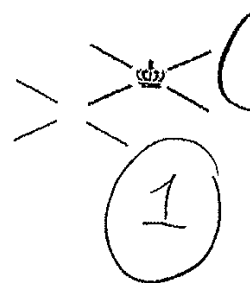


FORSVARSMINISTERIET  
DANISH MINISTRY OF DEFENCE



## REFERAT

Bilag:

Sagsnummer: 2013/001365  
21. august 2013

### FORSVARSMINISTERENS MØDE MED CHUCK HAGEL

#### Resumé

Forsvarsminister Nicolai Wammen mødtes den 21. august 2013 med den amerikanske forsvarsminister, Chuck Hagel.

... stor amerikansk bekymring over udviklingen i Syrien.

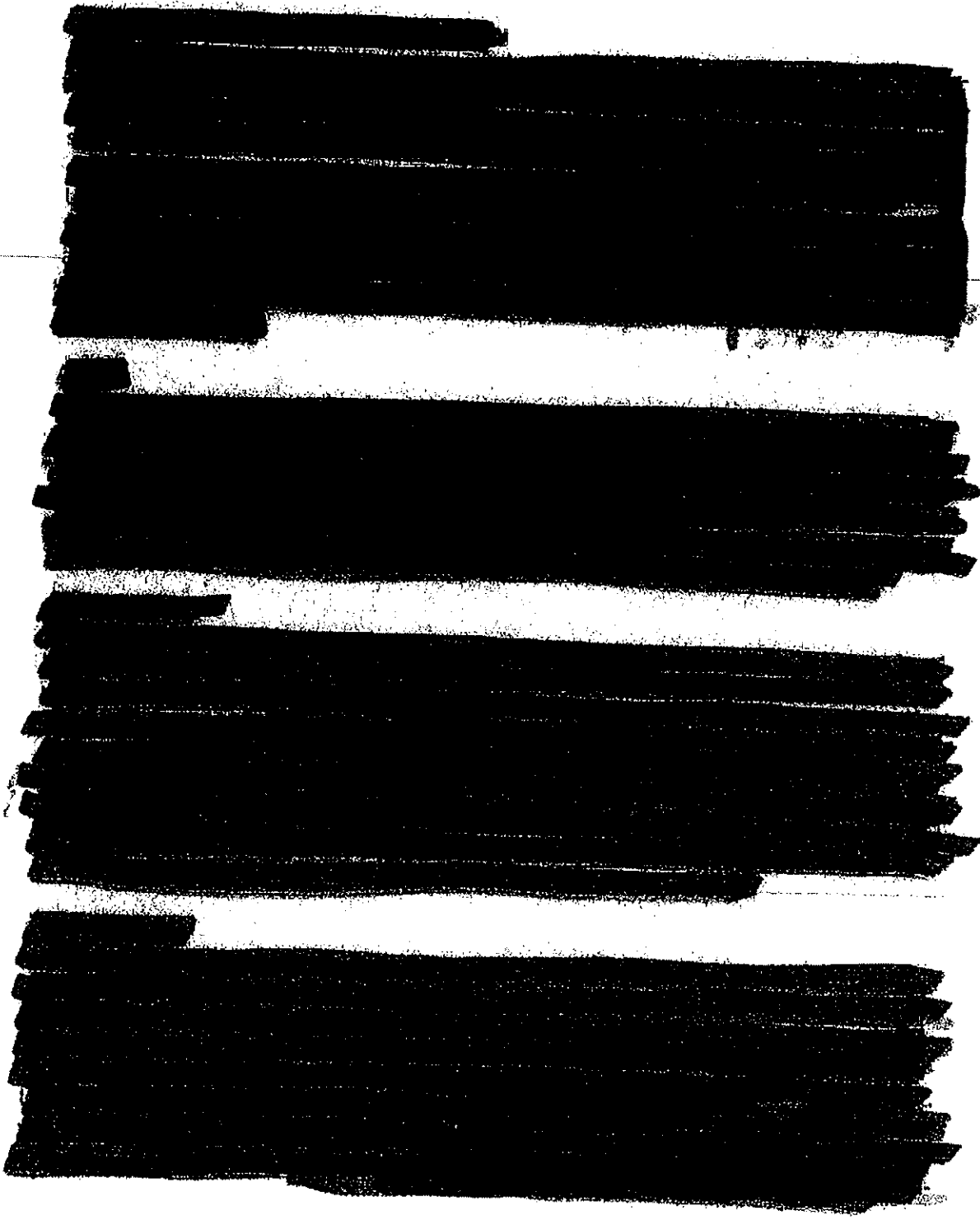
#### Referat

... Endvidere undersøgte forsvarsministeren

... at man på mødet kunne drøfte

... den aktuelle situation i Syrien.

1



[REDACTED]

**Aktuelle sikkerhedspolitiske emner**  
Den danske forsvarsminister spurgte ind til Chuck Hagels vurdering af situationen i Syrien. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

2

**Samtale mellem forsvarsminister Nicolai Wammen og Senior Director, Karen Donfried, National Security Staff, White House den 22. august 2013**

[REDACTED]

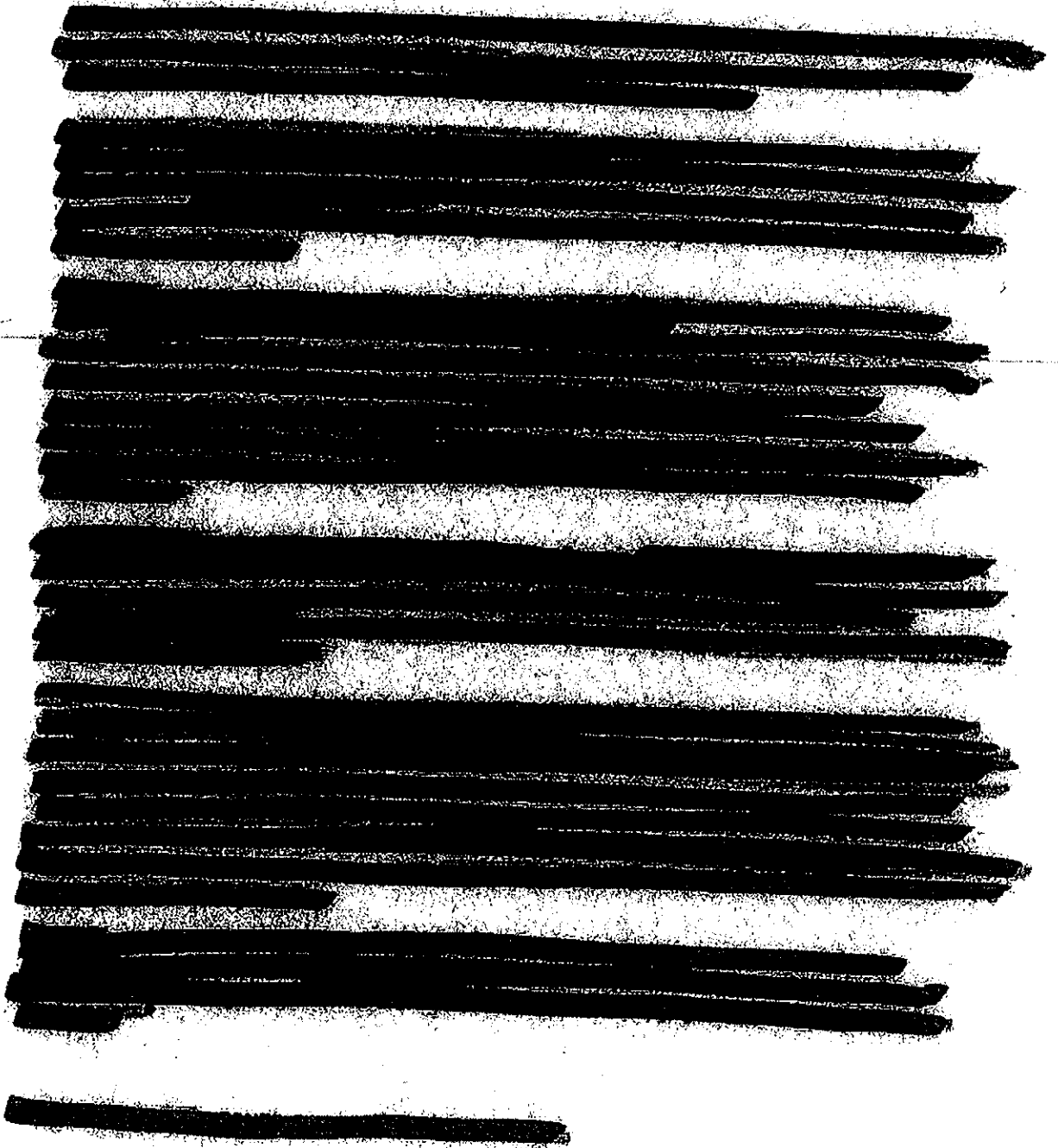
[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]



