

Defensie



Netherlands Defence Intelligence and Security Service



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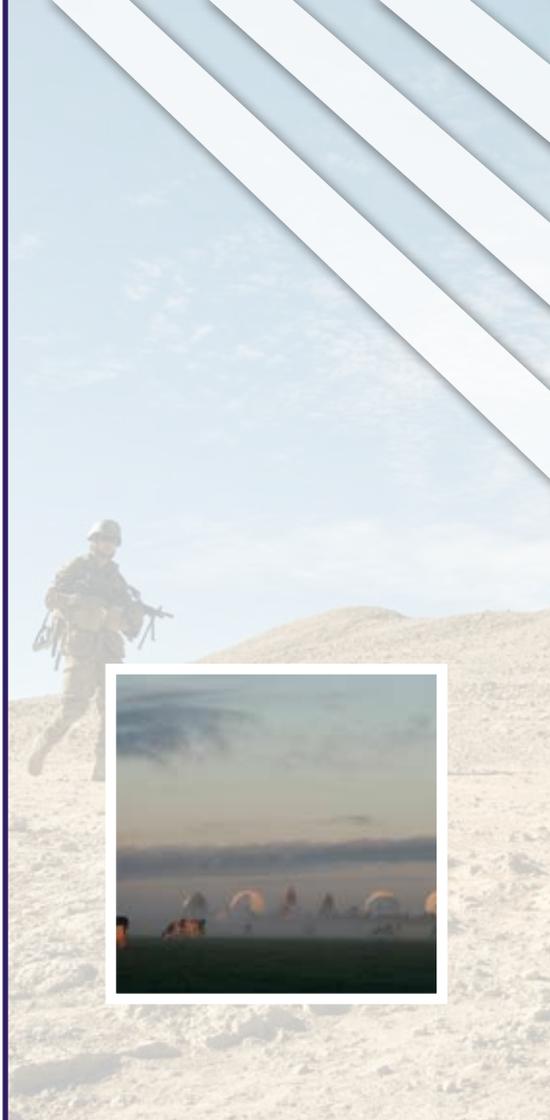
The role of the Dutch Armed Forces has changed over the past few years. Intelligence is becoming increasingly important to the security of our missions and personnel. For instance, military personnel deployed to a crisis management operation overseas need timely intelligence concerning a possible enemy attack. The Netherlands Defence Intelligence and Security Service (DISS) is responsible for providing this intelligence. The DISS is also the primary provider of intelligence to our senior decision-makers in the Ministry of Defence and to the Commander of the Armed Forces, enabling them to make informed decisions about whether to begin or to extend a crisis management operation, peacekeeping mission or humanitarian aid effort.

Defence intelligence process

Producing an intelligence product involves a range of activities, beginning with gathering information, analysing and interpreting it, and ending with the delivery of the finished product.

To produce timely and data-based intelligence, the DISS collects information from various sources, including open sources (e.g. free or paid publicly available information) and imagery (e.g. aerial or satellite photos). The DISS also obtains information through liaison with its national and international partners and with the NATO and EU intelligence communities. Finally, the DISS is able to draw upon secret intelligence and technically intercepted communications or

Operating under the motto "Peace and security through foresight", the DISS is committed to fulfilling its role as a flexible, reliable and exceptional supplier of high-quality intelligence and security information that is vital to the training, preserving and deploying of Dutch armed forces. By supplying such information, the DISS enhances the efficiency and effectiveness of the Dutch defence machinery in the national and international context in which the Ministry of Defence operates. The DISS follows the principles of transparency in reporting its activities to its customers. All DISS tasks are laid down by the Intelligence and Security Services Act 2002 and the Security Screening Act.



signals intelligence (SIGINT). These activities are subject to the legal constraints within which the DISS operates and the scrutiny of the Intelligence and Security Services Supervisory Committee.

The information gathered by the DISS is unique, high-quality and not generally accessible. Without it, the DISS could not carry out its tasks. The Secret Intelligence Operations Division has special powers to collect secret intelligence within the framework laid down by law, which requires the DISS to first search open sources and use partner information. If this does not produce the desired results, the DISS can exercise special powers to obtain intelligence by following or observing targets (directed surveillance) or using agents to gather information from local informants (human intelligence or HUMINT). These methods are subject to clearance by the Minister of Defence.

