

# APPENDIX 1

## THE PRISONERS



# APPENDIX 1: THE PRISONERS

**This appendix provides detailed profiles of the 119 men listed** as CIA prisoners in the Committee Study. In each case, we have established where possible the prisoner's nationality, the date and location of their capture, the location of their initial detention (often by the government in the country of capture), the dates when they were held formally by the CIA, the black site locations during this time, and what happened to them after their time in the torture programme.

By mining the first-hand accounts of individuals held within the programme, alongside declassified US government documents, CIA cables, flight data and a range of other sources, we are able here to build the most comprehensive picture to date of the fate and whereabouts of these 119 men. In some cases, the experiences of an individual have been extensively documented beforehand, and we do not necessarily reproduce every bit of testimony here. However, we do cite to all relevant past investigations and court cases where these have provided such detail, and we provide here enough evidence to support our assertions regarding where and when individuals were held by the CIA, and how they were treated.

As we have discussed in the main body of this report, the CIA undoubtedly held more than these 119 men, and were also clearly involved in the rendition, detention and torture of others held by allied intelligence and security agencies. Appendix 2 provides an account of the rendition of some of these men. However, we restrict our focus in this appendix to the 119 prisoners listed in the Committee Study, given that they have been the primary focus of our investigation.

For the most part, profiles are listed in order that the men formally entered the CIA programme, starting with Abu Zubaydah (#1). However, where two or more prisoners were subjected to essentially similar treatment and movement within the programme, we have combined their profiles to avoid repetition. There are also three sets of prisoners which we treat in larger group profiles, mainly because there is still relatively little known about each. These group profiles come at the end of the appendix, and include seven men transferred to US military custody at Bagram Airbase, ten men released directly from CIA custody, and 20 men whose fate after their time in the torture programme we have been unable to identify.

# ABU ZUBAYDAH (#1)

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**Nationality:** Palestinian

**Capture:** Pakistan, 28 March 2002

**Pre-CIA detention:** Pakistan

**Entered CIA custody:** 31 March 2002

**Period of CIA custody:** 1619 days

**Left CIA custody:** 5 September 2006

**CIA detention locations:** Thailand; Poland; Guantánamo Bay; Morocco; Lithuania; Afghanistan

**After CIA detention:** transferred to US military custody at Guantánamo Bay. Detained, as of May 2019.

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Abu Zubaydah was captured on 28 March 2002, alongside more than 30 other suspects, in joint US-Pakistani raids on safe houses in Faisalabad, Pakistan.<sup>1</sup> During the course of his arrest, he was seriously injured and flown to a military hospital in Lahore, where he was treated by Pakistani and US doctors.<sup>2</sup> He was the first suspect to be taken into the CIA detention programme. The CIA rejected the idea of passing him to the US military, given that they wished to keep his detention secret from the ICRC. They settled on establishing a secret detention site in Thailand, and by 29 March 2002 President Bush had authorised Abu Zubaydah's transfer to Thailand.<sup>3</sup> His rendition took place shortly thereafter, and we have established that he entered CIA custody on 31 March 2002.

We have provided a detailed account of Abu Zubaydah's treatment while in Thailand in Chapter 2, given that the CIA developed many aspects of its overall programme in relation to his detention and interrogation, and do not repeat these details here. Abu Zubaydah was held at the Thai site until December 2002. At that point the site was closed, and he was rendered to the newly-opened Polish black site alongside Abd al-Rahim al-Nashiri (#26).<sup>4</sup> Our investigation has confirmed this rendition operation, which took place between 4-5 December 2002 on board the aircraft N63MU (**Circuit 15**).

Abu Zubaydah was held for over 9 months in Poland, although little is known about his treatment during this time. By July 2003, the two interrogator/psychologists, Mitchell and Jessen, had assessed him as compliant: 'he completely cooperates with all explicit requests and implicit routines. He proactively provides useful unsolicited and novel information... he strives to please and tries to anticipate demands.'<sup>5</sup> In September 2003, the Polish site was closed, and all detainees were transferred out. Abu Zubaydah was transferred to the black sites at Guantánamo Bay. This rendition operation took place on 22-23 September 2003 on board the aircraft N313P (**Circuit 31**).

Abu Zubaydah was held secretly in Guantánamo Bay from September 2003 until April 2004, at which point all five CIA detainees there were rendered to other detention locations.<sup>6</sup> Our investigation has identified two rendition operations which transferred prisoners to Morocco and Romania, on 12 and 13 April 2004. The first was on board the aircraft N85VM, which flew to Romania and then Morocco (**Circuit 42**). The second was on board the aircraft N368CE, which flew direct to Morocco (**Circuit 43**).

Some reporting has placed Abu Zubaydah in Morocco from this point, and if correct he could have been on either of these two flights.<sup>7</sup> Subsequently, in March 2005, a cable documents his presence at the Lithuanian black site.<sup>8</sup> It is likely that he was rendered to Lithuania in February 2005, when the Moroccan site closed **(Circuit 55)**.

Little is known about Abu Zubaydah's treatment in Lithuania. He was held at the site for over a year, until it was closed in **March** 2006.<sup>9</sup> At that point, all CIA prisoners at the site were transferred to DETENTION SITE BROWN in Afghanistan.<sup>10</sup> Our investigation has identified this rendition operation, which took place on 25-26 March 2006 on board two aircraft, N733MA and N740EH **(Circuit 60)**.

Abu Zubaydah continued to be held in Afghanistan until September 2006. He was then transferred into US military detention in Guantánamo Bay between 4-5 September 2006, as one of the 14 CIA prisoners handed over to the DoD at that time. As of May 2019, he remains detained at Guantánamo Bay.

## ZAKARIYA (#2)

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**Nationality:** Yemeni

**Capture:** Georgia, 28 Apr 2002

**Captured alongside:** Jamal Boudraa (#3)

**Pre-CIA detention:** Georgia

**Entered CIA custody:** 1-2 May 2002

**Period of CIA custody:** 370-373 days

**Left CIA custody:** 6-9 May 2003

**CIA detention locations:** Afghanistan

**After CIA detention:** Transferred to US military custody at Bagram Airbase, and then Guantánamo Bay. Detained, as of May 2019.

## ABBAR AL-HAWARI (#4)

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**Nationality:** Algerian

**Capture:** Georgia, 28 Apr 2002

**Captured alongside:** Jamal Boudraa (#3)

**Pre-CIA detention:** Georgia

**Entered CIA custody:** 1-2 May 2002

**Period of CIA custody:** 370-373 days

**Left CIA custody:** 6-9 May 2003

**CIA detention locations:** Afghanistan

**After CIA detention:** Transferred to US military custody at Bagram Airbase, and then Guantánamo Bay. Released to Algeria, 10 November 2008.

Zakariya (also known as Omar al-Rammah) and Abbar al-Hawari (also known as Abu Sufiyan) were two of three men captured in Georgia on 28 April 2002 and handed over to the CIA.<sup>11</sup> The third man was Jamal Boudraa (#3), who was held for much longer by the CIA before being transferred to his native Algeria.

DoD documents identify Georgian security forces as those involved in the capture operation.<sup>12</sup> According to Zakariya, all three were captured by men who drove into the car they were driving in. He fainted, and awoke handcuffed and being beaten in the back of another vehicle. He was then held in a warehouse for four days, before being driven to another location, examined, then taken to an airport and put on a plane to Afghanistan, where he was immediately interrogated by Americans.<sup>13</sup> Abbar al-Hawari's account confirms these sequence of events.<sup>14</sup>

Our investigation has identified this rendition operation, which took place between 1-2 May 2002 on board the aircraft N63MU (**Circuit 6**).

Once in Afghanistan, Zakariya and al-Hawari were held by the CIA for over a year. Given that the first formal CIA detention facility in Afghanistan did not open until September 2002, they would have been held in an Afghan-run site for at least the first four months of their custody. We have established that they were held at the Dark Prison during October 2002.<sup>15</sup> At some point between 6-9 May 2003, they were transferred to US military control at Bagram Airbase, and then to Guantánamo Bay on 9 May 2003 on board a military aircraft with call-sign RCH594Y.<sup>16</sup>

Al-Hawari was transferred out of Guantánamo Bay on 10 November 2008, and returned to Algeria.<sup>17</sup> As of May 2019, Zakariya remains detained at Guantánamo Bay.

## JAMAL BOUDRAA (#3)

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**Nationality:** Algerian

**Capture:** Georgia, 28 April 2002

**Captured alongside:** Zakariya (#2), Abbar al-Hawari (#4)

**Pre-CIA detention:** Georgia

**Entered CIA custody:** 1-2 May 2002

**Period of CIA custody:** 630-631 days

**Left CIA custody:** 22 January 2004

**CIA detention locations:** Afghanistan

**After CIA detention:** transferred to Algerian custody. Released, 2010.

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Jamal Boudraa (also known as Abdul Haq) is an Algerian national who was one of three men captured in Georgia on 28 April 2002 and handed over to the CIA.<sup>18</sup> He was captured alongside Zakariya (#2) and Abbar al-Hawari (#4), who were both eventually rendered to US military custody at Guantánamo Bay. According to Zakariya, the men were initially held in a warehouse for four days, before being driven to another location, examined, then taken to an airport and put on a plane.<sup>19</sup> Al-Hawari has testified that this flight landed in Kabul, Afghanistan,<sup>20</sup> and our investigation has identified this rendition operation, which took place between 1-2 May 2002 on board the aircraft N63MU (**Circuit 6**).

Boudraa was held in CIA custody for around 21 months (630-631 days). Given that the first formal CIA detention facility in Afghanistan did not open until September 2002, he will have been held in an Afghan-run site for at least the first four months of his custody (likely alongside Zakariya and al-Hawari). We have established that he was held at the Dark Prison during October 2002.<sup>21</sup> It also appears that he was held at a site in the Panjshir Valley during February 2003, from which he and Hassan Abu Bakr Qa'id (#5) briefly escaped.<sup>22</sup>

Open Society Justice Initiative has reported that Boudraa was transferred to Algeria in January 2004.<sup>23</sup> Our investigation has identified this rendition operation, which took place on 22 January 2004 on board the aircraft N313P (**Circuit 37**).

Once in Algeria, Boudraa was prosecuted for the crime of membership of a terrorist group active abroad and, in 2005, sentenced to five years of imprisonment. He was released in 2010.<sup>24</sup>



## HASSAN ABU BAKR QA'ID (#5)

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**Nationality:** Libyan

**Capture:** Karachi, Pakistan, 22 May 2002

**Captured alongside:** Ridha al-Najjar (#6)

**Pre-CIA detention:** Pakistan

**Entered CIA custody:** 6 June 2002

**Period of CIA custody:** 520-529 days

**Left CIA custody:** 8-17 November 2003

**CIA detention locations:** Afghanistan

**After CIA detention:** transferred to US military custody at Bagram Airbase. Escaped, 10 July 2005.

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Hassan Abu Bakr Qa'id (also known as Abu Yahya al-Libi) was captured in Karachi, Pakistan, in late May 2002, alongside Ridha al-Najjar (#6) and a number of other individuals. It appears that the raids were conducted by Pakistani forces, although the exact details are redacted from CIA documents.<sup>25</sup> Al-Najjar himself has testified that their capture came on 22 May 2002.<sup>26</sup>

Qa'id and al-Najjar were detained in Pakistan for a number of days. One CIA cable from Pakistan documents that at some point between 5-9 June 2002 both men were rendered to CIA custody at a proxy detention facility in Afghanistan to which the CIA had access and effective control.<sup>27</sup> Al-Najjar has confirmed this date of transfer, giving it as 6 June 2002.<sup>28</sup>

This proxy detention facility has been described by al-Najjar as being underground, with a window at the top of his cell showing street level. His captors referred to the site as 'Intelligence 2', and al-Najjar believes it was in Kabul.<sup>29</sup> Qa'id was likely to have also been held at this site, and he has claimed that he was held at a site called 'Rissat 2' between June and September 2002.<sup>30</sup>

Al-Najjar was transferred to the Dark Prison in September 2002,<sup>31</sup> and our investigation has established that Qa'id was also held at this site during October 2002.<sup>32</sup> While al-Najjar was then moved between a number of facilities, Qa'id's location during his time in CIA custody is unknown.

Qa'id was held by the CIA for nearly 18 months, and was transferred out of CIA custody between 8-17 November 2003. He was sent to US military custody at Bagram Airbase, and was one of four men who escaped on 10 July 2005 (the others were also ex-CIA prisoners, Umar Faruq, #14, Muhammad al-Qahtani, #60, and Abdullah Ashami, #71).<sup>33</sup>

The United Nations Security Council added Qa'id to its al-Qaeda Sanctions List in September 2011, on the basis that he was a 'senior al-Qaeda leader who, as of late 2010, was responsible for the supervision of other senior al-Qaeda officials.'<sup>34</sup> It has been reported that Qa'id was killed in a US drone strike in Pakistan in June 2012.<sup>35</sup>



## RIDHA AL-NAJJAR (#6)

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**Nationality:** Tunisian

**Capture:** Karachi, Pakistan, 22 May 2002

**Captured alongside:** Hassan Abu Bakr Qa'id (#5)

**Pre-CIA detention:** Pakistan

**Entered CIA custody:** 6 June 2002

**Period of CIA custody:** 700-709 days

**Left CIA custody:** 6-15 May 2004

**CIA detention locations:** Afghanistan

**After CIA detention:** transferred to US military custody at Bagram Airbase, and then Afghan custody. Released, June 2015.

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Ridha al-Najjar is a Tunisian national who was captured in Karachi, Pakistan, on 22 May 2002, alongside Hassan Abu Bakr Qa'id (#5) and a number of others.<sup>36</sup> Qa'id and al-Najjar were detained in Pakistan for a number of days, during which time the CIA received intelligence reports from al-Najjar's interrogations.<sup>37</sup> One CIA cable from Pakistan then documents that, between 5-9 June 2002, both men were rendered to CIA custody at a proxy detention facility in Afghanistan, to which the CIA had access and effective control.<sup>38</sup> Al-Najjar himself has testified that this transfer took place on 6 June 2002,<sup>39</sup> and Qa'id has testified that they were held in the facility known as Rissat 2.<sup>40</sup>

The CIA discussed its interrogation strategy for al-Najjar during June and July, at the same time as debating how to manage Abu Zubaydah's interrogations. One cable, dated 16 July 2002, was sent to the CIA station in Afghanistan, suggesting possible interrogation techniques to use against al-Najjar, including: utilizing 'Najjar's fear for the well-being of his family to our benefit'; using 'vague threats' to create a 'mind virus' that would cause him to believe that his situation would continue to get worse; manipulating his environment using a hood, restraints, and music; and employing sleep deprivation through the use of round-the-clock interrogations.<sup>41</sup> By 26 July 2002, CIA officers in Afghanistan were proposing 'breaking Najjar' through the use of isolation, 'sound disorientation techniques,' 'sense of time deprivation,' limited light, cold temperatures, and sleep deprivation.<sup>42</sup>

CIA Headquarters authorised the interrogation plan for al-Najjar on 5 August 2002, the day after Abu Zubaydah had become the first prisoner to be subjected to the CIA's 'enhanced interrogation techniques'. The authorisation included the use of loud music, worse food, sleep deprivation and hooding.

Al-Najjar was detained in Rissat 2 until September 2002. The guards referred to the site as 'Intelligence 2', and he was held in an underground cell with a window high up at street level.<sup>43</sup> He was tortured throughout August and September 2002, before being transferred to the Dark Prison between 10-21 September.<sup>44</sup> On the last day in the Afghan-run site, an interrogator warned al-Najjar that, if he did not provide the information being sought, 'wait to see what happens to

you where we take you next. At the next place we will hang you from your anus.<sup>45</sup>

By 21 September, one CIA cable from the Dark Prison stated that he was now 'clearly a broken man' and 'on the verge of complete breakdown' as a result of isolation. Indeed, al-Najjar was now willing to do whatever his interrogators asked.<sup>46</sup>

In October 2002, US military personnel were involved in a debriefing of al-Najjar at the site. This was followed by a visit from a US military legal advisor on 8 November 2002, who noted that the site was being run by a junior CIA officer with 'little to no experience with interrogating or handling prisoners.' The advisor reported on al-Najjar specifically, documenting that he was being subjected to 'isolation in total darkness; lowering the quality of his food; keeping him at an uncomfortable temperature (cold); [playing music] 24 hours a day; and keeping him shackled and hooded.' In addition, al-Najjar was described as having been left hanging, with one or both wrists handcuffed to an overhead bar, for 22 hours each day for two consecutive days in order to 'break' his resistance. He was also reported as being forced to wear a diaper, with no access to toilet facilities.<sup>47</sup> The detention and interrogation of al-Najjar later 'became the model' for others held at the site.<sup>48</sup>

Al-Najjar's own account confirms his torture at the Dark Prison, including hanging from a bar for days without being able to touch the floor, beatings so severe they resulted in multiple broken bones, various forms of water torture, and being threatened with a make-shift electric chair, a waterboard and a coffin.<sup>49</sup>

It is unclear how long al-Najjar was held at the Dark Prison, although he thinks it was for 'many months.'<sup>50</sup> He was then transferred to a site in the Panjshir Valley, where he was held in a cell just 0.8m x 2m, and then to a further location in Kabul where he 'was held in a number of different places inside, on different floors, and was moved underground when other people were in the facility.'<sup>51</sup> Qai'd has referred to this location as 'Rissat for Investigations'.<sup>52</sup>

We have established that al-Najjar was transferred out of CIA custody between 6-15 May 2004, and held at Bagram Airbase for over ten years, where he was given prisoner number 1466.<sup>53</sup> On 9 December 2014, on the same day as the Committee Study was released, it was reported that al-Najjar had been transferred to Afghan custody, alongside Lutfi al-Gharisi (#20), another Tunisian who had been held in CIA custody before years spent at Bagram.<sup>54</sup> He was eventually repatriated to Tunisia in June 2015, and released.<sup>55</sup>

AYUB MARSHID SALIH (#7). . BASHIR AL-MARWALAH (#8)

HA'IL AL-MITHALI (#9). . MUSAB AL-MUDWANI (#11)

SAID SALEH SAID (#12). . SHAWQI AWAD (#13)

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**Nationality:** Yemeni

**Capture:** 11 September 2002, Karachi, Pakistan

**Captured alongside:** Ramzi bin al-Shibh (#41), Hassan bin Attash (#10), Abdul Rabbani (#23) and Ahmed Rabbani (#25)

**Pre-CIA detention:** Pakistan

**Entered CIA custody:** 14-15 September 2002

**Period of CIA custody:** 31-39 days

**Left CIA custody:** 16-24 October 2002

**CIA detention locations:** Afghanistan

**After CIA detention:** transferred to US military custody at Bagram Airbase, and then Guantánamo Bay. Released, 2016 and 2017 (except Said, who remains detained as of May 2019).

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These six Yemeni men were captured together, alongside several other suspects, on 11 September 2002. A series of raids in Karachi by Pakistani ISI officers, rangers and police officers was sparked by the capture the day before of another suspect, Ahmed Rabbani (#25).<sup>56</sup> The men were held in Pakistani detention in Karachi for a number of days, at a site where 'lots of people were being tortured.'<sup>57</sup>

Our investigation has concluded that this group was transferred to CIA custody along with Hassan bin Attash (#10), who was then separated from the group and transferred onwards to Jordan. Given bin Attash's own testimony, this transfer date is likely to have been on 14-15 September 2002.<sup>58</sup>

The six men were held in the Dark Prison in Afghanistan for around one month. CIA cables from Afghanistan document the torture, or possible torture, of several of them. Cables refer to the lack of sleep by al-Mithali,<sup>59</sup> and by Salih,<sup>60</sup> in early October 2002. Al-Mithali himself has testified that, while at the site, 'his testicles were disfigured to the point where they cannot be repaired,' and that the torture was so bad that he admitted to allegations of involvement with al-Qaeda in order to make it stop.<sup>61</sup> Once in US military custody at Guantánamo Bay, al-Marwalah told CIA debriefers that he was tortured whilst at the Dark Prison, including being forced to 'stand up for five days straight and answer questions,' and to 'strip naked and stand in front of a female interrogator.'<sup>62</sup> Likewise, Said later told his debriefers that he was 'mistreated and beaten by Americans while blind-folded and stripped down to his underwear.'<sup>63</sup>

A US federal judge hearing al-Mudwani's habeas corpus case stated that the prisoner was held at a number of sites before his transfer to Guantánamo Bay, and that his claims of 'abusive interrogation techniques' during secret detention were 'credible.'<sup>64</sup> Al-Mudwani has testified that, after his time in Pakistan, he was held in an American-run underground prison.<sup>65</sup>

All six men were transferred out of CIA custody between 16-24 October 2002. DoD records show that the men were held at the military detention site at Bagram Airbase, having previously been 'transferred to a prison facility and held for approximately one month.'<sup>66</sup> They were transferred to US military custody at Guantánamo Bay on 28 October 2002,<sup>67</sup> on board a military aircraft with call-sign RCH319Y.<sup>68</sup>

Five of the six men have so far been released from Guantánamo Bay: Salih and al-Marwalah were transferred to the UAE on 13 August 2016; Awad to Cape Verde on 4 December 2016; and al-Mithali and al-Mudwani to Oman on 16 January 2017.<sup>69</sup>

In January 2017, the Periodic Review Board (PRB) at Guantánamo Bay determined that Said remained a 'continuing, significant threat to the security of the United States'. As of May 2019, he remains detained at the site.<sup>70</sup>

## HASSAN BIN ATTASH (#10)

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**Nationality:** Saudi

**Capture:** Karachi, Pakistan, 11 September 2002

**Captured alongside:** Ramzi bin al-Shibh (#41), 'Karachi 6' (#7-9, 11-13), Rabbani brothers (#23, #25)

**Pre-CIA detention:** Pakistan

**Entered CIA custody:** 14-15 September 2002

**Period of CIA custody:** 120-129 days (not including 478 days in Jordanian custody)

**Left CIA custody:** 4-14 May 2004

**CIA detention locations:** Afghanistan; Jordan; Afghanistan

**After CIA detention:** transferred to US military custody at Bagram Airbase, and then Guantánamo Bay. Detained, as of May 2019.

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At the age of 16, Hassan bin Attash was captured in Karachi, Pakistan, on 11 September 2002, during multiple raids by Pakistani forces on al-Qaeda safe houses in the city. Several other people were captured in these raids, including the so-called 'Karachi 6', the Rabbani brothers, and the 'High-Value Detainee' Ramzi bin al-Shibh (#41). All were later held in Guantánamo Bay along with bin Attash.

Bin Attash was held in a Karachi prison for 3-4 days,<sup>71</sup> where he was interrogated while blindfolded by a team of about a dozen Pakistani and American officials. During questioning, he was punched in the face and stomach, hit with a stick, and deprived of sleep.<sup>72</sup>

Bin Attash was transferred to CIA custody in Afghanistan between 14-15 September 2002, likely alongside the 'Karachi 6'. All were detained in the Dark Prison. Here, bin Attash was held in total darkness and continuously blasted with loud music. He was subjected to a cycle of interrogation and positional torture: first he would be taken to an interrogation room where he would have bright lights shone into his eyes (having been kept in total darkness), and be interrogated naked with his wrists chained behind him to a wall. He was also sprayed with cold water during these sessions, which lasted 30-60 minutes. He would then be returned to his cell, and hung by his wrists from a bar above his head with his toes just reaching the floor. This, he says, was like being stretched on a medieval rack, and was 'so painful that no one put in this position could stand it for even a moment'. He would be left there for 6-8 hours, before being brought back for further interrogation. This cycle went on for the 2-3 days he was held at the site.<sup>73</sup>

Bin Attash was then rendered to Jordan, along with Ramzi bin al-Shibh (who was taken onwards to Morocco). Our investigation has identified this rendition operation, which took place on 17 September 2002 on board the aircraft N379P (**Circuit 9**).

Bin Attash was detained in the GID (Jordanian intelligence) Headquarters in Wadi Sir, Amman, alongside Ali al-Hajj al-Sharqawi (#93). He was held for 16 months, and tortured repeatedly, including in the presence of Americans. According to bin Attash's legal team, citing his testimony:

*The Jordanians tortured Hassan mercilessly, slapping and punching him, and making him lie down and stepping on his body and face. They also dragged him through the hallways to prevent him from sleeping. Hassan told counsel that the sleep deprivation was one of his worst tortures, making him almost crazy. The Americans have cruelly called this form of torture the 'frequent flyer program.'*

*Hassan suffered other tortures in the Jordanian prison. Sadistically, Hassan's keepers would lie him on his back, raise his feet above his head, secure his legs on a horizontal bar, and thrash the soles of his feet until they were raw, and afterward force him to stand in a pile of salt half-melted by hot water. Hassan has told counsel that he felt as though he was walking on hot coals, and that eventually he actually tasted salt.<sup>74</sup>*

Another (non-CIA) detainee held in the facility at the same time, Abu Hamza al-Tabuki, has testified that bin Attash was held in cell number 85, on the third floor of the facility, and that 'the guards didn't allow [him] to sleep. The guards would look in on him through the small window in his cell door. If they saw that his eyes were closed, they'd wake him up by slapping his face or spraying water on him.'<sup>75</sup> According to another of his legal team, bin Attash was hung upside down, beaten on the soles of his feet, and threatened with electric shocks. 'He says that he told them whatever they wanted to hear. He just wanted it to stop.'<sup>76</sup>

On 8 January 2004, after 16 months in Jordan, bin Attash was returned to Afghanistan. He has testified that he was taken from the GID Headquarters to the airport where he was met by CIA officers who were dressed in black, and were wearing black masks with forehead flashlights.<sup>77</sup> Our investigation has identified this rendition operation, which took place on board the aircraft N313P **(Circuit 36)**.

Once in Afghanistan, bin Attash was detained in the Dark Prison. This has been confirmed by another prisoner, Majid al-Maghrebi (#91), who spoke to him and heard of his 'horrible torture' in Jordan.<sup>78</sup> While at the site for a second time, bin Attash was subjected to 'the same tortures as before, including sensory overload and deprivation.'<sup>79</sup>

Our investigation has established that bin Attash was moved out of CIA custody between 4-14 May 2004, and transferred to US military custody at Bagram Airbase alongside several other detainees also moved out of CIA custody at the same time.

In Bagram, bin Attash continued to suffer physical and psychological abuse, including regular beatings, stress positions and sleep deprivation. He was also threatened with being mauled by dogs, and with electrocution.<sup>80</sup> On 19 September 2004, after several months at the site, bin Attash, along with several others moved from the Dark Prison in May 2004, was transferred to US military custody at Guantánamo Bay. This final transfer was on board a military aircraft with call-sign RCH947Y.<sup>81</sup> As of May 2019, bin Attash remains detained at Guantánamo Bay.

## UMAR FARUQ (#14)

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**Nationality:** Kuwaiti

**Capture:** Jakarta, Indonesia, early June 2002

**Pre-CIA detention:** Indonesia; Egypt

**Entered CIA custody:** 29 September 2002

**Period of CIA custody:** 410-419 days

**Left CIA custody:** 13-22 November 2003

**CIA detention locations:** Afghanistan

**After CIA detention:** transferred to US military custody at Bagram Airbase. Escaped, 10 July 2005.

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According to reporting by The New York Times, Umar Faruq (also known as Abu al-Faruq al-Kuwaiti) was captured in Jakarta, Indonesia, in early June 2002.<sup>82</sup> Our investigation has established that he was transferred into CIA custody between 14-29 September 2002, and it is possible that he was on board the same rendition flight as Abd al-Salam al-Hilah (#15), who had been in Egyptian custody (**Circuit 10**). If this were the case, it is possible that Faruq was the second prisoner acknowledged by the CIA to have been rendered through Diego Garcia, in September 2002, given that we have identified this flight as transiting from Southeast Asia to North Africa (**Circuit 9**).<sup>83</sup> This flight, which took place between 13-15 September, is the only flight by a known rendition aircraft from Southeast Asia during this period, lending weight to the suggestion that Faruq was rendered to Egypt. If so, he would have been held in Egyptian custody for two weeks, from 15-29 September, before being rendered to Afghanistan.

Faruq was held by the CIA for over 13 months, and for at least some time in the Dark Prison in Afghanistan. He was transferred out of CIA custody between 13-22 November 2003. It is likely to have been at this point that he was transferred over to DoD control at Bagram Airbase. He was held there until the night of 10-11 July 2005, when he was one of four men who escaped from Bagram (the others were also ex-CIA prisoners, Hassan Abu Bakr Qa'id, #5, Muhammad al-Qahtani, #60, and Abdullah Ashami, #71).<sup>84</sup> It has been reported that he was killed in Iraq on 25 September 2006, by British forces fighting in Basra.<sup>85</sup>



## ABD AL-SALAM AL-HILAH (#15)

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**Nationality:** Yemeni

**Capture:** Cairo, Egypt, late September 2002

**Pre-CIA detention:** Egypt

**Entered CIA custody:** 29 September 2002

**Period of CIA custody:** 590-599 days

**Left CIA custody:** 11-20 May 2004

**CIA detention locations:** Afghanistan

**After CIA detention:** transferred to US military custody at Bagram Airbase, and then Guantánamo Bay. Detained, as of May 2019.

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Abd al-Salam al-Hilah is a Yemeni national who claims to have been captured in Cairo in late September 2002, in a joint operation between Egyptian intelligence and the CIA.<sup>86</sup> DoD documents state his capture was ‘approximately 20 September 2002.’<sup>87</sup> According to Amnesty International, al-Hilah was subjected to degrading treatment in Egyptian custody for about a week, and then handed over to US officials who flew him to another location.<sup>88</sup> Our investigation has identified this rendition operation, which took place on 29 September 2002 on board the aircraft N379P (**Circuit 10**).

Al-Hilah was held in the Dark Prison, where he was stripped naked and suspended from the ceiling for prolonged periods.<sup>89</sup> His description of the site matches that from other detainees held at the Dark Prison, and Khaled al-Maqtari (#96) was told that al-Hilah was held at the site in early 2003.<sup>90</sup> Around January 2003, after about three and a half months at the site, al-Hilah was transferred to another location, which he called ‘Malidu’, which was ‘an underground, more modern facility where the conditions were better.’ During this time, he says that he was interrogated by the US for 15 consecutive days.<sup>91</sup>

Around April 2003, after about two and a half months in ‘Malidu’, al-Hilah was transferred to an Afghan-run facility, where he was held for over a year. He was then moved back to Malidu, before being transferred to US military custody at Bagram Airbase.<sup>92</sup> Our investigation has confirmed that he was transferred from CIA custody between 11-20 May 2004. DoD records document his eventual transfer to US military control at Bagram Airbase, and his subsequent transfer to Guantánamo Bay on 19 September 2004.<sup>93</sup> This final transfer was on board a military aircraft with call-sign RCH947Y.<sup>94</sup> As of May 2019, al-Hilah remains detained at Guantánamo Bay.

## RAFIQ AL-HAMI (#18)

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**Nationality:** Tunisian

**Capture:** Zahedan, Iran, 29 January 2002

**Pre-CIA detention:** Iran; Afghanistan

**Entered CIA custody:** 12-24 October 2002

**Period of CIA custody:** 50-59 days

**Left CIA custody:** 10-18 December 2002

**CIA detention locations:** Afghanistan

**After CIA detention:** transferred to US military custody at Bagram Airbase, and then Guantánamo Bay. Released to Slovakia, 24 January 2010.

