stimulate this embedded journalism, the NL MOD regularly organises press trips to areas of operations where Dutch troops are deployed. The public access to information related to the armed forces is based on the Netherlands Act on Public Access to the Government information of 31 October 1991.

2. Contact information

- 2.1 Provide information on the national point of contact for the implementation of the Code of Conduct.

Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Security Policy Department
Security and Defence Policy Division
P.O. Box 20061
2500 EB The Hague
Tel. +31 70 348 5814
E-mail: dvb-vd@minbuza.nl

ANNEX
to Question 1 of the Information exchange on
the Code of Conduct on politico-military aspects of security

1(a): List of international agreements, including all United Nations conventions and protocols related to terrorism, to which the participating State is a party

- 1) Convention on Offences and Certain Other Acts Committed on Board Aircraft
14 September 1963, Tokyo (entry into force for the Netherlands: 12 February 1970)
- 2) Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Seizure of Aircraft
16 December 1970, The Hague (entry into force for the Netherlands: 26 September 1973)
- 3) Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Civil Aviation
23 September 1971 (entry into force for the Netherlands: 26 September 1973)
- 4) Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of Crimes against Internationally Protected Persons, including Diplomatic Agents, 14 December 1973, New York (entry into force for the Netherlands: 5 January 1989)
- 5) International Convention against the Taking of Hostages, 17 December 1979, New York
(entry into force for the Netherlands: 5 January 1989)
- 6) Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Materials, 3 March 1980, Vienna
(entry into force for the Netherlands: 6 October 1991)
- 7) Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts of Violence at Airports Serving International Civil Aviation, Supplementary to the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Civil Aviation, 23 September 1971, Montreal, 24 February 1988, Montreal
(entry into force for the Netherlands: 10 August 1995)
- 8) Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Maritime Navigation,
10 March 1988, Rome (entry into force for the Netherlands: 3 June 1992)
- 9) Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Fixed Platforms on the Continental Shelf, 10 March 1988, Rome (entry into force for the Netherlands: 3 June 1992)
- 10) Convention on the Marking of Plastic Explosives for the Purpose of Detection, 1 March 1991, Montreal (entry into force for the Netherlands: 3 July 1998)
- 11) International Convention for the Suppression of Terrorist Bombings, 15 December 1997, New York (entry into force for the Netherlands: 9 March 2002)
- 12) International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism, 9 December 1999, New York (entry into force for the Netherlands: 10 April 2003)

1 (b): Accession to and participation in other multilateral and bilateral agreements or measures undertaken to prevent and combat terrorist activities;

- 1 European Convention on the Suppression of Terrorism, 27 January 1977, Strasbourg (entry into force for the Netherlands: 19 July 1985)
- 2 Agreement concerning the application of the European Convention on the Suppression of Terrorism among the member States of the European Community, 4 December 1979, Dublin (accepted by the Netherlands, treaty not yet entered into force)

ANNEX II

INDICATIVE LIST OF ISSUES PERTAINING TO WOMEN, PEACE AND SECURITY TO BE PROVIDED IN THE QUESTIONNAIRE ON THE OSCE CODE OF CONDUCT

I. Prevention

1. Measures to increase armed forces personnel understanding of the special needs and contributions of women in conflict.

a. – Inclusion of specific matters related to the protection of women's and girl's rights in the basic education of Armed Forces.

The Netherlands has drawn up a *second National Action Plan 1325 (NAP) 2012 – 2015*. In line with this NAP, the Dutch Armed Forces focuses on the involvement of (local) women in operations and on gender aspects in all operations and military training. In all operational plans and orders, gender¹ and the UNSCR 1325 are and will be included in the main framework as well as in annexes.

b. – Availability of specialized in-service training for Armed Forces personnel on the protection of women's and girl's rights.

By order of the Commander of the Dutch Armed Forces, units are to conduct pre-deployment training and address specific topics. Training as an individual or together with other NATO, UN or EU forces may also be part of the pre-deployment phase, where Subject Matter Experts share their most recent knowledge, expertise and experiences in the operational area. The *Joint Forces Training Centre in Bydgoszcz in Poland*, the *Nordic Center for Gender in Military Operations (NCGM) in Sweden*, the *Dutch School for Peace Operations* in the “Harskamp” and the *Dutch CIMIC Center of Excellence (CCOE) in Enschede* are all training centers where topics such as Gender, Cultural awareness, (inter)national laws, Information Operations, Use of Force, Protection of civilians, etc. are addressed. “The Comprehensive Approach to Gender in Operations” is another international training event (twice a year) initiated by the Spanish and Dutch MOD's and the Ministries of Foreign Affairs.

2. Measures to address the violation of the rights of women and girls, in line with international standards.

There is continuous attention for this matter in relation to all missions, be it national, EU, UN or NATO.

a. – Number and percentage of directives for peacekeepers issued by head of military components and standard operating procedures (SOP's) that include measures to protect women's and girl's human rights.