The same legal constraints also apply to the activities of the Signals Intelligence (SIGINT) Division, which obtains most of its intelligence by intercepting worldwide telecommunications, for instance satellite signals and high-frequency radio traffic. The



The DISS's responsibilities are:

A. to investigate and assess:

- 1. the operational capability of foreign militaries, so that we can build up and effectively deploy our own armed forces as needed;*
- 2. factors that influence the promotion and enforcement of the international rule of law where these involve our armed forces.*

B. to carry out security vetting, as laid down by the Security Screening Act.

C. to investigate and assess developments in order to:

- 1. prevent and counter activities aimed at threatening the security or operational readiness of our armed forces;*
- 2. promote the effective mobilisation and concentration of our armed forces;*
- 3. ensure the uninterrupted preparation and deployment of our armed forces as referred to under A (2).*

D. to promote measures for the protection of the operational interests of our armed forces as referred to under C, including the protection of classified military information.

E. to investigate and assess, on behalf of other countries, matters of military relevance designated by the Prime Minister.

F. to produce threat assessments for the purpose of protecting persons and securing property and services that belong to or are relevant to the military.





SIGINT Division is also responsible for maintaining contact with foreign services to obtain their telecommunication interceptions, which are subsequently processed to produce intelligence for other divisions, such as the Intelligence Division and the Counter Intelligence and Security Division. The SIGINT Division has leading edge linguistic, research, technical-analytical and technological capabilities to process the information it receives.

The National Signals Collection Organisation (NSO) is responsible for collecting SIGINT for both the DISS and the General Intelligence and Security Service (GISS). The NSO has two stations: a Satellite Ground Station in Burum and a station for intercepting high-frequency radio traffic in Eibergen, where NSO headquarter is based. The NSO offers the intercepted communications to both services for processing. Additionally, the NSO has SIGINT detachments in other countries that gather local information for the two services. This is done as part of crisis management operations, for instance.

The Intelligence Division processes the information it receives to produce intelli-

gence products, on the basis of which the Government can make timely, data-driven decisions on whether to participate in or extend crisis management operations, peacekeeping missions and humanitarian aid efforts.



National security

Another task of the DISS is to ensure, maintain and promote the security of the defence organisation. One way of doing this is by vetting candidates for sensitive positions in the Ministry of Defence. Another is by monitoring threats posed by espionage, subversion, sabotage and terrorism. The Counter Intelligence and Security Division performs this task by means of field investigations, debriefings and special investigations.

Assisting in operations

The DISS also assists in operational intelligence and security activities. It is supported in this by the Operations Division, which is concerned with national and international trends and collaborative operations in intelligence support, and related developments in intelligence and security policy. The Operations Division facilitates communication between the DISS's teams of analysts and the Operations Directorate of the Ministry of Defence. It also assists in preparing, equipping and managing DISS personnel for active duty

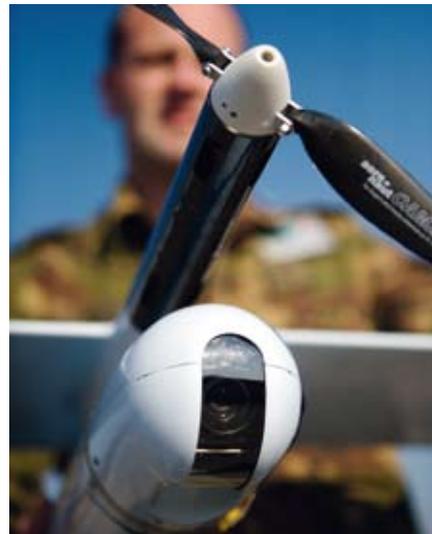




overseas. The Operations Division's operations centre (OPCEN) can be reached twenty-four hours a day, seven days a week.

Organisation and working procedures

The DISS is a part of the Central Staff of the Ministry of Defence (see organisation chart below).



Ministry of Defence

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