3

Philip Kaas Buschard

Fra:

Sendt:

Til:

30. august 2013 19:29

Anne Houggaard Jensen

Eva Marie Bagge Steenberg

Marianne Brix Jacobsen

Anne Houggaard Jensen

Eva Marie Bagge Steenberg

Marianne Brix Jacobsen

U.S. Government Report on Chemical Weapons Use in Syria  
08 30 2013 USG assessment on Syria (2).pdf

Emne:

Vedhæftede filer:

Klassifikation:

UNCLASSIFIED

Here is the U.S. Government assessment on the use of chemical weapons in Syria.



**U.S. Government Assessment of the Syrian Government's  
Use of Chemical Weapons on August 21, 2013**

The United States Government assesses with high confidence that the Syrian government carried out a chemical weapons attack in the Damascus suburbs on August 21, 2013. We further assess that the regime used a nerve agent in the attack. These all-source assessments are based on human, signals, and geospatial intelligence as well as a significant body of open source reporting. Our classified assessments have been shared with the U.S. Congress and key international partners. To protect sources and methods, we cannot publicly release all available intelligence -- but what follows is an unclassified summary of the U.S. Intelligence Community's analysis of what took place.

**Syrian Government Use of Chemical Weapons on August 21**

A large body of independent sources indicates that a chemical weapons attack took place in the Damascus suburbs on August 21. In addition to U.S. intelligence information, there are accounts from international and Syrian medical personnel; videos; witness accounts; thousands of social media reports from at least 12 different locations in the Damascus area; journalist accounts; and reports from highly credible nongovernmental organizations.

A preliminary U.S. government assessment determined that 1,429 people were killed in the chemical weapons attack, including at least 426 children, though this assessment will certainly evolve as we obtain more information.

We assess with high confidence that the Syrian government carried out the chemical weapons attack against opposition elements in the Damascus suburbs on August 21. We assess that the scenario in which the opposition executed the attack on August 21 is highly unlikely. The body of information used to make this assessment includes intelligence pertaining to the regime's preparations for this attack and its means of delivery, multiple streams of intelligence about the attack itself and its effect, our post-attack observations, and the differences between the capabilities of the regime and the opposition. Our high confidence assessment is the strongest position that the U.S. Intelligence Community can take short of confirmation. We will continue to seek additional information to close gaps in our understanding of what took place.



**Background:**

The Syrian regime maintains a stockpile of numerous chemical agents, including mustard, sarin, and VX and has thousands of munitions that can be used to deliver chemical warfare agents.

Syrian President Bashar al-Asad is the ultimate decision maker for the chemical weapons program and members of the program are carefully vetted to ensure security and loyalty. The Syrian Scientific Studies and Research Center (SSRC) - which is subordinate to the Syrian Ministry of Defense - manages Syria's chemical weapons program.

We assess with high confidence that the Syrian regime has used chemical weapons on a small scale against the opposition multiple times in the last year, including in the Damascus suburbs. This assessment is based on multiple streams of information including reporting of Syrian officials planning and executing chemical weapons attacks and laboratory analysis of physiological samples obtained from a number of individuals, which revealed exposure to sarin. We assess that the opposition has not used chemical weapons.

The Syrian regime has the types of munitions that we assess were used to carry out the attack on August 21, and has the ability to strike simultaneously in multiple locations. We have seen no indication that the opposition has carried out a large-scale, coordinated rocket and artillery attack like the one that occurred on August 21.

We assess that the Syrian regime has used chemical weapons over the last year primarily to gain the upper hand or break a stalemate in areas where it has struggled to seize and hold strategically valuable territory. In this regard, we continue to judge that the Syrian regime views chemical weapons as one of many tools in its arsenal, including air power and ballistic missiles, which they indiscriminately use against the opposition.

The Syrian regime has initiated an effort to rid the Damascus suburbs of opposition forces using the area as a base to stage attacks against regime targets in the capital. The regime has failed to clear dozens of Damascus neighborhoods of opposition elements, including neighborhoods targeted on August 21, despite employing nearly all of its conventional weapons systems. We assess that the regime's frustration with its inability to secure large portions of Damascus may have contributed to its decision to use chemical weapons on August 21.

### Preparation:

We have intelligence that leads us to assess that Syrian chemical weapons personnel – including personnel assessed to be associated with the SSRC – were preparing chemical munitions prior to the attack. In the three days prior to the attack, we collected streams of human, signals and geospatial intelligence that reveal regime activities that we assess were associated with preparations for a chemical weapons attack.

Syrian chemical weapons personnel were operating in the Damascus suburb of 'Adra from Sunday, August 18 until early in the morning on Wednesday, August 21 near an area that the regime uses to mix chemical weapons, including sarin. On August 21, a Syrian regime element prepared for a chemical weapons attack in the Damascus area, including through the utilization of gas masks. Our intelligence sources in the Damascus area did not detect any indications in the days prior to the attack that opposition affiliates were planning to use chemical weapons.

### The Attack:

Multiple streams of intelligence indicate that the regime executed a rocket and artillery attack against the Damascus suburbs in the early hours of August 21. Satellite detections corroborate that attacks from a regime-controlled area struck neighborhoods where the chemical attacks reportedly occurred – including Kafr Batna, Jawbar, 'Ayn Tarma, Darayya, and Mu'addamiyah. This includes the detection of rocket launches from regime controlled territory early in the morning, approximately 90 minutes before the first report of a chemical attack appeared in social media. The lack of flight activity or missile launches also leads us to conclude that the regime used rockets in the attack.

Local social media reports of a chemical attack in the Damascus suburbs began at 2:30 a.m. local time on August 21. Within the next four hours there were thousands of social media reports on this attack from at least 12 different locations in the Damascus area. Multiple accounts described chemical-filled rockets impacting opposition-controlled areas.

Three hospitals in the Damascus area received approximately 3,600 patients displaying symptoms consistent with nerve agent exposure in less than three hours on the morning of August 21, according to a highly credible international humanitarian organization. The reported symptoms, and the epidemiological pattern of events – characterized by the massive influx of patients in a short period of time, the origin of the patients, and the contamination of medical and first aid workers – were consistent with mass exposure to a nerve agent. We also received reports from international and Syrian medical personnel on the ground.