During the missions the (inter)national laws and NATO directives, such as the Bi-Strategic Command Directive 40-1, dated august 2012, instruct NATO forces to Integrate UNSCR 1325 and Gender Perspectives in the NATO Command Structure.

II. Participation

1. Measures to increase the number of women in general and in decision-making positions in the Armed Forces and the ministry of defense.

¹ For the remainder of this annex the word “Gender” will be used to include UNSCR 1325, the protection of women's and girls's rights as well as human rights in general, as gender covers the whole of a population.

The introduction of a new law in the Netherlands prohibits registration of ethnic-cultural origin, causing the MOD to change its *diversity* policy. As of 2013 the Dutch MOD *no longer sets target numbers for women or ethnic groups* within the forces, nor are any policies established that favour female candidates to join the Armed Forces.

Noteworthy is the “*Safety and Craftmanship Education*”, (known as the “VeVa”) for young students, boys and girls, who may become acquainted with the Armed Forces during the stage of their education in school.

a. – Number and percentage of women applying to be part of the military forces.

Despite the reductions in 2013 the recruitment continued. 19819 People (89,7% men and 10,3% women) did apply for the Armed Forces in 2013 and 3529 applicants, including 322 women, have been appointed. By the end of 2013 the Armed Forces accounted for 60.216 employees, 72% military and 28% civil personnel.

b. – Number and percentage of women in the military forces disaggregated by rank.

An overview of female military personnel as per 31 December 2013 may be found in Table 1.

Non Officers		OR 1	OR 2	OR 3	OR 4	OR 5	OR 6	OR 7	OR 8
Total	2958	125	542	-	765	471	702	269	84
Officers		OF 1	OF 2	OF 3	OF 4	OF 5	OF 6	OF 7	
Total	1030	266	416	246	81	18	2	1	

Table 1: number of female military personnel as per 31 Dec 2013, indicated in accordance with the NATO ranking system (STANAG 2116 ed. 5), including 26 “cadets” under OF 1.

2. Measures to increase the number of women in peacekeeping forces.

a. – Number and percentage of women in peacekeeping forces disaggregated by rank.

Numbers on deployments indicate that roughly 9% of personnel were female military employees. On average 106 Dutch servicewomen participated in Peace-Keeping, Peace-Support and Humanitarian Operations during 2013. Table 1-2 provides an overview of the average number of female military personnel deployed in 2013.

Non Officers		OR 1	OR 2	OR 3	OR 4	OR 5	OR 6	OR 7	OR 8
Total	63	0	19		15	6	16	5	3
Officers		OF 1	OF 2	OF 3	OF 4	OF 5			
Total	36	12	13	7	3	1			
Total	7	This number of servicewomen are part of the Royal Military Police.							

Table 1-2: overview of average number of servicewomen deployed in 2013 segregated by rank.

However, this overview does not include the number of servicewomen working on board of the naval vessels of the Royal Dutch Navy executing missions such as Atalanta. Unfortunately it was not possible to generate these numbers in time for this report.

III. Protection

1. Increased access to justice for women whose rights are violated.

The Dutch MOD applies zero tolerance with regard to exploitation and abuse allegedly perpetrated by uniformed peacekeepers. No such cases were reported in 2013.

Noteworthy is the pledge of the Minister of Foreign Trade and Development Cooperation (MAR 2013) to financially support the Afghan women beyond 2013/2104, when NATO forces have downsized and withdrawn. The funding is destined for improvement of access to the Afghan judicial system, for support to a legal faculty to increase the number of Afghan women in the judicial sector and for improvement in legal assistance to women.

IV. Other information

a. – Information on best practices and lessons learned.

A member of the Dutch Armed Forces has been involved in the making of the “*NATO Review report on the Practical Implications of UNSCR 1325 for the Conduct of NATO operations and Missions*”, published in October 2013 by NCGM. The Dutch Armed Forces are looking into options to work more closely with the NCGM. Already a lot of information, training, best practices and lessons learned is shared and exchanged on a regular basis between NCGM and the Dutch Armed Forces, CCOE in particular.

b. – Any other relevant information

Since the end of 2011 the Netherlands fills the position of *gender advisor* in Afghanistan Regional Command North. Despite the change in mission to Redeployment & Retrograde in 2013 and Train, Assist and Advise onwards, staff/field experience and knowledge on topics relating to gender are gained. The number of Dutch gender subject matter experts is increasing.

In 2013 the *Cimic Center of Excellence (CCOE)* in the Netherlands published the second edition of the Gender Brochure “*Gender makes sense – a way to improve your mission*”. It illustrates the continuous and growing knowledge on gender in operations.