

APPENDIX 2

THE RENDITIONS

APPENDIX 2: THE RENDITIONS

This appendix provides detailed profiles of 62 separate rendition circuits by CIA aircraft between October 2001 and August 2006. Through triangulating our flight data with the facts we have established regarding the locations of individuals held within the torture programme, we document here 121 renditions as part of these 62 operations. Some of these renditions were to US military or foreign custody, either directly or after a period of CIA detention. Others were into, out of, or between CIA black sites. Most were for the purposes of (continued) secret detention and torture. All took place outside of the law.

Each profile sets out our evidence regarding the dates and destinations of individual prisoner transfers, alongside an account of the corresponding movements of a known CIA rendition aircraft. Where we have them, each profile also provides links to billing and other documents which pertain to the specific circuit, and which provide confirmatory evidence that the circuit was situated within the overall rendition programme.

Where our claims derive from calculations based on known detention periods and other aspects of an individual's time in the CIA programme, we provide enough detail here for others to understand fully the basis of our claims and the corresponding degree of certainty in each case. Profiles also include an extract from our CIA Flights Database. This extract provides a leg-by-leg account of the aircraft's movements, with specific departure and arrival times (in GMT) where we have these. For ease of interpretation, we have replaced the airport-specific ICAO codes with the names of the city or region which the airport serves.¹ Where false flight plans were filed to disguise landings at black site destinations, we have noted this in the table (which primarily lists the true destination). Rows in bold denote those flights which transported prisoners.

CIA FLIGHTS DATABASE: SOURCES

| | |
|--------|--|
| AG | Portuguese MEP Ana Gomes |
| ATC | Aircraft and airport data, such as pilot logs and communications over the AFTN, all of which are footnoted in the profiles |
| BMVBS | German Federal Ministry of Transport, Building and Urban Development |
| CAA-LT | Lithuanian Civil Aviation Administration |
| CAA-NO | Norwegian Civil Aviation Authority |
| CNSD | Lithuanian Parliament (Seimas) inquiry into CIA rendition and secret detention |
| CSC | Billing documents from within DynCorp/Computer Sciences Corporation network |
| DTTAS | Irish Department of Transport, Tourism and Sport |
| EC | Eurocontrol |
| FAA | US Federal Aviation Administration |
| GC | Documents from a Guardia Civil inquiry in Spain |
| IMWG | Danish Inter-Ministerial Working Group relating to CIA rendition flights |
| ISAVIA | Icelandic air navigation provider |
| PANSA | Polish Air Navigation Services Agency |
| SG | Straż Graniczna (Polish Border Guard) |

In some cases, our profiles simply confirm the findings of earlier investigations, some of which have formed the basis of legal action or parliamentary investigation. We have reproduced this data here to paint as full a picture as possible. In most cases, however, our profiles present for the first time a full account of particular renditions, including many newly-identified operations.

A word is needed here about our thresholds for determining which circuits – and which particular renditions – to profile. If a circuit is profiled here, it is because our data documents the movement of an aircraft which we know to have been part of the CIA rendition network, between locations which correlate strongly with known prisoner transfers, at a time which also correlates. In some cases, the exact destination and date of the transfer is known, and there is an exact match with the flight data. In other cases, the destination is known but the date is within a range of a number of days or weeks. Here, we profile circuits when we have only one or two corresponding flights between the two locations during the relevant period (where there are two flights, we profile both as possible). At other times, we know the date of a prisoner's transfer, but only the location from which, or to which, they were moved (but not both). These cases are profiled where there is only one corresponding flight in our data, and the flight lands at a location known to have played a role in the torture programme.

These thresholds are relatively high, and there are many possible (indeed, likely) rendition operations in our data which we do not profile here. In some cases, profiled operations include flights which are possible additional renditions, but which we have not listed as such (as they

do not meet our thresholds). For example, we have identified that Ramzi bin al-Shibh was rendered from Morocco to Romania in October 2004 (**Circuit 51**). The aircraft involved, N227SV, stopped off in Jordan en route, with no obvious reason to do so. It is possible that a second prisoner was rendered from Morocco on this flight, and taken to further detention in Jordan. But without independent evidence of this transfer, we have not been able to list this here.

In other cases, there are additional flight circuits by known rendition aircraft in our data which are highly suggestive of rendition operations, moving between black site locations during their periods of operation. For example, N63MU flew between Afghanistan and Jordan on 3 September 2006, as the two remaining black sites in Afghanistan were being emptied. This is the only flight in our data by a known rendition aircraft from Afghanistan during this time, and is likely to have transferred prisoners out of the CIA's programme. Possible candidates include Khaled al-Maqtari (#96), rendered from Afghanistan to Yemen between 29 August – 6 September 2006; Abu Ja'far al-Iraqi (#117), rendered from Afghanistan to US military custody in Iraq between 1-6 September 2006; and four prisoners who were transferred from the programme during this time but whose fate and whereabouts afterwards are unknown (Abu Yasir al-Jaza'iri (#47), Abdi Rashid Samatar (#113); Abu Munthir al-Magrebi (#115) and Ibrahim Jan (#116)). However, without additional evidence of these men's fate, we are unable to confirm their presence on board this flight.

Our full Flights Database, available on The Rendition Project website (www.therenditionproject.co.uk), provides access to all of our flight data, including records of flights likely to have involved renditions but not profiled here.

CIRCUIT 1: 15-24 OCTOBER 2001 (N379P)

RENDITION: JAMIL QASIM SAEED MOHAMMED, PAKISTAN TO JORDAN

Jamil Qasim Saeed Mohammed was a Yemeni microbiology student, who is reported to have been rendered from Pakistan to Jordan on 23 October 2001. The original report – the first to refer to the use of rendition in the ‘War on Terror’ – identified the aircraft N379P on the ground at Karachi airport in the early hours of 23 October, and claimed that Pakistani intelligence handed Mohammed over to US agents.² According to this report, the aircraft landed from Amman, Jordan, at around 1am local time, and departed back to Amman with Mohammed on board at around 2.40am.

Flight data for N379P shows that it was on the ground in Jordan on both 22 October and 23 October, with enough time between its arrival and departure to fly to Karachi and back. Although our data does not document this part of the circuit, a landing in Karachi at 01:00 local time (20:00 GMT the day before) fits with a departure from Amman at around 15:00-16:00 GMT on 22 October. Likewise, a departure at 02:40 local time (21:40 GMT the day before) fits with a landing in Amman at around 02:00-03:00 GMT on 23 October.

FLIGHT DATA EXTRACT FOR N379P

| DATE | FROM | TO | DEPART | ARRIVE | SOURCES |
|-----------|--------------------|--------------------|--------|--------|---------|
| 15 Oct 01 | Washington, DC | Prestwick, UK | 23:53 | 05:48 | EC; FAA |
| 16 Oct 01 | Prestwick, UK | Frankfurt, Germany | 06:40 | 08:09 | EC |
| 16 Oct 01 | Frankfurt, Germany | Lisbon, Portugal | 12:22 | 14:55 | EC |
| 16 Oct 01 | Lisbon, Portugal | Frankfurt, Germany | 15:52 | 18:07 | EC |

Several flights between Germany, Georgia and Jordan, 18-19 October. Not shown here.

| | | | | | |
|-----------|--------------------|--------------------|-------|-------|----|
| 19 Oct 01 | Amman, Jordan | Algiers, Algeria | 19:55 | 00:19 | EC |
| 20 Oct 01 | Algiers, Algeria | Frankfurt, Germany | 00:50 | 02:46 | EC |
| 22 Oct 01 | Frankfurt, Germany | Amman, Jordan | 10:25 | 14:44 | EC |

Return flight, Jordan → Pakistan → Jordan

| | | | | | |
|-----------|--------------------|---------------------|-------|-------|---------|
| 23 Oct 01 | Amman, Jordan | Frankfurt, Germany | 03:24 | 08:17 | EC |
| 24 Oct 01 | Frankfurt, Germany | Prestwick, UK | 04:52 | 06:18 | EC |
| 24 Oct 01 | Prestwick, UK | Washington, DC | 07:30 | 13:41 | EC; FAA |
| 24 Oct 01 | Washington, DC | Johnston County, NC | 15:43 | 16:26 | FAA |

CIRCUIT 2: 18-20 DECEMBER 2001 (N379P)
RENDITION: MOHAMED EL-ZERY, SWEDEN TO EGYPT
AHMED AGIZA, SWEDEN TO EGYPT

On 18 December 2001, Mohamed el-Zery and Ahmed Agiza were rendered from Sweden to Egypt, where they were detained and tortured for several months before being brought to trial. An investigation by the Swedish Parliamentary Ombudsman found that this rendition was conducted with the full knowledge of the Swedish authorities, who rejected the men's asylum applications, arrested them, and drove them to Stockholm-Bromma Airport. Once there, the Swedish Security Police (SÄPO) handed them over to US and Egyptian officials, with the CIA renditions team preparing the men for transfer using the CIA's standard modus operandi.

Just before 9 p.m. the American plane touched down. Officer Y went to speak to the occupants of the plane. These included, in addition to its crew, a security team of seven or eight, among them a doctor and two Egyptian officials. Officer Y informed the American officials that A. and E.Z. were waiting in the vehicles parked in front of the police station and the Americans were taken to them.

The security team, all of whom were disguised by hoods around their heads, then went up to the vehicles in which A. and E.Z. were sitting. One of the men was taken first to the police station by the team. Inside the station, in a small changing room, the American officials conducted what they had referred to as a security check.

According to reports, a doctor was present in the changing room. When the check had been completed, the second man was sent for and the same procedure repeated.

The inquiry has revealed that this security check comprised at least the following. A and E.Z. were subjected to a body search, their clothes were cut to pieces and placed in bags, their hair was thoroughly examined, as were their oral cavities and ears. In addition they were handcuffed and their ankles fettered, each was then dressed in an overall and photographed. Finally loose hoods without holes for their eyes were placed over their heads. A and E.Z. were then taken out of the police station in bare feet and led to the aircraft.³

Swedish Ombudsman

N379P flew between Sweden and Egypt on 18 December 2001, matching the transfer of el-Zery and Agiza between the two countries. Eurocontrol data lists the shell company Premier Executive Transport Services as the operator, and Jeppesen Dataplan acted as trip planners for the circuit, filing flight plans that were coded STS/STATE.⁴ Billing documents for this circuit include invoices to Jeppesen Dataplan from Luftfartsverket, the Swedish air navigation service,⁵ and from the Swedish Civil Aviation Administration.⁶

FLIGHT DATA EXTRACT FOR N379P

| DATE | FROM | TO | DEPART | ARRIVE | SOURCES |
|------------------|--------------------------|---------------------|--------------|--------------|-----------------------|
| 18 Dec 01 | Johnston County, NC | Washington, DC | 00:13 | 00:59 | FAA |
| 18 Dec 01 | Washington, DC | Cairo, Egypt | 02:19 | 13:19 | EC; FAA |
| 18 Dec 01 | Cairo, Egypt | Stockholm, Sweden | 14:43 | 19:43 | ATC; EC; other |
| 18 Dec 01 | Stockholm, Sweden | Cairo, Egypt | 20:48 | 01:30 | ATC; EC; other |
| 20 Dec 01 | Cairo, Egypt | Prestwick, UK | 06:56 | 12:03 | EC |
| 20 Dec 01 | Prestwick, UK | Washington, DC | 13:07 | 19:18 | EC; FAA |
| 20 Dec 01 | Washington, DC | Johnston County, NC | 21:21 | 22:02 | FAA |

CIRCUIT 3: 9-15 JANUARY 2002 (N379P)**RENDITION: MOHAMMED SAAD IQBAL MADNI, INDONESIA TO EGYPT (VIA DIEGO GARCIA)**

On 10 January 2002, Mohammed Saad Iqbal Madni was rendered from Jakarta, Indonesia, to Egypt, having been detained since the early hours of 9 January at the request of the CIA.⁷ Once in Egypt, Madni says that he was detained and tortured for 92 days before being rendered to Bagram Airbase in Afghanistan.⁸ Our calculations show that this further rendition took place on 12 April 2002, and we have identified the rendition circuit involved (**Circuit 5**).

N379P left its home base of Johnston County Airport in the afternoon of 9 January, just hours after Madni had been arrested in Jakarta. It then flew to Cairo (via Washington), before disappearing from flight records until 15 January, when it reappears in Cairo, heading back to the United States (via the UK).

Although there are no flight records documenting the whereabouts of N379P between 10-15 January, evidence points to this aircraft being involved in the rendition of Madni. Eyewitnesses have spoken of an unmarked Gulfstream V jet on the ground in Jakarta on the night of 10 January,⁹ and Madni himself has testified that there were Egyptian officials at the airport, one of whom confirmed that he had travelled to Indonesia specifically to pick him up.¹⁰ These officials would have been picked up during the stopover in Cairo on the way out.

Madni has testified that he was flown for 5-7 hours before landing for around 30 minutes, during which time he was photographed but kept on the plane. The aircraft then took off again, flying for a further 3-4 hours before landing in Cairo in the morning of 11 January.¹¹ These flying times, the distances involved, and the known speed of a Gulfstream V all suggest that the stopover location was Diego Garcia.¹² Confirmatory evidence for the role of Diego Garcia comes from the former UK Foreign Secretary, David Miliband, who has acknowledged that an aircraft with a detainee on board refuelled in Diego Garcia in January 2002.¹³ There is no other known detainee transfer at that time whose route would have taken them via Diego Garcia.

I was detained in Jakarta around 4.30am on 9 January 2002. Twenty Indonesian officers came to my house and took me away. The following day, 10 January, at around 8.00pm, I was taken to the airport at Jakarta. I was met by seven or eight people... They took me to a room. A man picked me by the scruff of the neck and threw me against the wall. The left side of my face banged against the wall and my ear drum burst. It even started bleeding. Then they took me to a room and stripped me naked. They shackled me from my neck all the way down to my feet... They then dressed me in other clothes, threw me in the car and drove me to a plane... The intelligence personnel covered my eyes with a hood, and pushed me aboard a jet aircraft. I was then put in a coffin-shaped wooden box lying horizontal on the floor. The box was open but I was bound with plastic, with shackles wound so tightly all around my body that I was unable to move. A plastic sheet was then placed over the box. The plane took off around two hours later, I would estimate at around 10.00pm. As a result of the beating, I was bleeding from my nose, mouth and ears, and I later learned that there was blood in my urine....¹⁴

Once N379P landed in Cairo on 11 January, it stayed on the ground for four days before heading back to the US. Again this matches with Madni's testimony: he has said that masked men were present during a series of long interrogations by Egyptian agents on 11-12 January. These masked men did not speak, but passed notes with questions to the Egyptians.¹⁵

Eurocontrol data lists the shell company Premier Executive Transport Services as the operator.