We have identified one hundred videos attributed to the attack, many of which show large numbers of bodies exhibiting physical signs consistent with, but not unique to, nerve agent exposure. The reported symptoms of victims included unconsciousness, foaming from the nose and mouth, constricted pupils, rapid heartbeat, and difficulty breathing. Several of the videos show what appear to be numerous fatalities with no visible injuries, which is consistent with death from chemical weapons, and inconsistent with death from small-arms, high-explosive munitions or blister agents. At least 12 locations are portrayed in the publicly available videos, and a sampling of those videos confirmed that some were shot at the general times and locations described in the footage.

We assess the Syrian opposition does not have the capability to fabricate all of the videos, physical symptoms verified by medical personnel and NGOs, and other information associated with this chemical attack.

We have a body of information, including past Syrian practice, that leads us to conclude that regime officials were witting of and directed the attack on August 21. We intercepted communications involving a senior official intimately familiar with the offensive who confirmed that chemical weapons were used by the regime on August 21 and was concerned with the U.N. inspectors obtaining evidence. On the afternoon of August 21, we have intelligence that Syrian chemical weapons personnel were directed to cease operations. At the same time, the regime intensified the artillery barrage targeting many of the neighborhoods where chemical attacks occurred. In the 24 hour period after the attack, we detected indications of artillery and rocket fire at a rate approximately four times higher than the ten preceding days. We continued to see indications of sustained shelling in the neighborhoods up until the morning of August 26.

To conclude, there is a substantial body of information that implicates the Syrian government's responsibility in the chemical weapons attack that took place on August 21. As indicated, there is additional intelligence that remains classified because of sources and methods concerns that is being provided to Congress and international partners.

**MENA - Studenter**

**Fra:** Helle Dyreborg-Gunsjev  
**Sendt:** 31. august 2013 13:45  
**Til:** Selinger, Thomas B  
**Ce:** Erik Vilstrup Lorenzen; Ulrik E. Petersen; Mercan-Ellen Nielsen; Lars Gert Lose; Michael Braad; Jens Kislung; Kim Jørgensen; Ulrik Vestergaard Knudsen; Jean-Charles Elhmann-Kingombe; Lars Peter Levy  
**Emne:** Re: Secretary Kerry Likely to Call Your Foreign Minister

4

Dear Tom,

That is quite alright, I do understand that you have your hands full with a new Ambassador and now this with Syria.

Thank you very much for the heads up. It's truly appreciated.

Best regards - and have a nice weekend,

Helle

Sendt fra min iPad

Den 31/08/2013 kl. 13.28 skrev "Selinger, Thomas B" [REDACTED]

- > Helle!
- > So sorry I forgot to copy you on this. I've been conversing directly with Kasper and forgot you completely!
- > Please call me if you need anything from me.
- > Best,
- > Tom

5

[REDACTED]

**MENA - Studenter**

**Fra:** Selinger, Thomas B [redacted]  
**Sendt:** 26. august 2013 11:05  
**Til:** Helle Dyreborg-Gunslev  
**Cc:** Christian Holm  
**Emne:** RE: Meeting today with Michael Starbæk Christensen on Syria [redacted]

Thanks, Helle.  
This is perfect. We will see you at 13:45 and Pui and Christian at 14:00.  
Very best,  
Tom

6

This email is UNCLASSIFIED.

---

**From:** Helle Dyreborg-Gunslev [mailto:heldyr@um.dk]  
**Sent:** Monday, August 26, 2013 11:01 AM  
**To:** Selinger, Thomas B  
**Cc:** Christian Holm  
**Subject:** SV: Meeting today with Michael Starbæk Christensen on Syria, [redacted]

Dear Tom,

Pui and Christian would be delighted to meet you at 14:00, prior to your meeting with Political Director. My schedule today is a bit tight, so could you and I meet approx. 15 minutes before that?

Thanking you in advance,  
Helle

7

---

**Fra:** Selinger, Thomas B [mailto:[redacted]]  
**Sendt:** 26. august 2013 10:07  
**Til:** Helle Dyreborg-Gunslev  
**Emne:** RE: Meeting today with Michael Starbæk Christensen on Syria, [redacted]

Hej igen Helle,  
We secured an appointment at 14:30 with Michael. Would you like us also to come to your Department before or after?  
[redacted]

Best,  
Tom

8

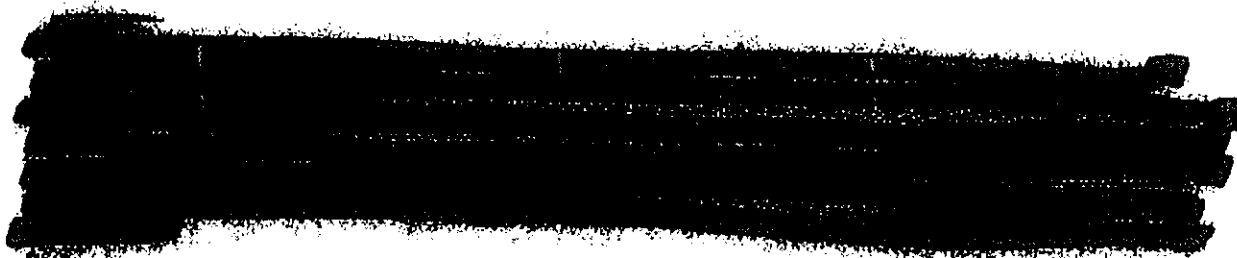
This email is UNCLASSIFIED.

---

**From:** Selinger, Thomas B  
**Sent:** Monday, August 26, 2013 9:14 AM  
**To:** heldyr@um.dk  
**Subject:** Meeting today with Michael Starbæk Christensen on Syria [redacted]

Hej, Helle.

9



Dear  
Tom

Tom Salinger  
Political Officer  
Embassy of the United States  
Dag Hjalmarstrøms Allé 24  
2100 Copenhagen Ø  
Denmark



This email is UNCLASSIFIED.

**Philip Kaas Buschard**

**Fra:** Kasper Thams Olsen  
**Sendt:** 26. august 2013 23:25  
**Til:** Selinger, Thomas B  
**Emne:** Syria

**Klassifikation:** UKLASSIFICERET

Hi Tom,

Thanks for the meeting today

Best,  
Kasper

Sendt fra min iPhone

Den 16/09/2013 kl. 10:45 skrev "Selinger, Thomas B" [REDACTED]

Kasper -

I'll be at the MFA for a 1 p.m. meeting with the North America team. Could you or someone from the team talk around 2?

Best,  
Tom

This email is UNCLASSIFIED.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

11-11-11

[REDACTED]



**MENA - Studenter**

12

**Fra:** Selinger, Thomas B [REDACTED]  
**Sendt:** 27. august 2013 09:01  
**Til:** Kasper Thams Olsen  
**Emne:** RE: Syria

**Klassifikation:** UKLASSIFICERET

Hej Kasper,  
Thanks to you as well.

[REDACTED]

Best,  
Tom

**U.S. DEPARTMENT OF STATE  
Office of the Spokesperson**

**For Immediate Release  
2013/2033**

**August 26, 2013**

**REMARKS**

**Secretary of State John Kerry**

**August 26, 2013  
Press Briefing Room  
Washington, D.C.**

**SECRETARY KERRY:** Well, for the last several days President Obama and his entire national security team have been reviewing the situation in Syria, and today I want to provide an update on our efforts as we consider our response to the use of chemical weapons.

What we saw in Syria last week should shock the conscience of the world. It defies any code of morality. Let me be clear: The indiscriminate slaughter of civilians, the killing of women and children and innocent bystanders, by chemical weapons is a moral obscenity. By any standard it is inexcusable, and despite the excuses and equivocations that some have manufactured, it is undeniable.