## TAWFIQ AL-BIHANI (#19)

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**Nationality:** Yemeni

**Capture:** Zahedan, Iran, 29 January 2002

**Pre-CIA detention:** Iran; Afghanistan

**Entered CIA custody:** 12-24 October 2002

**Period of CIA custody:** 50-59 days

**Left CIA custody:** 10-18 December 2002

**CIA detention locations:** Afghanistan

**After CIA detention:** transferred to US military custody at Bagram Airbase, and then Guantánamo Bay. Detained, as of May 2019.

Rafiq al-Hami and Tawfiq al-Bihani were captured in Iran on 29 January 2002.<sup>95</sup> DoD records relating to al-Bihani state that he remained in Iranian custody at numerous sites in Mashhad and Tehran until mid-March 2002, at which point he was transferred to Afghan custody.<sup>96</sup> This appears to have been part of a transfer of 15 men from Iran to Afghanistan, ten of whom were later transferred to US custody.<sup>97</sup>

The men's initial time in Afghanistan was in an Afghan-run facility. As al-Hami testified to the Guantánamo Bay Administrative Review Board (ARB), 'I was in an Afghan prison but the interrogation was done by Americans. I was there for about a one-year period, transferring from one place to another.'<sup>98</sup> According to al-Bihani, while in the first Afghan prison they were hidden from Red Cross representatives until one of their fellow prisoners informed them of their existence.

*I was handcuffed behind and they put a hood on my head so that I could not see anything. When I entered the interrogation room, the American guards (sic) pushed me down to the ground in a very savage manner. They started to cut my clothing*

*with scissors. They undressed me completely and I was nude. They made me sit on a chair and it was very cold. I was also afraid and terrorized because the guards were aiming their weapons towards me. The interrogator put his personal gun on my forehead threatening to kill me.*<sup>99</sup>

**Tawfiq al-Bihani**

Al-Bihani says that he was held at this site for around ten weeks, and then moved to a second site where he was held in solitary confinement for over five months. According to another CIA prisoner, Hassan Abu Bakr Qa'id (#5), this was a prison known as 'Rissat 2', and Qa'id was held there alongside al-Bihani in June 2002.<sup>100</sup>

Our investigation has established that both men were transferred into CIA custody between 12-24 October 2002, and held for almost two months in the Dark Prison. CIA cables from that time document the torture of both men, with each subjected to 72 hours of sleep deprivation before their first interrogation session.<sup>101</sup> This use of 'enhanced interrogation techniques' was not authorised by CIA Headquarters.<sup>102</sup>

*This was absolutely the worst prison. It was a very dark prison and there was no light, no bed or a carpet, the floor was semi cement. The restraints on my feet were very tight; they put me into a cell and kept me hanging tied to the wall for almost ten days. The irritating music 24 hours a day was very loud and hard banging on the door. When I used to go for interrogations, I was unable to walk because of the restraints on my legs and tightness on my feet. I would fall down to the ground and scream that I cannot walk. They would pick me up from the ground and I would walk with them while they were hitting me on the way to the interrogation until I would bleed from my feet. When I would fall to the ground, they would drag me while I am on the ground. Then they would bring me back to the cell and sprinkle cold water on me. Sometimes they would put a weapon on my head threatening to kill me using some provocative statements which I cannot mention in this letter.*<sup>103</sup>

**Tawfiq al-Bihani**

The CIA eventually acknowledged that al-Hami's detention did not meet the required standards for CIA detention, given that he had no knowledge of imminent threats to US interests, and was not involved in planning or preparing terrorist actions. Likewise, al-Bihani was never suspected of having information on, or a role in, terrorist plotting, but was interrogated simply because he was believed to have been present at a suspected al-Qaeda guesthouse.<sup>104</sup>

*Back in Afghanistan, I would be tortured. I was threatened. I was left out all night in the cold. It was different there. I spent two months with no water, no shoes, in darkness and in the cold. There was darkness and loud music for two months. I was not allowed to pray. I was not allowed to fast during Ramadan.*<sup>105</sup>

**Rafiq al-Hami**

Despite this determination, the CIA transferred both men to DoD custody at Bagram between 10-18 December 2002.<sup>106</sup> They were then transferred to US military custody at Guantánamo Bay on 7 February 2003, on board a military aircraft with call-sign RCH191Y.<sup>107</sup>

Al-Hami was held at Guantánamo Bay for a further seven years, and eventually released and transferred to Slovakia on 24 January 2010.<sup>108</sup> As of May 2019, al-Bihani remains detained at Guantánamo Bay.

## LUTFI AL-GHARISI (#20)

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**Nationality:** Tunisian

**Capture:** Peshawar, Pakistan, 24 September 2002

**Pre-CIA detention:** Pakistan

**Entered CIA custody:** 12-24 October 2002

**Period of CIA custody:** 380-389 days

**Left CIA custody:** 27 October – 17 November 2003

**CIA detention locations:** Afghanistan

**After CIA detention:** transferred to US military custody at Bagram Airbase, and then Afghan custody. Released, June 2015.

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Lutfi al-Gharisi is a Tunisian man who was captured by US and Pakistani forces in Peshawar, Pakistan, on 24 September 2002.<sup>109</sup> He was held for several weeks in Pakistan, before being transferred into CIA custody between 12-24 October 2002. Al-Gharisi was detained at the Dark Prison, where he was held for around six months. He has described sustained torture while at this site, including being hung from the ceiling for the first month, repeated beatings to the point of vomiting and fainting, and various forms of water torture. He was also threatened with the use of the electric chair, and the waterboard.<sup>110</sup> CIA cables from Afghanistan document at least some of this mistreatment at the site, including two 48-hour sessions of sleep deprivation shortly after his arrival.<sup>111</sup> This treatment was not authorised by CIA Headquarters.<sup>112</sup>

Around April 2003, al-Gharisi was transferred to another site in Kabul, and then to a prison in the Panjshir Valley. He was held here for a number of months, in a cell measuring 1 x 1.5m, and was visited by some of the officials who had seen him in the Dark Prison.<sup>113</sup>

Al-Gharisi was held in CIA detention for over a year, until some point between 27 October – 17 November 2003. He was then transferred to US military custody at Bagram Airbase, alongside an Afghan detainee (likely Pacha Wazir, #38).<sup>114</sup> He was held at Bagram for an additional seven years, and was given prisoner number 1209.<sup>115</sup> He was held alongside another Tunisian who had been in CIA detention, Ridha al-Najjar (#6), and these two men were the final prisoners in Bagram, transferred to Afghan custody on 10 December 2014.<sup>116</sup> Al-Gharisi was flown back to Tunisia and released in June 2015.<sup>117</sup>

## ABDUL RABBANI (#23)

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**Nationality:** Pakistani

**Capture:** 11 September 2002, Karachi, Pakistan

**Captured alongside:** Ramzi bin al-Shibh, Hassan bin Attash, 'Karachi 6'

**Pre-CIA detention:** Pakistan

**Entered CIA custody:** 1-9 November 2002

**Period of CIA custody:** 550-559 days

**Left CIA custody:** 4-21 May 2004

**CIA detention locations:** Afghanistan

**After CIA detention:** transferred to US military custody at Bagram Airbase, and then Guantánamo Bay. Detained, as of May 2019.

## AHMED RABBANI (#25)

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**Nationality:** Pakistani

**Capture:** 10 September 2002, Karachi, Pakistan

**Pre-CIA detention:** Pakistan

**Entered CIA custody:** 1-9 November 2002

**Period of CIA custody:** 550-559 days

**Left CIA custody:** 4-21 May 2004

**CIA detention locations:** Afghanistan

**After CIA detention:** transferred to US military custody at Bagram Airbase, and then Guantánamo Bay. Detained, as of May 2019.

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Abdul Rabbani (also known as Abd al-Rahim Ghulam Rabbani) and Ahmed Rabbani (also known as Ghulam Rabbani and Abu Badr) are brothers, and Pakistani nationals, who are both currently detained at Guantánamo Bay. Ahmed Rabbani was captured in Karachi by Pakistani ISI forces on 10 September 2002, who believed that he was in fact another suspect, Hassan Ghul (#98). Initial interrogations of Ahmed Rabbani's driver, who was captured at the same time, revealed the location of further suspects, and led directly to a series of raids on 11 September 2002.<sup>118</sup> Among those captured as a result were Abdul Rabbani, as well as Ramzi bin al-Shibh (#41), Hassan bin Attash (#10), and the so-called 'Karachi 6' (#7-9, 11-13).

According to DoD records, after capture the brothers were held in proxy detention in Pakistan for two months, at least part of which time was in Islamabad.<sup>119</sup> This is confirmed by Ahmed Rabbani, who has given a detailed account of their time in Pakistani detention in Karachi and Islamabad, including being beaten with electric cables and threatened with the rape of their family members.<sup>120</sup>

*Ever since the moment they captured me they began beating and torturing me... I was surrounded by 12 investigators among whom not even one had a merciful heart... Some of them were smacking me in the face and in my stomach, some were kicking me, some were beating me with a stick, some were hitting me with an electric wire and some were spitting in my face, some were pulling my hair, some were punching me with an iron fist, some were punching and poking me with their fingers, some were biting me with their teeth, some were poking my body [with] a pen until my entire body was bruised and blood was running from my nose and my mouth.*<sup>121</sup>

**Ahmed Rabbani**

It also appears that Abdul Rabbani was interrogated by the FBI while in Pakistani custody, and provided information on the whereabouts of Khaled Sheikh Mohammed (#45) and his associates.<sup>122</sup> Our investigation has established that they were then transferred into CIA custody between 1-9 November 2002. Ahmed Rabbani's account of the rendition is similar to that from other CIA prisoners, and he has testified that they were held and tortured in the Dark Prison in Afghanistan for the next seven months.<sup>123</sup>

*The second torture journey began when a few Americans who were wearing masks received me and twisted my arms to the back and tied them tightly until they were almost cut off from being so tight. Then they put tape on my mouth and a full mask to cover my head and my face until it was hanging down my neck, they then wrapped the tape around my neck over the mask and closed all opening for air and breathing. Then, they cut my clothes harshly with a knife and gave me [a] few kicks and beatings when I objected [to] not being able to breathe.*

*I woke up in Afghanistan, in the city of Kabul and in particular at 'the darkness' prison... I was received with kicking, beating, pulling left and right, pushing my head and my body against the wall... Some of them would pull me by my testicles and my penis forcefully, some would punch me in the stomach...*

*They took me to a room and hung me by my hand to an iron shackle where my toes hardly touched the ground. They removed the mask away from my face and left me hanging from one hand, naked, thirsty, and hungry. I regained my breath after they removed the mask but soon enough I began feeling tired from being hung, hungry, and thirsty. All my weight was hung from the iron shackle until my hand was about to be cut off and the blood was going down to my feet.*<sup>124</sup>

**Ahmed Rabbani**

CIA cables from Afghanistan confirm some of these details, documenting the use of forced standing, attention grasps and cold temperatures without blankets.<sup>125</sup> The use of these techniques on Ahmed Rabbani had been suggested by Bruce Jessen, just before he left the site and a few days before the death of Gul Rahman.<sup>126</sup>

DoD records confirm Ahmed Rabbani's account of their length of detention at the site,

stating simply that they were detained 'in Kabul' for seven months, and were then 'moved to another prison.'<sup>127</sup> This was around May 2003, and Rabbani refers to this second site as the 'Afghan intelligence prison in Kabul' and says they were held there for just short of one year.<sup>128</sup> The site was clearly run by Afghan personnel, although the CIA had unfettered access.<sup>129</sup> At some point between January and May 2004, the Rabbani brothers were held alongside Khaled el-Masri (#97) and Laid Saidi (#57), with whom they exchanged phone numbers.<sup>130</sup>

Both Rabbani brothers were held by the CIA for over 18 months, and were transferred out of CIA control between 4-21 May 2004. DoD records show that they were held at the military detention site at Bagram Airbase, and then transferred to US military custody at Guantánamo Bay on 19 September 2004.<sup>131</sup> This is confirmed by Ahmed Rabbani, who has given a detailed account of his mistreatment in Bagram.<sup>132</sup> This final transfer was on board a military aircraft with call-sign RCH947Y.<sup>133</sup> As of May 2019, both men remain detained at Guantánamo Bay.



## GUL RAHMAN (#24)

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**Nationality:** Afghan

**Capture:** Islamabad, Pakistan, 29 October 2002

**Captured alongside:** Ghairat Bahir (#37)

**Pre-CIA detention:** Pakistan

**Entered CIA custody:** 1-9 November 2002

**Period of CIA custody:** 11-19 days

**CIA detention locations:** Afghanistan

**After CIA detention:** killed in CIA detention, 20 November 2002.

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Gul Rahman was captured alongside Ghairat Bahir (#37) and three others in a joint US-Pakistani operation in Islamabad on 29 October 2002. Bahir has said that he was held in Pakistani detention for several weeks,<sup>134</sup> and it is likely that Rahman spent several days there too. Our investigation has established that Rahman was transferred into CIA custody between 1-9 November 2002, and held at the Dark Prison.

Once at the site, the CIA brought in the contract interrogator Bruce Jessen in order to ‘assess a detainee for the possible use of the CIA’s enhanced interrogation techniques.’ Jessen assisted another CIA officer with the torture of Rahman, which included ‘48 hours of sleep deprivation, auditory overload, total darkness, isolation, a cold shower, and rough treatment.’ He was also subjected to nudity, ‘hard takedowns’, facial slaps and dietary manipulation. These techniques had not been authorised by CIA Headquarters. On 19 November 2002, CIA records document that CIA OFFICER 1 ordered that Gul Rahman be shackled to the wall of his cell in a position that required the detainee to rest on the bare concrete floor. Rahman was wearing only a sweatshirt, as CIA OFFICER 1 had ordered that Rahman’s clothing be removed when he had been judged to be uncooperative during an earlier interrogation. The next day, the guards found Gul Rahman’s dead body. An internal CIA review and autopsy assessed that Rahman likely died from hypothermia—in part from having been forced to sit on the bare concrete floor without pants (but also dehydration, lack of food, and immobility due to “short chaining”). CIA OFFICER 1 initial cable to CIA Headquarters on Rahman’s death included a number of misstatements and omissions that were not discovered until internal investigations into Rahman’s death.’

Despite his involvement in the death of Gul Rahman, CIA OFFICER 1 was not sanctioned. CIA records note that, in March 2003, the CIA station in Afghanistan recommended that he ‘receive a “cash award” of \$2,500 for his “consistently superior work.”’ CIA OFFICER 1 remained in his position as manager of the detention site until July 2003 and continued to be involved in the interrogations of other CIA detainees. He was formally certified as a CIA interrogator in April 2003 after the practical portion of his training requirement was waived because of his past experience with interrogations at DETENTION SITE COBALT.’ Later, in 2005, a CIA Accountability Board recommended that he receive a 10-day suspension without pay. This does not appear to have been carried out.

## ABD AL-RAHIM AL-NASHIRI (#26)

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**Nationality:** Saudi

**Capture:** Dubai, United Arab Emirates, mid-October 2002

**Pre-CIA detention:** UAE

**Entered CIA custody:** 10 November 2002

**Period of CIA custody:** 1395 days

**Left CIA custody:** 5 September 2006

**CIA detention locations:** Afghanistan; Thailand; Poland; Morocco; Guantánamo Bay; Romania; Lithuania; Afghanistan

**After CIA detention:** transferred to US military custody at Guantánamo Bay. Detained, as of May 2019.

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Abd al-Rahim al-Nashiri is a Saudi national who was captured in Dubai in mid-October 2002,<sup>135</sup> although the precise date, location and details of the capture are unclear. According to al-Nashiri, he was detained and interrogated by Emirati agents for the first month after his capture, before being transferred to Afghanistan.<sup>136</sup> This is confirmed by the Committee Study, which notes that he was rendered to the Dark Prison in Afghanistan on **xx** November 2002.<sup>137</sup> Our investigation has identified this rendition operation, which took place on 10 November 2002 on board the aircraft N85VM (**Circuit 13**). One CIA cable describes al-Nashiri as 'tearful and distressed' during his rendition.<sup>138</sup>

Once in Afghanistan, al-Nashiri says his wrists were tied to a bar in the ceiling, and he was kept naked in a painful position with his feet just touching the floor.<sup>139</sup> He was held at the site for **five** days, and then rendered again to the CIA black site in Thailand on **xx** November 2002.<sup>140</sup> One declassified report by the Department of Justice (DoJ) makes clear that al-Nashiri was brought to the Thai site on 15 November,<sup>141</sup> and our investigation has identified this rendition operation, on board the aircraft N379P (**Circuit 14**).

Al-Nashiri was detained at the Thai black site for nearly three weeks, alongside Abu Zubaydah (#1). He has testified that he was kept naked and shackled, and was 'threatened with sodomy, and with the arrest and rape of his family.'<sup>142</sup> CIA records document his torture at this site, including the use of the waterboard.<sup>143</sup>

*From the time I was arrested five years ago, they have been torturing me. It happened during interviews. One time they tortured me one way and another time they tortured me in a different way... I was hung for almost a month. You doing your things basically and you were hung upside down and drowning and hitting the wall. There are many scars on my head if I shave my head... I was without clothes. I was sleeping on the floor for about a month....*

*There was a box half meter by half meter. It was two meters in height. They used to put me inside the box. I was standing in that box for about a week and I couldn't do anything. My feet were swollen. My nails were about to fall off....<sup>144</sup>*

The torture continued until 4 December 2002,<sup>145</sup> at which point he was rendered to the newly-opened Polish black site alongside Abu Zubaydah.<sup>146</sup> Our investigation has confirmed this rendition operation, which took place between 4-5 December 2002 on board the aircraft N63MU **(Circuit 15)**.

The Committee Study provides a detailed account of the torture of al-Nashiri while in Poland, including shaving his head, removing his clothing, and placing him in a standing sleep deprivation position with his arms affixed over his head. Interrogators threatened to sexually abuse his mother, raised a pistol to his head, and held a cordless drill to his body.<sup>147</sup>

Al-Nashiri was held in Poland until **June** 2003, whereupon the CIA placed him and Ramzi bin al-Shibh (#41) 'within an already existing Country [redacted] detention facility.' We have established that this site was in Morocco. This was seen as a 'temporary patch', while discussions continued around the construction of a permanent CIA facility in the country.<sup>148</sup> The rendition of these two prisoners to Morocco in June 2003 has also been reported by Associated Press,<sup>149</sup> and our investigation has confirmed this rendition operation, which took place on 6 June 2003 on board the aircraft N379P **(Circuit 23)**.

Al-Nashiri was held in Morocco for several months, although little is known about his treatment during this time. By **December** 2003, both bin al-Shibh and al-Nashiri had been 'transferred out of Country [redacted] to the CIA detention facility at Guantánamo Bay, Cuba.'<sup>150</sup> Our cable analysis shows al-Nashiri was still in Morocco on 19 September 2003,<sup>151</sup> and that he was in the black sites at Guantánamo Bay by 3 November 2003.<sup>152</sup> Our investigation has also confirmed the relevant operation which rendered al-Nashiri between the two sites: the only flight by a known rendition aircraft between the two sites during this period was on 23 September 2003, on board the aircraft N313P **(Circuit 31)**.

Al-Nashiri was held in secret in Guantánamo Bay until April 2004,<sup>153</sup> at which point he was rendered, along with all CIA detainees at the site, to other sites.<sup>154</sup> Our investigation has identified two rendition operations which transferred prisoners to Morocco and Romania, on 12 and 13 April 2004. The first was on board the aircraft N85VM, which flew to Romania and then Morocco **(Circuit 42)**. The second was on board the aircraft N368CE, which flew direct to Morocco **(Circuit 43)**.

It is clear that al-Nashiri was rendered to the black site in Romania, and thus would have been on board the first of these flights.<sup>155</sup> CIA cables from the site document his detention and behaviour throughout 2004 and 2005, including depression, anxiety and insomnia.<sup>156</sup> In May 2004, he was subjected to rectal feeding in response to a short-lived hunger strike, with Ensure infused into al-Nashiri 'in a forward-facing position (Trendlenberg) with head lower than torso.'<sup>157</sup> The final cable from the Romanian site relating to al-Nashiri is dated 30 September 2005,<sup>158</sup> and shortly thereafter he was rendered to Lithuania alongside Khaled Sheikh Mohammed (#45). Our investigation has identified this rendition operation, which took place on 5-6 October 2005 on board two aircraft, N308AB and N787WH **(Circuit 58)**.

Little is known about al-Nashiri's treatment in Lithuania, although one CIA cable from the site documents his detention there.<sup>159</sup> He was held at the site for over five months, until it was closed in **March** 2006.<sup>160</sup> At that point, all CIA prisoners at the site – including Khaled Sheikh

Mohammed, Mustafa al-Hawsawi (#46) and Abu Zubaydah – were transferred to DETENTION SITE BROWN in Afghanistan, on **xx** March 2006.<sup>161</sup> Our investigation has identified this rendition operation, which took place on 25-26 March 2006 on board two aircraft, N733MA and N740EH **(Circuit 6o)**.

CIA cables from DETENTION SITE BROWN document al-Nashiri's presence at the site throughout summer 2006.<sup>162</sup> He was then transferred into US military detention in Guantánamo Bay between 4-5 September 2006, as one of the 14 CIA prisoners handed over to the DoD at that time. As of May 2019, al-Nashiri remains detained at Guantánamo Bay.

## WAFI BIN ALI (#30)

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**Nationality:** Tunisian

**Capture:** Pakistan

**Pre-CIA detention:** Pakistan

**Entered CIA custody:** 13 November 2002

**Period of CIA custody:** 80-86 days

**Left CIA custody:** 1-7 February 2003

**CIA detention locations:** Afghanistan

**After CIA detention:** transferred to US military custody at Bagram Airbase, and then Guantánamo Bay. Released to Kazakhstan, December 2014.

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Wafi bin Ali (also known as Lotfi bin Ali and Abdullah) is a Tunisian who was captured in Pakistan by government forces.<sup>163</sup> Our investigation has established that he was transferred into CIA custody on 13 November 2002, and held by the CIA for nearly three months. He was held in Afghanistan, and Hassan Abu Bakr Qa'id (#5) has stated that he was subjected to 'severe torture' at the Dark Prison.<sup>164</sup>

Bin Ali was transferred out of CIA custody between 1-7 February 2003, and passed to US military custody at Bagram. He was then transferred to US military custody at Guantánamo Bay on 7 February 2003, on board a military aircraft with call-sign RCH191Y.<sup>165</sup> He was finally released from Guantánamo Bay on 30 December 2014, and flown to Kazakhstan.<sup>166</sup>

## SHAH WALI KHAN (#33)

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**Nationality:** Afghan

**Capture:** Kandahar, Afghanistan, 15 November 2002

**Pre-CIA detention:** Afghanistan (US military custody)

**Entered CIA custody:** 13 November 2002

**Period of CIA custody:** 20-29 days

**Left CIA custody:** 3-12 December 2002

**CIA detention locations:** Afghanistan

**After CIA detention:** transferred to US military custody at Bagram and then Guantánamo Bay.

Released to Afghanistan, 20 December 2014.

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Shah Wali Khan is the brother of another CIA prisoner, Nazar Ali (#28). Although DoD records document that he was captured by US Special Forces on 15 November 2002,<sup>167</sup> Khan himself is certain that it took place in Kandahar on the sixth of Ramadan, which that year was 11 November.<sup>168</sup> According to Khan, the 'Afghanis captured me on my motorcycle at the bazaar. They took my money and motorcycle, and turned me over to the Americans.'<sup>169</sup> At that point, he was taken to Mullah Omar's house where, 'for one night, they interrogated me. They put a sack on my head. I stood there until morning. It was Ramadan and I hadn't any water to drink.'<sup>170</sup>

The next morning, Khan was taken to Kandahar airport, where he spent a second night, this time alongside his brother, Nazar Ali. They were then both flown on the same aircraft to Kabul and taken to the Dark Prison.<sup>171</sup> Khan was held at the site for 3-4 weeks, alongside his brother: 'they tied our hands and left us hanging like this for one month. They put us in a small box.'<sup>172</sup> During this time, he heard Ali being tortured. 'He was screaming. I said, "What is going on? Is everything okay? Is everything okay?" I could hear him say that he was in pain.'<sup>173</sup>

*There was a high steel bar, and they had tied my hand to it. The first day they took us there, they told me, 'today we will let you rest. You are tired from the flight'... We couldn't tell if it was day or night. It looked like a dark night. It was a small room like a washroom... We couldn't stretch our legs or lay down... Another day they brought me and hanged me upside down. Then my legs, hands and face swelled. For nine days they gave me no water and no food... I stood like this, on the tips of my toes.'<sup>174</sup>*

After his time in CIA custody, Khan was transferred to US military custody at Bagram Airbase. This took place in December 2002, and he was held there for several weeks. He was then transferred to US military custody at Guantánamo Bay on 7 February 2003, on board a military aircraft with call-sign RCH191Y,<sup>175</sup> and held until 20 December 2014. At this point, he was released to Afghanistan.<sup>176</sup>

## BISHER AL-RAWI (#35)

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**Nationality:** Iraqi

**Capture:** 8 November 2002, Banjul Airport, The Gambia

**Pre-CIA detention:** The Gambia

**Entered CIA custody:** 9 December 2002

**Period of CIA custody:** 1-9 days

**Left CIA custody:** 10 December 2002 – 18 December 2002

**CIA detention locations:** Afghanistan

**After CIA detention:** transferred to US military custody at Bagram Airbase, and then Guantánamo Bay. Released to United Kingdom, 30 March 2007.

## JAMIL EL-BANNA (#36)

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**Nationality:** Jordanian-Palestinian

**Capture:** 8 November 2002, Banjul Airport, The Gambia

**Pre-CIA detention:** The Gambia

**Entered CIA custody:** 9 December 2002

**Period of CIA custody:** 1-9 days

**Left CIA custody:** 10 December 2002 – 18 December 2002

**CIA detention locations:** Afghanistan

**After CIA detention:** transferred to US military custody at Bagram Airbase, and then Guantánamo Bay. Released to United Kingdom, 19 December 2007.

Bisher al-Rawi and Jamil el-Banna travelled together from the United Kingdom to The Gambia in November 2002, where they were arrested by Gambian authorities. They were detained and interrogated by US agents in the country, before being rendered to the Dark Prison in Afghanistan and then Bagram and Guantánamo Bay. Jamil el-Banna (also known as Abu Anas) is a Jordanian-Palestinian with refugee status in the UK. Bisher al-Rawi is an Iraqi national who had been living in the UK since 1984. Al-Rawi had worked with the British intelligence services during the 1990s, and was the main channel of communication between MI5 and the Muslim cleric Abu Qatada until his arrest in October 2002.<sup>177</sup>

On 1 November 2002, al-Rawi, el-Banna and their colleague Abdullah El Janoudi travelled together to Gatwick Airport on a business trip to The Gambia. The three men were arrested at the airport and detained under the Terrorism Act 2000 for four days. The ostensible reason for their arrest was the discovery of a 'suspect electronic device' in al-Rawi's luggage,<sup>178</sup> and MI5 notified the CIA on the same day, stating that al-Rawi was an 'Islamic extremist' and that the police had recovered 'some form of home-made electronic device'.<sup>179</sup> The device turned out to be a battery charger, and the men were released.<sup>180</sup> However, MI5 continued to monitor their



movements, and requested the CIA to pass their travel plans to the Gambian intelligence service in order to 'cover these individuals whilst they are in Gambia.'<sup>181</sup>

On 8 November, the day the three men attempted to travel to The Gambia for a second time, MI5 sent another telegram to the CIA. This one provided the exact flight details, including the flight number and delayed take-off time, and the names and dates of birth under which the three men were travelling.<sup>182</sup> Significantly, unlike the previous telegrams, this one did not include the caveat that the intelligence provided was 'for research and analysis purposes only and may not be used as the basis for overt, covert or executive action.'

On arrival in Banjul, all three men were arrested by Gambian agents, along with al-Rawi's brother Wahab and another colleague Omar Omeri, who had come to meet them at the airport. The five men were initially taken to the Gambian National Intelligence Agency (GNIA) Headquarters, and questioned by Gambian officials. The next morning, two Americans arrived and interrogated them. After two days, they were transferred to another location controlled by Americans. Omeri was released relatively quickly, while el-Janoudi was kept for 26 days and Wahab al-Rawi for 27 days.<sup>183</sup>

On 8 December 2002, al-Rawi and el-Banna were driven to the airport at Banjul, prepared for rendition according to the standard CIA practice, and flown to Afghanistan.<sup>184</sup> Our investigation has confirmed this rendition operation, which took place on board the aircraft N379P (**Circuit 16**).

On arrival in Afghanistan, al-Rawi and el-Banna were thrown into a vehicle and driven to the Dark Prison. There, they were subjected to similar conditions and torture as other detainees at the site, with continuous darkness, shackling, and loud music and noise.

*From the outset, I was held in complete darkness and isolation and kept in leg shackles twenty-four hours a day. I was given very little water and fed only once every one or two days. My toilet was a very small bucket, which was difficult to use, especially in the continuous darkness. Despite the extreme cold, I was not provided with adequate clothing or blankets. Strange music and loud man-made sounds were played around the clock, which – in addition to the constant screams of the other prisoners around me – made sleeping extremely difficult and very disturbed. When I did manage to fall asleep I often had nightmares.*<sup>185</sup>

**Bisher al-Rawi**

At some point between 10-18 December 2002, the two men were transferred by military helicopter to Bagram Airbase, where they were forced to stand for hours, kicked and dragged along the floor, deprived of access to a toilet or shower or clean clothes, and held for prolonged periods in isolation.<sup>186</sup>

On 7 February 2003, al-Rawi and el-Banna were rendered from Afghanistan to Guantánamo Bay, on board a military aircraft with call sign RCH191Y.<sup>187</sup> Al-Rawi was held in Guantánamo until 30 March 2007, and el-Banna was released on 19 December 2007. Both were returned to the United Kingdom.<sup>188</sup>

## GHAIRAT BAHIR (#37)

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**Nationality:** Afghan

**Capture:** Islamabad, Pakistan, 29 October 2002

**Captured alongside:** Gul Rahman (#24)

**Pre-CIA detention:** Pakistan

**Entered CIA custody:** 10-12 December 2002

**Period of CIA custody:** 510-519 days

**Left CIA custody:** 3-14 May 2004

**CIA detention locations:** Afghanistan

**After CIA detention:** transferred to US military custody at Bagram Airbase. Released, May 2008.

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Ghairat Bahir is an Afghan national who was captured alongside Gul Rahman (#24) and three others in a joint US-Pakistani operation in Islamabad on 29 October 2002.<sup>189</sup> In an interview given to The Mail on Sunday, Bahir says that he was ‘cuffed, shackled, made to wear blacked-out goggles, headphones and a hood.’ He was then held somewhere near Islamabad for several weeks before being ‘stripped, shackled, internally searched and flown to Afghanistan.’<sup>190</sup> Our investigation has established that he was transferred into CIA custody between 10-12 December 2002, and held for around 16-17 months.