FLIGHT DATA EXTRACT FOR N379P

| DATE | FROM | TO | DEPART | ARRIVE | SOURCES |
|-------------|---------------------|----------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|
| 9 Jan 02 | Johnston County, NC | Washington, DC | 15:04 | 15:47 | FAA |
| 9 Jan 02 | Washington, DC | Cairo, Egypt | 16:47 | 03:32 | EC; FAA |

Likely return flight, Egypt → Indonesia → Egypt, via a stopover in Diego Garcia on return

| | | | | | |
|-----------|----------------|---------------------|-------|-------|---------|
| 15 Jan 02 | Cairo, Egypt | Prestwick, UK | 08:37 | 13:31 | EC |
| 15 Jan 02 | Prestwick, UK | Washington, DC | 14:40 | 21:48 | EC; FAA |
| 15 Jan 02 | Washington, DC | Johnston County, NC | 23:16 | 23:55 | FAA |

CIRCUIT 4: 6-16 FEBRUARY 2002 (N379P)**RENDITION: ALI AL-HAJJ AL-SHARQAWI (#93), PAKISTAN TO JORDAN**

Ali al-Hajj al-Sharqawi was captured in Karachi, Pakistan, on 7 February 2002,¹⁶ and then transferred to **Jordanian** custody on **xx** February 2002.¹⁷ Al-Sharqawi has confirmed his detention in Jordan, where he was held and tortured for nearly two years, before being rendered to Afghanistan in January 2004.¹⁸ This second transfer has also been matched with flight data **(Circuit 36)**.

Flight data for N379P shows that the aircraft left the United States the day before al-Sharqawi's capture, and was in the region at the time of his transfer to Jordan. While gaps in the data do not allow us to track the aircraft's full movements, it was on the ground in Jordan on both 11 and 15 February, with preceding gaps in the data allowing for flights to and from Pakistan. No other rendition aircraft landed in Jordan during this time. Eurocontrol data lists the shell company Premier Executive Transport Services as the operator.

FLIGHT DATA EXTRACT FOR N379P

| DATE | FROM | TO | DEPART | ARRIVE | SOURCES |
|----------|---------------------|----------------|--------|--------|---------|
| 6 Feb 02 | Johnston County, NC | Washington, DC | 11:12 | 11:57 | FAA |
| 6 Feb 02 | Washington, DC | Prestwick, UK | 13:34 | 19:19 | EC; FAA |
| 6 Feb 02 | Prestwick, UK | Dubai, UAE | 21:19 | 04:53 | EC; FAA |

Possible flights, UAE → Pakistan → Jordan

| | | | | | |
|-----------|---------------|---------------|-------|-------|----|
| 11 Feb 02 | Amman, Jordan | Prestwick, UK | 23:40 | 06:00 | EC |
| 13 Feb 02 | Prestwick, UK | Bahrain | 11:43 | 18:58 | EC |

Possible flights, Bahrain → Pakistan → Jordan

| | | | | | |
|-----------|----------------|---------------------|-------|-------|---------|
| 15 Feb 02 | Amman, Jordan | Rome, Italy | 22:35 | 02:04 | EC |
| 16 Feb 02 | Rome, Italy | Washington, DC | 07:24 | 15:32 | EC; FAA |
| 16 Feb 02 | Washington, DC | Johnston County, NC | 18:47 | 19:29 | FAA |

CIRCUIT 5: 8-15 APRIL 2002 (N379P)**RENDITION: MOHAMMED SAAD IQBAL MADNI, EGYPT TO AFGHANISTAN (VIA UZBEKISTAN)
MAMDOUH HABIB, EGYPT TO AFGHANISTAN (VIA UZBEKISTAN)**

Mohammed Saad Iqbal Madni was rendered from Indonesia to Egypt on 10 January 2002 **(Circuit 3)**. According to Madni, he was held in Egyptian custody for 92 days before being rendered again,

this time to Bagram Airbase in Afghanistan.¹⁹ Calculation shows that this further rendition took place on 12 April 2002, and this is confirmed by a Department of Defense (DoD) document which notes his handover to US forces on 13 April.²⁰

Madni has testified that he was rendered alongside another prisoner, Mamdouh Habib, and that they were both shackled in the foetal position, and beaten and given electric shocks by the guards on the flight. After several hours, the aircraft landed, and they were transferred to a second aircraft and flown to Bagram.²¹ A DoD document confirms that Habib was transferred from Egyptian to American custody at around this time, having spent six months in Egyptian detention after his October 2001 capture in Pakistan.²²

On or around 11 April 2002, I was taken to an office in the Egyptian Intelligence building where I was being held, and forced to sign a piece of paper saying that I had been given excellent treatment and that no-one had tortured me. I was then taken out of the building to an airport in Cairo. I was handed over to some US personnel dressed in back uniforms with a US flag on one arm. They taped my mouth and put me on a plane. On the plane was another man I later learned was an Egyptian/ Australian citizen called Mamdouh Habib... For the duration of the flight, Mamdouh and I were shackled in a foetal position and we were beaten and given electric shocks by the American guards if we tried to ask for anything. After several hours our plane stopped and we were unshackled. We were brought off the plane and made to run by our US guards dragging us by our shackles, for ten minutes to another plane, which we were taken onto. This plane took off and flew us to our final destination, which I later learned was Bagram Airbase, near Kabul in Afghanistan.²³

Mohammed Saad Iqbal Madni

N379P flew between Egypt and Uzbekistan on 12 April 2002, matching Madni and Habib's transfer from Egypt to a location where they were loaded onto a second aircraft and flown to Afghanistan. Eurocontrol data lists the shell company Premier Executive Transport Services as the operator.

FLIGHT DATA EXTRACT FOR N379P

| DATE | FROM | TO | DEPART | ARRIVE | SOURCES |
|------------------|----------------------|-----------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------------------|
| 8 Apr 02 | Johnston County, NC | Washington, DC | 23:07 | 23:52 | FAA |
| 9 Apr 02 | Washington, DC | Cairo, Egypt | 02:04 | 13:06 | EC; FAA |
| 12 Apr 02 | Cairo, Egypt | Tashkent, Uzbekistan | 17:45 | 22:47 | EC |
| 13 Apr 02 | Tashkent, Uzbekistan | Frankfurt, Germany | 06:09 | 12:08 | EC; PANSAs ²⁴ |
| 15 Apr 02 | Frankfurt, Germany | Washington, DC | 11:45 | 19:14 | EC; FAA |
| 15 Apr 02 | Washington, DC | Williamsburg, VA | 21:40 | 22:14 | FAA |

CIRCUIT 6: 30 APRIL - 3 MAY 2002 (N63MU)**RENDITION: ZAKARIYA (#2), GEORGIA TO AFGHANISTAN (VIA UZBEKISTAN)****JAMAL BOUDRAA (#3), GEORGIA TO AFGHANISTAN (VIA UZBEKISTAN)****ABBAR AL-HAWARI (#4), GEORGIA TO AFGHANISTAN (VIA UZBEKISTAN)**

Zakariya, Jamal Boudraa and Abbar al-Hawari were captured together in Georgia on 28 April 2002.²⁵ After being held in a warehouse for four days,²⁶ they were transferred to Afghanistan.²⁷ Our own calculations have established that the latest date these men were rendered to CIA custody was 2 May 2002. These are based on the fact that Boudraa was later rendered to Algeria on 22 January 2004 (**Circuit 37**), and that he was held in CIA custody for 630-639 days.²⁸

*When I was first captured, a car came around and the people inside were talking Russian and Georgian. I also heard a little Chechnya. We were delivered to another group who spoke perfect Russian. They sold us to the dogs. The Americans came two days later with a brief case full of money. They took us to a forest, then a private plane to Kabul, Afghanistan.*²⁹

Abbar al-Hawari

N63MU flew from Georgia to Uzbekistan on 1-2 May 2002, matching the transfer of these three men. It is likely that another aircraft then took them from Uzbekistan to Afghanistan.

N63MU was operated by FirstFlight, and billing documents for this circuit include an invoice from FirstFlight to AirMarketing for \$203,388.65,³⁰ one from AirMarketing to SportsFlight,³¹ and another from Capital Aviation to the prime contractor, DynCorp.³²

FLIGHT DATA EXTRACT FOR N63MU

| DATE | FROM | TO | DEPART | ARRIVE | SOURCES |
|-------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------------|--------|--------|--------------------|
| 30 Apr 02 | Elmira, NY | Washington, DC | 23:57 | 00:41 | FAA |
| 1 May 02 | Washington, DC | Shannon, Ireland | 02:00 | 08:03 | FAA |
| 1-2 May 02 | Shannon, Ireland | Tbilisi, Georgia | | | CSC |
| 1-2 May 02 | Tbilisi, Georgia | Tashkent, Uzbekistan | | | CSC |
| 2 May 02 | Tashkent, Uzbekistan | Shannon, Ireland | | | IMWG ³³ |
| 3 May 02 | Shannon, Ireland | Washington, DC | 08:10 | 15:09 | FAA |
| 3 May 02 | Washington, DC | Elmira, NY | 16:40 | 17:29 | FAA |

CIRCUIT 7: 22-26 MAY 2002 (N379P)**RENDITION: ABOU ELKASSIM BRITEL, PAKISTAN TO MOROCCO
UNKNOWN DETAINEE, PAKISTAN TO MOROCCO**

Abou Elkassim Britel has testified that he was captured on 10 March 2002 in Lahore, Pakistan, and detained and tortured by Pakistani forces for several weeks. He was moved to the headquarters of the ISI in Islamabad on 5 May 2002, where he was interrogated on multiple occasions by US officials.³⁴ He was then rendered to Morocco on 24 May 2002, alongside another prisoner (whom we have, as yet, been unable to identify).

On the night of May 24, 2002, I was handcuffed, blindfolded, and taken by car to an airport. About one half hour thereafter, I was grabbed around the neck from behind so tightly I thought I would suffocate. I was forced into what seemed to me to be a small bathroom where my clothes were sliced off me. My blindfold was then removed and I saw four or five men dressed in black from head to toe, with only their eyes showing. I was photographed, had a diaper put on me, and was dressed in a torn t-shirt. I was again blindfolded and placed in a metallic slip and chained to the shackles that bound my hands and feet. I was then dragged on board a small aircraft and forced onto my back... I was instructed not to move, and when I did I was hit or kicked. My back began to hurt during the flight and I asked for permission to change positions. My request was refused and instead I had my mouth taped shut.³⁵

N379P flew from Pakistan to Morocco on 24 May 2002, matching these transfers. Eurocontrol data lists the shell company Premier Executive Transport Services as the operator, and Jeppesen Dataplan filed flight plans, which were coded STS/STATE.³⁶

FLIGHT DATA EXTRACT FOR N379P

| DATE | FROM | TO | DEPART | ARRIVE | SOURCES |
|-----------|---------------------|--------------------|--------|--------|---------|
| 22 May 02 | Johnston County, NC | Washington, DC | 22:08 | 22:56 | FAA |
| 23 May 02 | Washington, DC | Frankfurt, Germany | 00:45 | 07:39 | EC; FAA |
| 23 May 02 | Frankfurt, Germany | Dubai, UAE | 10:09 | 16:10 | EC |

Flight, Dubai to Pakistan

| | | | | | |
|------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------|--------------|--------------|----------------|
| 24 May 02 | Islamabad, Pakistan | Rabat, Morocco | 21:05 | 07:03 | ATC; EC |
| 25 May 02 | Rabat, Morocco | Porto, Portugal | 07:58 | 09:19 | ATC; EC |
| 26 May 02 | Porto, Portugal | Washington, DC | 08:00 | 15:09 | EC; FAA |
| 26 May 02 | Washington, DC | Johnston County, NC | 17:06 | 17:45 | FAA |

CIRCUIT 8: 17-23 JULY 2002 (N379P)

RENDITION: MOHAMEDOU OULD SLAHI, JORDAN TO AFGHANISTAN
BINYAM MOHAMED (#95), PAKISTAN TO MOROCCO
TWO UNKNOWN DETAINEES, PAKISTAN TO MOROCCO

According to a DoD document, Mohamedou Ould Slahi was captured in Mauritania on 20 November 2001, and transferred to Jordan on 28 November. He was held in Jordan for around eight months before being transferred to US custody in Bagram on 19 July 2002.³⁷ Slahi has confirmed the date of this rendition in an extensive account.³⁸

According to the Committee Study, Binyam Mohamed was rendered from Pakistan to proxy detention in [redacted] on **xx** July 2002.³⁹ Mohamed himself has testified that the rendition took place on 21 July 2002, and that he was flown to Morocco. During the 8-10 hour flight, he was strapped to his seat alongside two other detainees.⁴⁰

N379P flew between Jordan and Afghanistan on 19 July 2002, matching Slahi's transfer between the two countries. It then flew between Pakistan and Morocco on 21 July 2002, matching Binyam Mohamed's rendition. Eurocontrol data lists the shell company Premier Executive Transport Services as the operator.