The meaning of this attack goes beyond the conflict in Syria itself, and that conflict has already brought so much terrible suffering. This is about the large-scale, indiscriminate use of weapons that the civilized world long ago decided must never be used at all—a conviction shared even by countries that agree on little else. There is a clear reason that the world has banned entirely the use of chemical weapons. There is a reason the international community has set a clear standard and why many countries have taken major steps to eradicate these weapons. There is a reason why President Obama has made it such a priority to stop the proliferation of these weapons and lock them down where they do exist. There is a reason why President Obama has made clear to the Assad regime that this international norm cannot be violated without consequences. And there is a reason why no matter what you believe about Syria, all peoples and all nations who believe in the cause of our common humanity must stand up to assure that there is accountability for the use of chemical weapons so that it never happens again.

Last night after speaking with foreign ministers from around the world about the gravity of this situation, I went back and I watched the videos, the videos that anybody can watch in the social media, and I watched them one more gut-wrenching time. It is really hard to express in words the human suffering that they lay out before us. As a father, I can't get the image out of my head of a man who held up his dead child, wailing while chaos swirled around him; the images of entire families dead in their beds without a drop of blood or even a visible wound; bodies contorting in spasms; human suffering that we can never ignore or forget. Anyone who can claim that an attack of this staggering scale could be contrived or fabricated needs to check their conscience and their own moral compass.

What is before us today is real, and it is compelling. So I also want to underscore that while investigators are gathering additional evidence on the ground, our understanding of what has already happened in Syria is grounded in facts informed by conscience and guided by common sense. The reported number of victims, the reported symptoms of those who were killed or injured, the firsthand accounts from humanitarian organizations on the ground like Doctors Without Borders and the Syria Human Rights Commission - these all strongly indicate that everything these images are already screaming at us is real, that chemical weapons were used in Syria.

Moreover, we know that the Syrian regime maintains custody of these chemical weapons. We know that the Syrian regime has the capacity to do this with rockets. We know that the regime has been determined to clear the opposition from these very places where the attacks took place. And with our own eyes, we have all of us become witnesses.

We have additional information about this attack, and that information is being compiled and reviewed together with our partners, and we will provide that information in the days ahead.

Our sense of basic humanity is offended not only by this cowardly crime but also by the cynical attempt to cover it up. At every turn, the Syrian regime has failed to cooperate with the UN investigation, using it only to stall and to stymie the important effort to bring to light what happened in Damascus in the dead of night. And as Ban Ki-moon said last week, the UN investigation will not determine who used these chemical weapons, only whether such weapons were used - a judgment that is already clear to the world.

I spoke on Thursday with Syrian Foreign Minister Muallim and I made it very clear to him that if the regime, as he argued, had nothing to hide, then their response should be immediate - immediate transparency, immediate access - not shelling. Their response needed to be unrestricted and immediate access. Failure to permit that, I told him, would tell its own story.

Instead, for five days, the Syrian regime refused to allow the UN investigators access to the site of the attack that would allegedly exonerate them. Instead, it attacked the area further, shelling it and systematically destroying evidence. That is not the behavior of a government that has nothing to hide. That is not the action of a regime eager to prove to the world that it had not used chemical weapons. In fact, the regime's belated decision to allow access is too late, and it's too late to be credible. Today's reports of an attack on the UN investigators, together with the continued shelling of these very neighborhoods, only further weakens the regime's credibility.

At President Obama's direction, I've spent many hours over the last few days on the phone with foreign ministers and other leaders. The Administration is actively consulting with members of Congress and we will continue to have these conversations in the days ahead. President Obama has also been in close touch with the leaders of our key allies, and the President will be making an informed decision about how to respond to this indiscriminate use of chemical weapons. But make no mistake: President Obama believes there must be accountability for those who would use the world's most heinous weapons against the world's most vulnerable people. Nothing today is more serious and nothing is receiving more serious scrutiny.

Thank you.

**MENA - Studenter**

**Fra:** Sellinger, Thomas B [REDACTED]  
**Sendt:** 30. august 2013 07:10  
**Til:** Kasper Thams Olsen  
**Emne:** Re: SV: Can I phone you this morning to consult?

**Klassifikation:** UKLASSIFICERET

Thanks, Kasper. I'll call within an hour.  
Tom

15

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

**From:** Kasper Thams Olsen [mailto:kasols@um.dk]  
**Sent:** Friday, August 30, 2013 07:06 AM  
**To:** Sellinger, Thomas B  
**Subject:** SV: Can I phone you this morning to consult?

Absolutely. I am up and working. You are welcome to call me on my cell phone from now. 4173885.  
Best, Kasper

14

----- Oprindelig meddelelse -----

**Fra:** Sellinger, Thomas B [REDACTED]  
**Sendt:** 30. august 2013 07:05  
**Til:** Kasper Thams Olsen  
**Emne:** Can I phone you this morning to consult?

Hej Kasper,  
You can probably guess the subject. I could call about 9?  
Thanks,  
Tom

13

**MENA - Studenter**

16

**Fra:** Selinger, Thomas B [REDACTED]  
**Sendt:** 30. august 2013 08:41  
**Til:** Kasper Thoms Olsen  
**Emne:** I've got some details for you

**Klassifikation:** UKLASSIFICERET

Can you call me?  
Thanks!

**Tom Selinger**  
Political Officer  
Embassy of the United States  
Dag Hammarskjölds Allé 24  
2100 Copenhagen Ø  
Denmark  
[REDACTED]

This email is UNCLASSIFIED.

**Philip Kaas Buschard**

**Fra:** Kasper Thoms Olsen  
**Sendt:** 30. august 2013 18:58  
**Til:** Selinger, Thomas B  
**Emne:** Re: The points we discussed

**Klassifikation:** UKLASSIFICERET

[REDACTED]

Sendt fra min iPhone

(18)

Den 30/08/2013 kl. 12.52 skrev "Selinger, Thomas B" [REDACTED]

Kasper--  
We may not get a chance to actually see Michael Starbæk Christensen today given his schedule and our logistics surrounding Ambassador Gifford's arrival [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

Call me anytime if you need something from our side.

Best,

Tom

Tom Selinger  
Political Officer  
Embassy of the United States  
Dag Hammarskjöld's Allé 24  
2100 Copenhagen Ø  
Denmark

[REDACTED]

(17)

This email is UNCLASSIFIED.

<Demarche on CW Use by Syrian Government.docx>

**Phillip Kaas Buschard**

**Fra:** Kasper Thams Olsen  
**Sendt:** 30. august 2013 15:54  
**Til:** Selinger, Thomas B  
**Cc:** Gerd Hammarhjolds, Michael Starbæk, Christensen  
**Emne:** [REDACTED]

**Klassifikation:** UKLASSIFICERET

(20)

Hey Tom,

Thanks very much for keeping us updated on this. [REDACTED]

Best,  
Kasper

**Fra:** Selinger, Thomas B [REDACTED]  
**Sendt:** 30. august 2013 15:58  
**Til:** Kasper Thams Olsen  
**Cc:** Gerd Hammarhjolds, Michael Starbæk, Christensen  
**Emne:** [REDACTED]

Hi Kasper

Best,  
Tom

**Tom Selinger**  
Political Officer  
Embassy of the United States  
Dag Hammarskjolds Alle 24  
2100 Copenhagen Ø  
Denmark

[REDACTED]

(19)

This email is UNCLASSIFIED.