According to Bahir, speaking to Associated Press, during this time he was ‘left naked, sleeping on the barren concrete.’ He would be tied to a chair and sat upon, and hung from the ceiling, naked, for hours on end. He was given a bucket for a toilet, and the guards concealed their identity with masks and carried torches.<sup>191</sup> His description of the site matches the Dark Prison in Kabul, and CIA cables from Afghanistan in December 2002 also document his torture.<sup>192</sup> In an interview with The Mail on Sunday he also referred to being held at a jail in Afghanistan controlled by the Northern Alliance.<sup>193</sup>

Bahir was transferred out of CIA custody and moved to Bagram Airbase between 3-14 May 2004. While in Bagram, Bahir was held in a cell measuring 1m x 2m, shackled, wearing goggles, and with no toilet. He was forced to soil himself, and interrogated most days. After two months of solitary confinement, he was moved to one of the standard cells at Bagram, which held 16-18 prisoners who he says had been rendered from Thailand, Dubai, Karachi and Somalia.<sup>194</sup> Given which other former CIA prisoners were being held at Bagram at that time, it is possible that Bahir was held alongside Suleiman Abdullah (#48), Pacha Wazir (#38) and Muhammad al-Bakri (#39). Bahir was eventually released on 29 May 2008.<sup>195</sup>

## PACHA WAZIR (#38)

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**Nationality:** Afghan

**Capture:** United Arab Emirates, late September 2002

**Pre-CIA detention:** UAE; Morocco

**Entered CIA custody:** 12 December 2002

**Period of CIA custody:** 330-339 days

**Left CIA custody:** 7-16 November 2003

**CIA detention locations:** Afghanistan

**After CIA detention:** transferred to US military custody at Bagram Airbase. Released, February 2010.

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Pacha Wazir (also known as Haji Wazir) is an Afghan who was captured in the United Arab Emirates in the last week of September 2002, 'bundled into a vehicle', and taken to an Emirati facility for interrogation.<sup>196</sup> After several days in proxy detention, he was rendered to Morocco. We have identified this rendition operation, which took place between 7-8 October 2002 on board the aircraft N63MU (**Circuit 11**). Once in Morocco, Wazir was interrogated by CIA officer Glenn Carle, who has described the episode at some length in his published account.<sup>197</sup> Although it quickly became clear that Wazir was not the high-level al-Qaeda operative which he was thought to be by Headquarters, he was eventually rendered to the Dark Prison in Afghanistan.

*I was shackled and taken to an airstrip in the middle of the night. When we landed I didn't know where I was because I was blindfolded and when my eyes were opened it was a dark room with no light... I was kept in a dark room for six months.*

*Loudspeakers were installed in the room and they used to talk to me through those.<sup>198</sup>*

Our investigation has identified the rendition operation which transferred Wazir from Morocco to Afghanistan, on 12 December 2002 on board the aircraft N379P (**Circuit 16**). Wazir was held in CIA detention in Afghanistan for almost a year, first at the Dark Prison and then at a site in the Panjshir valley 'where I was kept in a cell where I couldn't stand up and my hands were chained to the walls.'<sup>199</sup> He was then transferred to US military control at Bagram between 7-16 November 2003, and was given prisoner number 1207.<sup>200</sup> Wazir was released in February 2010.<sup>201</sup>

## MUHAMMAD AL-BAKRI (#39)

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**Nationality:** Yemeni

**Capture:** Bangkok, 28 December 2002

**Pre-CIA detention:** Thailand

**Entered CIA custody:** 1-9 January 2003

**Period of CIA custody:** 490-499 days

**Left CIA custody:** 5-22 May 2004

**CIA detention locations:** Afghanistan

**After CIA detention:** transferred to US military custody at Bagram Airbase. Released, September 2014.

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Muhammad al-Bakri is a Yemeni national who was captured in Bangkok on 28 December 2002 as he headed to the airport to return to Yemen.<sup>202</sup> Our investigation has established that he was then transferred into CIA custody between 1-9 January 2003, and held for around 16 months. His exact whereabouts during this time are unknown. According to court papers filed on his behalf, while in CIA detention al-Bakri was subjected to serious abuse, resulting in injuries to his knees and back.<sup>203</sup> According to Hasan Abu Bakr Qa'id (#5), who was held alongside him in Bagram, al-Bakri was held in the Dark Prison, a site in the Panjshir Valley, and another Afghan facility.<sup>204</sup>

Al-Bakri was transferred out of CIA custody between 5-22 May 2004. At this point, he was transferred to DoD custody at Bagram Airbase, where he was given prisoner number 1464.<sup>205</sup> He was held at Bagram for over ten years until his release in September 2014.<sup>206</sup>

## RAMZI BIN AL-SHIBH (#41)

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**Nationality:** Yemeni

**Capture:** Karachi, Pakistan, 11 September 2002

**Captured alongside:** Hassan bin Attash (#10), 'Karachi 6' (#7-9, 11-13), Rabbani brothers (#23, #25)

**Pre-CIA detention:** Pakistan; Afghanistan (CIA); Morocco

**Entered CIA custody:** 8 February 2003

**Period of CIA custody:** 1305 days

**Left CIA custody:** 5 September 2006

**CIA detention locations:** Poland; Morocco; Guantánamo Bay; Morocco; Romania; Afghanistan

**After CIA detention:** transferred to US military custody at Guantánamo Bay. Detained, as of May 2019.

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Ramzi bin al-Shibh (also known as Abu Ubeidah al-Hadrami) is a Yemeni national who was captured by Pakistani authorities in Karachi on 11 September 2002. He was captured together with Hassan bin Attash (#10) and several other CIA detainees, all of whom were held in Pakistan for 3-4 days.<sup>207</sup> According to bin Attash, bin al-Shibh was with him as he was transferred to the Dark Prison in Afghanistan and held for 2-3 days before being rendered onwards to Jordan.<sup>208</sup>

Bin al-Shibh's own testimony confirms these details, as he says he was shackled in a standing stress position for 2-3 days while in Afghanistan, his second place of detention.<sup>209</sup> The Committee Study notes that bin al-Shibh was rendered to a foreign government on **xx** September 2002. Although some sources have placed bin al-Shibh in Jordanian custody alongside bin Attash,<sup>210</sup> our investigation has established that he was almost certainly rendered to Morocco, and we have identified the relevant rendition operation. This took place on 17 September 2002, on board the aircraft N379P (**Circuit 9**).

While in Morocco, bin al-Shibh was interrogated on multiple occasions,<sup>211</sup> although it is unclear whether those sessions involved torture. At least some of the interrogations were recorded, with the existence of the recordings disclosed by the CIA to a US court in 2007.<sup>212</sup> He was then rendered into CIA detention at the Polish black site on **x** February 2003.<sup>213</sup> Our investigation has identified this rendition operation, which took place on 8 February 2003 on board the aircraft N379P (**Circuit 17**).

Bin al-Shibh has testified that he was kept naked and shackled to the ceiling for seven days in Poland, and deprived of solid food for 3-4 weeks. He was also 'splashed with cold water from a hose' during interrogations.<sup>214</sup> The Committee Study has provided a detailed account of the torture of bin al-Shibh at the site, including a plan to use near-constant interrogations, sensory deprivation, liquid diet, attention grasp, walling, facial hold, facial slap, abdominal slap, cramped confinement, wall standing, stress positions, sleep deprivation beyond 72 hours, and the water-board. He was also threatened with the use of rectal rehydration. Bin al-Shibh was tortured for 'behaviour adjustment' purposes, including as punishment for perceived disrespect, such as

failing to address an interrogator as 'sir'. At one point, officers noted that he was cowering in the corner of his cell after a bulb had blown, and proceeded to use darkness as an interrogation technique, subjecting bin al-Shibh to sleep deprivation standing, shackled feet and hands, with hands over his head, naked, in total darkness.<sup>215</sup>

Bin al-Shibh was held in Poland until **June** 2003, whereupon the CIA placed him and Abd al-Rahim al-Nashiri (#26) 'within an already existing Country [redacted] detention facility.' We have established that this site was in Morocco. This was seen as a 'temporary patch', while discussions continued around the construction of a permanent CIA facility in the country.<sup>216</sup> The rendition of these two prisoners to Morocco in June 2003 has also been reported by Associated Press,<sup>217</sup> and our investigation has confirmed this rendition operation, which took place on 6 June 2003 on board the aircraft N379P (**Circuit 23**).

Bin al-Shibh was held in Morocco for several months, although little is known about his treatment during this time. CIA detainees were held in Morocco until **December** 2003, by which point both bin al-Shibh and al-Nashiri had been 'transferred out of Country [redacted] to the CIA detention facility at Guantánamo Bay, Cuba.'<sup>218</sup> Given that our cable analysis has established that al-Nashiri was rendered from Morocco in September 2003, it is likely that al-Shibh was held there until December. Our investigation has identified this rendition operation, which took place on 3 December 2003 on board the aircraft N379P (**Circuit 34**).

Bin al-Shibh was held in secret in Guantánamo Bay from December 2003 until April 2004, at which point all CIA detainees at the site were rendered to other sites.<sup>219</sup> Our investigation has identified two rendition operations which transferred prisoners to Morocco and Romania, on 12 and 13 April 2004. The first was on board the aircraft N85VM, which flew to Romania and then Morocco (**Circuit 42**). The second was on board the aircraft N368CE, which flew direct to Morocco (**Circuit 43**).

Bin al-Shibh could have been on either of these two flights, given that it is clear that he was rendered back to Morocco at this point, where he was reported to have attempted to 'influence' a Country [redacted] officer.<sup>220</sup> He was held in Morocco until October 2004, and then transferred to the Romanian black site. CIA cables from the site confirm that he was there by 2 October 2004, and report his psychological assessment (likely to have taken place upon his arrival at the site).<sup>221</sup> Our investigation has identified this rendition operation, which took place on 1 October 2004 on board the aircraft N227SV (**Circuit 51**).

Once in Romania, bin al-Shibh has testified that he was 'restrained on a bed, unable to move, for one month, February 2005 and subjected to cold air-conditioning during this period.' Referring to the prison as his 'eighth place of detention', he has also testified that he was forcibly but partially shaved in order to humiliate him.<sup>222</sup> CIA cables from the site document his detention throughout 2004 and 2005, when he was experiencing severe psychological problems as a result of his torture and prolonged isolation.<sup>223</sup>

Given that he was still at the site in late 2005, he would have been transferred on board one of the flights out of the country in October and November 2005, to either Lithuania or Afghanistan (**Circuit 58** and **Circuit 59**). There is some evidence that he was rendered direct to Afghanistan,

given that another detainee, Khaled al-Maqtari (#96), was handed a blanket by one of his guards in 2006 on which was written: 'To Cuba, to Morocco, to Romania and to this place – Abu Ubeidah al-Hadrami.'<sup>224</sup> Al-Maqtari was at that time held in DETENTION SITE ORANGE in Afghanistan. Bin al-Shibh was certainly held in Afghanistan (in DETENTION SITE ORANGE or DETENTION SITE BROWN) from at least March 2006, as the CIA had closed its secret prisons in all other countries by then.<sup>225</sup>

Al-Maqtari recounts how he was transferred in early August 2006 to a medical facility for treatment for persistent stomach pain and bleeding. He was flown alongside another detainee on two flights; the first about five to six hours long and the second about eight hours long.<sup>226</sup> This second prisoner is likely to have been Ramzi bin al-Shibh, given that he was also transferred to the same third country as al-Maqtari for medical care.<sup>227</sup>

Bin al-Shibh was transferred into US military detention in Guantánamo Bay between 4-5 September 2006, as one of the 14 CIA prisoners handed over to the DoD at that time. As of May 2019, bin al-Shibh remains detained at Guantánamo Bay.



## IBN SHEIKH AL-LIBI (#42)

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**Nationality:** Libyan

**Capture:** Pakistan, 11 November 2001

**Pre-CIA detention:** Pakistan; Afghanistan (US military custody); Egypt

**Entered CIA custody:** 9 February 2003

**Period of CIA custody:** 1160 days

**Left CIA custody:** 14 April 2006

**CIA detention locations:** Afghanistan; Guantánamo Bay; Morocco; Jordan; Afghanistan

**After CIA detention:** transferred to Libyan custody. Died in custody, 9 May 2009.

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Ibn Sheikh al-Libi (also known as Ali Aziz al-Fakhiri) was a Libyan national who was captured in Pakistan on 11 November 2001, and transferred to US military custody in Afghanistan, where his detention was declared to the ICRC.<sup>228</sup> CIA cables cited by a 2006 SSCI study on intelligence relating to Iraq's WMD programme reveal that Ibn Sheikh told CIA debriefers in January 2004 that he was detained by the US in early 2002, and threatened with rendition to a foreign country.<sup>229</sup> When this rendition came, in January 2002, it appears that he was placed in a sealed coffin and loaded onto a truck. One MI6 officer, who was present at Bagram Airbase, described 'sitting with one of the team outside the hangar when a pick up jeep with a six-foot, sealed box on the back drove past. It was [redacted] on his way to the waiting plane.' It has since been reported that this detainee was Ibn Sheikh,<sup>230</sup> and this confirms testimony from another CIA prisoner, Hassan Abu Bakr Qa'id (#5).<sup>231</sup>

While detained in US custody, and also after his rendition to a foreign government (which was almost certainly Egypt), Ibn Sheikh later said that he repeatedly lied about his connections to al-Qaeda in order to secure better treatment. According to Ibn Sheikh, the Egyptians told him that a 'long list of methods could be used against him which were extreme' and that 'he would confess because three thousand individuals had been in the chair before him and that each had confessed.'<sup>232</sup> He was asked about al-Qaeda's connections to Iraq, and when the interrogators didn't like his answers they 'placed him in a small box approximately 50 cm x 50 cm' for about 17 hours and then punched him for 15 minutes. He then says that he concocted a story about al-Qaeda's connections with Iraq and their interest in nuclear weapons.<sup>233</sup> Other CIA records have noted that Ibn Sheikh also claimed that 'Iraq was supporting al-Qa'ida and providing assistance with chemical and biological weapons.' These claims were recanted after his transfer into CIA custody, but were cited by the Secretary of State Colin Powell in his February 2003 speech to the United Nations designed to build support for the US-led invasion of Iraq. Ibn Sheikh told the CIA that 'he had been tortured by the Egyptians, and only told them what he assessed they wanted to hear.'<sup>234</sup>

Ibn Sheikh was rendered to CIA custody on x February 2003.<sup>235</sup> Our investigation has identified this rendition operation, connecting Egypt and Afghanistan, which took place on 9 February 2003 on board the aircraft N379P (**Circuit 17**). Once in Afghanistan, it appears that he was held in an

Afghan-run prison over the summer, before being transferred to the Dark Prison. Qa'id says that this was in October 2003.<sup>236</sup> He was then held at this site for 'a few months', and transferred out 'a few weeks' before Khaled al-Maqtari's (#96) arrival (which was 22 January 2004).<sup>237</sup>

CIA records reveal that Ibn Sheikh was one of five detainees held in the CIA black sites at Guantánamo Bay between September 2003 and April 2004.<sup>238</sup> Our investigation has identified the rendition operation which transferred him from Afghanistan to Guantánamo Bay, alongside Mustafa al-Hawsawi (#46). This took place on 21 November 2003, on board the aircraft N313P **(Circuit 33)**.

In 2004, the DoJ recommended that the other four CIA detainees held secretly at Guantánamo Bay should be moved to other sites, pending the US Supreme Court ruling in *Rasul v. Bush* (which risked giving habeas corpus rights to CIA prisoners on the island). However, it concluded that Ibn Sheikh did not need to be moved, given that he had been detained initially under US military authority and his detention declared to the ICRC. Nonetheless, CIA records document that all five CIA prisoners had been moved back off the island by **xx** April 2004, and taken 'to other CIA detention facilities.'<sup>239</sup>

Our investigation has identified two rendition operations which transferred prisoners to Morocco and Romania, on 12 and 13 April 2004. The first was on board the aircraft N85VM, which flew to Romania and then Morocco **(Circuit 42)**. The second was on board the aircraft N368CE, which flew direct to Morocco **(Circuit 43)**. Ibn Sheikh could have been on either of these two flights, given that we have established that he was rendered to Morocco at this point. He later told CIA debriefers that he could hear cries of pain from other prisoners at the site, which reminded him of his experience in **Egyptian** custody.<sup>240</sup>

By **February** 2005, all CIA prisoners had been moved out of Morocco to other locations.<sup>241</sup> We have identified a number of rendition operations connecting Morocco to other secret prisons in late 2004 and early 2005, with detainees taken to Romania, Lithuania and possibly Jordan **(Circuit 51, Circuit 54 and Circuit 55)**. It is likely that Ibn Sheikh was on one of these flights, and some reporting has suggested that he was in Jordanian custody during 2004 or 2005 (which would place him on **Circuit 54**, on 17 February 2005). One prisoner at the GID facility reported that Ibn Sheikh was held on the top floor, away from all other prisoners, having been rendered by the Americans. Ibn Sheikh himself also believed he was held in Jordan for a couple of months.<sup>242</sup>

If Ibn Sheikh was in Jordan from February 2005, it is likely that he was rendered to Afghanistan on 5 November 2005, on board the aircraft N248AB **(Circuit 59)**. Regardless, he was certainly held in Afghanistan (in DETENTION SITE ORANGE or DETENTION SITE BROWN) from at least March 2006, as the CIA had closed its secret prisons in all other countries by then.<sup>243</sup>

Our investigation has established that Ibn Sheikh was transferred out of CIA custody between 14-23 April 2006, and has identified the rendition operation that transferred him to Libya, on 14 April 2006 **(Circuit 61)**.

On arrival in Libya, Ibn Sheikh was held at the Abu Salim prison, where he was sentenced to life imprisonment. He died on 9 May 2009, two weeks after an aborted interview with researchers from Human Rights Watch, in what the Libyan authorities claimed was a suicide.<sup>244</sup>

## ASADALLAH (#43)

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**Nationality:** Egyptian

**Capture:** Quetta, Pakistan, 12 February 2003

**Pre-CIA detention:** Pakistan

**Entered CIA custody:** 14-23 February 2003

**Period of CIA custody:** 150-159 days

**Left CIA custody:** 23 July 2003

**CIA detention locations:** Afghanistan

**After CIA detention:** transferred to Egyptian custody. Released, late 2010.

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Asadallah (also known as Muhammad Umar ‘Abd al-Rahman) is an Egyptian national who was captured in Quetta, Pakistan, on 12 February 2003.<sup>245</sup> Our investigation has established that he was transferred into CIA custody between 14-23 February 2003, and was held for around 5 months (150-159 days). Asadallah has said that he was detained and tortured at Bagram Airbase, including being subjected to waterboarding.<sup>246</sup> In fact, he was held at the Dark Prison, with CIA cables confirming his torture. At some point at the end of February or beginning of March, he was placed in a ‘small isolation box’ for 30 minutes, without authorisation.<sup>247</sup> Interrogators at the site also used water dousing, nudity, and cramped confinement on Asadallah, without having sought or received authorisation from CIA Headquarters. The application of ‘bathing’ was used as an interrogation technique, and in his case was done punitively.<sup>248</sup>

Asadallah was transferred out of CIA custody after 150-159 days, whereupon he was rendered to secret detention in Egypt for around a year.<sup>249</sup> Our investigation has identified this rendition operation, which took place on 23 July 2003 on board the aircraft N379P (**Circuit 26**). After his period of secret detention, Asadallah was transferred to Tora Prison in Egypt. He was released in late 2010.<sup>250</sup>

## KHALED SHEIKH MOHAMMED (#45)

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**Nationality:** Pakistani

**Capture:** Rawalpindi, Pakistan, 1 March 2003

**Captured alongside:** Mustafa al-Hawsawi (#46)

**Pre-CIA detention:** Pakistan

**Entered CIA custody:** 3-5 March 2003

**Period of CIA custody:** 1280-1282 days

**Left CIA custody:** 5 September 2006

**Detentions:** Afghanistan; Poland; Romania; Lithuania; Afghanistan

**After CIA detention:** transferred to US military custody at Guantánamo Bay. Detained, as of May 2019.

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Khaled Sheikh Mohammed is a Pakistani national who was captured in a joint raid by the CIA and Pakistani intelligence in Rawalpindi, Pakistan, on 1 March 2003.<sup>251</sup> He was captured alongside Mustafa al-Hawsawi (#46),<sup>252</sup> and both were held for a number of days in Pakistani custody. CIA cables document the use of sleep deprivation on Mohammed during this time,<sup>253</sup> and Mohammed himself has testified that he could hear his young children crying in a nearby room and was threatened with their torture.<sup>254</sup>

Anticipating Mohammed's transfer to CIA custody in Afghanistan, the Chief of Interrogations at the Dark Prison sent an email to Headquarters on 1 March 2003, subject: 'Let's roll with the new guy', requesting authorisation to subject him to 'enhanced interrogation techniques'.<sup>255</sup> These were approved two days before Mohammed was transferred to CIA custody, which was between 3-5 March 2003. By 5 March, Mohammed's torture had begun, and he was subjected to facial and abdominal slaps, the facial grab, stress positions, standing sleep deprivation (with his hands at or above head level), nudity, water dousing and rectal rehydration.<sup>256</sup> Mohammed's own testimony regarding his treatment in Afghanistan closely matches the account provided by CIA records.<sup>257</sup>

*I was then placed in a cell, about 2m x 4m, naked, where I was kept in a standing position with my hands cuffed and chained to a bar above my head. My feet were flat on the floor. At first I was questioned for about one hour with no other forms of ill-treatment. After about one hour I was taken to another room where I was made to stand on tiptoes for about two hours during questioning. Approximately thirteen persons were in the room... From time to time one of the muscle guys would punch me in the chest and stomach. This was repeated during two nights.*

*On one occasion during the interrogation I was offered water to drink, when I refused I was again taken to another room where I was made to lie on the floor with three persons holding me down. A tube was inserted into my anus and water poured inside. Afterwards I wanted to go to the toilet as I had a feeling as if I had diarrhoea. No toilet access was provided until four hours later when I was given a bucket to use.<sup>258</sup>*

During Mohammed's torture at the Dark Prison, he provided fabricated information which led to the capture, detention and torture of two innocent individuals, Sayed Habib (#50) and Shaistah Khan (#66).<sup>259</sup> He was then rendered out of Afghanistan and transferred to the Polish black site. Our investigation has identified this rendition operation, which took place on 7 March 2003 on board the aircraft N379P (**Circuit 19**).

CIA records confirm his arrival at the Polish site at 18:00 local time on 8 March 2003.<sup>260</sup> The Committee Study has provided a detailed account of Mohammed's torture at this site, including the use of nudity, standing sleep deprivation, the attention grab and insult slap, the facial grab, the abdominal slap, the kneeling stress position, and walling. Between 10-24 March, he was subjected to 15 separate waterboarding sessions which, taken together, saw the technique applied at least 183 times. He was also subjected to a period of sleep deprivation lasting seven and a half days.<sup>261</sup>

*Apart from when I was taken for interrogation to another room, I was kept for one month in the cell in a standing position with my hands cuffed and shackled above my head and my feet cuffed and shackled to a point in the floor. Of course during this month I fell asleep on some occasions while still being held in this position. This resulted in all my weight being applied to the handcuffs around my wrists resulting in open and bleeding wounds... Both my feet became very swollen after one month of almost continual standing.*

*Initially I was interrogated for approximately eight hours each day... If I was perceived not to be cooperating I would be put against a wall and punched and slapped in the body, head and face. A thick black plastic collar would be placed around my neck so that it could then be held at the two ends by a guard who would use it to slam me repeatedly against the wall. The beatings were combined with the use of cold water, which was poured over me using a hose-pipe. The beatings and use of cold water occurred on a daily basis during the first month.*

*In addition I was also subjected to 'water-boarding' on five occasions, all of which occurred during the first month. I would be strapped to a special bed which can be rotated into a vertical position. A cloth would be placed over my face. Water was then poured onto the cloth by one of the guards so that I could not breathe.*<sup>262</sup>

On 22 September 2003, Khaled Sheikh Mohammed and the other detainees still held in Poland were transferred out of the country, as the black site was closed (**Circuit 31**). Mohammed was transferred to the newly-opened Romanian black site, alongside Walid bin Attash (#56), Samr al-Barq (#67), Abu Yasir al-Jaza'iri (#47), and likely Ammar al-Baluchi (#55). Mohammed has stated that, at this site, 'they kept our clothes on, but our feet shackled. The rooms were about four feet wide by nine feet long. The walls were ceramic, there was a hook in the ceiling and two hooks on the floor, and there was a drain in the floor. From time to time I would hear other detainees screaming.'<sup>263</sup> Nothing much is known about Mohammed's time in Romania. CIA cables from the site document his presence there in June 2004, but do not provide any detail about his treatment.<sup>264</sup>

He was then transferred to DETENTION SITE VIOLET on x October 2005,<sup>265</sup> alongside Abd al-Rahim al-Nashiri (#26). Our investigation has identified this rendition operation, which took place on 5-6 October 2005 on board two aircraft, N308AB and N787WH (**Circuit 58**).

Little is known about Mohammed's treatment in Lithuania, although CIA cables document his detention at the site.<sup>266</sup> Mohammed has stated that the conditions were better, with bigger cells and better food, and a gym.<sup>267</sup> He was held at the site for over five months, until it was closed in March 2006.<sup>268</sup> At that point, all CIA prisoners at the site – including Abd al-Rahim al-Nashiri, Mustafa al-Hawsawi and Abu Zubaydah (#1) – were transferred to DETENTION SITE BROWN in Afghanistan, on xx March 2006.<sup>269</sup> Our investigation has identified this rendition operation, which took place on 25-26 March 2006 on board two aircraft, N733MA and N740EH (**Circuit 60**).

Mohammed was held in Afghanistan for the rest of his time in CIA custody, given that all CIA detainees were held in the country between March and September 2006.<sup>270</sup> He was then transferred into US military detention in Guantánamo Bay between 4-5 September 2006, as one of the 14 CIA prisoners handed over to the DoD at that time. As of May 2019, Mohammed remains detained at Guantánamo Bay.

## MUSTAFA AL-HAWSAWI (#46)

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**Nationality:** Saudi

**Capture:** Rawalpindi, Pakistan, 1 March 2003

**Captured alongside:** Khaled Sheikh Mohammed (#45)

**Pre-CIA detention:** Pakistan

**Entered CIA custody:** 3-5 March 2003

**Period of CIA custody:** 1280-1282 days

**Left CIA custody:** 4-5 September 2006

**CIA detention locations:** Afghanistan; Guantánamo Bay; Morocco; Lithuania; Afghanistan

**After CIA detention:** transferred to US military custody at Guantánamo Bay. Detained, as of May 2019.

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Mustafa al-Hawsawi is a Saudi national who was captured in Rawalpindi, Pakistan, alongside Khaled Sheikh Mohammed (#45), on 1 March 2003.<sup>271</sup> Both men were initially held in Pakistani detention, with CIA cables documenting Mohammed's interrogation by CIA officers and Pakistani officials whilst in Pakistani custody, as well as the use of sleep deprivation.<sup>272</sup> They were then rendered together to the Dark Prison in Afghanistan,<sup>273</sup> with this transfer taking place between 3-5 March 2003.<sup>274</sup>

Whereas the torture of Mohammed began almost immediately upon their arrival at the Dark Prison,<sup>275</sup> staff shortages at the site meant that al-Hawsawi was not interrogated or debriefed for several days.<sup>276</sup> His first interrogation by the CIA was by the Chief of Interrogations, on 10 March 2003, where he was subjected to water dousing without authorisation from Headquarters.<sup>277</sup> Interrogators used the facial slap, stomach slap, a range of stress positions, and gave al-Hawsawi a 'bath'. This consisted of laying al-Hawsawi on a blue tarp on the floor, and dousing him with cold water while questioning him.<sup>278</sup> One of his interrogators later cabled Headquarters to request information on what al-Hawsawi may actually know, given that 'he does not appear to the (sic) be a person that is a financial mastermind. However, we lack facts with which to confront [al-Hawsawi]. What we need at this point is substantive information vice supposition.'<sup>279</sup>

Rotation of staff during March 2003 saw a lull in the interrogation of al-Hawsawi. By 2 April 2003, however, the new team of interrogators concluded that he was withholding information, and re-requested authorisation for his torture.<sup>280</sup> On 4 April 2003, Headquarters approved the use of slapping, grasping, stress positions, cramped confinement and walling, and on 6 April al-Hawsawi was tortured for 14 hours, with interrogators using 'continuous rotational sessions of water-dousing, walling, attention grasps, facial holds, cramped confinement and psychological pressures.'<sup>281</sup>

Much of the information which relates to this interrogation session, and which is contained in an Office of Inspector General (OIG) report into al-Hawsawi's torture – some two-and-a-half pages – remains redacted.<sup>282</sup> From al-Hawsawi's own testimony, however, (which was provided while he was still being held incommunicado, and therefore unaware of other detainee

experiences), it appears that he was waterboarded during this session. He has testified that he was strapped to the board, which was 'a rotating table made of wood with a bed of shiny metal.' According to his account, 'his head was tilted in the down position' and 'several bottles of water were poured on his chest so that the water ran into his face and nose and he thought he was drowning. He said he was put on the table many times during that interrogation period, with multiple bottles of water each time.'<sup>283</sup>

Later, in November 2003, an email from a different CIA interrogator outlined that al-Hawsawi had described his treatment during the April 2003 interrogation in terms which suggest he might have been waterboarded, or else subjected to treatment that 'could be indistinguishable from the water board.'<sup>284</sup> According to this interrogator: '[h]e explained to [redacted] and me a process that sounded like more than water dousing.... We did not prompt al-Hawsawi – he described the process and the table on his own.'<sup>285</sup> Another CIA officer, interviewed by the OIG, also 'recalled that [redacted] used the water board on either Hawsawi or KSM in March and that several personnel witnessed this usage.'<sup>286</sup>

Other CIA officers interviewed by the OIG confirmed that there was a waterboard in the interrogation room, and that al-Hawsawi was given a clear indication that it was there. Most of those interviewed deny that he was strapped to the board, instead claiming that he was doused while prone on the floor. The waterboard was, according to these witnesses, 'located at the back of the conditioning room collecting dust and used by the analysts to sit on or lean on during water dousing.'<sup>287</sup>

Photographs seen by the Committee Study include one of a waterboard at the site, which was 'surrounded by buckets, with a bottle of unknown pink solution (filled two thirds of the way to the top) and a watering can resting on the wooden beams of the water board,'<sup>288</sup> while others detained at the site during the same period as al-Hawsawi also testified to the use of the waterboard, as did CIA staff at the site.<sup>289</sup>

*I have serious reservations about watering them in a prone position because if not done with care, the net effect can approach the effect of the water board. If one is held down on his back, on the table or on the floor, with water poured in his face I think it goes beyond dousing and the effect, to the recipient, could be indistinguishable from the water board.'*<sup>290</sup>

#### **Interrogator at Dark Prison**

It is possible that the redacted sections of the 6 April interrogation session may include details of the use of rectal rehydration on al-Hawsawi without medical necessity. This technique had been used on Khaled Sheikh Mohammed immediately upon his arrival at the site.<sup>291</sup> Al-Hawsawi was one of two men subjected to this technique at the Dark Prison with 'excessive force', being diagnosed later with 'chronic haemorrhoids, an anal fissure, and symptomatic rectal prolapse.'<sup>292</sup>

Al-Hawsawi was judged to be cooperative after the 6 April torture session. By 7 May 2003, however, officers moved back from debriefing to interrogation mode, and a third request for authorisation was cabled to Headquarters. During this torture session, al-Hawsawi was 'bathed',



and subjected to standing sleep deprivation. This interrogation phase lasted until 12 May, whereupon he was again judged to be cooperative.<sup>293</sup>

The torture of al-Hawsawi at the Dark Prison appears to have been authorised without any concrete information concerning his knowledge of other terror suspects, or future plots. The Chief of Interrogations at the site logged concern that the rationale for the use of these techniques was based on ‘supposition’ rather than hard facts,<sup>294</sup> and that interrogation instructions from Headquarters at that time were ‘not valid or well thought out’, including in the case of al-Hawsawi.<sup>295</sup>

Al-Hawsawi remained in the Dark Prison until November 2003, whereupon he was rendered ‘to another location.’<sup>296</sup> Our investigation has identified this location as Guantánamo Bay, given that there just one flight out of Afghanistan by a rendition aircraft during that period: on 21 November 2003, the aircraft N313P flew from Afghanistan to Guantánamo Bay via a stopover in Morocco (**Circuit 33**). The email from al-Hawsawi’s interrogator in the Dark Prison was sent to CIA Headquarters on the same day, suggesting that this communication was sparked by his transfer.<sup>297</sup> Other reporting has also placed al-Hawsawi in the black sites at Guantánamo Bay.<sup>298</sup>

He was held at the black sites in Guantánamo Bay from November 2003 until April 2004, at which point all CIA detainees there were rendered to other sites.<sup>299</sup> Our investigation has identified two rendition operations which transferred prisoners to Morocco and Romania, on 12 and 13 April 2004. The first was on board the aircraft N85VM, which flew to Romania and then Morocco (**Circuit 42**). The second was on board the aircraft N368CE, which flew direct to Morocco (**Circuit 43**).