FLIGHT DATA EXTRACT FOR N379P

| DATE | FROM | TO | DEPART | ARRIVE | SOURCES |
|------------------|----------------------|---------------------------|--------------|--------------|---------|
| 17 Jul 02 | Johnston County, NC | Washington, DC | 21:20 | 22:07 | FAA |
| 18 Jul 02 | Washington, DC | Frankfurt, Germany | 00:26 | 07:46 | EC; FAA |
| 18 Jul 02 | Frankfurt, Germany | Incirlik AB, Turkey | 10:14 | 13:56 | EC |
| 18 Jul 02 | Incirlik AB, Turkey | Frankfurt, Germany | 12:14 | 15:31 | EC |
| 19 Jul 02 | Frankfurt, Germany | Amman, Jordan | 15:48 | 19:41 | EC |
| 19 Jul 02 | Amman, Jordan | Kabul, Afghanistan | 21:15 | 01:35 | EC |

Flight, Afghanistan to Pakistan

| | | | | | |
|------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------|--------------|--------------|-----------|
| 21 Jul 02 | Islamabad, Pakistan | Rabat, Morocco | 17:35 | 03:42 | EC |
| 22 Jul 02 | Rabat, Morocco | Shannon, Ireland | 04:44 | 07:21 | EC |
| 23 Jul 02 | Shannon, Ireland | Washington, DC | 09:55 | 16:07 | EC; FAA |
| 23 Jul 02 | Washington, DC | Johnston County, NC | 17:55 | 18:37 | FAA |

CIRCUIT 9: 11-19 SEPTEMBER 2002 (N379P)

RENDITION: UMAR FARUQ (#14), INDONESIA TO EGYPT (VIA DIEGO GARCIA)

HASSAN BIN ATTASH (#10), AFGHANISTAN TO JORDAN

RAMZI BIN AL-SHIBH (#41), AFGHANISTAN TO MOROCCO

It has been reported that Umar Faruq was captured in Jakarta, Indonesia, in early June 2002,⁴¹ and our investigation has established that he was transferred into CIA custody between 14-29 September 2002.⁴² It is possible that Faruq was the prisoner who was flown through Diego Garcia in September 2002, as acknowledged by the British Government in 2008.⁴³ N379P is the only known rendition aircraft to land in Diego Garcia during September 2002 and, while there are gaps in the flight data, the known movements of the aircraft at this time are consistent with a rendition flight from Southeast Asia to North Africa.⁴⁴ It is possible that Faruq was rendered to Egypt, and then onwards to CIA custody in Afghanistan on 29 September 2002 (**Circuit 10**).

*On 15 February British officials were informed by their US counterparts that, contrary to earlier assurances by the US that Diego Garcia had not been used for rendition flights, recent US investigations had revealed two occasions, in January and September 2002, when this had in fact occurred. In both cases a US plane refuelled in Diego Garcia whilst a detainee was on board.*⁴⁵

UK Foreign Secretary David Miliband

Hassan bin Attash and Ramzi bin al-Shibh were captured together in Karachi, Pakistan, on 11 September 2002, and held in Pakistan for 3-4 days.⁴⁶ Bin Attash has testified that he was then transferred to the Dark Prison in Afghanistan, and held for 2-3 days before being rendered onwards to Jordan.⁴⁷ This transfer would have been between 16-18 September 2002.

Bin al-Shibh's testimony suggests a similar length of time at the Dark Prison: he was shackled in a standing stress position for 2-3 days while in Afghanistan, his second place of detention.⁴⁸ The Committee Study notes that bin al-Shibh was rendered to a foreign government on xx September 2002, and that he was rendered into CIA custody in Poland on x February 2003.⁴⁹

We have identified this second rendition operation – a flight from Morocco to Poland on 8 February 2003 (**Circuit 17**) – and thus can verify that bin al-Shibh was held in Morocco from September 2002. Video and audio recordings of bin al-Shibh's interrogations in Morocco are also reported to be held by the CIA.⁵⁰

N379P flew between Afghanistan, Jordan and Morocco on 17 September 2002, matching the transfer of bin Attash to Jordan, and bin al-Shibh to Morocco. Eurocontrol data lists the shell company Premier Executive Transport Services as the operator.

FLIGHT DATA EXTRACT FOR N379P

| DATE | FROM | TO | DEPART | ARRIVE | SOURCES |
|-----------|---------------------|----------------|--------|--------|---------|
| 11 Sep 02 | Johnston County, NC | Washington, DC | 21:28 | 22:11 | FAA |
| 12 Sep 02 | Washington, DC | Athens, Greece | 00:16 | 09:05 | EC; FAA |
| 13 Sep 02 | Athens, Greece | Diego Garcia | 08:12 | 17:14 | EC |

Possible flights, Diego Garcia → Jakarta → Diego Garcia → Egypt

| | | | | | |
|------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------|--------------|--------------|-----------|
| 15 Sep 02 | Cairo, Egypt | Rabat, Morocco | 15:17 | 20:10 | EC |
| 15 Sep 02 | Rabat, Morocco | Porto, Portugal | 21:40 | 22:57 | EC |
| 17 Sep 02 | Porto, Portugal | Kabul, Afghanistan | 04:47 | 12:02 | EC |
| 17 Sep 02 | Kabul, Afghanistan | Amman, Jordan | 13:45 | 18:37 | EC |
| 17 Sep 02 | Amman, Jordan | Rabat, Morocco | 18:23 | 01:22 | EC |
| 18 Sep 02 | Rabat, Morocco | Shannon, Ireland | 02:14 | 04:47 | EC; FAA |
| 19 Sep 02 | Shannon, Ireland | Washington, DC | 10:01 | 15:57 | EC; FAA |
| 19 Sep 02 | Washington, DC | Johnston County, NC | 18:10 | 18:47 | FAA |

CIRCUIT 10: 27-30 SEPTEMBER 2002 (N379P)

**RENDITION: ABD AL-SALAM AL-HILAH (#15), EGYPT TO AFGHANISTAN
UMAR FARUQ (#14), EGYPT TO AFGHANISTAN**

Abd al-Salam al-Hilah was captured in Egypt on or around 20 September,⁵¹ and held in Egyptian custody for about a week before being rendered to CIA custody.⁵² According to Amnesty International, he was initially held in the Dark Prison in Afghanistan,⁵³ a fact confirmed by his description of the site, as well as the testimony of other prisoners.⁵⁴

It is possible that Umar Faruq was rendered between Egypt and Afghanistan alongside al-Hilah, having been captured in Indonesia and rendered to Egypt two weeks previously (**Circuit 9**). Faruq entered CIA custody at the same time as, or before, al-Hilah,⁵⁵ and if he was in Egypt during September 2002 it is likely that both men were rendered together.

N379P flew between Egypt and Afghanistan on 29 September 2002, matching al-Hilah's (and possibly Faruq's) transfer between the two countries. Eurocontrol data lists the shell company Premier Executive Transport Services as the operator.

FLIGHT DATA EXTRACT FOR N379P

| DATE | FROM | TO | DEPART | ARRIVE | SOURCES |
|------------------|---------------------|---------------------------|--------------|--------------|-----------|
| 27 Sep 02 | Johnston County, NC | Washington, DC | 06:44 | 07:24 | FAA |
| 27 Sep 02 | Washington, DC | Athens, Greece | 09:46 | 19:05 | EC; FAA |
| 28 Sep 02 | Athens, Greece | Cairo, Egypt | 18:42 | 20:11 | EC |
| 29 Sep 02 | Cairo, Egypt | Kabul, Afghanistan | 21:45 | 02.23 | EC |
| 29 Sep 02 | Kabul, Afghanistan | Athens, Greece | 03:55 | 09:14 | EC |
| 30 Sep 02 | Athens, Greece | Shannon, Ireland | 07:24 | 11:09 | EC |
| 30 Sep 02 | Shannon, Ireland | Washington, DC | 13:00 | 19:00 | EC; FAA |
| 30 Sep 02 | Washington, DC | Johnston County, NC | 21:00 | 21:41 | FAA |

CIRCUIT 11: 7-8 OCTOBER 2002 (N63MU)

RENDITION: PACHA WAZIR (#38), UAE TO MOROCCO

Pacha Wazir was captured in the United Arab Emirates in late 2002.⁵⁶ An account by a former CIA interrogator, Glenn Carle, describes his ongoing interrogation of a man whose description fits closely with Wazir's, in a location whose description fits closely with Morocco.⁵⁷

N63MU flew from Dubai to Morocco between 7-8 October 2002, and is the only flight by a known rendition aircraft between the two countries during this time. It is therefore likely that Wazir was on board this flight. The aircraft was operated by Airborne, and flight plans were filed by Universal Weather and Aviation. Billing documents for this circuit include an invoice from Universal Weather to Airborne for overflight permissions, the submission of flight plans, and the arrangement of diplomatic permits,⁵⁸ and an invoice from brokers AirMarketing Services to SportsFlight, for \$174,103.90.⁵⁹ In turn, costs were passed up the contracting chain, with brokers Capital Aviation submitting an invoice to DynCorp for \$217,890.00.⁶⁰

FLIGHT DATA EXTRACT FOR N63MU

| DATE | FROM | TO | DEPART | ARRIVE | SOURCES |
|-------------------|-------------------|-----------------------|--------|--------|---------------------------------|
| 7 Oct 02 | Elmira, NY | Washington, DC | 12:00 | 00:48 | FAA |
| 7 Oct 02 | Washington, DC | Luton, UK | 01:59 | 08:10 | FAA |
| 7 Oct 02 | Luton, UK | Dubai, UAE | 10:16 | 16:13 | FAA |
| 7-8 Oct 02 | Dubai, UAE | Rabat, Morocco | | | CSC |
| 7-8 Oct 02 | Rabat, Morocco | Luton, UK | | | CSC |
| 8 Oct 02 | Luton, UK | Washington, DC | 07:29 | 15:38 | FAA; IMWG; ISAVIA ⁶¹ |
| 8 Oct 02 | Washington, DC | Elmira, NY | 16:59 | 17:52 | FAA |

CIRCUIT 12: 8-10 OCTOBER 2002 (N829MG)**RENDITION: MAHER ARAR, US TO JORDAN (VIA ITALY)**

On 8 October 2002, Maher Arar was rendered from New York, where he had been held for almost two weeks by the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS), to Jordan, where he was taken overland to Syria and transferred into the custody of Syrian military intelligence. He was held in secret detention in Syria, and repeatedly tortured, for almost a year.⁶²

On October 8, 2002, Mr. Arar was awakened at three o'clock in the morning and told that he was to be removed to Syria. Mr. Arar [said] that, at that point, he had begun to cry and say that he would be tortured if sent to Syria. He said he had felt 'destroyed'. Mr. Arar was taken to New Jersey, put on a corporate jet, and flown to Amman, Jordan, with brief stops in Washington, D.C., Portland, Maine, and Rome, Italy. Throughout the journey, he was chained and shackled in the back of the plane. The shackles were removed only at the end of the trip, when he was given the opportunity to have a meal with his guards. He could not eat.⁶³

Canadian Commission of Inquiry

N829MG flew between Maine (US) and Jordan on 8 October 2002, via a stopover in Italy, matching Arar's transfer between the two countries. Eurocontrol data lists the shell company Presidential Aviation as the operator.

FLIGHT DATA EXTRACT FOR N829MG

| DATE | FROM | TO | DEPART | ARRIVE | SOURCES |
|-----------|---------------------|---------------------|--------|--------|---------|
| 8 Oct 02 | Bangor, ME | Rome, Italy | 13:45 | 20:22 | EC |
| 8 Oct 02 | Rome, Italy | Amman, Jordan | 20:59 | 23:54 | EC |
| 9 Oct 02 | Amman, Jordan | Athens, Greece | 01:15 | 03:23 | EC |
| 9 Oct 02 | Athens, Greece | Santa Maria, Azores | 17:36 | 23:09 | EC |
| 10 Oct 02 | Santa Maria, Azores | Washington, DC | 00:01 | 06:30 | EC |

CIRCUIT 13: 8-13 NOVEMBER 2002 (N85VM)

RENDITION: ABD AL-RAHIM AL-NASHIRI (#26), DUBAI TO AFGHANISTAN

Abd al-Rahim al-Nashiri was captured in the UAE in mid-October 2002, and held in proxy detention until his rendition to the Dark Prison in Afghanistan on **xx** November 2002.⁶⁴ One CIA cable from the site, dated no later than 18 November, documents this rendition.⁶⁵ Al-Nashiri was held at the site for **five** days, and then rendered again to the CIA black site in Thailand.⁶⁶ A declassified report by the Department of Justice (DoJ) makes clear that al-Nashiri was brought to the Thai site on 15 November,⁶⁷ and our investigation has identified a possible rendition flight for this onward transfer (**Circuit 14**). This would suggest that al-Nashiri was flown from Dubai to Afghanistan on 10 November 2002.

*During the rendition subject was alert and appeared orientated to the situation. No evidence of psychosis or severe mental disorder was observed. He was tearful and distressed, but not in excess to the situation. He was able to understand complex nonverbal commands. During the flight to [redacted] the subject slept or remained quiet approximately [redacted] hours. He made one request in English for water immediately upon entering the aircraft, and did not speak again. He displayed no emotions during the flight.*⁶⁸

CIA cable

Flight data for the known rendition aircraft N85VM includes a flight from Dubai to Afghanistan between 8-12 November 2002, matching al-Nashiri’s transfer between the two countries on 10 November. Eurocontrol data shows Richmor Aviation as the aircraft operator for this circuit, and billing documentation includes an invoice from Richmor Aviation to SportsFlight Air for \$198,930.30.⁶⁹

FLIGHT DATA EXTRACT FOR N85VM

| DATE | FROM | TO | DEPART | ARRIVE | SOURCES |
|--------------------|--------------------|---------------------------|--------|--------|--------------|
| 8 Nov 02 | Washington, DC | Shannon, Ireland | 07:07 | 12:42 | CSC; EC; FAA |
| 8 Nov 02 | Shannon, Ireland | Dubai, UAE | 13:55 | 20:53 | CSC; EC |
| 8-12 Nov 02 | Dubai, UAE | Kabul, Afghanistan | | | CSC |
| 8-12 Nov 02 | Kabul, Afghanistan | Dubai, UAE | | | CSC |
| 12 Nov 02 | Dubai, UAE | Luton, UK | 07:23 | 16:13 | CSC; EC; FAA |
| 12 Nov 02 | Luton, UK | Washington, DC | 17:23 | 16:13 | CSC; EC; FAA |
| 13 Nov 02 | Washington, DC | Columbia County, NY | 17:04 | 00:14 | FAA |

CIRCUIT 14: 12-18 NOVEMBER 2002 (N379P)

RENDITION: ABD AL-RAHIM AL-NASHIRI (#26), AFGHANISTAN TO THAILAND

Abd al-Rahim al-Nashiri was rendered to Afghanistan on 10 November 2002 (**Circuit 13**), and held at the Dark Prison for **five** days before being rendered again to the CIA black site in Thailand.⁷⁰

Although there are no records in our data of a flight between Afghanistan and Thailand in November 2002, N379P was in the area during that time, with incomplete data regarding its full circuit. Moreover, the known legs of this circuit suggest that the missing data – relating to its movements between Central Asia and Southeast Asia between 13-16 November 2002 – may well have included the rendition of al-Nashiri to the CIA site in Thailand. The circuit includes a stopover in Hawaii for 24 hours towards the end, as in **Circuit 16**, and such rest stopovers post-rendition are a common feature of rendition circuits. Eurocontrol data lists the shell company Premier Executive Transport Services as the operator for this circuit.