21

**MENA - Studenter**

**Fra:** Selinger, Thomas B [REDACTED]  
**Sendt:** 30. august 2013 23:26  
**Til:** Kasper Thams Olsen  
**Cc:** Michael Starbæk Christensen  
**Emne:** [REDACTED]  
**Vedhæftede filer:** [REDACTED]

**Klassifikation:** UKLASSIFICERET

Kasper,  
[REDACTED]

any time over the weekend to discuss [REDACTED] **PLEASE BE THIS KNOW I WOULD LIKE US TO COME IN TO THE MINISTRY**  
Best regards,  
Tom

**Tom Sellinger**  
Political Officer  
Embassy of the United States  
Dag Hammarskjöldsgade 24  
2100 Copenhagen Ø  
Denmark  
[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]



[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

22

**MENA - Studenter**

**Frå:** Selinger, Thomas B- [REDACTED]  
**Sendt:** 30. august 2013 19:56  
**Til:** Kasper Thams Olsen  
**Emne:** Syria USG Assessment  
**Vedhæftede filer:** 08.30.2013 USG assessment on Syria.pdf  
**Prioritet:** Høj  
**Klassifikation:** UKLASSIFICERET

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

**U.S. Government Assessment of the Syrian Government's  
Use of Chemical Weapons on August 21, 2013**

The United States Government assesses with high confidence that the Syrian government carried out a chemical weapons attack in the Damascus suburbs on August 21, 2013. We further assess that the regime used a nerve agent in the attack. These all-source assessments are based on human, signals, and geospatial intelligence as well as a significant body of open source reporting. Our classified assessments have been shared with the U.S. Congress and key international partners. To protect sources and methods, we cannot publicly release all available intelligence — but what follows is an unclassified summary of the U.S. Intelligence Community's analysis of what took place.

**Syrian Government Use of Chemical Weapons on August 21**

A large body of independent sources indicates that a chemical weapons attack took place in the Damascus suburbs on August 21. In addition to U.S. intelligence information, there are accounts from international and Syrian medical personnel; videos; witness accounts; thousands of social media reports from at least 12 different locations in the Damascus area; journalist accounts; and reports from highly credible nongovernmental organizations.

A preliminary U.S. government assessment determined that 1,429 people were killed in the chemical weapons attack, including at least 426 children, though this assessment will certainly evolve as we obtain more information.

We assess with high confidence that the Syrian government carried out the chemical weapons attack against opposition elements in the Damascus suburbs on August 21. We assess that the scenario in which the opposition executed the attack on August 21 is highly unlikely. The body of information used to make this assessment includes intelligence pertaining to the regime's preparations for this attack and its means of delivery, multiple streams of intelligence about the attack itself and its effect, our post-attack observations, and the differences between the capabilities of the regime and the opposition. Our high confidence assessment is the strongest position that the U.S. Intelligence Community can take short of confirmation. We will continue to seek additional information to close gaps in our understanding of what took place.

**Background:**

The Syrian regime maintains a stockpile of numerous chemical agents, including mustard, sarin, and VX and has thousands of munitions that can be used to deliver chemical warfare agents.

Syrian President Bashar al-Asad is the ultimate decision maker for the chemical weapons program and members of the program are carefully vetted to ensure security and loyalty. The Syrian Scientific Studies and Research Center (SSRC) – which is subordinate to the Syrian Ministry of Defense – manages Syria's chemical weapons program.

We assess with high confidence that the Syrian regime has used chemical weapons on a small scale against the opposition multiple times in the last year, including in the Damascus suburbs. This assessment is based on multiple streams of information including reporting of Syrian officials planning and executing chemical weapons attacks and laboratory analysis of physiological samples obtained from a number of individuals, which revealed exposure to sarin. We assess that the opposition has not used chemical weapons.

The Syrian regime has the types of munitions that we assess were used to carry out the attack on August 21, and has the ability to strike simultaneously in multiple locations. We have seen no indication that the opposition has carried out a large-scale, coordinated rocket and artillery attack like the one that occurred on August 21.

We assess that the Syrian regime has used chemical weapons over the last year primarily to gain the upper hand or break a stalemate in areas where it has struggled to seize and hold strategically valuable territory. In this regard, we continue to judge that the Syrian regime views chemical weapons as one of many tools in its arsenal, including air power and ballistic missiles, which they indiscriminately use against the opposition.

The Syrian regime has initiated an effort to rid the Damascus suburbs of opposition forces using the area as a base to stage attacks against regime targets in the capital. The regime has failed to clear dozens of Damascus neighborhoods of opposition elements, including neighborhoods targeted on August 21, despite employing nearly all of its conventional weapons systems. We assess that the regime's frustration with its inability to secure large portions of Damascus may have contributed to its decision to use chemical weapons on August 21.

### Preparation:

We have intelligence that leads us to assess that Syrian chemical weapons personnel – including personnel assessed to be associated with the SSRC – were preparing chemical munitions prior to the attack. In the three days prior to the attack, we collected streams of human, signals and geospatial intelligence that reveal regime activities that we assess were associated with preparations for a chemical weapons attack.

Syrian chemical weapons personnel were operating in the Damascus suburb of Adra from Sunday, August 18 until early in the morning on Wednesday, August 21 near an area that the regime uses to mix chemical weapons, including sarin. On August 21, a Syrian regime element prepared for a chemical weapons attack in the Damascus area, including through the utilization of gas masks. Our intelligence sources in the Damascus area did not detect any indications in the days prior to the attack that opposition affiliates were planning to use chemical weapons.

### The Attack:

Multiple streams of intelligence indicate that the regime executed a rocket and artillery attack against the Damascus suburbs in the early hours of August 21. Satellite detections corroborate that attacks from a regime-controlled area struck neighborhoods where the chemical attacks reportedly occurred – including Kaft Battia, Jawbar, Ayn Tarna, Darayya, and Mu'addamiyah. This includes the detection of rocket launches from regime controlled territory early in the morning, approximately 90 minutes before the first report of a chemical attack appeared in social media. The lack of flight activity or missile launches also leads us to conclude that the regime used rockets in the attack.

Local social media reports of a chemical attack in the Damascus suburbs began at 2:30 a.m. local time on August 21. Within the next four hours there were thousands of social media reports on this attack from at least 12 different locations in the Damascus area. Multiple accounts described chemical-filled rockets impacting opposition-controlled areas,

Three hospitals in the Damascus area received approximately 3,600 patients displaying symptoms consistent with nerve agent exposure in less than three hours on the morning of August 21, according to a highly credible international humanitarian organization. The reported symptoms, and the epidemiological pattern of events – characterized by the massive influx of patients in a short period of time, the origin of the patients, and the contamination of medical and first aid workers – were consistent with mass exposure to a nerve agent. We also received reports from international and Syrian medical personnel on the ground.



We have identified one hundred videos attributed to the attack, many of which show large numbers of bodies exhibiting physical signs consistent with, but not unique to, nerve agent exposure. The reported symptoms of victims included unconsciousness, foaming from the nose and mouth, constricted pupils, rapid heartbeat, and difficulty breathing. Several of the videos show what appear to be numerous fatalities with no visible injuries, which is consistent with death from chemical weapons, and inconsistent with death from small-arms, high-explosive munitions or blister agents. At least 12 locations are portrayed in the publicly available videos, and a sampling of those videos confirmed that some were shot at the general times and locations described in the footage.

We assess the Syrian opposition does not have the capability to fabricate all of the videos, physical symptoms verified by medical personnel and NGOs, and other information associated with this chemical attack.