Some reporting has placed al-Hawsawi in Morocco, although there is no confirmatory evidence for this claim.<sup>300</sup> If correct, he could have been on either of these two flights, and is likely to have been held there until February 2005, at which point the site was closed. If this was the case, he was then rendered directly to the Lithuanian black site (**Circuit 55**). Alternatively, he may have been rendered to the Romanian black site in April or October 2004 (**Circuit 42** or **Circuit 51**), and then onwards to Lithuania in February or October 2005 (**Circuit 55** or **Circuit 58**). Regardless, one cable from the Lithuanian site documents his medical complications after the earlier use of rectal rehydration.<sup>301</sup> Lithuanian officers refused to admit al-Hawsawi to a local hospital, and as such care for his serious medical issues was delayed.<sup>302</sup> He was ultimately transferred to a third-party country for treatment, which in turn received payment from the CIA.<sup>303</sup>

The difficulties between the CIA and the Lithuanian authorities regarding the treatment of al-Hawsawi resulted in the closure of the black site in **March** 2006.<sup>304</sup> At that point, all CIA prisoners at the site were transferred to DETENTION SITE BROWN in Afghanistan.<sup>305</sup> Our investigation has identified this rendition operation, which took place on 25-26 March 2006 on board two aircraft, N733MA and N740EH (**Circuit 60**).

Al-Hawsawi was held in Afghanistan towards the end of his time in CIA custody, given that all CIA detainees were held in the country between March and September 2006.<sup>306</sup> He was then transferred into US military detention in Guantánamo Bay between 4-5 September 2006, as one of the 14 CIA prisoners handed over to the DoD at that time. As of May 2019, al-Hawsawi remains detained at Guantánamo Bay.

## ABU YASIR AL-JAZA'IRI (#47)

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**Nationality:** Algerian

**Capture:** Lahore, Pakistan, March 2003

**Pre-CIA detention:** Pakistan

**Entered CIA custody:** 15-25 March 2003

**Period of CIA custody:** 1260-1269 days

**Left CIA custody:** 26 August – 6 September 2006

**CIA detention locations:** Afghanistan; Poland; Romania; Jordan (possibly); Afghanistan

**After CIA detention:** fate and whereabouts unknown

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Abu Yasir al-Jaza'iri (also known as Abu Bakr Boulghiti) is an Algerian national who, according to research conducted by the Open Society Justice Initiative, was captured in Lahore, Pakistan, in March 2003.<sup>307</sup> He may have initially spent some time in Pakistani detention before rendition to CIA custody.

Al-Jaza'iri was transferred into CIA custody between 15-25 March 2003, and held initially at the Dark Prison. There, he was tortured immediately and before any questioning,<sup>308</sup> and was 'stripped and shackled, nude, in the standing stress position for sleep deprivation.' He was also 'bathed' during this time, a term used to describe water dousing.<sup>309</sup> At least some of these techniques were unauthorised by Headquarters,<sup>310</sup> although it appears that, later on, Headquarters exerted pressure on CIA interrogators to continue his torture.<sup>311</sup>

Al-Jaza'iri was then transferred to the black site in Poland. Our investigation has identified this rendition operation, which took place on 25 March 2003 on board the aircraft N379P (**Circuit 20**). Immediately upon arrival, officers at the Polish site cabled Headquarters with a request to continue al-Jaza'iri's torture.<sup>312</sup> This did not include a request for water dousing, but did follow closely the interrogation plan submitted by the site the month earlier, for Ramzi bin al-Shibh (#41).<sup>313</sup> Not much is known about al-Jaza'iri's treatment while at this site, although he was clearly providing information to interrogators throughout the summer.<sup>314</sup>

Our analysis of CIA cables also suggests that al-Jaza'iri was held at the Romanian black site during mid-October 2003, where he was still being subjected to interrogations.<sup>315</sup> If so, he was on board the rendition flight from Poland to Romania on 22 September 2003 (**Circuit 31**).

By early 2004, if not before, al-Jaza'iri was back in Afghanistan, in the Dark Prison. It is likely that he was rendered there from Romania, via Jordan, on 25 October 2003 (**Circuit 32**). In April 2004, al-Jaza'iri was transferred to DETENTION SITE ORANGE, along with a group of other prisoners.<sup>316</sup> He was held there for more than two years and, between February and July 2006, was allowed to meet with Marwan al-Jabour (#108).<sup>317</sup> He is recorded as being held in CIA secret detention for around three and a half years (1260-1269 days), and was transferred out from CIA custody between 26 August – 6 September 2006.

What happened to al-Jaza'iri subsequently is unknown. In June 2017, the United Nations Security Council noted that he was resident in Algeria as at April 2010, and continued to include him on its al-Qaeda sanctions list.<sup>318</sup>

## SULEIMAN ABDULLAH (#48)

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**Nationality:** Tanzanian

**Capture:** Mogadishu, Somalia, 15 March 2003

**Pre-CIA detention:** Somalia; Kenya; Somalia; Djibouti

**Entered CIA custody:** 28 March 2003

**Period of CIA custody:** 439 days

**Left CIA custody:** 9 June 2004

**CIA detention locations:** Afghanistan

**After CIA detention:** transferred to US military custody at Bagram Airbase. Released to Tanzania, 17 August 2008.

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Suleiman Abdullah (also known as Suleiman Abdullah Salim) is a Tanzanian national who was captured in Mogadishu, Somalia, on or around 15 March 2003, in a joint operation between the CIA and the Kenyan National Intelligence Service.<sup>319</sup> It has been reported that he was captured as part of a bounty system which emerged in Somalia in 2002, whereby local warlords sold individuals to the CIA as 'terror suspects' for cash.<sup>320</sup> After being apprehended in Mogadishu, Abdullah was flown by CIA agents to Nairobi, Kenya. While in hospital in Nairobi, he was visited by FBI agents. Abdullah was detained in Kenya for eight days, before being transferred to US control and rendered to a US Air Force base in Bosaso, Somalia, and then on to Djibouti.<sup>321</sup> Shortly after this, he was rendered once more, to the Dark Prison in Afghanistan. Our investigation has identified this rendition operation, which took place between 27-28 March 2003 on board the aircraft N63MU (**Circuit 21**).

Abdullah has given a detailed account of his time at the Dark Prison, which included his sustained torture. He was subjected to painful stress positions, sleep deprivation, water dousing with ice cold water which approximated waterboarding, confinement in extremely small boxes, and severe beatings.<sup>322</sup>

*I was held in solitary confinement, chained and shackled in a small, pitch-black windowless, filthy cell. Western pop-music, sometimes interrupted by a mixture of cacophonous sounds like yowling and the clanging of bells, blared continuously at ear-splitting levels, inside and outside my cell. I felt completely isolated and disoriented. I had little or no sense of time, and I never knew whether it was day or night...*

*In my cell, for about the first week of my detention, guards chained me, naked except for a diaper, by my arms and legs to a rusty hoop that was attached to the wall, my arms outstretched at eye level... This excruciating stress position, together with the putrid smell and the deafening noise, made it impossible for me to sleep... Interrogators subjected me to other violent and terrifying methods of interrogation involving water. These water sessions lasted about four or five consecutive days. Interrogations followed similar procedures each session. They first stripped me*

*naked and forced me to lie down in the center of a large plastic sheet. They then repeatedly doused me in gallons of ice-cold water. The water was so cold it left me gasping for air and unable to breathe. My heart felt as if it would jump out of my chest. As I lay naked and shivering on the soaking wet floor, the men would forcefully slap me in the face and stomach. They also kicked me in the stomach and back. During some of the later sessions, the men placed a hood over my head. When the freezing water soaked in, the hood clung to my face and caused me to choke and suffocate. I felt like I was drowning...*

*Interrogators showed me a small wooden box, measuring about three square feet. There were holes on one side and another was hinged with a lock and padlock. Interrogators stuffed me inside the box, naked, chained and shackled, and then locked it shut... Interrogators kept me locked inside for about half an hour, though it felt much longer. I vomited out of pain and fear....<sup>323</sup>*

CIA records confirm that Abdullah was tortured by the CIA while at the site.<sup>324</sup> One CIA cable from the site at the end of March 2003 notes that he was subjected to 'enhanced interrogation techniques' before any questioning took place.<sup>325</sup> By mid-April 2003, interrogators at the site requested formal authorisation to use EITs, including water dousing.<sup>326</sup> Despite this specific technique not being authorised by Headquarters, Abdullah was subjected to it several days later.<sup>327</sup>

After about five weeks in the Dark Prison, Abdullah was transferred to a second site, about 15-20 minutes' drive away. According to another prisoner, Hassan Abu Bakr Qa'id (#5), this is likely to have been the site 'Rissat 2'.<sup>328</sup> He was held in solitary confinement at the site for around 14 months, and was visited on a number of occasions by two Americans who identified themselves as FBI.<sup>329</sup> He has described this site as having continuous light, with Afghan guards who would occasionally urinate on the detainees' food.

Abdullah was transferred out of CIA custody on 9 June 2004,<sup>330</sup> and held at Bagram Airbase for the next four years. There he was given prisoner number 1075. He relates that he never saw the sun, only blinding lights hanging above his wire mesh cage.<sup>331</sup> He was released on 17 August 2008 and flown back to Tanzania. He was given a piece of paper that confirmed his detention and stated that he had been 'determined to pose no threat' to the US.<sup>332</sup>

## HAMID AICH (#49)

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**Nationality:** unknown

**Capture:** unknown

**Entered CIA custody:** 10-17 April 2003

**Period of CIA custody:** 40-47 days

**Left CIA custody:** 20-27 May 2003

**CIA detention locations:** Afghanistan

**After CIA detention:** transferred to Pakistani custody. Thereafter, fate and whereabouts unknown.

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Little is known about Hamid Aich. He was one of a number of prisoners whom CIA Headquarters explicitly acknowledged did not pose a 'continuing, serious threat' to US interests, and therefore recommended transferring to a 'host country detention facility'. CIA cables from Afghanistan document that Aich was transferred to Afghan custody between 10-18 April 2003,<sup>333</sup> with the Committee Study noting that, 'the host country had no independent reason to detain these individuals and held them solely at the behest of the CIA.'<sup>334</sup>

Aich was held in the programme – including his time at the Afghan-run site – for around 6-7 weeks (40-47 days), and was transferred out between 20-27 May 2003. At this point he was transferred to Pakistani custody.<sup>335</sup> His fate and whereabouts after this point are unknown.

## KHALID AL-SHARIF (#51)

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**Nationality:** Libyan

**Capture:** 3 April 2003, Peshawar, Pakistan

**Captured alongside:** Mohammed al-Shoroeiya (#52)

**Pre-CIA detention:** Pakistan

**Entered CIA custody:** 13 April 2003 – 18 April 2003

**Period of CIA custody:** 734-739 days

**Left CIA custody:** 21 April 2005

**CIA detention locations:** Afghanistan

**After CIA detention:** transferred to Libyan custody. Released, 23 March 2010.

## MOHAMMED AL-SHOROEIYA (#52)

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**Nationality:** Libyan

**Capture:** 3 April 2003, Peshawar, Pakistan

**Captured alongside:** Khalid al-Sharif (#51)

**Pre-CIA detention:** Pakistan

**Entered CIA custody:** 13 April 2003 – 18 April 2003

**Period of CIA custody:** 492-497 days

**Left CIA custody:** 22 August 2004

**CIA detention locations:** Afghanistan

**After CIA detention:** transferred to Libyan custody. Released, 16 February 2011.

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Mohammed al-Shoroeiya (also known as Hassan Rabi'i, Mohamed Ben Soud and Abd al-Karim) and Khalid al-Sharif (also known as Abu Hazim al-Libi) were both captured on 3 April 2003 by Pakistani police. Al-Sharif had been staying in al-Shoroeiya's house in Peshawar. During the arrest, al-Shoroeiya broke his leg, and al-Sharif broke his foot. Al-Shoroeiya was detained for about 10 days in a building he called the 'Khyber'. Al-Sharif said he was held for 7 days in a building he called the 'army stadium' somewhere in Peshawar. It is not clear if these were the same locations. While in Peshawar, al-Sharif described being kicked in the groin and beaten so hard on his head with a whip that he nearly fainted. Pakistani personnel also deliberately stood on his broken foot to cause pain. He describes an American interrogator sitting on a chair in front of him while the Pakistani officer beat him. Al-Shoroeiya stated that on some occasions, the Americans ordered their Pakistani colleagues to beat him, although they would leave the room while this took place.<sup>336</sup>

They were then both transferred to a detention facility in Islamabad, and were held in cells next door to each other. They were both interrogated by Pakistani and US personnel, and subjected to beatings during some of the interrogations. After around a week in Islamabad, at some

point between 13-18 April 2003, al-Shoroeiya and al-Sharif were rendered to Afghanistan. They were stripped, blindfolded, handcuffed and had their legs shackled, had ear plugs put in their ears and hoods placed over their heads. Both detainees were transferred onboard an aircraft on a flight lasting about 30 minutes, and then moved to the Dark Prison.<sup>337</sup> CIA records confirm that this rendition took place on **xx** April 2003.<sup>338</sup>

Al-Shoroeiya and al-Sharif were held in almost total darkness throughout their time at the Dark Prison. They were denied clothing throughout their first few months. Al-Shoroeiya described having a small mat and bucket for a toilet in the cell, and describes a terrible stench from the excrement and cleaning chemicals combined. Al-Sharif described the size of his cell as being about 4m x 3m, with a steel door with a barred window at the top. They were chained throughout the first 3-4 months to two iron rings attached to the wall, about one metre high. They were sometimes chained by one arm, sometimes by both arms, and sometimes by both arms and both legs. After four months they were allowed to remain in their cells without being shackled. They were not allowed to wash, cut their nails or hair in the first few months.<sup>339</sup>

During the first four months, both men were subjected to intense interrogation and abuse. Al-Sharif describes being sent to a small cell where his hands were suspended above his head for long periods, on one occasion for three days. He was barely fed.

*They only gave me water once, at night. They gave me a milkshake and a small cup of milk with cocoa. That was all I had for three days. They banned me from going to the restroom for those three days. I had to pass urine and go to the bathroom standing up. I wasn't wearing clothes. At night, they gave me some water to drink but poured the rest of it over my body. I was trying to move to create some warmth in my body. Because of the lack of sleep for three days, I went hysterical. I thought I was going crazy. Everything was spinning around me and it was totally dark.*<sup>340</sup>

**Khalid al-Sharif**

Al-Shoroeiya describes similar treatment shortly after arriving at the facility. He described being placed in a box of about half a metre wide, just high enough to stand, with his hands cuffed to a bar above his head. Loud music was blasted and it was dark with what looked like blood stains on the walls. He was left there for a day and half, naked, with no food. Al-Shoroeiya also described being locked in a wooden box, about 1m x 1m with small holes in the sides, through which interrogators would prod him with long, thin objects. He was also taken to a room with wooden walls against which he was beaten. Al-Shoroeiya described the facility as comprising several different types of rooms used for interrogation and torture: 'One was a group of rooms where he was interrogated. Another set of rooms were freezing cold and were used to submerge the prisoners in icy water while lying on plastic sheeting on the ground. A third set of rooms he called the "torture rooms," where they used specific instruments. One of these instruments was a wood plank that they used to abuse him with water.'<sup>341</sup>

In this facility, al-Shoroeiya and al-Sharif were subjected to waterboarding. Al-Shoroeiya said that after being strapped to the board, held with his head lower than his feet, and hooded,

they would pour buckets of very cold water over his nose and mouth to the point that he felt he would suffocate. He said it happened over and over again. Both men reported that doctors were present throughout. The doctors would monitor their body temperatures and they would have warm water poured over him if he got too cold. Al-Sharif had the plaster cast for his broken leg removed before the waterboarding.<sup>342</sup>

CIA records confirm the use of torture on these two men while at the Dark Prison. One cable, dated 18 April 2003, requested the use of 'enhanced interrogation techniques', although given their injuries stated that interrogators would 'forego cramped confinement, stress positions, walling, and vertical shackling.' In order to accommodate their injuries, the cable stated that rather than being shackled standing during sleep deprivation, the detainees would be 'seated, secured to a cell wall, with intermittent disruptions of normal sleeping patterns.' For water dousing the detainees' injured legs would be 'wrapped in plastic.'<sup>343</sup>

These requests were approved and, six days later, on 24 April 2003, Headquarters further approved the use on al-Sharif of the attention grasp, facial insult slap, abdominal slap, water dousing and sleep deprivation of up to 72 hours. A 10 May 2003 cable then extended authorisation to include the use of walling and the facial grasp on al-Sharif, and the use of walling and stress positions on al-Shoroeiya.

In reality, however, CIA records show that both men were subjected to a range of unauthorised techniques. Al-Sharif was subjected to walling on 28-29 April 2003, and the facial hold on 27 April 2003. Al-Shoroeiya was subjected to cramped confinement on 19-20 April 2003, stress positions on 21 April and walling on 21 April and 29 April. Cables noted that al-Shoroeiya's head was placed on a wall, he was bent at the waist, and 'shuffled backwards to a safe, yet uncomfortable position.' During sleep deprivation use, he was 'walked for 15 minutes every half-hour through the night and into the morning.' A few days later a cable stated that, even given the best prognosis, al-Shoroeiya would have arthritis and limitation of motion for the rest of his life.<sup>344</sup> Likewise, an investigation by the OIG was sparked after one CIA officer alleged that the use of water dousing on al-Sharif approximated, or was equivalent to, waterboarding. During this torture, al-Sharif turned blue as water was poured onto a cloth placed over his mouth to disrupt his breathing.<sup>345</sup>

By 12 May 2003, both men had been assessed by a CIA physician as having injuries that were 'sufficiently healed to allow being placed in the standing sleep deprivation position.'<sup>346</sup> Approval for this came shortly after from Headquarters, and al-Sharif was subjected to 52 hours of standing sleep deprivation from 3-5 June 2003,<sup>347</sup> and al-Shoroeiya for an undisclosed amount of time on 15 May 2003.<sup>348</sup> CIA records also document that al-Sharif was denied a bucket for his waste as a punishment during interrogation sessions, and was subjected to nudity and dietary manipulation.

In April 2004, likely to have been either 24 or 25 April, both men were transferred alongside several other detainees to a second CIA black site, DETENTION SITE ORANGE, where they would continue to be held in secret detention for four months (in the case of al-Shoroeiya) and one year (for al-Sharif). While in DETENTION SITE ORANGE, al-Shoroeiya and al-Sharif say they were



chained to the wall of their cells with a long chain that allowed them to walk around. Each had a toilet, a basin and a mattress, and there were cameras, microphones and speakers everywhere. There was constant noise at the facility – both loud music and sounds through the loudspeakers, and also the sound of a turbine – and the cells had no ventilation. Both stated that the treatment was different here, more psychological than physical, and involved mainly noise, isolation, restraint and continuous interrogation. The guards were Afghans, wearing all black with facemasks, and the interrogators were American, unmasked and in civilian clothes.<sup>349</sup>

Al-Shoroeiya was held for about four months at this second facility. On 22 August 2004, he was rendered to Libya alongside two other detainees, Majid al-Maghrebi (#91) and Saleh Di'iki (#94). The three men were held in a shipping container before being loaded onto an aircraft and flown to Libya. Our investigation has identified this rendition operation, which took place on board the aircraft N63MU (**Circuit 49**).

It was many months after al-Shoroeiya was transferred that al-Sharif was also rendered to Libya. His rendition took place on 21 April 2005, alongside Mustafa al-Mehdi (#107). Again, he was taken by car to a shipping container that appeared to be a form of military storage facility (with boxes of ammunition and other equipment), and then flown to Libya. Our investigation has identified this rendition operation, which took place on board the aircraft N740JA (**Circuit 56**).

Once in Libya, both men were held in a number of prisons, including Tajoura and Abu Salim. Al-Shoroeiya says that he spent long periods in solitary confinement, and was beaten with whips, steel pipes, electrical cables and sticks. He was eventually taken to court and sentenced to life in prison, but was released on 16 February 2011 as the uprising against Gaddafi was beginning. Al-Sharif was tried and convicted in January 2008 of attempting to overthrow the regime, and sentenced to death by firing squad. At one point he reports being interrogated by agents of the French intelligence service. He was released on 23 March 2010, along with two other Libyan rendition victims (**Abdel Hakim Belhadj** and **Sami al-Saadi**), having publicly renounced their opposition to the regime. Al-Sharif was, however, re-arrested on 28 April 2011, a couple of months after the uprising had begun, and was tortured. It is not clear when he was finally released, but he went on to head the Libyan National Guard following the fall of Gaddafi.<sup>350</sup>

## AMMAR AL-BALUCHI (#55)

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**Nationality:** Kuwaiti

**Capture:** Karachi, Pakistan, 29 April 2003

**Captured alongside:** Walid bin Attash (#56)

**Pre-CIA detention:** Pakistan

**Entered CIA custody:** 15-16 May 2003

**Period of CIA custody:** 1207-1209 days

**Left CIA custody:** 4-5 September 2006

**CIA detention locations:** Afghanistan; Poland; Romania; Afghanistan

**After CIA detention:** transferred to US military custody at Guantánamo Bay. Detained, as of May 2019.

## WALID BIN ATTASH (#56)

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**Nationality:** Yemeni

**Capture:** Karachi, Pakistan, 29 April 2003

**Captured alongside:** Ammar al-Baluchi (#55)

**Pre-CIA detention:** Pakistan

**Entered CIA custody:** 15-16 May 2003

**Period of CIA custody:** 1207-1209 days

**Left CIA custody:** 4-5 September 2006

**CIA detention locations:** Afghanistan; Poland; Romania; Afghanistan

**After CIA detention:** transferred to US military custody at Guantánamo Bay. Detained, as of May 2019.

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Ammar al-Baluchi (also known as Ali Abdul Aziz Ali) is a Kuwaiti national and the nephew of Khaled Sheikh Mohammed (#45). Walid bin Attash (also known as Tawfiq or Khallad bin Attash) is a Yemeni national whose brother, Hassan bin Attash (#10), was disappeared by the CIA in September 2002, and is also currently held in Guantánamo Bay. Al-Baluchi and bin Attash were captured, alongside four others, on 29 April 2003 in Karachi, Pakistan, as part of an operation by the Pakistani Intelligence Bureau and a team of Pakistani rangers.<sup>351</sup>

Both men were initially held and interrogated in Pakistan,<sup>352</sup> and CIA officers sought to participate in the interrogations (although one cable, dated 2 May 2003, mentions that al-Baluchi's 'strong reticence towards the US' meant that CIA officers had to observe the interrogations via a video feed).<sup>353</sup> According to al-Baluchi, the interrogators 'used their fists and cricket bats to force me to talk. After days of standing blindfolded they moved me to another location to be interrogated from well before the sun came up to well after it went down. I felt as if someone outside was manipulating the interrogations.'<sup>354</sup> The detainees remained in foreign government

custody 'for approximately **two** weeks,<sup>355</sup> which would mean that they were rendered to CIA custody in mid-May 2003.

Cables from the Dark Prison, dated 16 May 2003, document the torture of both men immediately after their transfer to CIA custody, suggesting a rendition from Pakistan on 15-16 May 2003.<sup>356</sup> Elsewhere, the Committee Study cites records documenting the torture of al-Baluchi between 17-20 May 2003, and of bin Attash between 16-18 May 2003.<sup>357</sup> Between 17-18 May 2003, CIA cables document that bin Attash was subjected to facial grabs, facial insult slaps, abdominal slaps, walling and water dousing.<sup>358</sup> In the case of bin Attash at least, he was tortured before any questioning at all.<sup>359</sup> Bin Attash's own testimony confirms details of his torture. He has said that he was held in Afghanistan for around three weeks, from mid-May to the beginning of June 2003. For the first two weeks of his detention in Afghanistan, he was placed in stress positions for extended periods, beaten, and doused in cold water.

*On arrival at the place of detention in Afghanistan I was stripped naked. I remained naked for the next two weeks. I was put in a cell measuring approximately 1m x 2m. I was kept in a standing position, feet flat on the floor, but with my arms above my head and fixed with handcuffs and a chain to a metal bar running across the width of the cell. The cell was dark with no light, artificial or natural...*

*For interrogation I was blindfolded and removed from the cell and taken to another room. Every day for the first two weeks I was subjected to slaps to my face and punches to my body during the interrogation... on a daily basis during the first two weeks a collar was looped around my neck and then used to slam me against the walls of the interrogation room. It was also placed around my neck when being taken out of my cell for interrogation and was used to lead me along the corridor... Also on a daily basis during the first two weeks I was made to lie on a plastic sheet placed on the floor which would then be lifted at the edges. Cold water was then poured onto my body with buckets...*

*The interrogators threatened to infect me with HIV. I was given at least two injections by the doctor during this period, but I have no idea what they were for.<sup>360</sup>*

**Walid bin Attash**

After around three weeks in this detention facility, which was on or around 5 June 2003, bin Attash says that he was blindfolded, had earphones placed on his ears, and was transferred to another location: 'I was transported in a sitting position, shackled by the ankles and by the wrists with my hands in front of my body. I think that the flight lasted probably more than eight hours... If I shifted my position too much during the journey somebody hit me by hand on the head.'<sup>361</sup> Our investigation has established that he was transferred to the Polish black site, and we have also identified this rendition operation, which took place 5 June 2003 on board the aircraft N379P **(Circuit 23)**.

It appears that al-Baluchi remained in Afghanistan during June and July 2003. One cable from Headquarters, dated 16 July 2003, makes clear that he was at that time being held at the

same location as Mustafa al-Hawsawi (#46),<sup>362</sup> while another cable from Afghanistan, dated 21 July 2003, makes reference to al-Baluchi's statements under questioning.<sup>363</sup> Al-Baluchi's own account documents a series of moves between sites. His account of what appears to be the Dark Prison suggests that it was a 'place of complete darkness, where I was naked, thirsty, starving, and shackled while suspended from the ceiling and waiting for them to come for me with more questions. When they did come, I was taken to a room so bright it hurt to open my eyes.'<sup>364</sup> At some point at the end of May or early June 2003, he says that his head was shaved and then repeatedly smashed against the wall until he lost consciousness.<sup>365</sup>

Al-Baluchi then appears to have been moved to one of the more modern facilities: 'after the place of darkness was the place of sterile, white light... Here they blazed light that was bright and intense because of the sterile white of the walls, floors and ceilings. Here it felt as if I was living in a refrigerator.'<sup>366</sup> It seems likely that this was the Polish black site, and if so then al-Baluchi would have been rendered there alongside Samr al-Barq at the end of July 2003. Our investigation has identified this rendition operation, which took place 29 July 2003 on board the aircraft N379P (**Circuit 27**).

Bin Attash, meanwhile, has stated that while in the Polish black site – a location which he has referred to only as his 'next place of detention' – he was kept in a cell for the first month before the torture started again. He was kept naked and shackled to a metal ring in the ceiling, and left to defecate in an unchanged diaper. He was also subjected to water dousing, and heard the sounds of others being tortured.<sup>367</sup>

This account of his torture at the Polish black site is confirmed by CIA records. After more than a month at the site, the Committee Study documents bin Attash's torture between 18-29 July 2003.<sup>368</sup> CIA cables from the site recount the extensive use of sleep deprivation between 21-23 July 2003, including more than 110 hours of deprivation in one session with only four hours rest between. This had begun as standing sleep deprivation, but due to the swelling of his one leg he was moved to seated sleep deprivation after 93 hours.<sup>369</sup> Bin Attash himself has confirmed that he was eventually allowed to sit on the floor, although he still had his arms extended above his head.<sup>370</sup> Cables document the use of nudity and dietary manipulation during this period, with one cable, dated 22 July 2003, noting that threats were made to subject bin Attash to rectal rehydration.<sup>371</sup>

Bin Attash and al-Baluchi were detained in Poland until 22 September 2003, whereupon they and the other detainees at the site were rendered out of the country (**Circuit 31**). Along with three others, bin Attash and al-Baluchi were transferred to the newly-opened black site in Romania. Here, bin Attash was placed in the standing stress position for several days, and forced to defecate into a diaper.<sup>372</sup>

Little else is publicly known about their time in Romania, or the length of their detention. One cable from the site, dated January 2004, reports that bin Attash was able to identify another individual, Hassan Ghul (#98), who was at that time in US military custody (and was subsequently rendered to CIA custody).<sup>373</sup> Al-Baluchi testifies that he was held in at least two further places after Poland, including one 'where they used drugs to make me hallucinate and music to

disorientate me.<sup>374</sup> Officials speaking off-the-record to investigative journalist Adam Goldman place him in Morocco during 2004, although there is no confirmatory evidence for this claim.<sup>375</sup>

Both bin Attash and al-Baluchi were held in Afghanistan towards the end of their time in CIA custody, given that all CIA detainees were held in the country between March and September 2006.<sup>376</sup> A CIA cable from DETENTION SITE BROWN suggests that they were detained there in September 2006.<sup>377</sup> They were then transferred into US military detention in Guantánamo Bay between 4-5 September 2006, as two of the 14 CIA prisoners handed over to the DoD at that time. As of May 2019, both men remain detained at Guantánamo Bay.

## LAI SAIDI (#57)

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**Nationality:** Algerian

**Capture:** Tanzania, 10 May 2003

**Pre-CIA detention:** Tanzania; Malawi

**Entered CIA custody:** 15-19 May 2003

**Period of CIA custody:** 465-469 days

**Left CIA custody:** 26 August 2004

**CIA detention locations:** Afghanistan

**After CIA detention:** released to Algeria

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Laid Saidi (also known as Ramzi ben Fraj and Abu Hudhaifa) is an Algerian national who was captured by Tanzanian police on 10 May 2003.<sup>378</sup> He was taken to Dar es Salaam and detained for three days before being taken to the Malawian border and handed over to a group of Malawians and two middle-aged white men. Saidi was taken to a detention site somewhere in the Malawian mountains, and held there for about a week.<sup>379</sup> At some point towards the end of May 2003, a group of white men and women arrived, wearing black masks, and subjected Saidi to the standard CIA rendition operation procedures. He was then driven to an airport and flown overnight to Afghanistan.<sup>380</sup> Our investigation has identified this rendition operation, which took place between 15-19 May 2003 on board the aircraft N379P (**Circuit 22**).

Saidi was detained initially at the Dark Prison, which he described as filled with deafening music. He was chained to the cell wall and left there for about a week. He then says that he was blindfolded and shackled, and taken to a second prison, where he was hung from the ceiling and tortured for five days.