FLIGHT DATA EXTRACT FOR N379P

| DATE | FROM | TO | DEPART | ARRIVE | SOURCES |
|-----------|---------------------|----------------------|--------|--------|--------------------------|
| 12 Nov 02 | Johnston County, NC | Washington, DC | 22:31 | 23:15 | FAA |
| 13 Nov 02 | Washington, DC | Frankfurt, Germany | 01:28 | 08:09 | EC; FAA |
| 13 Nov 02 | Frankfurt, Germany | Tashkent, Uzbekistan | 09:59 | 15:14 | EC; PANSAT ⁷¹ |

Possible flight, Afghanistan to Thailand

| | | | | | |
|-----------|-------------------------|-------------------------|-------|-------|-----|
| 16 Nov 02 | Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia | Saipan, Mariana Islands | 13:33 | 15:27 | FAA |
| 16 Nov 02 | Saipan, Mariana Islands | Honolulu, HI | 16:43 | 23:55 | FAA |
| 18 Nov 02 | Honolulu, HI | Washington, DC | 06:32 | 15:15 | FAA |
| 18 Nov 02 | Washington, DC | Johnston County, NC | 16:19 | 16:58 | FAA |

CIRCUIT 15: 3-6 DECEMBER 2002 (N63MU)

RENDITION: ABU ZUBAYDAH (#1), THAILAND TO POLAND (VIA DUBAI)

ABD AL-RAHIM AL-NASHIRI (#26), THAILAND TO POLAND (VIA DUBAI)

Between 4-5 December 2002, Abu Zubaydah and Abd al-Rahim al-Nashiri were rendered from the CIA black site in Thailand to the newly-opened black site in Poland. The Committee Study acknowledges that this transfer took place ‘in December 2002’,⁷² and it is clear that al-Nashiri was subjected to sustained torture at the Thai site up until 4 December,⁷³ and again at the new site from 5 December.⁷⁴

N63MU flew between Thailand and Poland, 4-5 December 2002, matching Zubaydah and al-Nashiri’s transfer between the two countries. The aircraft was operated by FirstFlight Management, with trip planner Universal Weather filing the flight plans. Although flight plans filed with Eurocontrol attempt to disguise the aircraft’s landing at Szymany airport,⁷⁵ Polish Border Guard records document its landing at the airport, and note that the aircraft had eight passengers on landing, and left with none.⁷⁶ The owner of N63MU’s registered company International Group LLC, Steve Marchionda, has also admitted that the aircraft landed at Szymany during the circuit,⁷⁷ and airport documentation confirms this.⁷⁸

Billing documentation for this circuit includes a series of invoices passed up the contracting chain, involving Universal Weather and Aviation, AirMarketing, Capital Aviation and DynCorp,⁷⁹ as well as a payment receipt from Capital Aviation to SportsFlight Air.⁸⁰

FLIGHT DATA EXTRACT FOR N63MU

| DATE | FROM | TO | DEPART | ARRIVE | SOURCES |
|-------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------|--------|--------------------------------------|
| 3 Dec 02 | Elmira, NY | Washington, DC | 19:28 | 20:14 | FAA |
| 3 Dec 02 | Washington, DC | Anchorage, AL | 21:19 | 04:27 | CSC; FAA |
| 4 Dec 02 | Anchorage, AL | Osaka, Japan | 05:22 | 13:17 | CSC; FAA |
| 4-5 Dec 02 | Osaka, Japan | Bangkok, Thailand | | | CSC |
| 4-5 Dec 02 | Bangkok, Thailand | Al Minhad AB, UAE | | | CSC |
| 5 Dec 02 | Al Minhad AB, UAE | Szymany, Poland | | | ATC; CSC; EC; SG⁸¹ |
| 5 Dec 02 | Szymany, Poland | Warsaw, Poland | | | CSC; SG |
| 5-6 Dec 02 | Warsaw, Poland | Luton, UK | | | ATC; CSC |
| 6 Dec 02 | Luton, UK | Washington, DC | 12:52 | 21:14 | ATC; FAA |
| 6 Dec 02 | Washington, DC | Elmira, NY | 23:30 | 00:38 | FAA |

CIRCUIT 16: 8-17 DECEMBER 2002 (N379P)**RENDITION: BISHER AL-RAWI (#35), THE GAMBIA TO AFGHANISTAN (VIA EGYPT)****JAMIL EL-BANNA (#36), THE GAMBIA TO AFGHANISTAN (VIA EGYPT)****PACHA WAZIR (#38), MOROCCO TO AFGHANISTAN**

On 8 December 2002, Bisher al-Rawi and Jamil el-Banna were rendered from The Gambia, where they had been held in a US-controlled safe-house, to Afghanistan, where they were detained and interrogated at the Dark Prison.

Jamil and I were driven to the airport in Banjul. At the airport we were taken into a dark room where Americans placed hoods over our heads, cuffed our hands behind our backs, and shackled our feet. I was placed on a seat between two Gambian officials and I could hear the sound of jet engines as we neared the airport... I was immediately grabbed from behind by two other men and dragged into a small, dark room located somewhere on the airport perimeter. In this room there were several men and women present. All of them wore hoods. Using flashlights to guide them in the darkness and in complete silence, they quickly removed my handcuffs and shackles, cut off my clothes, and dressed me in what I later learned to be a diaper and a different set of clothing. They cuffed my hands and shackled my legs again and thereafter placed me in some sort of restraining harness. I then had something placed in and around my ears that impaired my hearing and both a blindfold and goggles were placed over my eyes. I was then roughly manhandled onboard an awaiting aircraft and placed on a stretcher-like platform and restrained. For the entire flight I was unable to move. I was also denied access to food, water, or even a toilet. The aircraft landed once before reaching its final destination. I was restrained the whole time.⁸²

Bisher al-Rawi

Pacha Wazir was held in Morocco from 8 October 2002, where he was interrogated by Glenn Carle.⁸³ We have established that he was formally transferred into CIA custody between 9-31 December 2002,⁸⁴ and know that this was to Afghanistan.⁸⁵

N379P flew between The Gambia and Afghanistan on 8 December 2002, via a stopover in Egypt. This matches the transfer of al-Rawi and el-Banna between the two countries. After an overnight stop in Frankfurt the aircraft flew from Morocco to Afghanistan on 12 December 2002. This is the only flight by a known or suspected rendition aircraft between the two countries in December 2002, and is therefore likely to have rendered Wazir.

The aircraft is then documented as flying to Bangkok, Thailand. Given that the CIA black site close to the airport was closed the week before, is possible that it was picking up US officials, materials or equipment for return to the United States.

Eurocontrol data lists the shell company Premier Executive Transport Services as the operator, while flight plans were submitted by Jeppesen Dataplan. These were marked as STS/ATFMEXEMPTAPPROVED and STS/STATE.⁸⁶

FLIGHT DATA EXTRACT FOR N379P

| DATE | FROM | TO | DEPART | ARRIVE | SOURCES |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------------------|
| 8 Dec 02 | Johnston County, NC | Washington, DC | 10:47 | 11:32 | FAA |
| 8 Dec 02 | Washington, DC | Banjul, The Gambia | 13:15 | 20:19 | EC; FAA |
| 8 Dec 02 | Banjul, The Gambia | Cairo, Egypt | 21:45 | 03:45 | ATC; EC |
| 9 Dec 02 | Cairo, Egypt | Kabul, Afghanistan | 04:45 | 09:04 | ATC; EC |
| Flight, Afghanistan to Uzbekistan | | | | | |
| 10 Dec 02 | Tashkent, Uzbekistan | Frankfurt, Germany | 06:52 | 13:01 | EC; PANSAs ⁸⁷ |
| 11 Dec 02 | Frankfurt, Germany | Rabat, Morocco | 23:09 | 01:55 | EC |
| 12 Dec 02 | Rabat, Morocco | Kabul, Afghanistan | 03:56 | 11:03 | EC |
| Flight, Afghanistan to Thailand | | | | | |
| 15 Dec 02 | Bangkok, Thailand | Saipan, Mariana Islands | 08:27 | 10:23 | FAA |
| 15 Dec 02 | Saipan, Mariana Islands | Honolulu, HI | 11:11 | 17:44 | FAA |
| 16 Dec 02 | Honolulu, HI | Washington, DC | 19:11 | 03:12 | FAA |
| 17 Dec 02 | Washington, DC | Johnston County, NC | 04:40 | 05:15 | FAA |

CIRCUIT 17: 6-13 FEBRUARY 2003 (N379P)

RENDITION: RAMZI BIN AL-SHIBH (#41), MOROCCO TO POLAND IBN SHEIKH AL-LIBI (#42), EGYPT TO AFGHANISTAN

Ramzi bin al-Shibh was rendered from proxy detention into CIA custody on **X** February 2003.⁸⁸ Our investigation has established that he had been held in Morocco since September 2002 (**Circuit 9**), and that he was transferred from there to the CIA black site in Poland by 10 February 2003 at the latest.⁸⁹

Ibn Sheikh al-Libi was also rendered from proxy detention into CIA custody on **X** February 2003.⁹⁰ He had been held and tortured while in **Egyptian** custody,⁹¹ and was transferred from there to CIA custody in Afghanistan.⁹²

N379P flew between Morocco and Poland on 7-8 February 2003, and between Egypt and Afghanistan on 9-10 February 2003, matching the rendition dates of both bin al-Shibh and Ibn Sheikh. Eurocontrol data lists the shell company Premier Executive Transport Services as the operator. Jeppesen Dataplan filed flight plans for the circuit, including false plans designed to disguise the landing at Szymany.⁹³ Polish flight records, however, document the landing at Szymany, with seven passengers on board (three of whom disembarked).⁹⁴

FLIGHT DATA EXTRACT FOR N379P

| DATE | FROM | TO | DEPART | ARRIVE | SOURCES |
|-----------------|-----------------------|---------------------------|--------------|--------------|--|
| 6 Feb 03 | Johnston County, NC | Washington, DC | 20:01 | 20:43 | FAA |
| 7 Feb 03 | Washington, DC | Rabat, Morocco | 13:46 | 20:10 | EC; FAA |
| 8 Feb 03 | Rabat, Morocco | Szymany, Poland | 21:30 | 01:00 | ATC; EC; PANSA; SG⁹⁵ |
| 8 Feb 03 | Szymany, Poland | Larnaca, Cyprus | 01:51 | 04:40 | PANSA |
| 9 Feb 03 | Larnaca, Cyprus | Cairo, Egypt | 18:53 | 19:46 | EC |
| 9 Feb 03 | Cairo, Egypt | Kabul, Afghanistan | 21:45 | 02:32 | EC |

Flight, Afghanistan to Uzbekistan

| | | | | | |
|-----------|----------------------|---------------------|-------|-------|------------------------|
| 11 Feb 03 | Tashkent, Uzbekistan | Glasgow, UK | 12:02 | 18:17 | EC; IMWG ⁹⁶ |
| 12 Feb 03 | Glasgow, UK | Washington, DC | 14:31 | 20:44 | EC; FAA |
| 12 Feb 03 | Washington, DC | Johnston County, NC | 23:20 | 00:01 | FAA |

CIRCUIT 18: 4-19 FEBRUARY 2003 (N85VM)

RENDITION: ABU OMAR, ITALY TO EGYPT (VIA GERMANY)

On 17 February 2003, Abu Omar (Hassan Mustafa Osama Nasr) was rendered from Italy, where he had been captured in Milan in a joint CIA-Italian operation, to Germany. The operation was undertaken onboard a US military aircraft, which flew Abu Omar from the US airbase at Aviano to the US airbase at Ramstein. He was then flown from Germany to Egypt, where he was held and tortured for a total of four years.⁹⁷

N85VM flew from Germany to Egypt on 17 February 2003, matching Abu Omar's transfer. Eurocontrol data shows that the aircraft was operated by Richmor Aviation, and billing documentation for this circuit includes an invoice from Richmor Aviation to SportsFlight Air for \$138,389.70.⁹⁸

FLIGHT DATA EXTRACT FOR N85VM

| DATE | FROM | TO | DEPART | ARRIVE | SOURCES |
|------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------|--------------|--------------|----------------|
| 4 Feb 03 | Washington, DC | Ramstein AB, Germany | 03:20 | 10:27 | CSC; EC; FAA |
| 17 Feb 03 | Ramstein AB, Germany | Cairo, Egypt | 18:52 | 22:32 | CSC; EC |
| 18 Feb 03 | Cairo, Egypt | Shannon, Ireland | 00:22 | 05:42 | CSC; EC; FAA |
| 18 Feb 03 | Shannon, Ireland | Washington, DC | 14:52 | 21:43 | CSC; EC; FAA |
| 18 Feb 03 | Washington, DC | Schenectady, NY | 23:47 | 00:41 | FAA |

CIRCUIT 19: 1-9 MARCH 2003 (N379P)

RENDITION: KHALED SHEIKH MOHAMMED (#45), AFGHANISTAN TO POLAND

Khaled Sheikh Mohammed was captured in Pakistan on 1 March 2003, and rendered to the Dark Prison in Afghanistan by 5 March 2003.⁹⁹ He was held at the site until at least 6 March, before being rendered to the Polish black site on 7 March 2003.¹⁰⁰ CIA cables from the Polish site, dated between 7-9 March, document Mohammed's torture immediately upon his arrival.¹⁰¹ Mohammed's own testimony confirms these dates, and in particular a rendition in early March to a site he thought was Poland.