We have a body of information, including past Syrian practice, that leads us to conclude that regime officials were witting of and directed the attack on August 21. We intercepted communications involving a senior official intimately familiar with the offensive who confirmed that chemical weapons were used by the regime on August 21 and was concerned with the U.N. inspectors obtaining evidence. On the afternoon of August 21, we have intelligence that Syrian chemical weapons personnel were directed to cease operations. At the same time, the regime intensified the artillery barrage targeting many of the neighborhoods where chemical attacks occurred. In the 24 hour period after the attack, we detected indications of artillery and rocket fire at a rate approximately four times higher than the ten preceding days. We continued to see indications of sustained shelling in the neighborhoods up until the morning of August 26.

To conclude, there is a substantial body of information that implicates the Syrian government's responsibility in the chemical weapons attack that took place on August 21. As indicated, there is additional intelligence that remains classified because of sources and methods concerns that is being provided to Congress and international partners.

**MENA - Studenter**

**Fra:** Kasper Thams Olsen  
**Sendt:** 31. august 2013 17:19  
**Til:** Selinger, Thomas B  
**Emne:** Re: Secretary Kerry Likely to Call Your Foreign Minister

**Klassifikation:** UKLASSIFICERET

Dear Tom,

[REDACTED]

26

Best,  
Kasper

Sendt fra min iPhone

Den 31/08/2013 kl. 11:04 skrev "Selinger, Thomas B" [REDACTED]

Thanks very much, Kasper.

I'll let you all know if I hear any indication of likely timing for a call.

[REDACTED]

but I will contact you [REDACTED]

Best regards,  
Tom

25

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

**From:** Kasper Thams Olsen [mailto:kasols@um.dk]  
**Sent:** Saturday, August 31, 2013 10:24 AM  
**To:** Selinger, Thomas B; Michael Starbæk Christensen  
**Cc:** Jens-Otto Horstlund; Eva Marie Frida Barlose; Thure Krarup  
**Subject:** SV: Secretary Kerry Likely to Call Your Foreign Minister

24

Dear Tom,

Thanks for your email and the phone conversation just now. As mentioned the Foreign Minister would be very happy to take the call. I have cc'ed his Private Secretary, Thure Krarup. If needed his phone number is 41865948.

As also mentioned we would be happy to talk in the ministry at any time.

[REDACTED] As I said, I will be away for a few hours this afternoon. If you need anything during that time, [REDACTED]

All the best,  
Kasper

----- Oprindelig meddelelse -----

Fra: Selinger, Thomas B [REDACTED]

Sendt: 31. august 2013 08:49

Til: Kasper Thams Olsen; Michael Starbæk Christensen

Emne: Secretary Kerry Likely to Call Your Foreign Minister

Ambassador Christensen and Kasper,

We just learned Secretary Kerry will likely call Foreign Minister Søvnal this weekend (probably today) about Syria. [REDACTED]

Apologies that all of this is happening by email and at odd hours. Please do let me know if it is helpful for us to come into the Ministry over the weekend to discuss.

Mvh,  
Tom

Tom Selinger  
Political Officer  
Embassy of the United States  
Dag Hammarskjölds Allé 24  
2100 Copenhagen Ø  
Denmark  
[REDACTED]

**MENA - Studenter**

---

**Fra:** Kasper Thoms Olsen  
**Sendt:** 1. september 2013 13:44  
**Til:** Selinger, Thomas B  
**Emner:** Re: I think 10:30 a.m. will work for us

**Klassifikation:** UKLASSIFICERET

28

Thanks! Will send you the formal reply then.

Sendt fra min iPhone

Den 01/09/2013 kl. 13.43 skrev "Selinger, Thomas B" [REDACTED]

> Just waiting for final word back from the Ambassador...

27

**MENA - Studenter**

**Fra:** Kasper Thoms Olsen  
**Sendt:** 1. september 2013 21:45  
**Til:** Sélinger, Thomas B  
**Emne:** [REDACTED]

**Klassifikation:** UKLASSIFIGERET

Thanks Tom. [REDACTED] See you tomorrow. Best, Kasper

Sendt fra min iPhone

Den 01/09/2013 kl. 21.41 skrev "Sélinger, Thomas B" [REDACTED]

> Kasper,

[REDACTED]

> See you tomorrow.

> Best,

> Tom

>

> -----Original Message-----

> From: Sélinger, Thomas B

> Sent: Sunday, September 01, 2013 2:07 PM

> To: 'kasols@um.dk'

> Cc: 'micchr@um.dk'; 'heldyr@um.dk'; 'erilor@um.dk'; 'jenkis@um.dk'; 'thukra@um.dk'; 'kimjoe@um.dk'

> Subject: Re: Meeting on Monday for our new Ambassador on Syria

> Kasper,

> Thanks very much for coordinating this. We look forward to seeing Ambassador Jørgensen tomorrow at 10:30.

>

> And we appreciate the willingness of the Minister to see Ambassador Gifford on Wednesday. I will follow up with the Secretariat tomorrow.

>

> Mvh,

> Tom

>

> ----- Original Message -----

> From: Kasper Thoms Olsen [mailto:kasols@um.dk]

> Sent: Sunday, September 01, 2013 01:53 PM

> To: Sélinger, Thomas B

> Cc: Michael Starbæk Christensen <micchr@um.dk>; Helle Dyreborg-Gunsløv <heldyr@um.dk>; Erik Vilstrup Lorenzen <erilor@um.dk>; Jens Kisling <jenkis@um.dk>; Thure Krarup <thukra@um.dk>; Kim Jørgensen <kimjoe@um.dk>

> Subject: Re: Meeting on Monday for our new Ambassador on Syria

> Dear Tom,

>

> Thanks for your email. Unfortunately, the Foreign Minister is traveling tomorrow and will not be able to meet. However, State Secretary for Foreign Policy, Kim Jørgensen, will be happy to meet the ambassador at 10.30 for an introductory meeting and to discuss Syria.

>

> The Minister will be happy to schedule an introductory meeting as early as Wednesday. I suggest you contact the Minister's secretariat tomorrow to schedule the meeting.

> Best,  
> Kasper

> Sendt fra min iPhone

> Den 01/09/2013 kl. 11:51 skrev "Selinger, Thomas B"

> Colleagues -  
> Our new Ambassador J. Rufus Gifford has arrived in Copenhagen and would like to come in to the Ministry midday tomorrow to introduce himself and discuss Syria with Foreign Minister Svendal. If possible, I would like to meet with him. I have pasted his speech below for your reference.

> Many thanks,  
> Tom  
> Tom Selinger  
> Political Officer  
> Embassy of the United States  
> Dag Hammarskjolds Allé 24  
> 2300 Copenhagen Ø  
> Denmark

> Full text of President Obama's August 31 remarks:  
> Good afternoon, everybody. Ten days ago, the world watched in horror as men, women and children were massacred in Syria in the worst chemical weapons attack of the 21st century. Yesterday the United States presented a powerful case that the Syrian government was responsible for this attack on its own people.  
> Our intelligence shows the Assad regime and its forces preparing to use chemical weapons, launching rockets in the highly populated suburbs of Damascus, and acknowledging that a chemical weapons attack took place. And all of this corroborates what the world can plainly see -- hospitals overflowing with victims; terrible images of the dead. All told, well over 1,000 people were murdered. Several hundred of them were children -- young girls and boys gassed to death by their own government.  
> This attack is an assault on human dignity. It also presents a serious danger to our national security. It risks making a mockery of the global prohibition on the use of chemical weapons. It endangers our friends and our partners along Syria's borders, including Israel, Jordan, Turkey, Lebanon and Iraq. It could lead to escalating use of chemical weapons, or their proliferation to terrorist groups who would do our people harm.  
> In a world with many dangers, this menace must be confronted.  
> Now, after careful deliberation, I have decided that the United States should take military action against Syrian regime targets. This would not be an open-ended intervention. We would not put boots on the ground. Instead, our action would be designed to be limited in duration and scope. But I'm confident we can hold the Assad regime accountable for their use of chemical weapons, deter this kind of behavior, and degrade their capacity to carry it out.