*They put me in a room, suspended me by my arms and attached my feet to the floor... they cut off my clothes very fast and took off my blindfold. They beat me and threw cold water on me, spat at me and sometimes gave me dirty water to drink... The American man told me I would die there.*<sup>381</sup>

CIA cables from Afghanistan confirm details of Saidi's torture, which began 19-20 May, before any questioning.<sup>382</sup> Throughout the following week, Saidi was subjected to baths with iced water (where he was fully immersed), 66 hours of standing sleep deprivation, nudity and dietary manipulation.<sup>383</sup> There had been no request to CIA Headquarters for the use of these techniques on Saidi, and this treatment had not been approved. The use of standing sleep deprivation was halted after Saidi's leg began to swell.<sup>384</sup>

Although Saidi was certainly detained and tortured at the Dark Prison,<sup>385</sup> it appears that the use of ice baths on Saidi took place at an informal safe-house in Afghanistan. The same location held Majid Khan (#58), who was also subjected to ice baths in May 2003.<sup>386</sup> Cables from July 2003 document the further use of ice water on Saidi,<sup>387</sup> and an email from 15 March 2004 discusses submersion in an ice bath during a period of enforced sleep deprivation. At this point,

one CIA psychologist stated that ‘I heard [him] gasp out loud several times as he was placed in the tub.’ The incident was reported to CIA’s Inspector General in March 2004, and after an investigation the IG noted that as a result of being bathed in ice water, Saidi was ‘shivering’ and interrogators were concerned about his body temperature dropping.<sup>388</sup>

After five days at the safe-house, Saidi was moved back to the Dark Prison, where he was held overnight before being transferred once again to a third site, which we have identified as the Afghan-run facility known by some as ‘Rissat 2’. This, he says, had Afghan guards, one of whom told him he was outside Kabul. Saidi recollects there being two rows of six underground cells, each with a small opening in the door.<sup>389</sup> He was held at this site for over a year, during which time he was able to communicate with some of the other detainees held there as well. In January 2004, Khaled el-Masri (#97) was rendered to Afghanistan and held alongside Saidi. Both men have sketched identical floorplans of the prison, and both men recall talking to one another. Indeed, these two men, along with two further prisoners – Abdul Rabbani (#23) and Ahmed Rabbani (#25) – spent hours each night memorising each other’s phone numbers.<sup>390</sup>

Saidi was interrogated daily at this site, before it transpired that a mistranslation of his telephone conversations had led to intelligence agents believing he was involved in terrorism. After he had explained this, they never asked him about it again, and the interrogations eventually stopped.

On 9 June 2004, Saidi was rendered for a second time. Believing that he was Tunisian, the CIA flew him to Tunisia, where Saidi told the security personnel who entered the aircraft that he was in fact Algerian. At this point, he was sent back to Afghanistan on the same aircraft. Our investigation has identified this rendition operation, which took place between 9-10 June 2004 on board the aircraft Ng82RK (**Circuit 46**).

On return to Afghanistan, Saidi has testified that he was held for a further 75 days, although the exact detention site is unclear (the Dark Prison had closed by then). He was then rendered for a third time, and taken to Algeria. Our investigation has identified this rendition operation, which took place on 26 August 2004 on board the aircraft N308AB (**Circuit 50**).

Once in Algeria, Saidi was handed over to Algerian intelligence. They detained him for several days before releasing him at a bus stop in Algiers.<sup>391</sup>

## MAJID KHAN (#58)

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**Nationality:** Pakistani

**Capture:** Karachi, Pakistan, 5 March 2003

**Pre-CIA detention:** Pakistan

**Entered CIA custody:** 15-24 May 2003

**Period of CIA custody:** 1200-1209 days

**Left CIA custody:** 4-5 September 2006

**CIA detention locations:** Afghanistan

**After CIA detention:** transferred to US military custody at Guantánamo Bay. Detained, as of May 2019.

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Majid Khan is a Pakistani national who was captured in the early hours of 6 March 2003, by Pakistani forces in Karachi, Pakistan.<sup>392</sup> He was held in Pakistani custody for over two months, first in a prison in Karachi for around five weeks, and then in a facility in Islamabad. Khan has described the first site as adjacent to a well-known hotel, and he was driven daily to a second location for interrogation. During these days, he was kept in a small cage, about 2m x 1m.<sup>393</sup> CIA cables from Pakistan document his interrogations throughout March-May 2003.<sup>394</sup> Some of these sessions led to the provision of intelligence that was passed on to the CIA and led to the water-boarding of Khaled Sheikh Mohammed (#45) between 21-22 March 2003.<sup>395</sup>

Khan was rendered to CIA custody in Afghanistan between 15-24 May 2003, whereupon he was subjected to torture prior to any questioning. He was stripped and shackled nude, and placed in the standing sleep deprivation position.<sup>396</sup> It appears from Khan's testimony that he was held initially in the Afghan intelligence facility in Kabul, referred to by others as Rissat 2. As with other detainees held at the site, he speaks of a small window at the top of the cell letting in daylight, and being allowed weekly showers.

On the second day at this site, Khan was taken to a different location, for three days. There he was placed in a standing sleep deprivation position, naked, and dunked in an ice cold bath.<sup>397</sup> This treatment is confirmed by CIA cables dated May-July 2003,<sup>398</sup> and the Committee Study makes clear that the ice bath took place at the safe-house in Afghanistan where another prisoner, Laid Saidi (#57), was also held and subjected to an ice bath.<sup>399</sup> Declassified notes from Khan's lawyer in Guantánamo Bay, made public in June 2015, make clear that this was a form of water-boarding: 'Shackled and hooded, they placed Khan feet-first into the freezing water and ice. They lowered his entire body into the water and held him down, face-up in the water. An interrogator forced Khan's head under the water until he thought he would drown. The interrogator would pull Khan's head out of the water to demand answers to questions, and then force his head back under the water, repeatedly. Water and ice were also poured from a bucket onto Khan's mouth and nose when his head was not submerged.'<sup>400</sup>

Khan was then moved back to Rissat 2, and held there until July 2003. He says that he was unable to stand on his own feet by this point, due to swelling and pain.<sup>401</sup> One email from Afghanistan,



dated 30 June 2003, was titled 'Re: i hope the approvals for enhanced comes through quickly for this guy...this does not look good.'<sup>402</sup> In July 2003 it appears that Khan was moved to the Dark Prison, where he was subjected to more water torture and extended sleep deprivation.

*So when I arrived there first, they hanged me or pulled my hands up to make me stand. This cell was extremely small in size, pitched dark... I was hanged for seven days straight and while I was standing I use to pee on the floor and I was so afraid from this environment that I did diarrhoea while I was standing.... But since my hands were tied and my legs were shackled I could only scream or cry without tears. And also, there were western pop songs and Eminem... on extremely high volume, enough to shake the walls, and with that smell of my shit and pee...*

*After six days they took me to this torture bathroom cell for water torture again, but this time not in a tub but in large plastic. And they will throw large bucket of ice water on my face in a way until this water goes through my nose and throat.'*<sup>403</sup>

Khan was held at the Dark Prison for a number of weeks, and then moved back to Rissat 2, where he was held until April 2004. During this period, he was held alongside Khaled el-Masri (#97); a fact which has been confirmed by el-Masri, who says he was held alongside Khan in Afghanistan, at a site where 'prisoners slept on the floor, wore diapers and were given tainted water that made them vomit.'<sup>404</sup>

In April 2004, Khan was transferred to the CIA-run DETENTION SITE ORANGE in Afghanistan, and was held there until his transfer to Guantánamo Bay in September 2006. This was confirmed in December 2004, when another detainee at the site, Marwan al-Jabour (#108), found an inscription under the sink in his cell which read 'Majid Khan, 15 December 2004, American-Pakistani.' Al-Jabour also believed Khan was still held at the site during May 2006.<sup>405</sup>

From at least September 2004, Khan engaged in a series of hunger strikes and acts of self-harm. In response to the hunger strikes, medical personnel at the site initially provided a nasogastric tube and intravenous fluids, and Khan cooperated with this.<sup>406</sup> The CIA's approach changed, however, and over a number of days in September 2004 Khan was subjected to involuntary rectal feeding and rectal hydration. This included the insertion of two bottles of Ensure, as well as his 'lunch tray', consisting of hummus, pasta with sauce, nuts, and raisins, which was 'pureed' and rectally infused.<sup>407</sup> It also appears that he was subjected to this form of torture in December 2004, when one CIA cable documents that he was 'very hostile' to the treatment.<sup>408</sup>

*So anyway, my worst day in [DETENTION SITE ORANGE] was December 31, 04. They had to send some kind of report that day... First they put so much food in me, through my rectum, that I didn't have any option but to dump it out... They nose fed me, but this time I threw up by putting my finger in my throat. So now that was the big problem for them. So now they decided to feed me again, but this time they put me on one chair, hands cuffed behind, and taped me and my whole body with duct tape... then they overdosed me forcefully by injection. So I passed out until they sent reports but since then I was in so much pain, I get up in pain and go back*

*to sleep, then get up, then back to sleep. So I broke my strike the next day, but still they kept me in the cold, freezing cell for another week or so to teach me a lesson.*<sup>409</sup>

While at DETENTION SITE ORANGE, Majid Khan also engaged in multiple acts of self-harm, including attempts to cut his wrists,<sup>410</sup> chew into his arm at the inner elbow,<sup>411</sup> cut the vein in the top of his foot,<sup>412</sup> and cut into his skin at the elbow joint using a filed toothbrush.<sup>413</sup>

Khan was transferred into US military detention in Guantánamo Bay between 4-5 September 2006, as one of the 14 CIA prisoners handed over to the DoD at that time. As of May 2019, he remains detained at Guantánamo Bay.

## MOHAMMAD DINSHAH (#59)

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**Nationality:** unknown

**Capture:** unknown

**Entered CIA custody:** 15 May – 9 June 2003

**Period of CIA custody:** 260-269 days

**Left CIA custody:** 30 January – 4 March 2004

**CIA detention locations:** Afghanistan

**After CIA detention:** fate and whereabouts unknown

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Little is known about Mohammad Dinshah. He was one of a number of prisoners whom CIA Headquarters explicitly acknowledged did not pose a ‘continuing, serious threat’ to US interests, and therefore recommended transferring to a ‘host country detention facility’. CIA cables from Afghanistan document that Dinshah was transferred to what was almost certainly Afghan custody by 12 July 2003,<sup>414</sup> with the Committee Study noting that, ‘the host country had no independent reason to detain these individuals and held them solely at the behest of the CIA.’<sup>415</sup>

Dinshah was held in the programme – including his time at the Afghan-run site – for 8-9 months (260-269 days), and was transferred out between 30 January – 4 March 2004. His fate and whereabouts after this point are unknown.

## ZUBAIR (#62)

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**Nationality:** Malaysian

**Capture:** Bangkok, Thailand, 8 June 2003

**Pre-CIA detention:** Thailand

**Entered CIA custody:** 18-20 June 2003

**Period of CIA custody:** 1172-1175 days

**Left CIA custody:** 4-5 September 2006

**CIA detention locations:** Afghanistan

**After CIA detention:** transferred to US military custody at Guantánamo Bay. Detained, as of May 2019.

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Zubair (also known as Mohammed Farik bin Amin) was captured in Bangkok, Thailand on 8 June 2003, after leaving a bookshop.<sup>416</sup> The capture was described in one report as a 'low-key covert joint Thai-CIA operation'.<sup>417</sup> He was held in Thai custody and interrogated for around ten days,<sup>418</sup> before being rendered to CIA custody in Afghanistan. Our investigation has identified this rendition operation, which took place between 18-20 June 2003 on board the aircraft N614RD (**Circuit 24**).

CIA cables from Afghanistan document that Zubair was held initially at the Dark Prison, and was tortured immediately upon his arrival.<sup>419</sup> During this time, interrogators went beyond the authorised techniques, subjecting him to (among other things) stress positions using a broom-stick behind the knees.<sup>420</sup> Another cable from Afghanistan, reporting that a detainee suffered from oedema after prolonged standing sleep deprivation, is also likely to refer to Zubair.<sup>421</sup>

Little is known of Zubair's detention history after July 2003. Whether or not he was rendered out of the Afghanistan during his time in CIA custody, he was there (in DETENTION SITE ORANGE or DETENTION SITE BROWN) between March and September 2006.<sup>422</sup> He was then transferred into US military detention in Guantánamo Bay between 4-5 September 2006, as one of the 14 CIA prisoners handed over to the DoD at that time. As of May 2019, Zubair remains detained at Guantánamo Bay.

## HIWA RASHUL (#64)

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**Nationality:** Iraqi

**Capture:** Iraq, June or July 2003

**Pre-CIA detention:** Iraq

**Entered CIA custody:** 3 July 2003

**Period of CIA custody:** 118 days

**Left CIA custody:** 29 October 2003

**CIA detention locations:** Afghanistan

**After CIA detention:** transferred to US military custody in Iraq. Thereafter, fate and whereabouts unknown.

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Hiwa Rashul is an Iraqi national who was a suspected member of Ansar al-Islam. He was captured by Kurdish forces in June or July 2003 and turned over to CIA agents, who rendered him to Afghanistan.<sup>423</sup> Our investigation has identified this rendition operation, which took place on 3 July 2003 on board the aircraft N379P (**Circuit 25**).

While in CIA custody, the White House asked the Office of Legal Counsel (OLC) to rule on Rashul's status under the Geneva Conventions. The OLC concluded that he was a 'protected person' under the Conventions, and therefore had to be returned to Iraq.<sup>424</sup> Rashul was kept by the CIA for over three months before being transferred back to DoD control, reportedly on 29 October 2003.<sup>425</sup> Our investigation has identified this rendition operation, which took place on board the aircraft N379P (**Circuit 32**).

On his return to Iraq, Rashul, who was nicknamed 'Triple X' by CIA and US military officials, was kept away from the ICRC and not given a prisoner number. It has been reported that he was held at Camp Cropper, near Baghdad International Airport, and that 'it was assumed the CIA would want him back at some point,' although this never happened.<sup>426</sup> One classified military order directed guards to keep Rashul 'segregated and isolated from the remainder of the detainee population. Under no circumstances will his presence be made known to the detainee population... Only military personnel and debriefers will have access to the detainee... Knowledge of the presence of this detainee will be strictly limited on a need-to-know basis.'<sup>427</sup>

Rashul was kept in secret military detention for an unknown period of time. In June 2004, Secretary of Defense Donald Rumsfeld acknowledged that he had authorised the secret detention of Rashul for the seven months up until that point: 'I was requested by the Director of Central Intelligence to take custody of an Iraqi national who was believed to be a high-ranking member of Ansar al-Islam. And we did so. We were asked to not immediately register the individual. And we did that... The decision was made that it would be appropriate not to for a period. And he wasn't lost in the system. They've known where he was, and that he was there in Iraq, for this period of time.'<sup>428</sup>

It is unclear what happened to Rashul after his period of secret detention in CIA and then US military custody.

## ADEL BEN HAMLILI (#65)

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**Nationality:** Algerian

**Capture:** Peshawar, Pakistan, 17 June 2003

**Pre-CIA detention:** Pakistan

**Entered CIA custody:** 10-24 July 2003

**Period of CIA custody:** 300-309 days

**Left CIA custody:** 5-28 May 2004

**CIA detention locations:** Afghanistan

**After CIA detention:** transferred to US military custody at Bagram Airbase, and then Guantánamo Bay. Released to Algeria, 20 January 2010.

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Adel ben Hamlili is an Algerian national who was captured by Pakistani authorities during a raid in Peshawar, Pakistan, on 17 June 2003. He was held in Pakistani custody for around two weeks.<sup>429</sup> Our investigation has established that he was transferred into CIA custody between 10-24 July 2003, and held for around 10 months. During this period, Hamlili was held in Kabul, likely in the Dark Prison.<sup>430</sup> Little is known about his treatment during this time.

Hamlili was transferred out of CIA custody between 5-28 May 2004, and moved to Bagram Airbase. DoD records then document his transfer to Guantánamo Bay on 19 September 2004,<sup>431</sup> on board a military aircraft with call-sign RCH947Y.<sup>432</sup> Hamlili was held at Guantánamo Bay from September 2004 until 20 January 2010, at which point he was transferred back to Algeria, where he was released.<sup>433</sup>

## SAMR AL-BARQ (#67)

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**Nationality:** Palestinian

**Capture:** Islamabad, Pakistan, 15 July 2003

**Pre-CIA detention:** Pakistan

**Entered CIA custody:** 28-29 July 2003

**Period of CIA custody:** 88-89 days

**Left CIA custody:** 25 October 2003

**CIA detention locations:** Afghanistan; Poland; Romania

**After CIA detention:** transferred to Jordanian custody. Released, January 2009.

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Samr al-Barq (also known as Abd al-Latif al-Barq and Abu Bakr al-Filistini) is a Palestinian national who was captured by Pakistani ISI in Islamabad, Pakistan, on 15 July 2003.<sup>434</sup> According to research by the Open Society Justice Initiative, al-Barq was held in ISI detention in Islamabad for about two weeks, and interrogated each day by US officials. He was then rendered to a secret prison in Afghanistan where he was shackled and hung naked from the ceiling for several days, and subjected to constant lighting and loud music.<sup>435</sup>

Our investigation has established that al-Barq was transferred into CIA custody in Afghanistan between 28-29 July 2003, where he was held for 1-2 days before being rendered to Poland. We have identified this rendition operation, which took place on 29 July 2003 on board the aircraft N379P (**Circuit 27**).

The torture of al-Barq in Poland commenced before any questioning.<sup>436</sup> While being tortured, he changed his answers to questions about al-Qaeda's anthrax efforts multiple times. On 1 August 2003, al-Barq told CIA interrogators that 'we never made anthrax.' He was told that the torture would not stop until he 'told the truth'. According to CIA cables, crying, al-Barq then said 'I made the anthrax.' Asked if he was lying, al-Barq said that he was. After CIA interrogators 'demonstrated the penalty for lying,' al-Barq stated that 'I made the anthrax' and then immediately recanted, and then again stated that he made anthrax. Two days later, al-Barq stated that he had lied about the anthrax production 'only because he thought that was what interrogators wanted.'<sup>437</sup>

Our analysis of CIA cables places al-Barq at the black site in Romania during October 2003, where he was still being subjected to interrogations.<sup>438</sup> This implies that he was on board the rendition flight from Poland to Romania, on 22 September 2003, with a number of other prisoners (**Circuit 31**).

Al-Barq was detained in Romania until 25 October 2003, when he was rendered to Jordan.<sup>439</sup> Our investigation has identified this rendition operation, which took place on board the aircraft N379P (**Circuit 32**). Al-Barq was held in GID custody until his release in January 2009,<sup>440</sup> then re-arrested in April 2010 and deported to Israel in July 2010 where, as of July 2013, he remained in administrative detention.<sup>441</sup>

## LILLIE (#72)

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**Nationality:** Malaysian

**Capture:** Bangkok, Thailand, 11 August 2003

**Captured alongside:** Hambali (#73)

**Pre-CIA detention:** Thailand

**Entered CIA custody:** 13-14 August 2003

**Period of CIA custody:** 1117-1119 days

**Left CIA custody:** 4-5 September 2006

**CIA detention locations:** Afghanistan

**After CIA detention:** transferred to US military custody at Guantánamo Bay. Detained, as of May 2019.

## HAMBALI (#73)

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**Nationality:** Indonesian

**Capture:** Bangkok, Thailand, 11 August 2003

**Captured alongside:** Lillie (#72)

**Pre-CIA detention:** Thailand

**Entered CIA custody:** 13-14 August 2003

**Period of CIA custody:** 1117-1118 days

**Left CIA custody:** 4 September 2006

**CIA detention locations:** Afghanistan; Romania; Morocco; Afghanistan

**After CIA detention:** transferred to US military custody at Guantánamo Bay. Detained, as of May 2019.

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Lillie (also known as Bashir bin Lap) and Hambali (also known as Riduan bin Isomuddin and Encep Nurjaman) were captured in a series of joint Thai-CIA operations in and around Bangkok on 11 August 2003, with Lillie's capture in the morning leading to the capture of Hambali within four hours.<sup>442</sup>

CIA cables confirm that both men were held in Thai custody before being transferred to the CIA.<sup>443</sup> According to separate testimony given by both men to the ICRC when each was being held incommunicado at Guantánamo Bay, they were held naked for 3-4 days in a detention facility in Thailand. Hambali stated that he was made to stand in a stress position with his hands cuffed to a hook in the ceiling, and kept naked, blindfolded and with a sack over his head.<sup>444</sup> Both men were then rendered from Thailand to CIA custody in Afghanistan. Our investigation has identified this rendition operation, which took place between 13-14 August 2003 on board the aircraft N85VM (**Circuit 28**).



Lillie and Hambali were initially detained at the Dark Prison. A request for authorisation for the torture of both men was submitted to CIA Headquarters using a template devised in the interrogation of Ramzi bin al-Shibh (#41) in February 2003.<sup>445</sup> The request was approved within 24 hours, and the torture began ‘almost immediately.’<sup>446</sup> In the case of Hambali at least, this commenced before any questioning took place.<sup>447</sup> At some point on 14-15 August, Lillie was ‘stripped of his clothing’ and ‘placed in a cell in the standing sleep deprivation position, in darkness.’<sup>448</sup> Both men were subjected to loud noise, specifically to ‘prevent concentrating, planning and derailing of the exploitation/interrogation process with interrogation countermeasures (resistance).’<sup>449</sup>

Lillie has testified that, once in Afghanistan, he was kept naked and shackled to the ceiling in a painful standing position for the first week, and that he ‘had to defecate and urinate on [himself] and remain standing in [his] own bodily fluids’. He also stated that he did not receive any solid food until his twelfth day in captivity.<sup>450</sup> Likewise, Hambali has testified that he was kept naked for most of the first six weeks of his detention in Afghanistan. Clothes were provided during the second week, but then removed again. He has also said that he was beaten repeatedly, with his interrogators placing a thick collar around his neck and then slamming him against walls.<sup>451</sup> CIA cables confirm that the torture of Hambali at the site continued until at least mid-September 2003.<sup>452</sup>

Little is known about the detention history of either man after their initial detention at the Dark Prison. It appears that Lillie was still in Afghanistan in January 2004, at which point one CIA cable suggests that the supposed ‘resistance’ to interrogations might in fact simply be ‘issues related to culture and... poor English language skills,’ with the absence of a Malay interpreter identified as a problem.<sup>453</sup>

Hambali was clearly moved at some point, and has testified that in his third place of detention ‘he was threatened with a return to previous methods of ill-treatment (namely, having his head slammed against the wall by use of a collar), by his interrogators showing him the collar during interrogation sessions.’<sup>454</sup> He has also testified that this transfer took place around two months after his initial capture, and that the new site had air conditioning designed to keep the cells very cold.<sup>455</sup>

CIA cables from the Romanian black site, dated October-December 2003, document the fact that Hambali recanted most of the information he had provided under torture. CIA officers assessed these recantations to be credible, and that he had given false information ‘in an attempt to reduce the pressure on himself... and to give an account that was consistent with what he assessed the questioners wanted to hear.’<sup>456</sup> An Indonesian-speaking debriefer suggested that Hambali had not in fact been resistant to initial questioning (the rationale for the torture), with his poor English language skills and cultural norms dictating his answers instead.<sup>457</sup>

These cables suggest that Hambali may have been held in Romania from early October 2003, although they are not definitive. His presence in Romania has also been suggested by the investigative journalist Adam Goldman, who then places him subsequently in Morocco for a portion

of his time in secret detention.<sup>458</sup> Although we are currently unable to confirm this, if he was moved to Romania it is likely that he would have been transferred on 22 September 2003 on board the aircraft N313P **(Circuit 31)**.

Whether or not either man was rendered out of Afghanistan during their time in CIA custody, they were both held there (in DETENTION SITE ORANGE or DETENTION SITE BROWN) between March and September 2006.<sup>459</sup> One CIA cable from DETENTION SITE BROWN suggests that Hambali was detained there in September 2006.<sup>460</sup> Both Hambali and Lillie were transferred into US military detention in Guantánamo Bay between 4-5 September 2006, among the 14 CIA prisoners handed over to the DoD at that time. As of May 2019, both men remain detained at Guantánamo Bay.

## SANAD AL-KAZIMI (#74)

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**Nationality:** Yemeni

**Capture:** Dubai, United Arab Emirates, January 2003

**Pre-CIA detention:** UAE

**Entered CIA custody:** 14-17 August 2003

**Period of CIA custody:** 270-273 days

**Left CIA custody:** 13 May 2004

**CIA detention locations:** Afghanistan

**After CIA detention:** transferred to US military custody at Bagram Airbase, and then Guantánamo Bay. Detained, as of May 2019.

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Sanad al-Kazimi was captured by UAE authorities in Dubai at some point in January 2003. According to Amnesty International, he was initially held for around two months in or near Dubai before being driven for about two hours to a second location. Whilst in UAE custody, he was hooded, kept in a dark room, and shackled naked for days on end. Interrogators beat him with fists, threatened him with rape, and subjected him to simulated drowning: 'His eyes were covered with black goggles, his arms and legs shackled and he was lifted by a machine and submerged into a pool of cold water.'<sup>461</sup> After around seven months in Emirati custody, al-Kazimi was rendered to Afghanistan. Our investigation has identified this rendition operation, which took place between 14-17 August 2003 on board the aircraft N379P (**Circuit 29**).

Al-Kazimi was held in the Dark Prison for nine months, during which time he was 'subjected to severe physical and psychological torture, including by being suspended with his arms above his head for extended periods of time and beaten with electric cables.' He attempted suicide several times by ramming his head into the wall until he lost consciousness.<sup>462</sup>

According to DoD records, al-Kazimi was transferred into US military custody at Bagram Airbase on 13 May 2004.<sup>463</sup> He was then transferred to US military custody at Guantánamo Bay on 19 September 2004, on board a military aircraft with call-sign RCH947Y.<sup>464</sup> As of May 2019, he remains detained in Guantánamo Bay.

## SALAH QARU (#75)

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**Nationality:** Yemeni

**Capture:** Jakarta, Indonesia, August 2003

**Pre-CIA detention:** Indonesia; Jordan

**Entered CIA custody:** 10 September 2003

**Period of CIA custody:** 600-605 days

**Left CIA custody:** 1-7 May 2005

**CIA detention locations:** Afghanistan

**After CIA detention:** transferred to Yemeni custody. Released, 27-28 March 2006.

## MOHAMED BASHMILAH (#89)

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**Nationality:** Yemeni

**Capture:** Amman, Jordan, 21 October 2003

**Pre-CIA detention:** Jordan

**Entered CIA custody:** 26 October 2003

**Period of CIA custody:** 553-559 days

**Left CIA custody:** 1-7 May 2005

**CIA detention locations:** Afghanistan

**After CIA detention:** transferred to Yemeni custody. Released, 27 March 2006.

## MOHAMMED AL-ASAD (#92)

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**Nationality:** Yemeni

**Capture:** Tanzania, 26 December 2003

**Pre-CIA detention:** Tanzania; Djibouti

**Entered CIA custody:** 8 January 2004

**Period of CIA custody:** 480-489 days

**Left CIA custody:** 1-7 May 2005

**CIA detention locations:** Afghanistan

**After CIA detention:** transferred to Yemeni custody. Released, 14 March 2006.

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Salah Qaru (also known as Salah Nasir Salim Ali, Marwan al-Adeni, and Mushin), Mohamed Bashmilah (also known as Mohammad al-Shomaila) and Mohammed al-Asad (also known as Muhammad Abdullah Saleh) are three Yemenis who were captured at various points in 2003, each held in proxy detention for a number of days, and then rendered to the Dark Prison in

Afghanistan. Once there, they were moved around together, first to DETENTION SITE ORANGE in April 2004 (as the Dark Prison was being closed), and then to Yemen in May 2005.

Salah Qaru was captured in Indonesia in August 2003 and held in an intelligence services building, where he was chained to the wall for three days. He was then transferred to a deportation centre and held there for three weeks before being flown to Jordan. In Jordan, he was detained by the GID for around 10 days, where he says that 'I was tortured horribly. It was very bad.' Qaru was suspended from the ceiling, and the soles of his feet were beaten so much that he had to crawl back to his cell. He was also stripped and beaten by a ring of masked soldiers with sticks. As Qaru has testified: 'When one got tired of hitting me, they would replace him. They tried to force me to walk like an animal, on my hands and feet, and I refused, so they stretched me out on the floor and walked on me and put their shoes in my mouth.'<sup>465</sup> After this detention at the Jordanian site, Qaru was rendered to the Dark Prison in Afghanistan. Our investigation has identified this rendition operation, which took place on 10 September 2003 on board the aircraft N379P (**Circuit 30**).

Mohamed Bashmilah was also arrested and held by the Indonesian authorities for several weeks, before being deported to Jordan on 26 September 2003. On arrival, his passport was confiscated, and he was told to report to the GID. He did this several times, and on 21 October he was detained and moved to a nearby building. Over the next five days, Bashmilah was repeatedly tortured and interrogated by Jordanian intelligence. He was tied to a chair, hit, and threatened with the rape of his wife and mother (who, he was told, were also in detention).<sup>466</sup>

*Soon after seeing my mother and wife, some guards came and took me from my cell to a large hall in the same building, known as the Yard, where several guards were waiting in a circle, holding canes. The guards surrounded me and commanded me to run around in circles. When I became too fatigued to run any further they beat me with their canes. When I could no longer withstand the pain of being beaten by the canes I collapsed into the middle of the circle. The guards in the Yard tried to demean me by ordering me to imitate animals. They forced me to imitate a donkey's bray and the antics of dogs. After torturing me in the Yard the guards then took me to another room and suspended me, upside down, from the ceiling.<sup>467</sup>*

#### **Mohamed Bashmilah**

In the early hours of 26 October, Bashmilah was told that he was being released, and was taken to a room in order to retrieve his possessions. However, at that point he was blindfolded and his hands were tied behind his back. He was led down a corridor, and could hear an American accent. He then had ear defenders placed on his head, and was driven to the airport, where he was rendered to the Dark Prison in Afghanistan.<sup>468</sup> Our investigation has identified this rendition operation, which took place on 26 October on board the aircraft N379P (**Circuit 32**).

Mohammed al-Asad was captured on 26 December 2003 by Tanzanian officers, blindfolded, bound and taken to an airport. When he asked where he was being taken, the guards responded,

'We can't tell you. We are just following orders. We have nothing to do with this. People in charge know where we are taking you. We are just following orders.'<sup>469</sup> Al-Asad was flown to Djibouti, where he was driven for 20-30 minutes to a detention facility and held for around two weeks. During the second week, he was interrogated by an English-speaking woman who identified herself as an American, and an Arabic language interpreter who looked Syrian or Lebanese. A third man was sometimes present, and al-Asad remembered him saying he was from Djibouti.<sup>470</sup> Other indicators confirm that al-Asad was held in Djibouti: he saw a picture of the President of Djibouti on the wall of the interrogation room; the guards looked like they were from the Horn of Africa; and he felt an earthquake during his time in detention (seismological records document two earthquakes in Djibouti, less than an hour apart, in early January 2004).<sup>471</sup>

After about two weeks in this facility, al-Asad was prepared for transfer according to the standard CIA procedure,<sup>472</sup> and flown from Djibouti to Afghanistan, where he was held in the Dark Prison. Our investigation has identified this rendition operation, which took place on 8 January 2004 on board the aircraft N313P (**Circuit 36**).