After three days in Afghanistan I was dressed in a tracksuit. My eyes were covered with a cloth tied around my head. A cloth bag was then pulled over my head. Headphones were placed over my ears – playing music, but not too loud. I was transported about ten minutes by vehicle and then placed in a plane sitting, leaning back, with my hands and ankles shackled in a high chair. I fell asleep. The first proper sleep in over five days.¹⁰²

N379P left the United States on 1 March 2003, just several hours after Mohammed was captured. It then flew between Afghanistan and Poland on 7 March 2003, matching Mohammed's transfer between the two countries. Eurocontrol data lists the shell company Premier Executive Transport Services as the operator, while Jeppesen Dataplan filed flight plans for the circuit. These were coded as both ATFMEXEMPTAPPROVED and 'Department of State Support', and included false plans to disguise the landing at Szymany.¹⁰³ Polish flight records, however, document the landing at Szymany, with the aircraft flying without a flight plan. Two passengers were on board, both of whom disembarked.¹⁰⁴

FLIGHT DATA EXTRACT FOR N379P

| DATE | FROM | TO | DEPART | ARRIVE | SOURCES |
|-----------------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|--------|--------|-----------------------------------|
| 1 Mar 03 | Johnston County, NC | Washington, DC | 22:50 | 00:34 | FAA |
| 2 Mar 03 | Washington, DC | Prague, Czech Republic | 02:44 | 09:57 | EC; FAA |
| 3 Mar 03 | Prague, Czech Republic | Tashkent, Uzbekistan | 11:07 | 16:10 | EC; PANSA ¹⁰⁵ |
| Flight, Uzbekistan to Afghanistan | | | | | |
| 7 Mar 03 | Kabul, Afghanistan | Szymany, Poland | | 15:50 | ATC; EC; PANSA; SG ¹⁰⁶ |
| 7 Mar 03 | Szymany, Poland | Prague, Czech Republic | 18:25 | 19:16 | EC; PANSA |
| 7 Mar 03 | Prague, Czech Republic | Glasgow, UK | 20:44 | 22:42 | ATC; EC; IMWG ¹⁰⁷ |
| 9 Mar 03 | Glasgow, UK | Washington, DC | 09:56 | 16:16 | EC; FAA |
| 9 Mar 03 | Washington, DC | Johnston County, NC | 18:26 | 19:08 | FAA |

CIRCUIT 20: 23-28 MARCH 2003 (N379P)**RENDITION: ABU YASIR AL-JAZA'IRI (#47), AFGHANISTAN TO POLAND**

Abu Yasir al-Jaza'iri was captured in Pakistan in March 2003,¹⁰⁸ and was transferred into CIA detention in Afghanistan that same month, where he was tortured in the Dark Prison.¹⁰⁹ He was then transferred relatively quickly to the black site in Poland, with one CIA cable from the site, dated between 24-26 March 2003, documenting a request to CIA Headquarters to use 'enhanced interrogation techniques' on al-Jaza'iri.¹¹⁰

N379P flew between Afghanistan and Poland on 25 March 2003, matching al-Jaza'iri's transfer between the two countries. Eurocontrol data lists the shell company Premier Executive Transport Services as the operator, and Jeppesen Dataplan filed flight plans for the circuit. These included false plans designed to disguise the flight into Szymany, listing Warsaw as the destination instead.¹¹¹ However, Polish records document the landing at Szymany, with the aircraft flying in with no flight plan.¹¹² There was one passenger listed on landing, who disembarked before the aircraft took off again.¹¹³ Flights were given the status STS/ATFMEXEMPTAPPROVED.¹¹⁴

FLIGHT DATA EXTRACT FOR N379P

| DATE | FROM | TO | DEPART | ARRIVE | SOURCES |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------------|------------------------|--------------|--------------|---|
| 23 Mar 03 | Johnston County, NC | Washington, DC | 19:02 | 19:47 | FAA |
| 23 Mar 03 | Washington, DC | Frankfurt, Germany | 22:29 | 23:35 | FAA |
| 24 Mar 03 | Frankfurt, Germany | Tashkent, Uzbekistan | 06:56 | 12:37 | EC; PANSA ¹¹⁵ |
| Flight, Uzbekistan to Afghanistan | | | | | |
| 25 Mar 03 | Kabul, Afghanistan | Szymany, Poland | 10:10 | 17:03 | ATC; EC; PANSA; SG¹¹⁶ |
| 25 Mar 03 | Szymany, Poland | Prague, Czech Republic | 17:26 | 18:12 | EC; PANSA |
| 27 Mar 03 | Prague, Czech Republic | Washington, DC | 18:04 | 02:46 | FAA |
| 28 Mar 03 | Washington, DC | Johnston County, NC | 04:00 | 04:38 | FAA |

CIRCUIT 21: 25-29 MARCH 2003 (N63MU)

RENDITION: SULEIMAN ABDULLAH (#48), DJIBOUTI TO AFGHANISTAN

On or around 26 March 2003, Suleiman Abdullah was rendered from Djibouti to Afghanistan, where he was held at the Dark Prison and subjected to sustained torture.¹¹⁷

The CIA began its torture of Mr. Salim [Abdullah] during his rendition, subjecting him to severe physical and mental pain and suffering through humiliation, extreme sensory deprivation, and other forms of abusive treatment... CIA personnel first cut Mr. Salim's clothes from his body. Once he was naked, they forcibly inserted an object into his anus, causing him excruciating pain. They photographed him... He was then dressed in a diaper, a pair of trousers, and a short-sleeved shirt. CIA personnel stuffed earplugs in his ears, placed a hood over his head, and over those, placed a pair of goggles and headphones. They cuffed and shackled him. Disorientated and terrified, Mr. Salim was shoved aboard a small aircraft, chained to the floor between two guards, and flown some eight or more hours. Upon landing, CIA personnel unchained Mr. Salim, forced him off the plane, and threw him into the back of a truck. He was pinned to the floor on his stomach – with someone's knee pressing into the small of his back – and driven a short distance down a bumpy dirt track road.¹¹⁸

Suleiman Abdullah's account

N63MU flew between Djibouti and Afghanistan on 27-28 March 2003, matching Abdullah's transfer between the two countries. Airborne/FirstFlight operated the aircraft during this circuit, and Universal Weather and Aviation filed flight plans.¹¹⁹ These included a false flight plan to disguise the flights from US to East Africa. Billing documents for the circuit include an invoice from Universal Weather to Airborne,¹²⁰ an invoice from brokers AirMarketing Services to SportsFlight,¹²¹ and an invoice from Capital Aviation to DynCorp.¹²² They also include a flight log which documents each of the flights in the circuit.¹²³

FLIGHT DATA EXTRACT FOR N63MU

| DATE | FROM | TO | DEPART | ARRIVE | SOURCES |
|------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------|--------------|--------------|----------------------------------|
| 25 Mar 03 | Elmira, NY | Washington, DC | 21:15 | 22:02 | ATC; FAA |
| 26 Mar 03 | Washington, DC | Dakar, Senegal | 00:57 | 08:21 | ATC; CSC; EC; FAA ¹²⁴ |
| 26 Mar 03 | Dakar, Senegal | Nairobi, Kenya | 10:40 | 18:45 | ATC; CSC |
| 27 Mar 03 | Nairobi, Kenya | Ambouli, Djibouti | 19:35 | 21:42 | ATC; CSC |
| 27 Mar 03 | Ambouli, Djibouti | Kabul, Afghanistan | 22:36 | 04:03 | ATC; CSC |
| 28 Mar 03 | Kabul, Afghanistan | Frankfurt, Germany | 06:45 | 13:54 | ATC; CSC; EC |
| 29 Mar 03 | Frankfurt, Germany | Washington, DC | 10:09 | 18:19 | ATC; CSC; EC |
| 29 Mar 03 | Washington, DC | Elmira, NY | 19:30 | 20:14 | ATC; FAA |

CIRCUIT 22: 14-24 MAY 2003 (N379P)

RENDITION: LAID SAIDI (#57), MALAWI TO AFGHANISTAN

Laid Saidi has testified that he was captured in Tanzania on 10 May, and held in Malawi for about a week, before being rendered to Afghanistan in an operation which followed the established modus operandi for CIA renditions.¹²⁵

We have been able to independently establish a date range for Saidi's rendition to Afghanistan. Said has testified that he was rendered from CIA custody to Tunisia in late spring or early summer 2004, and then immediately returned to Afghanistan when it was realised that he was not Tunisian. He then spent a further 75 days in CIA custody, before being rendered to Algeria.¹²⁶ Our investigation has identified both of these flights, which took place 9-10 June 2004 and 26-27 August 2004 respectively (**Circuit 46** and **Circuit 50**). Given that he was held in CIA custody for 460-469 days,¹²⁷ our calculations show that Saidi entered CIA custody no earlier than 15 May 2003. Further, we have established that was in detention in Afghanistan by 20 May at the latest, given that one CIA cable from the country, dated between 19-20 May, documents his torture.¹²⁸

N379P flew from East Africa to Afghanistan between 15-19 May 2003, at a time which matches Laid Saidi's transfer into CIA custody. Eurocontrol data lists the shell company Premier Executive Transport Services as the operator. As part of this circuit, N379P also flew between Afghanistan and Egypt, and made a return flight from Algeria to Afghanistan. These may have been further rendition operations.

FLIGHT DATA EXTRACT FOR N379P

| DATE | FROM | TO | DEPART | ARRIVE | SOURCES |
|-----------|---------------------|--------------------|--------|--------|---------|
| 14 May 03 | Johnston County, NC | Washington, DC | 16:44 | 17:23 | FAA |
| 14 May 03 | Washington, DC | Frankfurt, Germany | 20:40 | 03:38 | EC; FAA |
| 15 May 03 | Frankfurt, Germany | Ambouli, Djibouti | 05:00 | 11:29 | EC |

Flights, Djibouti → Malawi → Afghanistan

| | | | | | |
|-----------|--------------------|---------------------|-------|-------|---------|
| 19 May 03 | Kabul, Afghanistan | Cairo, Egypt | 13:15 | 18:22 | EC |
| 19 May 03 | Cairo, Egypt | Porto, Portugal | 18:59 | 23:46 | EC |
| 22 May 03 | Porto, Portugal | Algiers, Algeria | 21:10 | 22:35 | EC |
| 23 May 03 | Algiers, Algeria | Kabul, Afghanistan | 00:29 | 07:03 | EC |
| 23 May 03 | Kabul, Afghanistan | Algiers, Algeria | 09:03 | 15:51 | EC |
| 23 May 03 | Algiers, Algeria | Porto, Portugal | 16:42 | 18:15 | EC |
| 24 May 03 | Porto, Portugal | Washington, DC | 10:54 | 17:30 | EC; FAA |
| 24 May 03 | Washington, DC | Johnston County, NC | 19:39 | 20:22 | FAA |

CIRCUIT 23: 3-7 JUNE 2003 (N379P)**RENDITION: WALID BIN ATTASH (#56), AFGHANISTAN TO POLAND****ABD AL-RAHIM AL-NASHIRI (#26), POLAND TO MOROCCO****RAMZI BIN AL-SHIBH (#41), POLAND TO MOROCCO**

Walid bin Attash was captured together with Ammar al-Baluchi (#55) in Karachi, Pakistan, on 29 April 2003,¹²⁹ and rendered to CIA custody in Afghanistan 15-16 May 2003, at which point he was immediately subjected to torture.¹³⁰ Bin Attash has testified that he was held at this site for around three weeks (i.e. until around 5-6 June 2003), before being rendered on an aircraft to another black site.¹³¹ CIA cables from the Polish black site make clear that bin Attash was rendered to this location, where he was detained and tortured throughout July 2003.¹³²

*After approximately three weeks in Afghanistan I was transferred to another place. I was blindfolded and earphones were placed over my ears. I was transported in a sitting position, shackled by the ankles and by the wrists with my hands in front of my body.... If I shifted my position too much during the journey somebody hit me by hand on the head.*¹³³

Walid bin Attash

Abd al-Rahim al-Nashiri was held at the Polish black site from December 2002 until June 2003,¹³⁴ while Ramzi bin al-Shibh was also held at the site from February 2003.¹³⁵ Then, in **June** 2003, the CIA placed both men 'within an already existing Country [redacted] detention facility.' This was seen as a 'temporary patch', while discussions continued around the construction of a permanent CIA facility in the country.¹³⁶ Our investigation has confirmed definitively that this country was Morocco.