> Our military has positioned assets in the region. The Chairman of the Joint Chiefs has informed me that we are prepared to strike whenever we choose. Moreover, the Chairman has indicated to me that our capacity to execute this mission is not time-sensitive; it will be effective tomorrow, or next week, or one month from now. And I'm prepared to give that order.

> But having made my decision as Commander-in-Chief based on what I am convinced is our national security interests, I'm also mindful that I'm the President of the world's oldest constitutional democracy. I've long believed that our power is rooted not just in our military might, but in our example as a government of the people, by the people, and for the people. And that's why I've made a second decision: I will seek authorization for the use of force from the American people's representatives in Congress.

> Over the last several days, we've heard from members of Congress who want their voices to be heard. I absolutely agree. So this morning, I spoke with all four congressional leaders, and they've agreed to schedule a debate and then a vote as soon as Congress comes back into session.

> In the coming days, my administration stands ready to provide every member with the information they need to understand what happened in Syria and why it has such profound implications for America's national security. And all of us should be accountable as we move forward, and that can only be accomplished with a vote.

> I'm confident in the case our government has made without waiting for U.N. inspectors. I'm comfortable going forward without the approval of a United Nations Security Council that, so far, has been completely paralyzed and unwilling to hold Assad accountable. As a consequence, many people have advised against taking this decision to Congress, and undoubtedly, they were impacted by what we saw happen in the United Kingdom this week when the Parliament of our closest ally failed to pass a resolution with a similar goal, even as the Prime Minister supported taking action.

> Yet, while I believe I have the authority to carry out this military action without specific congressional authorization, I know that the country will be stronger if we take this course, and our actions will be even more effective. We should have this debate, because the issues are too big for business as usual. And this morning, John Boehner, Harry Reid, Nancy Pelosi and Mitch McConnell agreed that this is the right thing to do for our democracy.

> A country faces few decisions as grave as using military force, even when that force is limited. I respect the views of those who call for caution, particularly as our country emerges from a time of war that I was elected in part to end. But if we really do want to turn away from taking appropriate action in the face of such an unspeakable outrage, then we just acknowledge the costs of doing nothing.

> Here's my question for every member of Congress and every member of the global community: What message will we send if a dictator can gas hundreds of children to death in plain sight and pay no price? What's the purpose of the international system that we've built if a prohibition on the use of chemical weapons that has been ratified by the governments of 98 percent of the world's people and approved overwhelmingly by the Congress of the United States is not enforced?

> Make no mistake -- this has implications beyond chemical warfare. If we won't enforce accountability in the face of this heinous act, what does it say about our resolve to stand up to others who flout fundamental international rules? To governments who would choose to build nuclear arms? To terrorist who would spread biological weapons? To armies who carry out genocide?

> We cannot raise our children in a world where we will not follow through on the things we say, the accords we sign, the values that define us.

> So just as I will take this case to Congress, I will also deliver this message to the world. While the U.N. investigation has some time to report on its findings, we will insist that an atrocity committed with chemical weapons is not simply investigated, it must be confronted.

> I don't expect every nation to agree with the decision we have made. Privately we've heard many expressions of support from our friends. But I will ask those who care about the writ of the international community to stand publicly behind our action.

> And finally, let me say this to the American people: I know well that we are weary of war. We've ended one war in Iraq. We're ending another in Afghanistan. And the American people have the good sense to know we cannot resolve the underlying conflict in Syria with our military. In that part of the world, there are ancient sectarian differences, and the hopes of the Arab Spring have unleashed forces of change that are going to take many years to resolve. And that's why we're not contemplating putting our troops in the middle of someone else's war.

> Instead, we'll continue to support the Syrian people through our pressure on the Assad regime, our commitment to the opposition, our care for the displaced, and our pursuit of a political resolution that achieves a government that respects the dignity of its people.

> But we are the United States of America, and we cannot and must not turn a blind eye to what happened in Damascus. Out of the ashes of world war, we built an international order and enforced the rules that gave it meaning. And we did so because we believe that the rights of individuals to live

In peace and dignity depend on the responsibilities of nations. We aren't perfect, but this nation more than any other has been willing to meet those responsibilities.

- > So to all members of Congress of both parties, I ask you to take this vote for our national security I am looking forward to the debate. And in doing so, I ask you, members of Congress, to consider that some things are more important than partisan differences or the politics of the moment.
- > Ultimately, this is not about who occupies this office at any given time; it's about who we are as a country. I believe that the people's representatives must be invested in what America does abroad, and now is the time to show the world that America keeps our commitments. We do what we say. And we lead with the belief that right makes might -- not the other way around.
- > We all know there are no easy options. But I wasn't elected to avoid hard decisions. And neither were the members of the House and the Senate. I've told you what I believe, that our security and our values demand that we cannot turn away from the massacre of countless civilians with chemical weapons. And our democracy is stronger when the President and the people's representatives stand together.
- > I'm ready to act in the face of this outrage. Today I'm asking Congress to send a message to the world that we are ready to move forward together as one nation.
- > Thanks very much.

---

- > From: Sellinger, Thomas B
- > Sent: Sunday, September 01, 2013 12:22 AM
- > To: 'Kasper Thoms Olsen' <kasols@um.dk<mailto:kasols@um.dk>>
- > Cc: Michael Starbæk Christensen <micchr@um.dk<mailto:micchr@um.dk>>; heldyr@um.dk<mailto:heldyr@um.dk> <heldyr@um.dk<mailto:heldyr@um.dk>>
- > Subject: President Obama's remarks on Saturday



- > Please call me anytime if you have questions and need anything more from our side.

- > Best,
- > Tom

- > Tom Sellinger
- > Political Officer
- > Embassy of the United States
- > Døg Hammarskjølds Allé 24
- > 2100 Copenhagen Ø
- > Denmark



- > Full text of President Obama's August 31 remarks:
- > Good afternoon, everybody. Ten days ago, the world watched in horror as men, women and children were massacred in Syria in the worst chemical weapons attack of the 21st century. Yesterday the United States presented a powerful case that the Syrian government was responsible for this attack on its own people.
- > Our intelligence shows the Assad regime and its forces preparing to use chemical weapons, launching rockets in the highly populated suburbs of Damascus, and acknowledging that a chemical



weapons attack took place. And all of this corroborates what the world can plainly see -- hospitals overflowing with victims; terrible images of the dead. All told, well over 1,000 people were murdered. Several hundred of them were children -- young girls and boys gassed to death by their own government.

> This attack is an assault on human dignity. It also presents a serious danger to our national security. It risks making a mockery of the global prohibition on the use of chemical weapons. It endangers our friends and our partners along Syria's borders, including Israel, Jordan, Turkey, Lebanon and Iraq. It could lead to escalating use of chemical weapons, or their proliferation to terrorist groups who would do our people harm.

> In a world with many dangers, this menace must be confronted.

> Now, after careful deliberation, I have decided that the United States should take military action against Syrian regime targets. This would not be an open-ended intervention. We would not put boots on the ground. Instead, our action would be designed to be limited in duration and scope. But I'm confident we can hold the Assad regime accountable for their use of chemical weapons, deter this kind of behavior, and degrade their capacity to carry it out.