Both Bashmilah and al-Asad have given detailed testimony of their time in the Dark Prison. Bashmilah has provided a floorplan of the prison, which depicts twenty cells in one large space, in two rows of ten, and then a separate set of interrogation rooms. For the first three months in this prison, he was held in Cell 6, which measured 2m x 3m and had a bucket, a mattress, a blanket and water in Nestlé bottles. He was shackled to the wall and kept in the diaper worn during the rendition for the first two weeks. The cell had a camera and speakers, and Bashmilah was blasted with 'excruciatingly loud western rap and Arabic music', 24 hours a day, for the first month. He became so depressed that he attempted suicide on three separate occasions.<sup>473</sup>

*The maltreatment I suffered during my first three months in Afghanistan had a serious impact on my mental state, which was already extremely bad following my torture in Jordan and rendition to Afghanistan... I did not eat very much food. I became so depressed that I tried to take my own life... One time I tried hanging myself with a string I pulled out of my blanket. On another occasion I tried to overdose by swallowing pills I was given daily, and the third time I tried to slash my wrists. At one point I was so distraught that I banged my head against the wall, trying to lose consciousness.*<sup>474</sup>

#### **Mohamed Bashmilah**

Al-Asad has also described the abuse he suffered, including the small dark cells, the constant video surveillance, the rare access to showers, extreme cold, and the humiliating CIA 'takedown' process every time he was moved. He was subjected to extremely loud music and constant bright light at night. At one point he was fed only on liquid diet replacement drinks, and was almost never allowed to speak to other prisoners.<sup>475</sup>

In April 2004 all three men were transferred (with others) to DETENTION SITE ORANGE, where they were held for more than a year.<sup>476</sup>

*Being by myself all the time, not being told where I was, and thinking that I might never leave, caused me to suffer enormous stress and psychological torment. One time I used a piece of metal that I smuggled from Afghanistan to slash my wrists... After cutting myself, I used my blood to write 'I am innocent' and 'this is unjust' on the walls of my cell...*

*Out of desperation and a sense of injustice I also went on hunger strike for ten days about three or four weeks after I slashed my wrists... The guards untied my hands and sat me in a chair and strapped my arms to the arms of the chair. They then used a chain to connect the shackles on my feet to a metal ring in the floor. I saw blue cans on the table that contained what looked like pink colored liquid. There were also tubes like those used for IVs and a metal IV pole. After I was strapped to the chair and chained to the floor they shoved a tube up into my nose and I began screaming because of the pain. I resisted because I was beginning to choke and the guards held my head back. In this way they forced the tube all the way into my stomach.<sup>477</sup>*

#### **Mohamed Bashmilah**

All three men were transferred out of CIA custody in May 2005 and flown to Yemen. Their testimony suggests that this rendition took place on 5 May 2005 and, although we have not been able to identify the rendition operation for this transfer, cross-referencing our calculations for them enables us to independently establish that it took place between 1-7 May 2005.<sup>478</sup>

In Yemen, they were taken to a Political Security detention facility in Sana'a. The next day, Bashmilah and Qaru were flown on a passenger plane to Aden, and taken to Fateh Prison, where they were detained for a further 10 months. Al-Asad was imprisoned in Sana'a and then al-Ghaydhah. On 13 February 2006 they were brought to trial. They pled guilty to charges of forging travel documents, and although the judge sentenced them to two years in prison, taking into account their 9 months in Yemeni detention, and approximately two years in US detention, on 27 February 2006 the judge ordered their release. Mohammed al-Asad was released from custody in Sana'a on 14 March. Mohamed Bashmilah and Salah Qaru were transferred to Aden, where they were released at around midnight on 27-28 March.

## ARSALA KHAN (#87)

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**Nationality:** Afghan

**Capture:** unknown

**Entered CIA custody:** 1-9 October 2003

**Period of CIA custody:** 50-59 days

**Left CIA custody:** 20 November – 7 December 2003

**CIA detention locations:** Afghanistan

**After CIA detention:** transferred to US military custody at Bagram Airbase. Released, 2007.

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Arsala Khan (also known as Majid bin Muhammad bin Sulayman Khayil) is an Afghan national who was captured in September-October 2003, and transferred into CIA custody between 1-9 October 2003. He was held for around two months in the Dark Prison.

Although the CIA had identified Khan as someone who may have helped bin Laden escape through the Tora Bora Mountains in late 2001, Headquarters initially resisted approving his capture given a lack of information confirming that he was a ‘continuing threat.’<sup>479</sup> Given this uncertainty, interrogators at the Dark Prison began torturing Khan in order to ‘make a better assessment regarding [his] willingness to start talking, or assess if our subject is, in fact the man we are looking for.’<sup>480</sup>

A CIA cable from Afghanistan documents that Khan was subjected to 56 hours of standing sleep deprivation in mid-October, during which time he experienced disturbing hallucinations. The cable notes that he was barely able to speak, and was ‘visibly shaken by his hallucinations depicting dogs mauling and killing his sons and family.’ Khan was convinced that his interrogator ‘was responsible for killing them and feeding them to the dogs.’<sup>481</sup>

After this use of sleep deprivation, Khan was allowed to sleep. However, two days later he was returned to standing sleep deprivation, in a session which lasted 21 hours. After this point, interrogators stopped the use of ‘enhanced interrogation techniques’, given the ‘lack of information from [Khan] pinning him directly to a recent activity.’<sup>482</sup>

After this treatment, CIA Headquarters concluded that Khan ‘does not appear to be the subject involved in... current plans or activities against US personnel or facilities,’ and recommended that he be released to his village with a cash payment.<sup>483</sup> However, although Khan was transferred out of CIA custody between 20 November – 7 December 2003, he was not released, but instead transferred to DoD custody at Bagram Airbase. He was given prisoner number 1220,<sup>484</sup> held for four more years, and interrogated by US Army Intelligence. He was finally released in 2007.<sup>485</sup>



## ASO HAWLERI (#88)

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**Nationality:** Kurdish

**Capture:** Mosul, Iraq, 10 October 2003

**Pre-CIA detention:** Iraq (US military custody)

**Entered CIA custody:** 10-19 October 2003

**Period of CIA custody:** 10-19 days

**Left CIA custody:** 29 October 2003

**CIA detention locations:** Afghanistan

**After CIA detention:** transferred to Iraqi (Kurdish) custody. Thereafter, fate and whereabouts unknown.

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It has been reported that Aso Hawleri was captured by US forces on 10 October 2002, in Mosul, Iraq.<sup>486</sup> Our investigation has established that he was transferred into CIA custody between 10-19 October 2003, most likely in Afghanistan.

Hawleri was rendered back to Iraq after 10-19 days in CIA custody, and our investigation has identified the rendition operation which transferred him from Afghanistan, on 29 October 2003 on board the aircraft N379P (**Circuit 32**). Once back in Iraq, he was detained by Kurdish authorities, where he remained until at least May 2014.<sup>487</sup>

## ALI SAEED AWADH (#90)

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**Capture:** Djibouti (possibly)

**Entered CIA custody:** 15-18 December 2003

**Period of CIA custody:** 178-179 days

**Left CIA custody:** 13-14 June 2004

**CIA detention locations:** Afghanistan

**After CIA detention:** released to Djibouti

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Little is known about Ali Saeed Awadh. Our analysis of CIA cables indicates that he was held in Afghanistan from December 2003 to at least March 2004.<sup>488</sup> He was later identified by the CIA as being held as a result of mistaken identity, and released with a cash payment in June 2004.<sup>489</sup>

Our investigation has identified two rendition operations linking Djibouti and Afghanistan which correspond very closely with the period of Awadh's detention in Afghanistan (**Circuit 35** and **Circuit 47**). It is likely that Awadh was on both of these flights.

## MAJID AL-MAGHREBI (#91)

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**Nationality:** Libyan

**Capture:** Peshawar, Pakistan, 14 November 2003

**Pre-CIA detention:** Pakistan

**Entered CIA custody:** 17-26 December 2003

**Period of CIA custody:** 240-249 days

**Left CIA custody:** 22 August 2004

**CIA detention locations:** Afghanistan

**Current status:** transferred to Libyan custody. Released, 16 February 2011.

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Majid al-Maghrebi (also known as Adnan al-Libi) was arrested at his home by Pakistani forces in the early hours of 14 November 2003, and taken to a detention facility where he was held for several weeks. Throughout this period, he was interrogated and tortured repeatedly, including many times via electric shocks until he lost consciousness, as well as beatings (including with a leather whip) and the use of stress positions and positional torture (including tying him to a frame and 'stretching' him). He could hear the screams of others being tortured at the facility, as well as their pleas for mercy: *'I can still hear the voice of one of the guys in my head asking them to stop, saying blood was coming out of his mouth.'*<sup>490</sup>

Al-Maghrebi was transferred to Islamabad towards the end of December 2003, and shortly thereafter rendered to Afghanistan. Our investigation has established that he was transferred into CIA custody between 17-26 December 2003, and held initially in the Dark Prison. For the first five days he was denied any food, and on requesting a doctor he was stripped naked, shackled to the wall, and had his blankets taken away. At this point, he heard Mohammed al-Shoroeiya (#52) and Khalid al-Sharif (#51) talking and was able to communicate with them a little. Saleh Di'iki (#94) has also said that he and al-Maghrebi talked while in this prison. Al-Maghrebi was later transferred to a different cell where his hands were cuffed above his head and his legs were shackled to the floor; he was held in this position for 15 days and interrogated repeatedly, including in the presence of a woman while he was completely naked, and with extremely loud music blared constantly: 'I was there for 15 days, hanging from my arms, another chain from the ground. They put a diaper on me but it overflowed so there was every type of stool everywhere, the temperature was freezing.'<sup>491</sup>

He was then transferred to a cell where he was held in complete darkness. Just as other detainees held at this facility have described, he was handcuffed to a ring low to the ground, sometimes by one arm, sometimes by both arms and with legs shackled together and sometimes with arms and legs all shackled to the ring. Towards the end of his one and a half to two months in this cell he was permitted to move around freely. The water he was given to drink was putrid, and he stated that insects were put in his food.<sup>492</sup> CIA cables from March 2004 confirm that al-Maghrebi was tortured while held at the Dark Prison. He was subjected to an extended sleep deprivation session of over 118 hours, with just three hours of sleep in the middle.<sup>493</sup> An email

dated from the same period also discusses the fact that al-Maghrebi had been threatened with rectal rehydration.<sup>494</sup>

In April 2004, likely to have been either 24 or 25 April, al-Maghrebi was transferred alongside several other detainees to a second CIA black site, DENTENTION SITE ORANGE, where he would continue to be held in secret detention for four months. He was held in a cell which he describes as measuring 2m x 2m. Shackling was routine and he was often hooded, although the hood was removed during interrogations. There was only a small rug despite the cold. At this facility, he made contact with Di'iki again. He describes nearly going insane in this cell, to the point that he would bang his own head against the wall and would refuse food.<sup>494</sup>

Al-Maghrebi was rendered again on 22 August 2004, alongside Saleh Di'iki and Mohammed al-Shoroeiya. They were prepared for the flight according to standard CIA rendition operation procedures, and were held in a shipping container before being loaded onto an aircraft and flown to Libya.<sup>495</sup> Our investigation has identified this rendition operation, which took place on board the aircraft N63MU (**Circuit 49**).

On arrival in Libya, al-Maghrebi was held in various different prisons, including Tajoura, for the first nine months. He was beaten and threatened with rape. Subsequently he was held at an internal intelligence facility, Amen Dakhali, and was then taken on to the Sikka Road and Abu Salim prisons, before being transferred to the Nasser bureau, Ain Zara, and finally, Abu Salim again. He was beaten and tortured repeatedly, including through long periods of solitary confinement. He faced charges in December 2007 of attempting to overthrow the government, and was sentenced to 10 years in prison. He was finally released on 16 February 2011.

## ALI AL-HAJJ AL-SHARQAWI (#93)

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**Nationality:** Yemeni

**Capture:** Karachi, Pakistan, 7 February 2002

**Captured alongside:** 16 others, all taken to Guantánamo Bay

**Pre-CIA detention:** Pakistan; Jordan

**Entered CIA custody:** 8 January 2004

**Period of CIA custody:** 123-129 days

**Left CIA custody:** 10-16 May 2004

**CIA detention locations:** Afghanistan

**After CIA detention:** transferred to US military custody at Bagram Airbase, and then Guantánamo Bay. Detained, as of May 2019.

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Ali al-Hajj al-Sharqawi (also known as Riyadh the Facilitator) was captured in Karachi, Pakistan, on 7 February 2002, in a raid on a 'suspected al-Qaeda safe house' by Pakistani intelligence (ISI) and US forces.<sup>496</sup> 16 others were captured in the raid, all of whom were eventually transferred to US military custody at Guantánamo Bay.<sup>497</sup> According to the Committee Study, al-Sharqawi was then 'transferred to **Jordanian** custody on February **xx**, 2002.'<sup>498</sup> Our investigation has identified this rendition operation, which took place between 10-15 February 2002 on board the aircraft N379P (**Circuit 4**).

In Jordan, al-Sharqawi was held at the GID Headquarters in Wadi Sir, Amman for almost two years, until January 2004. For most of this time, he was held alongside Hassan bin Attash (#10). During his detention, al-Sharqawi penned a long account of his treatment and signed it with his thumbprint. This note was smuggled out in 2003 and handed to Joanne Mariner from Human Rights Watch.<sup>499</sup> The organisation also has a statement of his treatment written by al-Sharqawi in 2006.<sup>500</sup>

*I was being interrogated all the time, in the evening and in the day. I was shown thousands of photos, and I really mean thousands, I am not exaggerating... And in between all this you have the torture, the abuse, the cursing, humiliation. They had threatened me with being sexually abused and electrocuted. I was told that if I wanted to leave with permanent disability both mental and physical, that that could be arranged. They said they had all the facilities of Jordan to achieve that. I was told that I had to talk, I had to tell them everything. They beat me in a way that does not know any limits. They threatened me with electricity, with snakes and dogs. They say we'll make you see death.<sup>501</sup>*

He also said that his interrogators acknowledged asking questions passed on by the Americans, and that: 'Every time that the interrogator asks me about a certain piece of information, and I talk, he asks me if I told this to the Americans. And if I say no he jumps for joy, and he leaves me and goes to report it to his superiors, and they rejoice'.<sup>502</sup> CIA records confirm that the CIA had

access to al-Sharqawi while he was in Jordanian custody, and that he provided information on various other suspects.<sup>503</sup> Al-Sharqawi has also told his lawyers that he was hidden in the soldiers' lecture room whenever the ICRC came to visit.

Al-Sharqawi says he was subjected to 'continuous torture and interrogation for the whole of two years.'<sup>504</sup> Then, at about 11pm on 7 January 2004, he was taken from his cell, put in a car and handed over to the Americans, who drove him to the airport and rendered him to Afghanistan.<sup>505</sup> Our investigation has identified this rendition operation, which took place on board the aircraft N313P (**Circuit 36**). CIA cables from Afghanistan confirm his rendition to the country,<sup>506</sup> as do others held in the Dark Prison during early 2004.<sup>507</sup> Al-Sharqawi's own account, penned in 2006, described the prison as 'a pitch dark place, with extremely loud scary sounds.'<sup>508</sup> He was held there for around four months, before being transferred to US military custody between 10-16 May 2004.<sup>509</sup> He was held at Bagram Airbase, alongside a number of other CIA prisoners transferred at the same time.

Al-Sharqawi was held at Bagram until 19 September 2004, when he was transferred to US military custody at Guantánamo Bay on board a US military aircraft with call-sign RCH948Y.<sup>510</sup> As of May 2019, he remains detained in Guantánamo Bay.

## SALEH DI'IKI (#94)

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**Nationality:** Libyan

**Capture:** Mauritania, 12 October 2003

**Pre-CIA detention:** Mauritania; Morocco

**Entered CIA custody:** 22 January 2004

**Period of CIA custody:** 213 days

**Left CIA custody:** 22 August 2004

**CIA detention locations:** Afghanistan

**After CIA detention:** transferred to Libyan custody. Released, 16 February 2011.

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Saleh Di'iki (also known as Abu Abdallah al-Zulaytini) was captured on 12 October 2003 by Mauritanian intelligence agents. He was held and interrogated for 2-3 weeks at the headquarters of the Mauritanian military intelligence agency, where he was told that he was being detained on behalf of the CIA. After two weeks a new group of interrogators arrived who Di'iki believes were Israeli; they accused him of plotting to blow up the Israeli embassy in Mauritania. He was held for another two weeks, and was questioned further by an American.<sup>511</sup>

At some point in early November 2003, Di'iki was rendered to Morocco on a small Fokker aircraft. There, he was detained in a prison cell where lots of names had been written on the walls, along with messages, by individuals who were to be transferred to US military custody at Guantánamo Bay. One of the messages was from **Ramzi bin al-Shibh** (#41), who had written: 'For the one who is going to read this, I am Ramzi bin al-Shibh and for anyone who can read these lines, I ask him to please inform my family in Yemen that I believe that on this date \_\_\_\_ I will be transferred to Guantánamo tomorrow.'<sup>512</sup> Di'iki could not remember the date, but given what is known about bin al-Shibh it was likely to have been written in November or December 2003.

Di'iki was detained and interrogated in Morocco for several weeks. Our investigation has established that he was rendered from Morocco to CIA custody in Afghanistan on 22 January 2004, on board the aircraft N313P (**Circuit 37**). He says that his transfer was alongside at least one other prisoner,<sup>513</sup> and we have identified this as Binyam Mohamed (#95). He was prepared for this transfer in line with normal CIA rendition operation procedures, by a team of American personnel who used sign language and wore face masks. He recalls: 'I was totally naked ... They did horrible things to me that I can't talk about. They didn't rape me but they did terribly humiliating things.'<sup>514</sup>

On arrival at the Dark Prison in Afghanistan, Di'iki was held in a cell which he described as being 2m x 2m. For the first month, he was handcuffed and shackled, with one arm attached by a steel ring to the wall of the cell. He was subjected to music played continuously at high volume, and was held in darkness throughout. His cell was rat-infested, with the rats 'going all over my head and body.'<sup>515</sup> Di'iki was able to speak to some of the other prisoners when the music was not too loud, including Mohammed **al-Shoroeiya** (#52), Majid **al-Maghrebi** (#91) and Khalid **al-Sharif** (#51).

In April 2004, likely to have been either 24 or 25 April, he was transferred alongside several other detainees to a second CIA black site, DETENTION SITE ORANGE, where he was held in secret detention for four months before being rendered to Libya. At this second facility, Di'iki thinks that his captors were trying to make him think that he was no longer in Afghanistan, for example, by providing non-Afghan food. The cell was larger and the building seemed much more modern than the first site.

*His cell in the second facility was gray, including painted concrete floors that had a lacquer finish. His cell had two doors, one in front of the other. His feet were shackled the entire three to four months he was there, but not to the wall, so he was able to walk around. Occasionally, his hands were cuffed as well. There was a camera in his cell in this second location. In the middle of the room there was a hole connected to a sewage line so his whole cell smelled every time a toilet flushed. There was loud music playing constantly, but it seemed to be mostly outside his cell, not inside. They also played other sounds, like the sound of water dripping or the sound of an electric shock. They would use the loud electric shock sound sometimes to wake the detainees up.<sup>516</sup>*

Again, he was kept naked for several weeks, with only a very uncomfortable, prickly blanket for cover. He went on hunger strike to demand clothing. He was interrogated less frequently here but he found his time at this facility to be even more harmful psychologically. It was much more difficult to communicate with other detainees, so he felt very isolated. He also described finding the uncertainty about his fate incredibly hard to deal with.

On 22 August 2004, Di'iki was rendered to Libya alongside al-Shoroeiya and al-Maghrebi. They were prepared for the flight according to standard CIA rendition operation procedures, and were held in a shipping container before being loaded onto an aircraft and flown to Libya.<sup>517</sup> Our investigation has identified this rendition operation, which took place on board the aircraft N63MU (**Circuit 49**). It was only when he arrived in Libya that he realised that was where he was being taken, and this filled him with terror: 'When I realized I was being sent back to Libya, I thought they would hang me by my tongue. There was a guy from the east that died that way and I was sure, because of what I had been writing and saying about the regime, I would die that way too.'<sup>518</sup>

On arrival in Libya, Di'iki was held in various different prisons, including Tajoura, Ain Zara and Abu Salim. After four years, he was sentenced to life in prison. He was released on 16 February 2011 as the uprisings against Gaddafi began, but was then rearrested on 18 June 2011 and held until the regime was finally toppled later that summer.

## BINYAM MOHAMED (#95)

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**Nationality:** Ethiopian (British resident)

**Capture:** Karachi, Pakistan, 12 April 2002

**Pre-CIA detention:** Pakistan; Morocco

**Entered CIA custody:** 22 January 2004

**Period of CIA custody:** 110-119 days

**Left CIA custody:** 11-20 May 2004

**CIA detention locations:** Afghanistan

**After CIA detention:** transferred to US military custody at Bagram Airbase, and then Guantánamo Bay. Released to United Kingdom, 23 February 2009.

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Binyam Mohamed is an Ethiopian national who had been legally resident in the UK since 1994. He travelled to Afghanistan in the summer of 2001. On 12 April 2002, he was arrested by Pakistani officials in Karachi Airport while attempting to return to the UK. He was transferred to Landi Prison, run by Pakistani prison officials. He was held there for seven days, until 20 April, when he was transferred to an interrogation centre run by Pakistani intelligence services (ISI) in Karachi.

He was held at this facility for three months, in a cell 2m x 2.5m, and hung from the ceiling for a week. While in the ISI facility, Mohamed was interrogated by four FBI agents, three of whom were identified as 'Chuck', 'Terry' and 'Jenny'. During their interrogations of Mohamed, they threatened him with torture by foreign security forces. The interrogator 'Chuck' threatened: 'If you don't talk to me, you're going to Jordan. We can't do what we want here, the Pakistanis can't do exactly what we want them to. The Arabs will deal with you'. 'Terry' also threatened him with transfer to Israel or Jordan, and even to the British: 'The SAS know how to deal with people like you'.<sup>519</sup>

When the Americans were not present, Mohamed was beaten repeatedly with a leather strap. At one point, a Pakistani pressed a gun into his chest and waited: 'I knew I was going to die. He stood like that for five minutes. I looked into his eyes, and I saw my own fear reflected there. I had time to think about it. Maybe he will pull the trigger and I will not die, but be paralyzed. There was enough time to think the possibilities through.' After that incident, 'Chuck' came into the room, said nothing, but just stared at Mohamed.<sup>520</sup>

Mohamed claims that he was also interrogated by two MI6 officers, one of whom identified as 'John'. According to Mohamed: 'They gave me a cup of tea with a lot of sugar in it. I initially only took one. 'No, you need a lot more. Where you're going, you need a lot of sugar.' I didn't know exactly what he meant by this, but I figured he meant some poor country in Arabia. One of them did tell me I was going to get tortured by the Arabs.'<sup>521</sup>

On 19 July, after three months in the ISI facility, Mohamed was transferred by air to Islamabad. On landing, he was transferred to a cell at a Special Branch facility until the evening of 21 July. At about 10pm that evening, he was taken to what he describes as a military airport in Islamabad with two other detainees. This is likely to have been the Pakistani Air Force base at Nur Khan / Chakala, which is co-located with Islamabad's Benazir Bhutto International Airport. There he



was turned over to the Americans, and prepared for rendition. He was stripped naked, photographed, searched, had a suppository inserted into his anus, and was then dressed in a tracksuit, shackled, blindfolded, had ear defenders placed over his head, and was strapped to the seat of an aircraft.<sup>522</sup> Our investigation has confirmed this rendition operation, which took place on 21 July 2002 on board the aircraft N379P (**Circuit 8**).

For 18 months, between 22 July 2002 and 21 January 2004, Binyam Mohamed was held and tortured in Morocco. He was first held in Témara prison, which he described as containing a series of semi-underground buildings, each of which contained three cells, a guard room and an interrogation room. While in Témara, Mohamed was subjected to what he describes as a 'softening up process'. The guards would ask him questions, and would threaten him with the torture to come: 'They'll come in wearing masks and beat you up. They'll beat you with sticks. They'll rape you first, then they'll take a glass bottle, they break the top off and make you sit on it.'<sup>523</sup> Then, on the night of 6 August, the torture began:

*They came in and cuffed my hands behind my back. But then three men came in with black masks, some kind of ski masks that only showed their eyes. They had military trousers and different coloured shirts. When they came in my head stopped. I ceased really knowing I was alive. One stood on each of my shoulders and the third punched me in the stomach. The first punch... turned everything inside me upside down. I felt I was going to vomit... It seemed to go on for hours... I was meant to stand, but I was in so much pain I'd fall to my knees. They'd pull me back up and hit me again. They'd kick me in the thighs as I got up. I vomited within the first few punches...*<sup>524</sup>

The beatings continued over the following days and weeks, interspersed with interrogations: 'They'd say there's this guy who says you're the big man in al Qaeda. I'd say it's a lie. They'd torture me. I'd say, okay it's true. They'd say, okay, tell us more. I'd say, I don't know more. They'd torture me again'. During this time, Mohamed also began to be tortured with a scalpel:

*They cut off my clothes with some kind of doctor's scalpel. I was totally naked... I tried to put on a brave face. But maybe I was going to be raped. Maybe they'd electrocute me. Maybe castrate me... They took the scalpel to my right chest. It was only a small cut. Maybe an inch. At first I just screamed because the pain was just... I was shocked, I wasn't expecting...*

*One of them took my penis in his hand and began to make cuts. He did it once and they stood for a minute, watching my reaction. I was in agony, crying, trying desperately to suppress myself, but I was screaming. I remember Marwan [the lead torturer] seemed to smoke half a cigarette, throw it down, and start another. They must have done this 20 or 30 times, in maybe two hours. There was blood all over... They cut all over my private parts. One of them said it would be better just to cut it off, as I would only breed terrorists.*<sup>525</sup>

Once this form of torture started, Mohamed was subjected to it about once a month until he was transferred out of Morocco. He also says that there 'were even worse things, too horrible to remember, let alone talk about', and that these things happened about once a month as well.

At some point in September 2002, Mohamed was moved by car to a different facility, where he was held until January 2004. At this site, he was subjected to loud music played all day and night into headphones strapped to his ears. He remembers Meatloaf, Aerosmith and Tupac going round and round, as well as the sound of pornographic films. For eighteen months, he suffered extreme sleep deprivation, sometimes going 48 hours without sleep. He was also exposed to extremes of cold and unsanitary conditions, had his food laced with drugs, and when he undertook a hunger strike in protest, he was strapped to a mattress and forcibly injected with drugs. The scalpel torture continued, approximately once a month.<sup>526</sup>

In the evening of 21 January 2004, Binyam Mohamed was taken by van to the airport. There he waited for about two hours, before being handed over to the Americans and subjected to the CIA's standard rendition procedures. Our investigation has confirmed this rendition operation, which took place on board the aircraft N313P (**Circuit 37**).

Once in Afghanistan, Mohamed was placed in a truck and driven to the Dark Prison. He was held here until late May 2004, and subjected to repeated interrogations and torture by the CIA. It was pitch-black for most of the time. Mohamed was hung from the ceiling at various points, and interrogated most days, in particular about the Jose Padilla and the 'dirty bomb plot'. Loud music was played on a loop through speakers in the cell. Other sounds were played too, including ghostly laughter, children screaming, and other 'horror' sounds. This was played incredibly loudly, 24 hours a day, for weeks on end. As Mohamed has testified, 'They used this music to torture us. It was blasting all around. There were speakers in every cell. There was hardly any way to sleep. It was like a perpetual nightmare... it was meant to drive you nuts. There's a prisoner here in Guantánamo who was there who had totally lost his head.'<sup>527</sup>

In May 2004, Mohamed allowed outside for the first time in two years: 'it was like being given chocolate.' Shortly thereafter, he was transferred by helicopter with other detainees, 'tied like hens going for slaughter', on a flight lasting 20-30 minutes. He was blindfolded and had headphones placed over his head for the duration of the flight.<sup>528</sup> From May to September 2004, he was held at Bagram, and describes being subjected to one 12-hour interrogation and various other 6-hour interrogations, during which he was forced to sign a confession regarding an association with Jose Padilla, whom he had never met.<sup>529</sup>

On 19 September 2004, Mohamed was flown with eight other detainees – including Hassan bin Attash (#10), Ali al-Hajj al-Sharqawi (#93) and Sanad al-Kazimi (#74) – to Guantánamo Bay on a US military aircraft with call-sign RCH948Y.<sup>530</sup> He was released from Guantánamo Bay and returned to the UK on 23 February 2009.

## KHALED AL-MAQTARI (#96)

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**Nationality:** Yemeni

**Capture:** Fallujah, Iraq, 13 January 2004

**Pre-CIA detention:** Iraq (US military custody)

**Entered CIA custody:** 22 January 2004

**Period of CIA custody:** 955 days

**Left CIA custody:** 29 August – 6 September 2006

**CIA detention locations:** Afghanistan

**After CIA detention:** transferred to Yemeni custody. Released, May 2007.

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Khaled al-Maqtari (also known as Firas al-Yemeni) is a Yemeni national who was captured on 13 January 2004, during a US raid on the Al-Ghufran Market in Fallujah, Iraq. All those captured during the raid were cuffed and hooded, and al-Maqtari was transferred by truck to a US military base on the outskirts of Fallujah.<sup>531</sup> At the base, US soldiers forced him to crawl while they kicked and beat him, and he was forced to remain standing while hooded and cuffed. A soldier would periodically creep into al-Maqtari's cell and 'scream or laugh maniacally into Khaled al-Maqtari's ear.' According to al-Maqtari, '[h]e was just shouting at me like a beast, I don't think he was saying words, just shouting.'<sup>532</sup>

Later that day, al-Maqtari was transferred by helicopter, alongside at least two other detainees, to Abu Ghraib Prison on the outskirts of Baghdad. He has provided a detailed account of his torture at this site, which included beating, water dousing, and being hung upside down from a chain in the ceiling. Interrogators used dogs to frighten him and threatened him with rape. He was also placed in a small box for extended periods of time, and was subjected to extensive sleep deprivation.<sup>533</sup>

Al-Maqtari was held in Iraq until 22 January 2004, and then rendered to the Dark Prison in Afghanistan. Our investigation has confirmed this rendition operation, which took place on board the aircraft N379P (**Circuit 38**).

On arrival at the Dark Prison, al-Maqtari was placed in a small cell close to a bathroom. He has given an extensive account of his time at this site, including the layout of the prison and the identity of others who were held there.<sup>534</sup>

In April 2004, he was transferred alongside several other detainees to a second CIA black site, which our investigation has established was DETENTION SITE ORANGE, also in Afghanistan.