N379P flew between Afghanistan and Poland on 5 June 2003, and then between Poland and Morocco on 6 June 2003, matching the transfer dates of bin Attash, al-Nashiri and bin al-Shibh. Eurocontrol data state that the aircraft was operated by the shell company Premier Executive Transport Services, while Jeppesen Dataplan filed flight plans for the circuit. These were given the status STS/STATE and ATFMEXEMPTAPPROVED, and included false plans to and from Warsaw to disguise the true destination.¹³⁷ Polish flight records, however, document the landing at Szymany, as well as the fact that there was one passenger on board, who disembarked.¹³⁸

FLIGHT DATA EXTRACT FOR N379P

| DATE | FROM | TO | DEPART | ARRIVE | SOURCES |
|----------|---------------------|----------------------|--------|--------|--------------------------|
| 3 Jun 03 | Johnston County, NC | Washington, DC | 20:47 | 21:33 | FAA |
| 3 Jun 03 | Washington, DC | Frankfurt, Germany | 23:22 | 06:42 | EC; FAA |
| 4 Jun 03 | Frankfurt, Germany | Tashkent, Uzbekistan | 08:33 | 13:55 | EC; PANSA ¹³⁹ |

Flight, Uzbekistan to Afghanistan

| | | | | | |
|-----------------|---------------------------|------------------------|--------------|--------------|--|
| 5 Jun 03 | Kabul, Afghanistan | Szymany, Poland | 17:00 | 23:00 | ATC; EC; PANSAs; SG¹⁴⁰ |
| 6 Jun 03 | Szymany, Poland | Rabat, Morocco | 00:58 | 04:39 | PANSAs |
| 6 Jun 03 | Rabat, Morocco | Porto, Portugal | 05:30 | 06:45 | ATC; EC |
| 7 Jun 03 | Porto, Portugal | Washington, DC | 09:07 | 16:26 | EC |
| 7 Jun 03 | Washington, DC | Johnston County, NC | 18:00 | 18:56 | FAA |

CIRCUIT 24: 17-21 JUNE 2003 (N614RD)

RENDITION: ZUBAIR (#62), THAILAND TO AFGHANISTAN (VIA SRI LANKA)

Zubair was captured in Thailand on 8 June 2003,¹⁴¹ and held initially in Thai custody.¹⁴² He was then rendered to the Dark Prison in Afghanistan, where cables dated no later than 25 June document his torture.¹⁴³

N614RD flew from Thailand to Afghanistan on 19-20 June 2003, with a stopover en route in Sri Lanka. These dates match Zubair's transfer between the two countries. Universal Weather and Aviation paid for charges through European airspace, and billing documents for this circuit include an invoice from AirMarketing to SportsFlight for \$243,278.73.¹⁴⁴ They also include a flight log which documents each of the flights in the circuit.¹⁴⁵

FLIGHT DATA EXTRACT FOR N614RD

| DATE | FROM | TO | DEPART | ARRIVE | SOURCES |
|------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|--------------|--------------|-------------------------------|
| 17 Jun 03 | Elmira, NY | Washington, DC | 17:44 | 18:29 | ATC; CSC; FAA |
| 17 Jun 03 | Washington, DC | Cold Bay, AL | 19:34 | 03:38 | ATC; CSC; FAA |
| 18 Jun 03 | Cold Bay, AL | Osaka, Japan | 04:35 | 11:34 | ATC; CSC; FAA |
| 19 Jun 03 | Osaka, Japan | Bangkok, Thailand | 12:40 | 18:04 | ATC; CSC |
| 19 Jun 03 | Bangkok, Thailand | Colombo, Sri Lanka | 19:20 | 22:35 | ATC; CSC |
| 20 Jun 03 | Colombo, Sri Lanka | Kabul, Afghanistan | 00:12 | 06:35 | ATC; CSC |
| 20 Jun 03 | Kabul, Afghanistan | Bagram, Afghanistan | 08:10 | 08:19 | ATC; CSC |
| 20 Jun 03 | Bagram, Afghanistan | Luton, UK | 10:24 | 18:09 | ATC; CSC; IMWG ¹⁴⁶ |
| 21 Jun 03 | Luton, UK | Washington, DC | 12:07 | 20:26 | ATC; CSC; FAA |
| 21 Jun 03 | Washington, DC | Elmira, NY | 22:22 | 22:59 | ATC; CSC; FAA |

CIRCUIT 25: 1-10 JULY 2003 (N379P)

RENDITION: HIWA RASHUL (#64), IRAQ TO AFGHANISTAN SAIFULLAH PARACHA, THAILAND TO AFGHANISTAN

Hiwa Rashul was captured in Iraq in June or July 2003, and turned over to the CIA, who subsequently rendered him to Afghanistan.¹⁴⁷ He was held in CIA custody for 110-119 days,¹⁴⁸ during which time the Office of Legal Counsel (OLC) ruled that he was a 'protected person' under the Geneva Conventions, and therefore had to be returned to Iraq. It has been reported that this transfer back to Iraq took place on 29 October 2003,¹⁴⁹ and this matches a flight between Afghanistan and Iraq by N379P (**Circuit 32**). Given this, our calculations show that Rashul's initial rendition to Afghanistan took place between 2-11 July 2003.

Saifullah Paracha has testified that he was captured at Bangkok International Airport on 6 July 2003, and driven to a detention facility where he was held 'for a few days'. He then says that he was rendered from Thailand to Afghanistan, where he was held and interrogated for 15 months before being transferred to Guantánamo Bay.¹⁵⁰ A DoD document confirms that the CIA led the capture operation,¹⁵¹ while the Committee Study states that he was detained in **Thailand** on 5 July 2003 and rendered to US military custody at Bagram Airbase 'shortly thereafter'.¹⁵²

N379P flew between Iraq and Afghanistan on 3 July 2003, matching Rashul's transfer between the two countries. It then disappears from the flight data until 9 July 2003, when it reappears in Azerbaijan. This gap in the data would be consistent with a flight from Afghanistan to Thailand and back in order to render Paracha to Bagram Airbase. There are no other flights into Afghanistan by known rendition aircraft at that time. Eurocontrol data lists the shell company Premier Executive Transport Services as the operator.

FLIGHT DATA EXTRACT FOR N379P

| DATE | FROM | TO | DEPART | ARRIVE | SOURCES |
|----------|---------------------|----------------|--------|--------|---------|
| 1 Jul 03 | Johnston County, NC | Washington, DC | 21:23 | 22:02 | FAA |
| 2 Jul 03 | Washington, DC | Amman, Jordan | 01:43 | 12:42 | EC; FAA |

Flight, Jordan to Iraq

| | | | | | |
|-----------------|----------------------|---------------------------|--------------|--------------|-----------|
| 3 Jul 03 | Baghdad, Iraq | Kabul, Afghanistan | 10:15 | 13:57 | EC |
|-----------------|----------------------|---------------------------|--------------|--------------|-----------|

Possible return flight, Afghanistan → Thailand → Afghanistan

| | | | | | |
|-----------|------------------|---------------------|-------|-------|--------------------------------|
| 9 Jul 03 | Baku, Azerbaijan | Glasgow, UK | 06:24 | 11:51 | EC; IMWG; PANSA ¹⁵³ |
| 10 Jul 03 | Glasgow, UK | Washington, DC | 08:49 | 15:05 | EC; FAA |
| 10 Jul 03 | Washington, DC | Johnston County, NC | 18:01 | 18:45 | FAA |

CIRCUIT 26: 21-25 JULY 2003 (N379P)

RENDITION: ASADALLAH (#43), AFGHANISTAN TO EGYPT

Asadallah was captured in Quetta, Pakistan, on 12 February 2003,¹⁵⁴ and transferred into CIA custody in Afghanistan before 26 February, by which time he was being tortured.¹⁵⁵ He was held in CIA custody for 150-159 days,¹⁵⁶ before being rendered to secret detention in Egypt for around a year.¹⁵⁷ Our calculations show that this rendition would have taken place between 12 July – 4 August 2003.

N379P flew between Afghanistan and Egypt on 23 July 2003, matching Asadallah's transfer between the two countries. Eurocontrol data lists the shell company Premier Executive Transport Services as the operator.

FLIGHT DATA EXTRACT FOR N379P

| DATE | FROM | TO | DEPART | ARRIVE | SOURCES |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------------|------------------------|--------------|--------------|---------------------------|
| 21 Jul 03 | Johnston County, NC | Washington, DC | 18:58 | 19:42 | FAA |
| 21 Jul 03 | Washington, DC | Prague, Czech Republic | 21:32 | 05:03 | EC; FAA |
| 22 Jul 03 | Prague, Czech Republic | Tashkent, Uzbekistan | 06:54 | 11:50 | EC; PANSAs ¹⁵⁸ |
| Flight, Uzbekistan to Afghanistan | | | | | |
| 23 Jul 03 | Kabul, Afghanistan | Cairo, Egypt | 15:45 | 21:13 | EC |
| 23 Jul 03 | Cairo, Egypt | Glasgow, UK | 23:06 | 04:07 | EC |
| 25 Jul 03 | Glasgow, UK | Washington, DC | 08:03 | 14:30 | EC; FAA |
| 25 Jul 03 | Washington, DC | Johnston County, NC | 16:13 | 16:57 | FAA |

CIRCUIT 27: 27 JULY – 1 AUGUST 2003 (N379P)

RENDITION: SAMR AL-BARQ (#67), AFGHANISTAN TO POLAND

AMMAR AL-BALUCHI (#55), AFGHANISTAN TO POLAND

Samr al-Barq was captured in Pakistan on 15 July 2003,¹⁵⁹ and held for around two weeks in Pakistani detention before being rendered to CIA custody at a secret prison in Afghanistan.¹⁶⁰ Given that he was held in CIA custody for 80-89 days,¹⁶¹ before being rendered to Jordan on 26 October 2003,¹⁶² our calculations confirm that he would have entered CIA custody no earlier than 28 July 2003. Al-Barq was almost immediately transferred onward to Poland, and CIA cables from the site document his torture from 1 August.¹⁶³

Ammar al-Baluchi was captured on 29 April 2003, alongside Walid bin Attash (#56), and held

in Pakistani custody ‘for approximately **two** weeks.’¹⁶⁴ Both men were then rendered to the Dark Prison in Afghanistan and tortured. By early June, bin Attash had been rendered to the Polish black site (**Circuit 23**). CIA cables from Afghanistan suggest that al-Baluchi remained in Afghanistan throughout July,¹⁶⁵ and he has testified that at some point ‘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”’.¹⁶⁶ The facility described matches what is known about the Polish black site, and our analysis of prisoner numbers in Poland leads us to conclude that a detainee was moved to the site alongside either bin Attash (in June) or al-Barq (in July). Al-Baluchi is the most likely person.

N379P flew between Afghanistan and Poland on 28-29 July 2003, matching al-Barq and (likely) al-Baluchi’s rendition between the two countries. Eurocontrol data show that the aircraft was operated by the shell company Premier Executive Transport Services, and flight plans were submitted by Jeppesen Dataplan. These were given the status STS/STATE and STS/ATFMEXEMPTAPPROVED, included false flight plans to and from Warsaw, disguising the landing at Szymany.¹⁶⁷ Polish records document its actual landing at Szymany.¹⁶⁸

FLIGHT DATA EXTRACT FOR N379P

| DATE | FROM | TO | DEPART | ARRIVE | SOURCES |
|-----------|---------------------|----------------------|--------|--------|--------------------------|
| 27 Jul 03 | Johnston County, NC | Washington, DC | 18:47 | 19:29 | FAA |
| 27 Jul 03 | Washington, DC | Frankfurt, Germany | 21:29 | 04:34 | EC; FAA |
| 28 Jul 03 | Frankfurt, Germany | Tashkent, Uzbekistan | 06:45 | 12:06 | EC; PANSA ¹⁶⁹ |

Flight, Uzbekistan to Afghanistan

| | | | | | |
|-----------|--------------------|--------------------|-------|-------|-----------------------------------|
| 29 Jul 03 | Kabul, Afghanistan | Szymany, Poland | 18:30 | 00:49 | ATC; EC; PANSA; SG ¹⁷⁰ |
| 30 Jul 03 | Szymany, Poland | Kabul, Afghanistan | 02:42 | | PANSA |

Flight, Afghanistan to Uzbekistan

| | | | | | |
|-----------|----------------------|---------------------|-------|-------|-----|
| 31 Jul 03 | Tashkent, Uzbekistan | Glasgow, UK | 10:10 | 16:41 | EC |
| 01 Aug 03 | Glasgow, UK | Washington, DC | 08:01 | 14:16 | EC |
| 01 Aug 03 | Washington, DC | Johnston County, NC | 16:02 | 16:44 | FAA |

CIRCUIT 28: 12-15 AUGUST 2003 (N85VM)**RENDITION: HAMBALI (#73), THAILAND TO AFGHANISTAN (VIA SRI LANKA)****LILLIE (#72), THAILAND TO AFGHANISTAN (VIA SRI LANKA)**

Hambali (Riduan Isamuddin) and Lillie (Mohammed Nazir Bin Lep) were captured in Thailand on 11 August 2003, in a joint operation between the Thai security forces and the CIA.¹⁷¹ CIA cables confirm that both men were held in Thai custody for a number of days,¹⁷² and a short period of initial detention has been verified by the prisoners themselves.¹⁷³ We have established that both men had been rendered to CIA detention in Afghanistan by 15 August, by which time their torture had begun.¹⁷⁴

N85VM left the United States on 12 August, the day after Hambali and Lillie were captured, and flew a global circuit which included a flight from Thailand to Afghanistan between 13-14 August 2003 (via a stopover in Sri Lanka), matching Hambali and Lillie's transfer between the two countries. The aircraft was operated by Richmor Aviation, which filed flight plans with Eurocontrol. Billing documentation for this circuit includes an invoice from Richmor Aviation to SportsFlight Air for \$301,113.92.¹⁷⁵

FLIGHT DATA EXTRACT FOR N85VM

| DATE | FROM | TO | DEPART | ARRIVE | SOURCES |
|---------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|--------|--------|--------------|
| 12 Aug 03 | Schenectady, NY | Washington, DC | 11:05 | 12:03 | FAA |
| 12 Aug 03 | Washington, DC | Cold Bay, AL | | | CSC |
| 12 Aug 03 | Cold Bay, AL | Osaka, Japan | 22:00 | 05:22 | CSC; FAA |
| 13-14 Aug 03 | Osaka, Japan | Trat, Thailand | | | CSC |
| 13-14 Aug 03 | Trat, Thailand | Colombo, Sri Lanka | | | CSC |
| 13-14 Aug 03 | Colombo, Sri Lanka | Kabul, Afghanistan | | | CSC |
| 14-15 Aug 03 | Kabul, Afghanistan | Dubai, UAE | | | CSC |
| 15 Aug 03 | Dubai, UAE | Shannon, Ireland | 03:15 | 11:17 | CSC; EC; FAA |
| 15 Aug 03 | Shannon, Ireland | Washington, DC | 12:09 | 18:36 | CSC; EC |
| 15 Aug 03 | Washington, DC | Schenectady, NY | 19:46 | 20:33 | FAA |

CIRCUIT 29: 11-18 AUGUST 2003 (N379P)**RENDITION: SANAD AL-KAZIMI (#74), UAE TO AFGHANISTAN**

Sanad al-Kazimi was captured in Dubai, UAE, in January 2003, and held there for a number of months.¹⁷⁶ No public source gives an account of al-Kazimi's transfer to CIA custody, although it has been established that he was held at the Dark Prison in Afghanistan.¹⁷⁷ A DoD document suggests that he was transferred out of CIA custody on 13 May 2004.¹⁷⁸ Given that he was held in CIA detention for 270-279 days,¹⁷⁹ our calculations show that he entered CIA custody between 8-17 August 2003.