> Our military has positioned assets in the region. The Chairman of the Joint Chiefs has informed me that we are prepared to strike whenever we choose. Moreover, the Chairman has indicated to me that ~~our capacity to execute this mission is not time-sensitive; it will be effective tomorrow, or next week, or one month from now.~~ And I'm prepared to give that order.

> But having made my decision as Commander-in-Chief based on what I am convinced is our national security interests, I'm also mindful that I'm the President of the world's oldest constitutional democracy. I've long believed that our power is rooted not just in our military might, but in our example as a government of the people, by the people, and for the people. And that's why I've made a second decision: I will seek authorization for the use of force from the American people's representatives in Congress.

> Over the last several days, we've heard from members of Congress who want their voices to be heard. I absolutely agree. So this morning, I spoke with all four congressional leaders, and they've agreed to schedule a debate and then a vote as soon as Congress comes back into session.

> In the coming days, my administration stands ready to provide every member with the information they need to understand what happened in Syria and why it has such profound implications for America's national security. And all of us should be accountable as we move forward, and that can only be accomplished with a vote.

> I'm confident in the case our government has made without waiting for U.N. inspectors. I'm comfortable going forward without the approval of a United Nations Security Council that, so far, has been completely paralyzed and unwilling to hold Assad accountable. As a consequence, many people have advised against taking this decision to Congress, and undoubtedly, they were impacted by what we saw happen in the United Kingdom this week when the Parliament of our closest ally failed to pass a resolution with a similar goal, even as the Prime Minister supported taking action.

> Yet, while I believe I have the authority to carry out this military action without specific congressional authorization, I know that the country will be stronger if we take this course, and our actions will be even more effective. We should have this debate, because the issues are too big for business as usual. And this morning, John Boehner, Harry Reid, Nancy Pelosi and Mitch McConnell agreed that this is the right thing to do for our democracy.

> A country faces few decisions as grave as using military force, even when that force is limited. I respect the views of those who call for caution, particularly as our country emerges from a time of war that I was elected in part to end. But if we really do want to turn away from taking appropriate action in the face of such an unspeakable outrage, then we just acknowledge the costs of doing nothing.

> Here's my question for every member of Congress and every member of the global community: What message will we send if a dictator can gas hundreds of children to death in plain sight and pay no price? What's the purpose of the international system that we've built if a prohibition on the use of chemical weapons that has been agreed to by the governments of 98 percent of the world's people and approved overwhelmingly by the Congress of the United States is not enforced?

> Make no mistake -- this has implications beyond chemical warfare. If we won't enforce accountability in the face of this heinous act, what does it say about our resolve to stand up to others who flout fundamental international rules? To governments who would choose to build nuclear arms? To terrorist who would spread biological weapons? To armies who carry out genocide?

> We cannot raise our children in a world where we will not follow through on the things we say, the accords we sign, the values that define us.

> So just as I will take this case to Congress, I will also deliver this message to the world. While the U.N. investigation has some time to report on its findings, we will insist that an atrocity committed with chemical weapons is not simply investigated, it must be confronted.

- > I don't expect every nation to agree with the decision we have made. Privately we've heard many expressions of support from our friends. But I will ask those who care about the writ of the international community to stand publicly behind our action.
- > And finally, let me say this to the American people: I know well that we are weary of war. We've ended one war in Iraq. We're ending another in Afghanistan. And the American people have the good sense to know we cannot resolve the underlying conflict in Syria with our military. In that part of the world, there are ancient sectarian differences, and the hopes of the Arab Spring have unleashed forces of change that are going to take many years to resolve. And that's why we're not contemplating putting our troops in the middle of someone else's war.
- > Instead, we'll continue to support the Syrian people through our pressure on the Assad regime, our commitment to the opposition, our care for the displaced, and our pursuit of a political resolution that achieves a government that respects the dignity of its people.
- > But we are the United States of America, and we cannot and must not turn a blind eye to what happened in Damascus. Out of the ashes of world war, we built an international order and enforced the rules that gave it meaning. And we did so because we believe that the rights of individuals to live in peace and dignity depend on the responsibilities of nations. We aren't perfect, but this nation more than any other has been willing to meet those responsibilities.
- > ~~So to all members of Congress of both parties, I ask you to take this vote for our national security.~~ I am looking forward to the debate. And in doing so, I ask you, members of Congress, to consider that some things are more important than partisan differences or the politics of the moment.
- > Ultimately, this is not about who occupies this office at any given time; it's about who we are as a country. I believe that the people's representatives must be invested in what America does abroad, and now is the time to show the world that America keeps our commitments. We do what we say. And we lead with the belief that right makes might -- not the other way around.
- > We all know there are no easy options. But I wasn't elected to avoid hard decisions. And neither were the members of the House and the Senate. I've told you what I believe, that our security and our values demand that we cannot turn away from the massacre of countless civilians with chemical weapons. And our democracy is stronger when the President and the people's representatives stand together.
- > I'm ready to act in the face of this outrage. Today I'm asking Congress to send a message to the world that we are ready to move forward together as one nation.
- > Thanks very much.

**Philip Kaas Buschard**

**Fra:** Sellinger, Thomas B [REDACTED]  
**Sendt:** 2. september 2013 12:59  
**Til:** Thure Krarup; Ministersekretariatet (INTERNAL) DL  
**Cc:** Helle Dynborg-Gunslev; Kasper Thoms Olsen; Mays, Terri L  
**Emner:** RE: U.S. Ambassador Meeting with FM Søvndal on Wednesday?  
**Klassifikation:** UKLASSIFICERET

37

Hej Thure,  
Thank you very much. He has a meeting with your Chief of Protocol at 12:00, so this will be perfect for us. He looks forward to meeting the Minister.

[REDACTED]

Very best,  
Tom

This email is UNCLASSIFIED.

**From:** Thure Krarup (mailto:thure@um.dk)  
**Sent:** Monday, September 02, 2013 12:51 PM  
**To:** Sellinger, Thomas B; Ministersekretariatet (INTERNAL) DL  
**Cc:** Helle Dynborg-Gunslev; Kasper Thoms Olsen; Mays, Terri L  
**Subject:** SV: U.S. Ambassador Meeting with FM Søvndal on Wednesday?

36

Dear Mr. Sellinger,

The Minister would very much like to welcome the new Ambassador on Wednesday, September 4, at 13.30 hrs.

Best regards,  
Thure

**THURE KRARUP / THURE@UM.DK**  
PRIVATE SECRETARY TO THE MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS  
DIRECT +45 3392 1812 / MOBILE +45 4186 5948

**MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS**  
ASIAATISK PLADS 2 / DK-1446 COPENHAVN K  
PHONE +45 3392 0000 / WWW.UM.DK

 Please consider the environment before printing this message

**Fra:** Sellinger, Thomas B [REDACTED]  
**Sendt:** 2. september 2013 12:43  
**Til:** Ministersekretariatet (INTERNAL) DL  
**Cc:** Helle Dynborg-Gunslev; Kasper Thoms Olsen; Thure Krarup; [REDACTED]  
**Emner:** U.S. Ambassador Meeting with FM Søvndal on Wednesday?

Colleagues,

35

We understand Foreign Minister Søvnal might be available to have an introductory meeting with our newly arrive Ambassador, J. Rufus Gifford, on Wednesday, September 4. Can you please advise if this is still possible and what times would work for the Minister's schedule?

Myh,  
Tom

**Tom Sellinger**  
Political Officer  
Embassy of the United States  
Dag Hammarskjölds Allé 24  
2100 Copenhagen Ø  
Denmark

This email is UNCLASSIFIED.