On arrival at this site, al-Maqtari, along with the detainees he had been transferred with, was held in a large container for a few hours. When he was taken into the site, al-Maqtari saw that the facility was new or recently refurbished, extremely well organised and was run to 'ensure maximum security and secrecy, as well as disorientation, dependence and stress for the detainees.' Again, he has provided a detailed account of this site and of the 28 months he was held there.<sup>535</sup>

In early August 2006 al-Maqtari was transferred once more, this time to a medical facility for treatment for persistent stomach pain and bleeding. This episode is alluded to in the Committee

Study, which lists al-Maqtari as one of a number of detainees who, 'due to a lack of adequate medical care at CIA detention sites and the unwillingness of host governments to make hospital facilities available... had care delayed for serious medical issues.'<sup>536</sup> According to al-Maqtari, he was flown alongside another detainee on two flights; the first about five to six hours long and the second about eight hours long. This second prisoner is likely to have been Ramzi bin al-Shibh (#41), given that he was transferred to the same third country as al-Maqtari for medical care.<sup>537</sup> Once they had landed the two detainees were driven on a bus for about 30 minutes. Security at the medical facility was as tight as at the second CIA site. Al-Maqtari states that he was told that an endoscopy would be performed. Once this procedure was carried out he was taken straight back to the second site. This transfer took place alongside the same detainee that had been brought to the medical facility with al-Maqtari.<sup>538</sup>

Calculations show that al-Maqtari was transferred out of CIA custody between 29 August – 6 September 2006, and flown to Yemen. There, he was taken to the Political Security Prison in Sana'a, and held for 16 days. He was then transferred to a prison in Hodeidah, Yemen, in mid-September 2006, and finally released in May 2007.<sup>539</sup>

## KHALED EL-MASRI (#97)

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**Nationality:** Kuwaiti (German citizen)

**Capture:** 31 December 2003, Macedonia

**Pre-CIA detention:** Macedonia

**Entered CIA custody:** 24 January 2004

**Period of CIA custody:** 125 days

**Left CIA custody:** 28 May 2004

**CIA detention locations:** Afghanistan

**After CIA detention:** released to Albania

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Khaled el-Masri is a Kuwaiti-German citizen who was apprehended at a border crossing between Serbia and Macedonia on 31 December 2003, where officials confiscated his passport and detained him for several hours before transferring him to a hotel in Skopje. He was held in a hotel room for 23 days, and interrogated throughout this period. After 13 days, he went on a hunger strike which lasted for the remainder of his detention in Skopje. On 23 January, he was forced to give a statement that was filmed, indicating that he had not been ill-treated, and was told he would be flown back to Germany.<sup>540</sup> He was then driven to an airport and rendered to Afghanistan. Our investigation has confirmed this rendition operation, which took place on board the aircraft N313P **(Circuit 37)**.

The cable from CIA Headquarters authorising el-Masri's rendition justified the operation with reference to the fact that 'we believe al-Masri knows key information that could assist in the capture of other al-Qa'ida operatives that pose a serious threat of violence or death to US persons and interests.'<sup>541</sup> This language did not fit within the required standard for CIA detention, whereby only those who themselves pose a serious threat could be rendered and detained. Indeed, a 2007 investigation by the CIA's OIG found that the operation 'was characterised by a number of missteps from the beginning that were compounded by subsequent failures of both legal and managerial oversight.' In particular, the grounds for el-Masri's detention and rendition were found to be spurious, as 'the purported connections to [al-Qaeda], which served as the underpinning for the rendition, were tenuous, circumstantial, and produced no further incriminating information.' Regardless, the CIA officers involved in the case 'justified their commitment to his continuing detention, despite the diminishing rationale, by insisting that they knew he was "bad".'<sup>542</sup>

On arrival in Afghanistan, el-Masri was transferred to what the Committee Study called a 'Country [redacted] facility used by the CIA for detention purposes.'<sup>543</sup> Our investigation has established that this was the Afghan-run facility known by some as 'Rissat 2'. According to el-Masri, on his first night he was stripped, photographed naked and medically examined by a masked doctor with an American accent. His captors also took blood and urine samples. The next night, his interrogations began again. He was repeatedly threatened, insulted and pushed and shoved around, and his requests for access to lawyers and representatives of the German government were repeatedly denied.<sup>544</sup> CIA cables from Afghanistan, dated 27-28 January 2004

note that el-Masri 'seemed bewildered on why he had been sent to his particular prison,' and was 'adamant that [the CIA] has the wrong person.'<sup>545</sup>

*After adjusting my eyes to the light, I could see that I was lying in a small, filthy, concrete cell. The walls were covered in crude Arabic, Urdu and Farsi writing. In place of a bed there was one dirty, military-style blanket and some old, torn clothes bundled into a thin pillow. It was cold and dark. Through a small opening near the roof of the cell I could see the red, setting sun....*

*Through a small grille on the metal door of the cell I could see a man dressed in Afghan clothes standing in front of the cell. I was very thirsty at this point and called out to the man for some water. The man pointed to a small bottle in the corner of my cell. It was a very old plastic bottle, dirty outside as well as in. The colour of the water was greenish-brown. It stank. I could smell the water from the other side of the cell. After I held the bottle, the smell stayed on my hands for quite some time. I was extremely thirsty but when I tried to drink the water, it caused me to vomit.<sup>546</sup>*

El-Masri was held at this site for four months. In March 2004, he and other inmates began a hunger strike. After 27 days without eating, senior personnel finally met with el-Masri. They stated that they could not release him without permission from Washington, but that he should not be detained. He continued his hunger strike, and on the 37th day, was taken to the interrogation room where he was force fed through a feeding tube that had been inserted through his nose. The force-feeding made him very ill and he had to receive medical treatment.<sup>547</sup>

By mid-March, Headquarters had finally determined that it had no basis for detaining el-Masri. Nonetheless, he continued to be detained while senior CIA officials disagreed over the 'exit strategy'.<sup>548</sup> On 27 May 2004, after more than four months in CIA secret detention, el-Masri was prepared for his rendition back to Europe, which took place the next day. Our investigation has identified this rendition operation, which took place on board the aircraft N982RK (**Circuit 45**). The aircraft landed in Albania, near the Macedonian border, and el-Masri was transported by car through the mountains in a journey that lasted three hours. He was finally taken out of the vehicle, had his handcuffs removed and his possessions returned to him along with 14,500 Euros.<sup>549</sup>

## HASSAN GHUL (#98)

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**Nationality:** Pakistani

**Capture:** Iraqi Kurdistan Region, 23 January 2004

**Pre-CIA detention:** Iraq (Kurdish and US military custody)

**Entered CIA custody:** 24 January 2004

**Period of CIA custody:** 940-949 days

**Left CIA custody:** 21-30 August 2006

**CIA detention locations:** Afghanistan; Romania; Afghanistan

**After CIA detention:** transferred to Pakistani custody. Released, May 2007.

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Hassan Ghul is a Pakistani national who was captured by Kurdish forces on 23 January 2004.<sup>550</sup> The Committee Study cites a former CIA officer, Nada Bakos, who has stated that he was interrogated but not tortured by Kurdish officials whilst the CIA sought confirmation of his identity from other prisoners in the programme. He was then transferred to US military custody and, once his identity had been confirmed, was rendered to the Dark Prison in Afghanistan.<sup>551</sup> Our investigation has identified this rendition operation, which took place on 24 January 2004 on board the aircraft N313P (**Circuit 37**).

Ghul was held for less than two days in Afghanistan, where he was interrogated but not subjected to 'enhanced interrogation techniques'. During this time, he was held in both the Dark Prison and a nearby facility.<sup>552</sup> He was then rendered to the Romanian black site,<sup>553</sup> on board the same aircraft (**Circuit 37**). CIA cables from the Romanian site document Ghul's torture. Interrogators submitted a plan for approval to CIA Headquarters closely mirroring that requested for other detainees.<sup>554</sup> Upon arrival, Ghul was 'shaved and barbered, stripped, and placed in the standing position against the wall' with 'his hands above his head.'<sup>555</sup> Interrogators then requested specific use of 'enhanced interrogation techniques', claiming that 'his al-Qa'ida briefings and his earlier experiences with US military interrogators have convinced him there are limits to the physical contact interrogators can have with him,' and that 'the approval and employment of enhanced measures should sufficiently shift his paradigm of what he expects to happen.'<sup>556</sup>

CIA Headquarters approved the request the same day, and the torture began immediately. CIA cables document one session of 59 hours' sleep deprivation, whereupon Ghul experienced hallucinations, followed by further deprivation and other techniques, alongside further hallucinations.<sup>557</sup> Ghul complained of back pain and asked to see a doctor, but interrogators responded that the 'pain was normal, and would stop when he was confirmed as telling the truth.'<sup>558</sup> One CIA doctor later noted that Ghul was experiencing 'notable physiological fatigue,' including 'abdominal and back muscle pain/spasm, "heaviness" and mild paralysis of arms, legs and feet [that] are secondary to his hanging position and extreme degree of sleep deprivation.' Notwithstanding these signs, the doctor commented that Ghul was stable and had 'essentially normal vital signs,' despite an 'occasional premature heartbeat.'<sup>559</sup>

Ghul was most likely held in Romania until 2005, whereupon he was transferred to either Lithuania or Afghanistan (**Circuit 55**, **Circuit 58** and **Circuit 59**). Regardless of whether or not he was held in Lithuania, he was certainly in Afghanistan (in DETENTION SITE ORANGE or DETENTION SITE BROWN) from at least March 2006.<sup>560</sup>

Ghul was transferred out of CIA custody between 21-30 August 2006, and rendered to **Pakistan**.<sup>561</sup> He was released from Pakistani custody on **xx** May 2007.<sup>562</sup> It has since been reported that he was killed in a US drone strike in October 2012.<sup>563</sup>

## MUHAMMAD IBRAHIM (#99)

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**Nationality:** unknown

**Entered CIA custody:** 25-27 January 2004

**Period of CIA custody:** 267-269 days

**Left CIA custody:** 20 October 2004

**CIA detention locations:** Romania

**After CIA detention:** transferred to Jordan or Afghanistan. Thereafter, fate and whereabouts unknown.

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Our investigation has established that Muhammad Ibrahim was transferred into CIA custody between 25-27 January 2004, and almost immediately rendered to the Romanian black site. We have identified two possible rendition operations for this transfer, one from Afghanistan which took place on 25 January 2004 on board the aircraft N313P (**Circuit 37**) and one from Jordan which took place on 26 January 2004 on board the aircraft N85VM (**Circuit 39**).

Cables from the Romanian black site describe the use of sleep deprivation on Ibrahim for three days straight, from 27-30 January 2004,<sup>564</sup> exceeding the 48 hours authorised by CIA Headquarters at the beginning of this period.<sup>565</sup> On 1 February 2004, five days after the torture had begun, interrogators cabled Headquarters to request information that would 'definitively link [Ibrahim] to nefarious activity or knowledge by [the detainee] of known nefarious activities of al-Qa'ida members, if this is possible.'<sup>566</sup> With no response from Headquarters, interrogators continued to torture Ibrahim. CIA Headquarters would later conclude that it was 'uncertain' that Ibrahim 'would meet the requirements for US military or [redacted] detention.'<sup>567</sup>

Ibrahim was held at the Romanian black site for over eight months, before either being released or transferred to foreign custody in Jordan or Afghanistan. Our investigation has identified this rendition operation which took place on 20 October 2004 on board the aircraft N78gDK (**Circuit 52**). His fate and whereabouts after this point are unknown.



## SAUD MEMON (#100)

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**Nationality:** Pakistani

**Capture:** South Africa, 7 March 2003

**Pre-CIA detention:** South Africa; Pakistan

**Entered CIA custody:** 10-29 February 2004

**Period of CIA custody:** 740-749 days

**Left CIA custody:** 19 February – 19 March 2006

**CIA detention locations:** Afghanistan

**After CIA detention:** transferred to Pakistani custody. Released, April 2007. Died shortly thereafter.

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Little is known about Saud Memon. He is a Pakistani national who was reportedly captured in South Africa and rendered to Pakistan on 7 March 2003.<sup>568</sup> There it has been reported that he was held by Pakistani intelligence.<sup>569</sup> We have established that he entered CIA custody between 10-29 February 2004.

Memon was held by the CIA for around two years (740-749 days), although his location during his time in CIA secret detention is unknown. He would have left CIA custody between 19 February – 19 March 2006. He was then passed over to Pakistani custody, and was released in April 2007.<sup>570</sup> It is reported that he was ‘dropped off, emaciated and near death, at the doorstep of his family home,’ and died around two weeks later.<sup>571</sup>

## GOULED DOURAD (#102)

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**Nationality:** Somali

**Capture:** Djibouti, 4 March 2004

**Pre-CIA detention:** Djibouti

**Entered CIA custody:** 10-11 March 2004

**Period of CIA custody:** 907-909 days

**Left CIA custody:** 4-5 September 2006

**CIA detention locations:** Afghanistan

**After CIA detention:** transferred to US military custody at Guantánamo Bay. Detained, as of May 2019.

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Gouled Hassan Dourad (also known as Hassan Ahmed Guleed) is a Somali national who was living in Djibouti when he was captured by Djiboutian authorities on 4 March 2004.<sup>572</sup> During interrogations while in Djiboutian custody, Dourad ‘provided detailed information on his casing of Camp Lemonier’ for a potential terrorist attack.<sup>573</sup> He was then rendered to CIA custody on xx March 2004.<sup>574</sup> Our investigation has identified this rendition operation, which took place 8-12 March 2004 on board the aircraft N379P (**Circuit 41**).

Given that the rendition aircraft flew to Afghanistan, Morocco and then Guantánamo Bay after taking off from Djibouti, it is unclear exactly where Dourad was taken. We consider it most likely that he was rendered to Afghanistan, given the indications that no CIA detainees were held in Morocco between December 2003 and April 2004, and that it also appears that all CIA detainees held at Guantánamo Bay were at the sites there by early February 2004 at the very latest.<sup>575</sup> We are not able to fully confirm this suggestion, however, and there exist contradictions in the data regarding Dourad’s location after rendition to CIA custody.<sup>576</sup>

CIA cables document Dourad’s interrogation by 16 March 2004, although there is no evidence that he was subjected to ‘enhanced interrogation techniques’.<sup>577</sup> The Committee Study notes that Dourad had serious medical issues at some point during his detention, and was one of a number of detainees whose care was delayed ‘due to a lack of adequate medical care at CIA detention sites and the unwillingness of host governments to make hospital facilities available’.<sup>578</sup> Our investigation has established that he was transferred to a third-party country for treatment at some point after January 2006. That country also received Janat Gul (#110) for treatment, and was subsequently compensated with a significant sum of money.<sup>579</sup> This may suggest that Dourad and Gul were held at the same site during 2006, although there is no confirmation of this.

Regardless of his previous location, Dourad was held in Afghanistan (in DETENTION SITE ORANGE or DETENTION SITE BROWN) between March and September 2006.<sup>580</sup> He was then transferred into US military detention in Guantánamo Bay between 4-5 September 2006, as one of the 14 CIA prisoners handed over to the DoD at that time. As of May 2019, Dourad remains detained at Guantánamo Bay.

## ABU 'ABDALLAH (#103)

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**Nationality:** Saudi

**Capture:** Iraq, February 2004

**Pre-CIA detention:** Iraq

**Entered CIA custody:** 12 March 2004

**Period of CIA custody:** 870-872 days

**Left CIA custody:** 30 July – 1 August 2006

**CIA detention locations:** Afghanistan

**After CIA detention:** transferred to Saudi custody. Thereafter, fate and whereabouts unknown.

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Little is known about Abu 'Abdallah. Khaled al-Maqtari (#96) has stated that, while he was in the Dark Prison, a prisoner called Abu Abdallah al-Saudi arrived at the facility 6-8 weeks after he did (which would have been in March-April 2004). According to al-Maqtari, Abu 'Abdallah had been held in secret detention in Iraq, where he had been captured in February 2004.<sup>581</sup> This account is consistent with other information concerning Abu 'Abdallah's entry into CIA custody,<sup>582</sup> and our investigation has identified a matching flight between Iraq and Afghanistan on 12 March 2004 on board the aircraft N313P (**Circuit 40**).

Abu 'Abdallah's fate and whereabouts after March 2004 are unknown. Calculations show that he was transferred out of CIA custody between 30 July – 6 September 2006. We have identified a rendition operation which includes a flight from Afghanistan to Saudi Arabia between 29 July – 1 August 2006, on board the aircraft N17ND (**Circuit 62**), and it is possible that this rendered Abu 'Abdallah back to his home country.

## ABD AL-BARI AL-FILISTINI (#106)

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**Nationality:** Palestinian

**Capture:** Pakistan (likely)

**Pre-CIA detention:** Pakistan

**Entered CIA custody:** 16 June 2004

**Period of CIA custody:** 773-776 days

**Left CIA custody:** 29 July – 1 August 2006

**CIA detention locations:** Afghanistan

**After CIA detention:** transferred to Jordanian custody. Thereafter, fate and whereabouts unknown.

## MARWAN AL-JABOUR (#108)

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**Nationality:** Palestinian

**Capture:** Lahore, Pakistan, 9 May 2004

**Pre-CIA detention:** Pakistan

**Entered CIA custody:** 16 June 2004

**Period of CIA custody:** 773-776 days

**Left CIA custody:** 29 July – 1 August 2006

**CIA detention locations:** Afghanistan

**After CIA detention:** transferred to Jordanian custody, and then Israeli custody. Released, October 2006.

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Abd al-Bari al-Filistini and Marwan al-Jabour are both Palestinians, and are likely to have been transferred together into CIA detention and held for over two years before being transferred to Jordan. Although al-Jabour has given an extensive account of his time in CIA custody, little is known about al-Filistini. Given his proximity to al-Jabour on the Committee Study list, and the identical length of custody, he is likely to have been the Palestinian prisoner that al-Jabour has said accompanied him from Pakistan to a CIA-run site in Afghanistan. Given that the others transferred into CIA custody at the same time were captured in Pakistan, it is likely that al-Filistini was as well.

Al-Jabour was captured by Pakistan's ISI on 9 May 2004 while at a friend's house in Lahore, Pakistan. He was captured alongside two others, and all three men were transferred to the local ISI station. There, he was shackled and beaten, and subjected to extensive sleep deprivation. He was also burned with an iron rod, and interrogated by both Pakistani and American officers.<sup>583</sup> He was held at this site for four days, and then transferred by car to a 'villa' in Islamabad. This was a large private compound that had been converted to hold detainees, and al-Jabour said that it appeared to be run by Americans. There, he was beaten and only allowed to sleep for one

hour at a time. He was held alongside a number of prisoners including a Yemeni, an Afghan, a Libyan, an Algerian, a Palestinian and two 16 year old boys. He was held at this site for more than a month.<sup>584</sup>

On 16 June 2004, al-Jabour was flown to Afghanistan, alongside the Palestinian, the Afghan and the Libyan from his detention at the villa.<sup>585</sup> Our investigation has established that these men are likely to have been Abd al-Bari al-Filistini, Qattal al-Uzbeki (#109) and Mustafa al-Mehdi (#107). Upon landing, they were put into a Jeep and driven along an unpaved road to a detention site.

We have established that this was DETENTION SITE ORANGE, and al-Jabour has provided an extensive account of the site and his 25 months in detention there.<sup>586</sup> Some of his torture is confirmed by CIA cables from Afghanistan, which document his forced rectal rehydration.<sup>587</sup>

Al-Jabour was transferred out of CIA custody between 29 July – 1 August 2006 and rendered to Jordan. He has provided an account of his rendition, and said that it was alongside another prisoner (who is likely to have been al-Filistini).<sup>588</sup> Our investigation has identified this rendition operation, which took place on board the aircraft N17ND (**Circuit 62**).

Al-Filistini's fate and whereabouts after his transfer to Jordan are unknown. Al-Jabour was held at the headquarters of the Jordanian GID in Amman, and was visited by the ICRC on 14 August 2006, and then by family members two weeks later. On 18 September 2006, he was driven to King Hussein Bridge (on the border between Jordan and the Israeli occupied West Bank) and transferred to Israeli custody.<sup>589</sup> While held in Israel, al-Jabour was given access to a lawyer and brought before a judge. He was released into Gaza after six weeks in Israeli custody.

## MUSTAFA AL-MEHDI (#107)

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**Nationality:** Libyan

**Capture:** Peshawar, Pakistan, 23 February 2004

**Pre-CIA detention:** Pakistan

**Entered CIA custody:** 16 June 2004

**Period of CIA custody:** 309 days

**Left CIA custody:** 21 April 2005

**CIA detention locations:** Afghanistan

**Current status:** transferred to Libyan custody. Released, 16 February 2011.

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Mustafa al-Mehdi (also known as Ayyub al-Libi) is a Libyan national. He left Libya in 1989 as a result of persecution by the Gaddafi regime, going first to Saudi Arabia, and then to Afghanistan. There, he joined the Libyan Islamic Fighting Group (LIFG). Following his marriage in 1993 he settled in Pakistan.

Al-Mehdi was captured on 23 February 2004, in Peshawar, Pakistan. He was initially detained by the Pakistani Inter-Services Intelligence (ISI), and held at the Army Stadium for about 40 days while he was interrogated by ISI and American officers. While in Peshawar he was subjected to constant strong lighting, held incommunicado, and his captors threatened to bring his wife and rape her. He also heard the screams of other prisoners.

On or around 3 April 2004, al-Mehdi was taken to Islamabad, where he was held for a further two and a half months. There were 8-10 other prisoners at the site. He states that the same interrogators questioned him in Islamabad, now unhooded, and they appeared again when he was held in Afghanistan. In Islamabad he describes being repeatedly assaulted by the Pakistani guards, who beat him with broomsticks, and forcibly removed his clothes. He reported this to the American interrogators, who accused him of lying and threatened him with worse places.

Al-Mehdi was rendered to CIA custody in Afghanistan on 16 June 2004, alongside Marwan al-Jabour (#108), Abd al-Bari al-Filistini (#106) and possibly Qattal al-Uzbeki (#109) and held at DETENTION SITE ORANGE. On arrival at his cell his clothes were forcibly removed and he was shackled and then chained to the cell wall by one arm, so that he could only sit or lie down, but not stand. He remained in this position, naked, for two months. After two months, he was given trousers and, later, a shirt. After the fifth month they stopped shackling him to the wall and he could move about his cell, which was just 2 x 2 metres. The lights were on all the time, and cameras and microphones were also on the whole time. There was no mattress, just a thin blanket, the floor was painted concrete, and there was a small bucket with a chemical for the toilet, and a rubber spoon for eating. Loud music was played constantly. Guards were a mixture of Americans and Afghans, and dressed in black. He describes having breathing difficulties as a result of vapours from the chemical toilet. It was often extremely cold.

Interrogations occurred daily, sometimes twice, and often while al-Mehdi was naked in front of his female interrogators. He recounts that they would scream and yell at him, throw chairs

and push tables. He believes he was held in this facility for 10 months, although it was difficult to keep track of time while in custody.

On 21 April 2005, he was told he would be taken to Libya. He begged not to be sent back, believing his life was in danger if returned to Colonel Gaddafi's regime. He was subjected to the usual CIA preparations for transfer, including stripping naked, photographing, and dressing him in a diaper, placing ear defenders over his ears and blindfolding and hooding him. Before boarding the aircraft one blindfold was swapped for another and he could see he was in a large hangar with military equipment. He was handcuffed to a seat and strapped down. He later learned that Khalid al-Sharif (#51) was also on board. Our investigation has identified this rendition operation, which took place on board the aircraft N740JA (**Circuit 56**).

In Libya, al-Mehdi was held in various detention sites. He spent 14 months in Tajoura where he was held in solitary confinement for a number of months, and subjected to long interrogations. At the Nasser bureau, for four and a half months, he was held in solitary confinement in a cell measuring about 2 x 0.5 metres with no light. He was moved again to the political wing of the Ain Zara prison, for two months, and then finally to the military section of the Abu Salim prison, alongside Abdel Hakim Belhadj, Sami al-Saadi and other senior LIFG members. In 2006 he was charged and prosecuted for membership of the LIFG, but states that he confessed under duress, because the solitary confinement had become unbearable. Mehdi was finally released on 16 February 2011, as the uprisings against Gaddafi began.

## QATTAL AL-UZBEKI (#109)

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**Nationality:** unknown

**Capture:** Pakistan

**Pre-CIA detention:** Pakistan

**Entered CIA custody:** 16 June 2004

**Period of CIA custody:** 800-809 days

**Left CIA custody:** 25 August – 3 September 2006

**CIA detention locations:** Afghanistan

**After CIA detention:** fate and whereabouts unknown

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Given Qattal al-Uzbeki's position next to Marwan al-Jabour (#108) on the Committee Study list,<sup>590</sup> he is likely to have been the 'Afghan' whom al-Jabour says was with him when he was transferred from Pakistani detention to a CIA-run site in Afghanistan. This took place on 16 June 2004, and given that others transferred at the same time were captured in Pakistan, it is likely that al-Uzbeki was as well.<sup>591</sup> This supposition is supported by intelligence reporting gained from Hassan Ghul (#98) while he was in secret CIA detention in Afghanistan in January 2004. According to Ghul, at that time al-Uzbeki was a resident of a so-called 'bachelor house' in Shkai, Pakistan, alongside a number of other men.<sup>592</sup>

If al-Uzbeki was indeed transferred with al-Jabour, he was held (at least initially) at DETENTION SITE ORANGE in Afghanistan. He was held by the CIA for over 26 months, although we have been unable to ascertain any further details about his detention or treatment. Al-Uzbeki was transferred out of CIA custody between 25 August – 3 September 2006. His fate and whereabouts after this point are unknown.



## JANAT GUL (#110)

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**Nationality:** unknown

**Capture:** Pakistan, 10-30 June 2004.

**Pre-CIA detention:** Pakistan

**Entered CIA custody:** 10-22 July 2004

**Period of CIA custody:** 750-759 days

**Left CIA custody:** 30 July – 20 August 2006

**CIA detention locations:** Afghanistan; Romania

**After CIA detention:** transferred to foreign custody. Released.

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Janat Gul was captured by a foreign government, most likely Pakistan, on xx June 2004.<sup>593</sup> On 2 July 2004, whilst Gul was still in foreign custody, the CIA met with National Security Advisor Rice and other high-level officials at the White House in order to seek authorisation for his torture. On 6 July 2004, Rice approved the use of all 'enhanced interrogation techniques' on Gul, with the exception of the waterboard. This authorisation was confirmed on 20 July 2004 by the National Security Council (NSC) principals, including the Vice President, and again in a legal opinion on 22 July 2004 written by Attorney General John Ashcroft.<sup>594</sup>

Gul was rendered into CIA custody on xx July 2004.<sup>595</sup> It appears that he was held initially in Afghanistan, and given the timing this was likely to have been at the facility referred to as DETENTION SITE ORANGE. He was then rendered to the Romanian black site.<sup>596</sup> Our investigation has identified this rendition operation, which took place on 31 July 2004 on board the aircraft N288KA (**Circuit 48**).

An investigation conducted under the auspices of the Council of Europe found that, once in Romania, Gul was subjected to 'extensive, customised application of "enhanced interrogation techniques"'.<sup>597</sup> CIA cables from the Romanian site document that Gul was tortured from 3-10 August 2004 and again from 21-25 August 2004,<sup>598</sup> and that this included continuous sleep deprivation, facial holds, attention grasps, facial slaps, stress positions, and walling, until he experienced auditory and visual hallucinations.<sup>599</sup> Gul became hugely disorientated, and could see 'his wife and children in the mirror and heard their voices in the white noise'.<sup>600</sup> After continued torture, Gul 'asked to die, or just be killed'.<sup>601</sup> One session of standing sleep deprivation lasted 47 hours.<sup>602</sup>

CIA records demonstrate that Gul was held at the Romanian black site until at least 30 April 2005.<sup>603</sup> Our investigation has established that he was most likely held in Romania until October or November 2005, whereupon he was transferred to either Lithuania or Afghanistan (**Circuit 58** and **Circuit 59**). Regardless of whether or not he was held in Lithuania, he was certainly in Afghanistan (in DETENTION SITE ORANGE or DETENTION SITE BROWN) from at least March 2006.<sup>604</sup> CIA records show that he was eventually transferred to a foreign government between 30 July – 20 August 2006, and subsequently released.<sup>605</sup>

## AHMED GHAILANI (#111)

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**Nationality:** Tanzanian

**Capture:** Gujrat, Pakistan, 24 July 2004

**Pre-CIA detention:** Pakistan

**Entered CIA custody:** 1-5 September 2004

**Period of CIA custody:** 730-734 days

**Left CIA custody:** 4-5 September 2006

**CIA detention locations:** Afghanistan

**After CIA detention:** transferred to US military custody at Guantánamo Bay, and then US civilian custody. Detained, US federal prison, as of May 2019.

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Ahmed Ghailani is a Tanzanian national who was captured by Pakistani forces on 24 July 2004.<sup>606</sup> He was held and interrogated in foreign government custody (likely in Pakistan) throughout August 2004, with the CIA assessing these interrogations as 'ineffective'.<sup>607</sup>

Ghailani was rendered to CIA custody on 1 September 2004,<sup>608</sup> which our investigation has narrowed to 1-5 September. He was held by the CIA in Afghanistan,<sup>609</sup> where cables document his torture from 17 September 2004.<sup>610</sup> This included the use of extended sleep deprivation, after which Ghailani experienced auditory hallucinations.<sup>611</sup>

Ghailani was held by the CIA for two years. It is unclear whether he was moved out of Afghanistan at any point, and he would at any rate have been held there towards the end of his time in CIA custody, given that all CIA detainees were held in the country between March and September 2006. He was then transferred into US military detention in Guantánamo Bay between 4-5 September 2006, as one of the 14 CIA prisoners handed over to the DoD at that time. Ghailani was held at Guantánamo Bay until his transfer to mainland United States on 9 June 2009. He became the first Guantánamo Bay detainee to be tried in a civilian court, and was eventually convicted on a charge of conspiracy and sentenced to life in prison.<sup>612</sup>

## SHARIF AL-MASRI (#112)

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**Nationality:** Egyptian

**Capture:** Quetta, Pakistan, 29 August 2004

**Pre-CIA detention:** Pakistan

**Entered CIA custody:** 17-20 September 2004

**Period of CIA custody:** 87-89 days

**Left CIA custody:** 16 December 2004

**CIA detention locations:** Afghanistan

**After CIA detention:** transferred to Egyptian custody. Released, 2011.

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Sharif al-Masri is an Egyptian national who was captured by Pakistani authorities in Quetta, Pakistan, on 29 August 2004.<sup>613</sup> He was initially held in **Pakistani custody**, where he claimed to have been tortured. He was then rendered to CIA custody on **xx** September 2004.<sup>614</sup> Our analysis indicates that this date was between 17-20 September.

Al-Masri was held at a CIA site in Afghanistan, and, given his experience under torture in Pakistan, immediately expressed his intent to cooperate.<sup>615</sup> Despite this, and despite doubts by CIA officials that al-Masri had knowledge of terror threats or senior al-Qaeda leadership,<sup>616</sup> the CIA requested approval to use 'enhanced interrogation techniques'.<sup>617</sup> Al-Masri was subsequently tortured for at least a week, during which time the use of sleep deprivation led to auditory hallucinations.<sup>618</sup>

After approximately three months (87-89 days) of CIA detention, al-Masri was rendered back to **Egypt**, despite the fact that he had provided repeated descriptions of his torture at Egyptian hands.<sup>619</sup> Our investigation has identified this rendition operation, which took place on 16 December 2004 on board the aircraft N85VM (**Circuit 53**).

Once in Egypt, al-Masri says that he was interrogated for seven months in an intelligence headquarters, before being transferred to the State Security headquarters in Cairo. According to al-Masri: 'I saw there kinds of torture you would never imagine and even the Americans were better.' He was finally released after the uprising in January 2011.<sup>620</sup>

## ABDI RASHID SAMATAR (#113)

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**Nationality:** unknown

**Entered CIA custody:** 17 September – 25 November 2004

**Period of CIA custody:** 650-659 days

**Left CIA custody:** 30 June – 6 September 2006

**CIA detention locations:** Afghanistan

**After CIA detention:** fate and whereabouts unknown

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Little is known about Abdi Rashid Samatar. Given the dates of his detention, he was held in Afghanistan for at least some of his time in CIA custody, at either DETENTION SITE ORANGE or DETENTION SITE BROWN.

Samatar was transferred out of CIA custody between 30 June – 6 September 2006. His fate and whereabouts after this point are unknown.