N379P likely flew between UAE and Afghanistan between 14-17 August 2003, matching al-Kazimi's entry into CIA custody and his likely location of initial detention. Although there are no records which document this flight, the aircraft was on the ground in Dubai on 14 August, and a flight plan was filed from Uzbekistan to the United Kingdom on 17 August. It is unclear whether this was a false flight plan, disguising the true flight from Afghanistan, or whether there was an additional flight from Afghanistan to Uzbekistan not captured in the data. Eurocontrol data lists the shell company Premier Executive Transport Services as the operator for this circuit.

FLIGHT DATA EXTRACT FOR N379P

| DATE | FROM | TO | DEPART | ARRIVE | SOURCES |
|-----------|---------------------|-----------------|--------|--------|---------|
| 11 Aug 03 | Johnston County, NC | Washington, DC | 21:31 | 22:13 | FAA |
| 12 Aug 03 | Washington, DC | Porto, Portugal | 19:24 | 01:51 | EC; FAA |
| 14 Aug 03 | Porto, Portugal | Dubai, UAE | 14:18 | 21:10 | EC |

Flight, Dubai to Afghanistan

| | | | | | |
|-----------|----------------------|---------------------|-------|-------|---------|
| 17 Aug 03 | Tashkent, Uzbekistan | Prestwick, UK | 04:27 | 10:58 | EC |
| 18 Aug 03 | Prestwick, UK | Washington, DC | 10:04 | 16:23 | EC; FAA |
| 18 Aug 03 | Washington, DC | Johnston County, NC | 18:05 | 18:43 | FAA |

CIRCUIT 30: 5-13 SEPTEMBER 2003 (N379P)

RENDITION: SALAH QARU (#75), JORDAN TO AFGHANISTAN

Salah Qaru was captured in Jakarta, Indonesia, in August 2003, before being transferred to Jordan, where he was tortured by Jordanian intelligence for approximately 10 days. At this point, he has testified that he was hooded and shackled, had foam stuffed into his ears, and was taken to a plane where he was chained to the floor while laid on his back.¹⁸⁰ His description of the prison to which he was taken makes it clear that Qaru was held in the Dark Prison in Afghanistan,¹⁸¹ and other detainees at the site have confirmed that he was held there.¹⁸² Mohamed Bashmilah (#89), who was detained alongside Qaru during their time in CIA custody, has also given a clear account of the site, matching other descriptions of the Dark Prison.¹⁸³

It has been reported that Qaru was rendered from CIA custody to Yemen, alongside Bashmilah and Mohammed al-Asad (#92), on 5 May 2005.¹⁸⁴ Although we have not been able to identify the rendition circuit for this transfer, cross-referencing our calculations for the three men enables us to independently establish that it took place between 1-7 May 2005.¹⁸⁵ Given that Qaru was held in CIA custody for 600-609 days,¹⁸⁶ our calculations show that he was transferred into CIA custody between 28 August – 15 September 2003.

On 10 September 2003, N379P flew between Jordan and Afghanistan, matching Salah Qaru's transfer between the two countries. Eurocontrol data lists the shell company Premier Executive Transport Services as the operator.

FLIGHT DATA EXTRACT FOR N379P

| DATE | FROM | TO | DEPART | ARRIVE | SOURCES |
|----------|---------------------|----------------|--------|--------|---------|
| 5 Sep 03 | Johnston County, NC | Washington, DC | 18:56 | 19:38 | FAA |
| 5 Sep 03 | Washington, DC | Amman, Jordan | 22:56 | 09:46 | EC; FAA |

Flight, Jordan to Iraq

| | | | | | |
|------------------|----------------------|---------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------------------|
| 6 Sep 03 | Baghdad, Iraq | Frankfurt, Germany | 13:43 | 18:57 | EC |
| 8 Sep 03 | Frankfurt, Germany | Amman, Jordan | 20:23 | 23:56 | EC |
| 10 Sep 03 | Amman, Jordan | Kabul, Afghanistan | 01:30 | 05:46 | EC |
| 10 Sep 03 | Kabul, Afghanistan | Frankfurt, Germany | 07:12 | 13:36 | EC; PANSA ¹⁸⁷ |
| 11 Sep 03 | Frankfurt, Germany | Baghdad, Iraq | 07:54 | 11:46 | EC |

Flight, Iraq to Jordan

| | | | | | |
|-----------|----------------|---------------------|-------|-------|---------|
| 12 Sep 03 | Aqaba, Jordan | Prestwick, UK | 08:27 | 14:09 | EC |
| 12 Sep 03 | Prestwick, UK | Washington, DC | 15:53 | 23:00 | EC; FAA |
| 13 Sep 03 | Washington, DC | Johnston County, NC | 14:15 | 14:54 | FAA |

CIRCUIT 31: 20-25 SEPTEMBER 2003 (N313P)**RENDITION: HAMBALI (#73), AFGHANISTAN TO ROMANIA****ABU YASIR AL-JAZA'IRI (#47), POLAND TO ROMANIA****SAMR AL-BARQ (#67), POLAND TO ROMANIA****KHALED SHEIKH MOHAMMED (#45), POLAND TO ROMANIA****AMMAR AL-BALUCHI (#55), POLAND TO ROMANIA****WALID BIN ATTASH (#56), POLAND TO ROMANIA****ABU ZUBAYDAH(#1), POLAND TO GUANTÁNAMO BAY****ABD AL-RAHIM AL-NASHIRI (#26), MOROCCO TO GUANTÁNAMO BAY**

September 2003 saw a reshuffling of detainees in CIA custody, as facilities were closed and opened. As acknowledged in the Committee Study, the Polish black site was closed in **September** 2003, after 'multiple, ongoing difficulties' between the host and the CIA.¹⁸⁸ Likewise, 'CIA detainees were transferred to DETENTION SITE BLACK... in the fall of 2003,'¹⁸⁹ while the CIA detention facility at Guantánamo Bay also began holding detainees from September 2003.¹⁹⁰

Between 20-25 September 2003, N313P completed a circuit which included stopovers in Afghanistan, Poland, Romania, Morocco and Guantánamo Bay. One anonymous official labelled this circuit a 'five-card straight revealing the program to outsiders: five stops, five secret facilities, all documented'.¹⁹¹ Our investigation has established that this circuit involved the rendition of Samr al-Barq, Khaled Sheikh Mohammed, Abu Yasir al-Jaza'iri and Walid bin Attash from Poland to Romania; the rendition of Abu Zubaydah from Poland to a black site at Guantánamo Bay; and the rendition of Abd al-Rahim al-Nashiri from Morocco to Guantánamo Bay. Ammar al-Baluchi is likely to have been held in Poland from July 2003, and moved to Romania on this flight. It is also possible that Hambali was rendered from Afghanistan to Romania, although evidence for this is not definitive.

Eurocontrol data lists the shell company Stevens Express Leasing as the operator, and Jeppesen Dataplan filed the flight plans. These were coded as STS/STATE and STS/ATFM EXEMPT APPROVED throughout, and included false flight plans to disguise the landings at Szymany and Bucharest.¹⁹² Polish data confirms the landing in Szymany on 22 September, where it picked up five passengers.¹⁹³

FLIGHT DATA EXTRACT FOR N313P

| DATE | FROM | TO | DEPART | ARRIVE | SOURCES |
|-----------|------------------------|------------------------|--------|--------|---------------------------|
| 20 Sep 03 | Kinston, NC | Washington, DC | 19:09 | 19:57 | FAA |
| 20 Sep 03 | Washington, DC | Prague, Czech Republic | 22:02 | 06:07 | EC; FAA |
| 21 Sep 03 | Prague, Czech Republic | Tashkent, Uzbekistan | 07:38 | 12:36 | EC; PANSAS ¹⁹⁴ |

Flight, Uzbekistan to Afghanistan

| | | | | | |
|------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|--------------|--------------|--|
| 22 Sep 03 | Kabul, Afghanistan | Szymany, Poland | 13:16 | 18:51 | ATC; EC; PANSAS; SG¹⁹⁵ |
| 22 Sep 03 | Szymany, Poland | Bucharest, Romania | 21:00 | | ATC; EC; PANSAS¹⁹⁶ |
| 22 Sep 03 | Bucharest, Romania | Rabat, Morocco | 23:08 | 03:06 | ATC; EC |
| 23 Sep 03 | Rabat, Morocco | Guantánamo Bay | 20:10 | 05:00 | AG; EC; FAAS¹⁹⁷ |
| 24 Sep 03 | Guantánamo Bay | Providenciales, Caicos | 07:59 | 08:39 | FAA |
| 25 Sep 03 | Providenciales, Caicos | Washington, DC | 13:00 | 15:48 | FAA |
| 25 Sep 03 | Washington, DC | Kinston, NC | 17:56 | 18:39 | FAA |

CIRCUIT 32: 24-30 OCTOBER 2003 (N379P)**RENDITION: SAMR AL-BARQ (#67), ROMANIA TO JORDAN****ABU YASIR AL-JAZA'IRI (#47), ROMANIA TO AFGHANISTAN****MOHAMED BASHMILAH (#89), JORDAN TO AFGHANISTAN****HIWA RASHUL (#64), AFGHANISTAN TO IRAQ****ASO HAWLERI (#88), AFGHANISTAN TO IRAQ**

N379P flew between a number of detention locations in October 2003, with a series of flights matching the dates we have established for a number of prisoner transfer operations.

The flight from Romania to Jordan on 25 October matches Samr al-Barq's transfer between the two countries. It has been reported that he was rendered to Jordanian custody on 26 October 2003,¹⁹⁸ and although this report was unclear where he had been held, we have established that he was at the Romanian black site during mid-October 2003.¹⁹⁹

Our analysis of CIA cables also suggests that Abu Yasir al-Jaza'iri was held at the Romanian black site during mid-October 2003, where he was still being subjected to interrogations.²⁰⁰ We also know that he was in Afghanistan in early 2004,²⁰¹ and this circuit is the only flight in our data between the two countries during this period.

The onward flight from Jordan to Afghanistan on 26 October also matches Mohamed Bashmilah's rendition date. Bashmilah was captured in Amman on 21 October 2003, and was held and repeatedly tortured by Jordanian intelligence in Amman.²⁰² According to Bashmilah's own testimony, in the early hours of 26 October he was blindfolded and his hands were tied behind his back. He was led down a corridor, driven to the airport, and rendered to the Dark Prison in Afghanistan.²⁰³ Bashmilah's account of the Dark Prison matches that of others, and other detainees at the site have confirmed that he was held there.²⁰⁴

I was driven for about thirty minutes to the airport. At the airport I was pulled from the car and placed in a room. I was seated on a chair with my hands still in cuffs and my blindfold still on. Very shortly thereafter, I was taken violently to another room where my clothing was rapidly cut off until I was entirely naked. My blindfold was taken off and strong light beams were directed at my face while someone put their hand over my eyes. I was not able to see clearly because of this, but I could see some things in the room by peeking through the fingers of the hand over my face. There were at least three people there. One of them was the one holding me from behind and covering my eyes with his hand. I didn't see the person holding me, but the other two that I did see were dressed head to toe in black, with black masks covering their faces and surgical gloves on their hands. They beat me and kicked me,

*roughing me up badly. Another person took pictures of me, and then one of them forcefully stuck his finger into my anus. I was in severe pain and began to faint.*²⁰⁵

Mohamed Bashmilah

Finally, the flight from Afghanistan to Iraq on 29 October matches our information regarding the rendition of two men – Hiwa Rashul and Aso Hawleri – who had been captured in Iraq, held in Afghanistan, and then transferred back to Iraq. It has been reported that Rashul was transferred back to Iraq on 29 October 2003,²⁰⁶ and we have been able to confirm this by identifying an earlier rendition flight from Iraq to Afghanistan on 3 July 2003 (**Circuit 25**), which matches with his known period of time in CIA custody (110-119 days).²⁰⁷

It has been reported that Aso Hawleri was captured by US forces on 10 October 2002, in Mosul, Iraq.²⁰⁸ We have established that he was transferred into CIA custody on or before 26 October 2003,²⁰⁹ and almost certainly held in a secret prison in Afghanistan. Hawleri was held by the CIA for 10-19 days,²¹⁰ and was subsequently rendered back to Iraq.²¹¹ Our calculations show that this second rendition took place between 20 October – 14 November 2003. The flight by N379P on 29 October is the only flight by a known or suspected rendition aircraft between Afghanistan and Iraq during this time.

Eurocontrol data state that the aircraft was operated by the shell company Stevens Express Leasing for this circuit, while Jeppesen Dataplan filed the flight plans.²¹² These included at least one false flight plan, filed to disguise the landing at Bucharest.