## ABU FARAJ AL-LIBI (#114)

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**Nationality:** Libyan

**Capture:** Mardan, Pakistan, 2 May 2005

**Pre-CIA detention:** Pakistan

**Entered CIA custody:** 24-25 May 2005

**Period of CIA custody:** 467-469 days

**Left CIA custody:** 4-5 September 2006

**CIA detention locations:** Afghanistan; Romania; Afghanistan

**After CIA detention:** transferred to US military custody at Guantánamo Bay. Detained, as of May 2019.

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Abu Faraj al-Libi is a Libyan national who was captured by Pakistani special forces in Mardan, Pakistan, on 2 May 2005.<sup>621</sup> He was initially held in Pakistani detention, and CIA cables show that discussions regarding his rendition to CIA custody took place on 6-7 May 2005.<sup>622</sup> Our investigation has established that Abu Faraj was eventually rendered to the CIA-run DETENTION SITE ORANGE in Afghanistan between 24-25 May 2005,<sup>623</sup> and almost immediately rendered onwards to the black site in Romania.<sup>624</sup> We have also identified this rendition operation, which took place 25-26 May 2005 on board two aircraft, N450DR and N308AB, which met in Jordan (**Circuit 57**).

Abu Faraj was tortured on arrival in Romania, and throughout June 2005,<sup>625</sup> with two key periods: from 28 May until 2 June, and then again from 17-28 June.<sup>626</sup> This treatment continued even after he complained of loss of hearing (he was eventually fitted with a hearing aid after his transfer to US military custody at Guantánamo Bay).<sup>627</sup>

Our investigation has established that Abu Faraj was most likely held in Romania until October or November 2005, whereupon he was transferred to either Lithuania or Afghanistan (**Circuit 58, Circuit 59**). Regardless of whether or not he was held in Lithuania, he was certainly in Afghanistan (in DETENTION SITE ORANGE or DETENTION SITE BROWN) between March and September 2006.<sup>628</sup> He was then transferred into US military detention in Guantánamo Bay between 4-5 September 2006, as one of the 14 CIA prisoners handed over to the DoD at that time. As of May 2019, Abu Faraj remains detained at Guantánamo Bay.

## ABU MUNTHIR AL-MAGREBI (#115)

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**Nationality:** unknown

**Capture:** Tunisia

**Entered CIA custody:** 26 May 2005

**Period of CIA custody:** 460-468 days

**Left CIA custody:** 29 August – 6 September 2006

**CIA detention locations:** Romania; Afghanistan

**After CIA detention:** fate and whereabouts unknown

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Given his position next to Abu Faraj al-Libi (#114) on the Committee Study list, we have established that Abu Munthir al-Magrebi entered CIA custody on or after 24 May 2005.<sup>629</sup> Abu Faraj was rendered from Afghanistan to Romania on 25-26 May 2005, in an operation which involved a plane switch in Jordan. The second aircraft, which took Abu Faraj onwards to Romania, had previously flown from Tunisia (**Circuit 57**). Given al-Magrebi's name, his proximity to Abu Faraj on the Committee Study list, and the fact that the CIA rendition aircraft had landed in Tunisia on the way to Jordan, it is likely that al-Magrebi was captured in North Africa and rendered to secret detention at the Romanian black site. However, there is no independent confirmation of this.

Our investigation has established that al-Magrebi was most likely held in Romania until October or November 2005, whereupon he was transferred to either Lithuania or Afghanistan (**Circuit 58** or **Circuit 59**). Regardless of whether or not he was held in Lithuania, he was certainly in Afghanistan (in DETENTION SITE ORANGE or DETENTION SITE BROWN) from at least March 2006 until his transfer from CIA custody.<sup>630</sup> Al-Magrebi was transferred out of CIA custody between 29 August – 6 September 2006. His fate and whereabouts after this point are unknown.

## IBRAHIM JAN (#116)

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**Nationality:** unknown

**Capture:** unknown

**Pre-CIA detention:** Iraq or Afghanistan (US military custody)

**Entered CIA custody:** 10-31 October 2005

**Period of CIA custody:** 310-319 days

**Left CIA custody:** 16 August – 6 September 2006

**CIA detention locations:** Afghanistan

**After CIA detention:** fate and whereabouts unknown

## ABU JA'FAR AL-IRAQI (#117)

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**Nationality:** Iraqi

**Capture:** unknown

**Pre-CIA detention:** Iraq (US military custody)

**Entered CIA custody:** 16-30 November 2005

**Period of CIA custody:** 280-289 days

**Left CIA custody:** 1-6 September 2006

**CIA detention locations:** Afghanistan

**After CIA detention:** transferred to US military custody in Iraq. Thereafter, fate and whereabouts unknown.

Ibrahim Jan and Abu Ja'far al-Iraqi were both held as secret prisoners by the US military for more than a month in late 2005. These detentions took place pending transfer to CIA custody, pursuant to a September 2005 Memorandum of Understanding between the CIA and the DoD relating to US military involvement in CIA detention activities.<sup>631</sup> Our investigation has established that they were transferred at separate times: Ibrahim Jan in October 2005; al-Iraqi in November 2005. While there is no information regarding the location of their CIA detention, given the dates of their custody it is likely they were held in Afghanistan.

US Government records show that al-Iraqi's transfer to CIA detention took place 'notwithstanding Department of State concerns that the transfer would be inconsistent with statements made by the Secretary of State that US forces in Iraq would remain committed to the law of armed conflict, including the Geneva Conventions.'<sup>632</sup> Once in CIA detention, al-Iraqi was subjected to a range of 'enhanced interrogation techniques'. Cables dated December 2005 document that he was 'subjected to nudity, dietary manipulation, insult slaps, abdominal slaps, attention grasps, facial holds, walling, stress positions for 54 hours as part of sleep deprivation, and experienced swelling in his lower legs requiring blood thinner and spiral ace bandages. He was moved to a sitting position, and his sleep deprivation was extended to 78 hours. After the swelling

subsided, he was provided with more blood thinner and was returned to the standing position. The sleep deprivation was extended to 102 hours.' After four hours of sleep, al-Iraqi 'was subjected to an additional 52 hours of sleep deprivation, after which CIA Headquarters informed interrogators that eight hours was the minimum rest period between sleep deprivation sessions exceeding 48 hours.' In addition to the swelling, al-Iraqi also 'experienced an enema on his head due to walling, abrasions on his neck, and blisters on his ankles from shackles.'<sup>633</sup>

Despite the intensive torture of al-Iraqi, CIA records show that he provided 'almost no information that could be used to locate former colleagues or disrupt attack plots.' This language was inserted into a Presidential Daily Brief for President Bush, but later dropped to minimise the appearance that the torture of detainees wasn't working.<sup>634</sup>

Al-Iraqi was transferred from CIA to DoD custody in Iraq between 1-6 September 2006.<sup>635</sup> His fate and whereabouts after this point are unknown. Ibrahim Jan was transferred out of CIA custody between 16 August – 6 September 2006. His fate and whereabouts after this point are unknown. He may have been rendered alongside al-Iraqi although, unlike al-Iraqi, there is currently no indication that he was transferred to US military custody in Iraq.



## ABD AL-HADI AL-IRAQI (#118)

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**Nationality:** Iraqi

**Capture:** Turkey, late 2006

**Pre-CIA detention:** Turkey (likely)

**Entered CIA custody:** 1-9 November 2006

**Period of CIA custody:** 170-177 days

**Left CIA custody:** 20-27 April 2007

**CIA detention locations:** Afghanistan

**Current status:** transferred to US military custody at Guantánamo Bay, Detained, as of May 2019.

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Little is known about Abd al-Hadi al-Iraqi, one of the final prisoners acknowledged to have been held as part of the CIA's detention programme. It has been reported that he was captured in Turkey in late 2006.<sup>636</sup> He was rendered to CIA custody on 1 November 2006.<sup>637</sup>

Abd al-Hadi was held at DETENTION SITE BROWN in Afghanistan, and cables from the site document his willingness to cooperate throughout November 2006 – January 2007.<sup>638</sup> Despite this, interrogators believed he was withholding information on operational plots and the locations of high-value targets, and during February 2007 Headquarters discussed the possible use of 'enhanced interrogation techniques' against him. By the end of the month, however, they had determined that there was 'insufficient intelligence... that [al-Iraqi] possesses actionable information...to justify' his torture.<sup>639</sup>

Abd al-Hadi was held in CIA custody until 20-27 April 2007, when he was transferred to DoD custody at Guantánamo Bay.<sup>641</sup> As of May 2019, Abd al-Hadi remains detained at Guantánamo Bay.

# MUHAMMAD RAHIM (#119)

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**Nationality:** Afghan

**Capture:** Lahore, Pakistan, 25 June 2007

**Pre-CIA detention:** Pakistan

**Entered CIA custody:** 10-14 July 2007

**Period of CIA custody:** 240-248 days

**Left CIA custody:** 10-14 March 2008

**CIA detention locations:** Afghanistan

**After CIA detention:** transferred to US military custody at Guantánamo Bay. Detained, as of May 2019.

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Muhammad Rahim is an Afghan national who was captured in Lahore, Pakistan, on 25 June 2007.<sup>642</sup> Rahim was the last prisoner to be held in the CIA programme, and the only prisoner in the programme for the duration of his secret detention. He was held in foreign government custody after capture, where he was interrogated, and by early July the CIA was planning his rendition to CIA custody.<sup>643</sup> This took place between 10-14 July 2007, when he was rendered to DETENTION SITE BROWN in Afghanistan.<sup>644</sup>

Once Rahim was in CIA custody, CIA Director Michael Hayden requested that President Bush sign an Executive Order to allow the use of ‘enhanced interrogation techniques’ on him within the framework of the Geneva Conventions.<sup>645</sup> The proposed techniques included sleep deprivation, dietary manipulation, facial grasp, facial slap, abdominal slap, and the attention grab. On 20 July, a classified legal opinion was issued from OLC, alongside an unclassified Executive Order, which concluded that the proposed interrogation techniques were lawful.<sup>646</sup>

The next day, four interrogators at the site began to torture Rahim, with extensive sleep deprivation sessions throughout July and August, including one in excess of 100 hours (after which Rahim experienced visual and auditory hallucinations). During these sessions, Rahim was shackled in a standing position, wearing a diaper. He was also subjected to the attention grasp, facial holds, abdominal slaps, and the facial slap.<sup>647</sup> These sessions were halted in September 2007, and Rahim was left in isolation for around six weeks.<sup>648</sup> Torture resumed on 2 November 2007, with a sleep deprivation session lasting 138.5 hours straight, until 8 November 2007.<sup>649</sup> Throughout, CIA lawyers sought, and received, successive authorisation from the DoJ for the torture of Rahim.<sup>650</sup> Interrogations continued until 9 December 2007, and then stopped for nearly three weeks whilst personnel ‘discussed and proposed new ways to encourage Rahim’s cooperation.’ Under consideration was telling Rahim that audiotapes of his interrogations might be passed to his family, or threatening him with leaking information that he was cooperating with US forces.<sup>651</sup>

Rahim was rendered by the CIA on **xx** March 2008 to another location, where it appears that a foreign government took custody. This government then transferred Rahim to the custody of another authority, at which point he was transferred back to CIA custody and rendered to US military custody at Guantánamo Bay, where he was detained by 14 March 2008.<sup>652</sup> As of May 2019, Rahim remains detained at Guantánamo Bay.

## FURTHER DETAINEES SENT TO BAGRAM AIRBASE

Name (#)	Nationality	Entered CIA custody	Period of CIA custody	Left CIA custody	After Bagram
Nazar Ali (#28)	Afghan	13 November 2002	30-39 days	13-22 December 2002	released, February 2003
Muhammad Khan (#53)	unknown	13-30 April 2003	390-399 days	7 May – 2 June 2004	unknown
Muhammad al-Qahtani (#60)	Saudi	1-9 June 2003	340-349 days	6-23 May 2004	escaped, 10 July 2005
Abu Nasim al-Tunisi (#61)	unknown	10-20 June 2003	330-339 days	5-24 May 2004	Unknown
Ali Jan (#68)	unknown	1-14 August 2003	280-289 days	7-29 May 2004	released, July 2004
Abdullah Ashami (#71)	Syrian	10-14 August 2003	270-279 days	6-19 May 2004	escaped, 10 July 2005
Noor Jalal (#86)	unknown	16-30 September 2003	230-239 days	3-26 May 2004	unknown

Little is known about these seven men, although we have established that they were all transferred to US military custody at Bagram after their time in CIA detention. Nazar Ali (#28) was held at the Dark Prison for around one month towards the end of 2002, where he was beaten, after his capture in Kandahar.<sup>653</sup> From here, he was transferred to US military custody at Bagram Airbase in December, possibly alongside several other CIA prisoners moved at around the same time (including his brother, Shah Wali Khan, #33).<sup>654</sup>

Our analysis indicates that the other six men were among the 18 prisoners transferred to US military custody at Bagram around May 2004. It has been reported that Ashami (#71) was captured by US forces in the Khost region of Afghanistan in 2003.<sup>655</sup> Likewise, Ali Jan (#68) was captured in early August 2003, during a US military operation in Zormat Valley, Paktia Province,

Afghanistan.<sup>656</sup> One CIA cable from May 2004 documents that he was subsequently transferred to CIA custody after his satellite phone rang, and the translator indicated the caller was speaking in Arabic.<sup>657</sup> Our investigation has established that Jan was transferred into CIA custody between 1-14 August 2003, and held for around 9-10 months. However, the Committee Study noted that there was 'no derogatory information' on his satellite phone, and that in fact he was 'wrongfully detained' by the CIA.<sup>658</sup>

We have independent confirmation, in some cases, that these men were held at Bagram. Ali Jan was released from Bagram in early July 2004.<sup>659</sup> Al-Tunisi (#61) (under his alias Fezzani) appears on a September 2009 DoD list of Bagram detainees, with prisoner number 1455.<sup>660</sup> We also know that al-Qahtani (#60) and Ashami (#71) escaped from Bagram on 10 July 2005 (along with two other ex-CIA prisoners, Hassan Abu Bakr Qa'id, #5, and Umar Faruq, #14).<sup>661</sup> It has been reported that US forces recaptured al-Qahtani in November 2006,<sup>662</sup> and that he was subsequently transferred to Saudi custody,<sup>663</sup> although his current fate and whereabouts are unknown. It has also been reported that Ashami was killed during a US airstrike in Afghanistan in July 2008.<sup>664</sup>

Nazar Ali and Ali Jan were both released directly from Bagram. The fate and whereabouts of Muhammad Khan (#53), al-Tunisi and Jalal (#86) after their time at the Airbase are unknown.

## DETAINEES RELEASED FROM CIA CUSTODY

Name (#)	Nationality	Entered CIA custody	Period of CIA custody	Left CIA custody
Juma Gul (#29)	unknown	13 November 2002	90-99 days	11-20 February 2003
Qari Rehman (#32)	Afghan	13 November 2002	60-69 days	12-21 January 2003
Sayed Habib (#50)	unknown	10-18 April 2003	500-509 days	22-31 August 2004
Zarmein (#63)	unknown	18 June – 3 July 2003	200-209 days	4-28 January 2004
Shaistah Khan (#66)	unknown	10-24 July 2003	220-229 days	15-29 February 2004
Modin Muhammad (#70)	unknown	10-14 August 2003	120-129 days	8-21 December 2003
Bismullah (#77)	unknown	16-30 September 2003	1-9 days	17 September – 9 October 2003
Gul Rahman (#101)	Afghan	1-9 March 2004	30-39 days	31 March – 17 April 2004
Abu Bahar Al-Turki (#104)	unknown	30 March – 7 May 2004	130-139 days (approx.)	12 August – 19 September 2004
Abu Talha Al-Magrebi (#105)	unknown	30 March – 7 May 2004	130-139 days (approx.)	12 August – 19 September 2004

Little information is available about these ten men, all of whom were released directly from CIA custody during 2003 and 2004. They were held for a wide range of periods, from around a week, in the case of Bismullah (#77), to over 16 months in the case of Sayed Habib (#50). In all these cases, the fate and whereabouts of these detainees after their release remains unknown.

It is likely that all these detainees were held in Afghanistan during their time in CIA custody, although in at least one case the capture and initial period of detention was in Pakistan.<sup>665</sup> CIA cables from Afghanistan discuss Juma Gul (#29),<sup>666</sup> Zarmein (#63),<sup>667</sup> Modin Muhammad (#70),<sup>668</sup> Bismullah (#77),<sup>669</sup> Gul Rahman (#101),<sup>670</sup> Abu Bahar al-Turki (#104) and Abu Talha al-Magrebi (#105).<sup>671</sup> The exact locations of these detentions is unknown, although Sayed Habib was held at the facility referred to as DETENTION SITE ORANGE for the latter part of his time in CIA custody.<sup>672</sup>

Except for Qari Rehman (#32), all of these detainees were ‘wrongfully detained’ by the CIA, given the absence of evidence that they posed a ‘continuing, serious threat’ to US interests. Two of the men, Sayed Habib and Shaistah Habibullah Khan (#66), were brothers who had been mistakenly named by Khaled Sheikh Mohammed (#45) while under torture.<sup>673</sup> CIA cables document that Modin Muhammad had ‘been purposefully misidentified by a source due to a blood feud,’<sup>674</sup> while Bismullah and Gul Rahman had both been mistakenly arrested.<sup>675</sup>

Abu Bahar al-Turki and Abu Talha al-Magrebi are pseudonyms for two prisoners who were in fact former CIA sources. Both were transferred into CIA custody at some point between 30 March and 7 May 2004, and held at a site in Afghanistan. One CIA cable from the country records a request to Headquarters for the torture of al-Turki, with an interrogation plan following the standard pattern.<sup>676</sup> At around the same time interrogators at the site sought specific authorisation to torture al-Magrebi in order to identify inconsistencies in al-Turki’s story.<sup>677</sup> Both men were subsequently subjected to 24 hours shackled in the standing sleep deprivation position, as well as dietary manipulation.<sup>678</sup> It was only after the torture had begun that the prisoners’ previous messages to the CIA regarding intelligence on future attacks were translated, and Headquarters confirmed that they were former CIA sources.<sup>679</sup> Despite the realisation that they should not be in CIA custody, both al-Turki and al-Magrebi were held for several months before their release.<sup>680</sup>

At least four detainees – Juma Gul, Sayed Habib, Zarmein and Modin Muhammad – were provided with cash payments on their release, although the exact amounts remain classified and appear to have been nominal.<sup>681</sup>

## FATE AND WHEREABOUTS UNKNOWN

Name (#)	Nationality	Entered CIA custody	Period of CIA custody	Left CIA custody
Asat Sar Jan (#16)	unknown	29-30 September 2002	60-69 days	28 November – 8 December 2002
Zakaria Zeineddin (#17)	unknown	1-9 October 2002	50-59 days	20 November – 7 December 2002
Hikmat Shaukat (#21)	Iraqi	16-24 October 2002	70-79 days	25 December 2002 – 11 January 2003
Yaqub al-Baluchi (#22)	unknown	16-24 October 2002.	80-89 days	4-21 January 2003
Haji Ghalgi (#27)	unknown	10-13 November 2002	190-199 days	19-31 May 2003
Adel (#31)	unknown	13 November 2002	60-69 days	12-21 January 2003
Hayatullah Haqqani (#34)	unknown	13-30 November 2002	80-89 days	1-27 February 2003
Abdullah Mursi (#40)	unknown	10 January – 8 February 2003	110-119 days	30 April – 7 June 2003
Abu Khalid (#44)	unknown	1-5 March 2003	20-29 days	21 March – 3 April 2003
Ibrahim Haqqani (#54)	unknown	1-9 May 2003	20-29 days	21 May – 7 June 2003
Muhammad Khan (#69)	unknown	1-14 August 2003	200-209 days	17 February – 10 March 2004

Abd Qudra al-Hadi (#76)	unknown	16-30 September 2003	90-99 days	15 December 2003 – 7 January 2004
Sa'id Allam (#78)	unknown	16-30 September 2003	90-99 days	15 December 2003 – 7 January 2004
Sa'ida Gul (#79)	unknown	16-30 September 2003	90-99 days	15 December 2003 – 7 January 2004
Shah Khan Wali (#80)	unknown	16-30 September 2003	90-99 days	15 December 2003 – 7 January 2004
Yahya (#81)	unknown	16-30 September 2003	90-99 days	15 December 2003 – 7 January 2004
Zakariya al-Rauf (#82)	unknown	16-30 September 2003	90-99 days	15 December 2003 – 7 January 2004
Zamarai Khan (#83)	unknown	16-30 September 2003	90-99 days	15 December 2003 – 7 January 2004
Abdullah al-Qahtani (#84)	unknown	16-30 September 2003	20-29 days	6-29 October 2003
Awwad al-Shammari (#85)	unknown	16-30 September 2003	20-29 days	6-29 October 2003

Little is known about these 20 prisoners, with the CIA failing to notify the SSCI about its detention of 12 of them.<sup>682</sup> We know little about the location and circumstances of these men's capture, with the exception being an account by Hikmat Shaukat's family (#21). His son, Mustafa, has discussed being witness to a joint FBI-Pakistani operation to seize his father. Dozens of commandos, he claimed, came 'pouncing upon us like an enemy army' and took him away.<sup>683</sup> Shaukat's wife, Ahlam, has stated that three Americans were amongst those involved in the operation, which took place in Quetta, Pakistan, on 16 October 2002.<sup>684</sup>

We know that all 20 prisoners were detained for periods between September 2002 and March 2004. They were likely held solely in Afghanistan, either in the Dark Prison, at DETENTION SITE GRAY, or in one of the CIA safe-houses or proxy detention facilities in the country. CIA



cables from Afghanistan throughout 2002 and 2003 discuss the treatment of a number of these prisoners,<sup>685</sup> confirming that they were held in the country, and our investigation has established that five were certainly held in the Dark Prison during October 2002.<sup>686</sup>

Several of these men were held contrary to the MoN standard for detention, as there was no evidence that they posed the requisite 'continuing, serious threat of violence or death to US persons or interests.'<sup>687</sup> These include the seven men – Abu Qudra al-Hadi (#76), Sa'id Allam (#78), Sa'ida Gul (#79), Shah Khan Wali (#80), Yahya (#81), Zakariya al-Rauf (#82) and Zamarai Khan (#83) – that our investigation has established were detained on the basis of 'thin' evidence of involvement in terrorism, with allegations that they were travelling to Iraq to join al-Qaeda.<sup>688</sup> Likewise, Haji Ghalgi (#27) was detained solely as 'useful leverage' to be used against one of his family members.<sup>689</sup> Others seem to have been held as a result of slander by rival factions,<sup>690</sup> of relationships with people in their local community,<sup>691</sup> or of simply being 'in the wrong place at the wrong time.'<sup>692</sup>

At least some of these prisoners were tortured during their detention. For example, one CIA cable from Afghanistan documents a 'regimen of limited sleep deprivation' applied to Hikmat Shaukat while he was in the Dark Prison in October 2002.<sup>693</sup> Similarly, Abu Khalid (#44) was held in the Dark Prison for 3-4 weeks in the first quarter of 2003. One cable from the site in March 2003 documents the use of sleep deprivation,<sup>694</sup> while another appears to describe the torture of Khalid at a separate safe-house in the country.<sup>695</sup> In neither of these cases was the torture approved by Headquarters.<sup>696</sup>

Little is known about the fate and whereabouts of these men after their time in CIA secret detention. It is likely that they were either released or transferred to US military or foreign custody. In at least one case, Hikmat Shaukat had not returned home by March 2003, five months after his disappearance, despite having been transferred out of CIA custody in December 2002 or January 2003.<sup>697</sup> The seven men detained together in September or October 2003 appear to have all been held for the same amount of time, and were likely released or transferred together.

## Endnotes

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648. SSCI, Committee Study, 9 December 2014 (redacted), pp. 165-6.
649. CIA, **DETENTION SITE BROWN**, cable 2888, 2 November 2007, 23:55; CIA, **DETENTION SITE BROWN**, cable 2915, 8 November 2007, 17:55.
650. DoJ, Authorisation to Use [Redacted] Techniques on [Redacted], letter from Steven G. Bradbury to [Redacted], Associate General Counsel, CIA, 24 July 2007 (redacted); DoJ, Authorisation to Use [Redacted] Techniques on [Redacted], letter from Steven G. Bradbury to [Redacted], Associate General Counsel, CIA, 23 August 2007 (redacted); DoJ, Authorisation to Use [Redacted] Techniques on [Redacted], letter from Steven G. Bradbury to [Redacted], Associate General Counsel, CIA, 6 November 2007 (redacted); DoJ, Authorisation to Use [Redacted] Techniques on [Redacted], letter from Steven G. Bradbury to [Redacted], Associate General Counsel, CIA, 7 November 2007 (redacted).
651. SSCI, Committee Study, 9 December 2014 (redacted), pp. 166-167.
652. Ibid., p. 167; DoD, Defense Department Takes Custody of A High-Value Detainee, press release 206-08, 14 March 2008.
653. Fault Lines, The Dark Prison: The Legacy of the CIA Torture Programme, Al Jazeera, 24 March 2016.
654. Rafiq al-Hami (#18), Tawfiq al-Bihani (#19), Bisher al-Rawi (#35), Jamil el-Banna (#36) and Shah Wali Khan (#33) were all transferred to Bagram in December 2002. One CIA cable documents Ali as an 'intellectually challenged' prisoner, who was taped crying during interrogations. The tapes were later used as leverage. CIA, **Afghanistan**, cable 29864, **11-18** November 2002. See, also: Interview transcript, Shah Wali Khan and Nazar Ali, with Singeli Agnew and Sebastian Walker, Kandahar, Afghanistan, 12 February 2016.
655. Bill Roggio, Senior Al Qaeda Commander in Afghanistan Killed in US Airstrike, Long War Journal, 31 July 2008.
656. SSCI, Committee Study, 9 December 2014 (redacted), p. 120.
657. CIA, **Afghanistan**, cable 2296, 10 **May** 2004, 17:09.
658. SSCI, Committee Study, 9 December 2014 (redacted), p. 16.
659. Ibid., p. 120.
660. DoD, List of Bagram Detainees as of September 2009, (redacted), p. 1. See, also: Hassan Abu Bakr Qa'id, Some Information on Bagram Prisoners, Al Mouminine Forum, 1 November 2005.
661. Eric Schmitt and Tim Golden, Details Emerge on a Brazen Escape in Afghanistan, The New York Times, 4 December 2005.
662. Bill Roggio, Senior Al Qaeda Commander in Afghanistan Killed in US Airstrike, Long War Journal, 31 July 2008.
663. Muhammad al-Garni, The Sad Story of Abu Nasir al-Qahtani, Arab News, 9 May 2007.
664. Bill Roggio, Senior Al Qaeda Commander in Afghanistan Killed in US Airstrike, Long War Journal, 31 July 2008.
665. Qari Rehman was captured by the FBI in Quetta, Pakistan, a week after the capture of Hikmat Shaukat (#21) on 16 October 2002. See Shahzada Zulfiqar, Silence of the Mullahs, Newslite, March 2003.
666. CIA, **Afghanistan**, cable 33265, **16 December 2002 - 21 February 2003**; CIA, **Afghanistan**, cable 33693, **16 December 2002 - 21 February 2003**.
667. CIA, **Afghanistan**, cable 1528, **15-31 December 2003**.
668. CIA, **Afghanistan**, cable 43701, **4 August - 14 September 2003**; CIA, **Afghanistan**, cable 52893, **16 September 2003 - 27 January 2004**.
669. CIA, **Afghanistan**, cable 46620, **16 September - 31 October 2003**.
670. CIA, **Afghanistan**, cable 2035, **31 March - 22 April 2004**.
671. CIA, **Afghanistan**, cable 2179, **31 March - 7**

- May 2004; CIA, Afghanistan, cable 2186, 31 March – 7 May 2004.
672. SSCI, Committee Study, 9 December 2014 (redacted), p. 83.
673. Ibid., p. 16. Mohammed has testified that he was shown a photo of Habib by interrogators, and that he had been 'stripped and hanged'. DoD (CSRT), Khaled Sheikh Mohammed, 10 March 2007, p. 16.
674. CIA, Afghanistan, cable 43701, 4 August – 14 September 2003.
675. CIA, Afghanistan, cable 46620, 16 September – 31 October 2003; CIA, Afghanistan, cable 2035, 31 March – 22 April 2004.
676. CIA, Afghanistan, cable 2179, 31 March – 7 May 2004.
677. CIA, Afghanistan, cable 2186, 31 March – 7 May 2004.
678. CIA, Afghanistan, cable 2185, 31 March – 7 May 2004; CIA, Afghanistan, cable 2227, 31 March – 7 May 2004; CIA, Afghanistan, cable 2232, 31 March – 7 May 2004; CIA, Afghanistan, cable 2233, 31 March – 7 May 2004.
679. SSCI, Committee Study, 9 December 2014 (redacted), p. 133.
680. Ibid., p. 477.
681. Ibid., pp. 16, 111.
682. These twelve are: Asat Sar Jan (#16), Zakaria Zeineddin (#17), Hikmat Shaukat (#21), Yaqub al-Baluchi (#22), Haji Ghalgi (#27), Nazar Ali (#28), Adel (#31), Hayatullah Haqqani (#34), Abu Khalid (#44), Ibrahim Haqqani (#54), Abdullah al-Qahtani (#84) and Awwad al-Shammari (#85).
683. Shahzada Zulfiqar, Silence of the Mullahs, Newsline, March 2003.
684. Police Asked to Produce Iraqi Doctor in Court, Dawn, 13 December 2002.
685. CIA, Afghanistan, cable 27931, 29 September – 7 October 2002; CIA, Afghanistan, cable 29381, 16-31 October 2002; CIA, Afghanistan, cable 30414, 20-27 November 2002; CIA, Afghanistan, cable 33678, 16 December 2002 – 23 February 2003; CIA, Afghanistan, cable 33322, 16 December 2002 – 23 February 2003; CIA, Afghanistan, cable 35193, 16-22 March 2003; CIA, Afghanistan, cable 35341, 16-25 March 2003; CIA, Afghanistan, cable 1528, 1-31 December 2003.
686. These five are: Asat Sar Jan (#16), Zakaria Zeineddin (#17), Hikmat Shaukat (#21), Yaqub al-Baluchi (#22) and Abu Khalid (#44). The Dark Prison had 20 prisoners after the first month of operation, meaning that all detainees in the programme during October 2002, except for Abu Zubaydah (#1) and Hassan bin Attash (#10), were held there. CIA (OIG), Special Review: Counterterrorism Detention and Interrogation Activities (September 2001 - October 2003), 2003-7123-IG, 7 May 2004 (redacted), p. 48.
687. George W. Bush, Memorandum for Notification, 17 September 2001. Cited in: SSCI, Committee Study, 9 December 2014 (redacted), p. 11.
688. These names have been identified through our analysis of the dates that CIA prisoners entered and left the programme, cross-matched with a September 2003 CIA email cited in: Ibid., p. 16.
689. CIA, Afghanistan, cable 33678, 16 December 2002 – 23 February 2003.
690. Asat Sar Jan (#16). See CIA, Afghanistan, cable 27931, 29 September – 7 October 2002.
691. Hikmat Shaukat (#21). See CIA, Afghanistan, cable 30414, 20-27 November 2002.
692. Hayatullah Haqqani (#34). See CIA, Afghanistan, cable 33322, 16 December 2002 – 23 February 2003. See, also: cables referring to Muhammad Khan (#53). CIA, Afghanistan, cable 1528, 1-31 December 2003.
693. CIA, Afghanistan, cable 29381, 16-31 October 2002.
694. CIA, Afghanistan, cable 35193, 16-22 March 2003.
695. This safe-house had not been formally designated a detention site. CIA, Afghanistan, cable 35341, 16-25 March 2003.
696. SSCI, Committee Study, 9 December 2014 (redacted), pp. 102-103.
697. Shahzada Zulfiqar, Silence of the Mullahs, Newsline, March 2003.