FLIGHT DATA EXTRACT FOR N379P

| DATE | FROM | TO | DEPART | ARRIVE | SOURCES |
|------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|--------------|--------------|------------------------------|
| 24 Oct 03 | Johnston County, NC | Washington, DC | 15:04 | 15:48 | FAA |
| 24 Oct 03 | Washington, DC | Prague, Czech Republic | 18:03 | 01:46 | EC; FAA; IMWG ²¹³ |
| 25 Oct 03 | Prague, Czech Republic | Bucharest, Romania | 20:48 | 22:16 | EC ²¹⁴ |
| 25 Oct 03 | Bucharest, Romania | Amman, Jordan | 23:12 | 01:10 | EC |
| 26 Oct 03 | Amman, Jordan | Kabul, Afghanistan | 04:15 | 08:25 | EC |
| 29 Oct 03 | Kabul, Afghanistan | Baghdad, Iraq | 08:45 | 12:55 | EC |
| 29 Oct 03 | Baghdad, Iraq | Porto, Portugal | 13:33 | 20:04 | EC |
| 30 Oct 03 | Porto, Portugal | Washington, DC | 13:00 | 19:53 | EC; FAA |
| 30 Oct 03 | Washington, DC | Johnston County, NC | 22:10 | 22:51 | FAA |

CIRCUIT 33: 13-23 NOVEMBER 2003 (N313P)

RENDITION: MUSTAFA AL-HAWSAWI (#46), AFGHANISTAN TO GUANTÁNAMO BAY (VIA MOROCCO)
IBN SHEIKH AL-LIBI (#42), AFGHANISTAN TO GUANTÁNAMO BAY (VIA MOROCCO)

Mustafa al-Hawsawi was detained in the Dark Prison in Afghanistan from **x** March to **xx** November 2003,²¹⁵ with CIA cables documenting his detention and torture in the country.²¹⁶ He was then 'rendered to another location.'²¹⁷ Ibn Sheikh al-Libi was also held in the Dark Prison in 2003, arriving there at the end of the summer and staying for 'a few months'.²¹⁸

CIA records cited by the Committee Study reveal that Ibn Sheikh was one of five detainees held at one of the CIA black sites at Guantánamo Bay between September 2003 and April 2004.²¹⁹ Other reporting has also placed al-Hawsawi as one of these detainees.²²⁰

N313P flew between Afghanistan and Guantánamo Bay, 21-22 November 2003, via a stopover in Morocco. It is the only flight in our data between the two countries during the period that the black sites were open in Guantánamo Bay, and indeed the only flight out of Afghanistan by a rendition aircraft in November 2003. It is therefore likely that both al-Hawsawi and Ibn Sheikh were on board this flight. Eurocontrol data lists the shell company Stevens Express Leasing as the operator for this circuit.

FLIGHT DATA EXTRACT FOR N313P

| DATE | FROM | TO | DEPART | ARRIVE | SOURCES |
|---------------------|---------------------------|------------------------|--------------|--------------|----------------------------------|
| 13 Nov 03 | Kinston, NC | Washington, DC | 20:18 | 21:03 | FAA |
| 13 Nov 03 | Washington, DC | Frankfurt, Germany | 23:28 | 07:27 | EC; FAA |
| 14 Nov 03 | Frankfurt, Germany | Moscow, Russia | 10:19 | 12:49 | EC; PANSA ²²¹ |
| 14 Nov 03 | Moscow, Russia | Frankfurt, Germany | 13:58 | 16:57 | EC; PANSA ²²² |
| 17 Nov 03 | Frankfurt, Germany | Baghdad, Iraq | 09:00 | 12:55 | EC |
| Flight, Iraq to UAE | | | | | |
| 19 Nov 03 | Abu Dhabi, UAE | Rabat, Morocco | 12:31 | 20:43 | EC |
| 19 Nov 03 | Rabat, Morocco | Frankfurt, Germany | 22:05 | 01:09 | EC |
| 21 Nov 03 | Frankfurt, Germany | Kabul, Afghanistan | 04:37 | 10:20 | EC; PANSA ²²³ |
| 21 Nov 03 | Kabul, Afghanistan | Rabat, Morocco | 13:14 | 22:22 | EC |
| 21 Nov 03 | Rabat, Morocco | Guantánamo Bay | 23:51 | 08:12 | AG; EC; FAA²²⁴ |
| 22 Nov 03 | Guantánamo Bay | Providenciales, Caicos | 10:45 | 11:05 | FAA |
| 23 Nov 03 | Providenciales, Caicos | Washington, DC | 13:45 | 16:42 | FAA |
| 23 Nov 03 | Washington, DC | Kinston, NC | 18:18 | 19:01 | FAA |

CIRCUIT 34: 2-4 DECEMBER 2003 (N379P)

RENDITION: RAMZI BIN AL-SHIBH (#41), MOROCCO TO GUANTÁNAMO BAY

Ramzi bin al-Shibh was held in secret detention in Morocco alongside Abd al-Rahim al-Nashiri (#26) for several months from **June** 2003. By **December** 2003, both men had been ‘transferred out of Country [redacted] to the CIA detention facility at Guantánamo Bay, Cuba.’²²⁵ Our cable analysis has established that al-Nashiri was rendered from Morocco in September 2003 (**Circuit 31**),²²⁶ suggesting that bin al-Shibh was held at the site until December.

N379P flew between Morocco and Guantánamo Bay on 3 December 2003, matching bin al-Shibh’s transfer. Eurocontrol data lists the shell company Stevens Express Leasing as the operator for this circuit.

FLIGHT DATA EXTRACT FOR N379P

| DATE | FROM | TO | DEPART | ARRIVE | SOURCES |
|-----------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------------|
| 2 Dec 03 | Johnston County, NC | Washington, DC | 13:18 | 14:00 | FAA |
| 2 Dec 03 | Washington, DC | Porto, Portugal | 15:30 | 21:29 | EC; FAA |
| 3 Dec 03 | Porto, Portugal | Rabat, Morocco | 19:11 | 20:23 | EC |
| 3 Dec 03 | Rabat, Morocco | Guantánamo Bay | 21:42 | 05:29 | AG; EC; FAA |
| 4 Dec 03 | Guantánamo Bay | Washington, DC | 07:22 | 10:17 | FAA |

CIRCUIT 35: 15-18 DECEMBER 2003 (N85VM)

RENDITION: ALI SAEED AWADH (#90), DJIBOUTI TO AFGHANISTAN

Although little is known about Ali Saeed Awadh, our analysis of CIA cables indicates that he was held in Afghanistan between at least December 2003 and March 2004.²²⁷ He was held for 170-179 days,²²⁸ before being released with a cash payment.²²⁹

Our investigation has identified two rendition flights between Djibouti and Afghanistan, 179 days apart, which fit with Awadh’s period of CIA custody, and not with any other prisoner. In the first of these, N85VM flew between Djibouti and Afghanistan on 17 December 2003. The aircraft was operated by Richmor Aviation, and billing documents for this circuit include invoices from Air Routing to Richmor Aviation for a range of trip planning services,²³⁰ an invoice from Richmor Aviation to SportsFlight Air for \$216,984.61,²³¹ and invoices to Richmor from Eurocontrol and NATS, charging for overflight fees.²³²

FLIGHT DATA EXTRACT FOR N85VM

| DATE | FROM | TO | DEPART | ARRIVE | SOURCES |
|------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------|--------|--------|------------------------------|
| 15 Dec 03 | Columbia County, NY | Washington, DC | 18:10 | 19:03 | FAA |
| 15 Dec 03 | Washington, DC | Madrid, Spain | 21:03 | | CSC |
| 16 Dec 03 | Madrid, Spain | Luxor, Egypt | 05:19 | 09:51 | CSC; EC |
| 17 Dec 03 | Luxor, Egypt | Ambouli, Djibouti | | | CSC |
| 17 Dec 03 | Ambouli, Djibouti | Kabul, Afghanistan | | | CSC |
| 17 Dec 03 | Kabul, Afghanistan | Shannon, Ireland | 11:23 | 19:28 | CSC; EC; IMWG ²³³ |
| 18 Dec 03 | Shannon, Ireland | Washington, DC | 10:12 | 16:37 | CSC; EC; FAA |
| 18 Dec 03 | Washington, DC | Schenectady, NY | 18:15 | 19:06 | FAA |

CIRCUIT 36: 5-10 JANUARY 2004 (N313P)**RENDITION: HASSAN BIN ATTASH (#10), JORDAN TO AFGHANISTAN****ALI AL-HAJJ AL-SHARQAWI (#93), JORDAN TO AFGHANISTAN****MOHAMMED AL-ASAD (#92), DJIBOUTI TO AFGHANISTAN**

In early January 2004, three men were rendered into CIA custody in Afghanistan: Mohammed al-Asad, who had been secretly detained in Djibouti for a number of days; and Hassan bin Attash and Ali al-Hajj al-Sharqawi, who had both been held and tortured by Jordanian intelligence for 16 and 23 months respectively.²³⁴ Once in Afghanistan, all three were detained at the Dark Prison.

Al-Asad was in Djiboutian custody until at least 3 January 2004,²³⁵ and was rendered to CIA custody either at the same time as, or before, al-Sharqawi.²³⁶ CIA cables document that al-Sharqawi was rendered to CIA custody between 1-9 January 2004,²³⁷ confirming his own account.²³⁸ Hassan bin Attash has stated that he was moved from Jordan to Afghanistan around 7 January 2004.²³⁹

After riding in the car with these guards for about twenty or twenty-five minutes, we arrived at an airport, where I was assaulted and experienced very humiliating, painful and terrifying treatment. I was pulled roughly out of the car. I was lifted off the ground and my blindfold was ripped off. I saw about five black-clad individuals whose faces were concealed by balaclavas. They tore off all of my clothing. One shoved a finger into my rectum. They photographed me naked. Then they put a diaper on me and... plugged my ears with cotton, placed headphones and a hood over my head, and securely taped the hood. They chained my hands, waist, and feet. I was blind, deaf, and could barely walk. I was in severe pain and felt deeply

*humiliated and weak... After experiencing this terrible treatment, I half-walked and was half-carried onto a waiting plane by people holding me on both sides. I was forced to lie on my back on the floor, and then was strapped down around my legs and waist... The position they put me in was very painful. I could not shift my position as I could barely move because of the straps. I have a back injury from before my detention, and I asked to be allowed to change positions to alleviate the pain but the guards did nothing. I even tried using English, pleading 'Help me, help me please!' but no one did anything.*²⁴⁰

Mohammed al-Asad

N313P flew between Jordan and Afghanistan on 8 January 2004, matching bin Attash and al-Sharqawi's transfer between the two countries, and al-Asad's transfer to CIA custody. Moreover, the aircraft had landed in Jordan two days earlier, on 6 January, and – while it disappears from the flight data for two days – it is possible that it either undertook a roundtrip to Djibouti in this time, or met with another aircraft from Djibouti.²⁴¹ Eurocontrol data lists the shell company Stevens Express Leasing as the operator.

*He was taken to the airport in a black hood that came down to his shirt. When [he and the Americans] arrived at the airport, they cut his clothes off, searched his anus and gave him diapers, shorts, a sleeveless shirt and plastic handcuffs. He stood in the room for an hour in handcuffs tied to the walls. They took pictures of him. Then they came for him, tied his feet together and tied his hands together. One other man was thrown into a luggage cart, and Shergawi was picked up like a sack and thrown on top of him. Then they carried him like a sack and threw him into the plane. Two men were already in the plane, and they were American.*²⁴²

Ali al-Hajj al-Sharqawi

FLIGHT DATA EXTRACT FOR N313P

| DATE | FROM | TO | DEPART | ARRIVE | SOURCES |
|----------|--------------------|--------------------|--------|--------|---------|
| 5 Jan 04 | Kinston, NC | Washington, DC | 16:04 | 16:45 | FAA |
| 5 Jan 04 | Washington, DC | Frankfurt, Germany | 18:57 | 02:30 | EC; FAA |
| 6 Jan 04 | Frankfurt, Germany | Amman, Jordan | 04:03 | 07:51 | EC |

Return flight, Jordan → Djibouti → Jordan

| | | | | | |
|-----------------|------------------------|---------------------------|--------------|--------------|------------------------------|
| 8 Jan 04 | Amman, Jordan | Kabul, Afghanistan | 01:15 | 05:12 | EC |
| 8 Jan 04 | Kabul, Afghanistan | Prague, Czech Republic | 07:28 | 13:46 | EC |
| 9 Jan 04 | Prague, Czech Republic | Washington, DC | 15:21 | 23:52 | EC; FAA; IMWG ²⁴³ |
| 10 Jan 04 | Washington, DC | Kinston, NC | 16:49 | 17:28 | FAA |

CIRCUIT 37: 15-28 JANUARY 2004 (N313P)**RENDITION: BINYAM MOHAMED (#95), MOROCCO TO AFGHANISTAN****SALEH DI'IKI (#94), MOROCCO TO AFGHANISTAN****JAMAL BOUDRAA (#3), AFGHANISTAN TO ALGERIA****KHALED EL-MASRI (#97), MACEDONIA TO AFGHANISTAN (VIA IRAQ)****HASSAN GHUL (#98), IRAQ TO AFGHANISTAN AND THEN TO ROMANIA****MUHAMMAD IBRAHIM (#99), AFGHANISTAN TO ROMANIA**

According to the Committee Study, on **xx** January 2004 Binyam Mohamed was rendered from proxy detention in [redacted], where he had been held since **xx** July 2002, to CIA custody.²⁴⁴ One CIA cable from Afghanistan, dated between 19-31 January 2004, details the rendition,²⁴⁵ and Mohamed himself has testified that he was rendered from Morocco to the Dark Prison in Afghanistan on 22 January 2004, alongside other detainees.²⁴⁶

Saleh Di'iki has testified that he was captured in Mauritania on 12 October 2003, and held for 4-5 weeks before being rendered to Morocco. He was held at this site for another month, before being rendered to Afghanistan in January 2004 alongside another detainee.²⁴⁷ Di'iki was held by the CIA for 210-219 days,²⁴⁸ before being rendered to Libya alongside Mohammed al-Shoroeiya. Our investigation has identified the rendition circuit which transferred Di'iki back to Libya, on 22 August 2004 (**Circuit 49**). Our calculations show that he was therefore transferred into CIA custody between 16-25 January 2004.

After a month, his guards took him to a place where he could hear a plane. This was sometime in early January 2004, possibly January 7. Another detainee was there – he could hear him walking – and he counted six American guards. They used mainly sign language, but sometimes they said a word or two in English, which they spoke with an American accent. They wore military uniforms with American flags on them and had masks on their faces... They told him to bathe, and if he didn't do it himself, they said they would bathe him. His Moroccan handcuffs were removed and he was re-handcuffed and his legs shackled. They cut off all his clothes using sissors... Then they diapered him, put patches over his eyes, plugs in his ears, and a hood over his head. Then they wrapped him in what he described as adhesive tape all around his head... Then they took him to the plane and threw him in the back. They lay him on one side and bound him by rope. It was a very long trip.²⁴⁹

Saleh Di'iki

Jamal Boudraa was rendered to CIA custody between 1-2 May 2002 (**Circuit 6**), and held for 630-639 days.²⁵⁰ Our calculations show that he was transferred out of CIA detention between 21-31 January 2004, whereupon he was handed over to Algerian authorities.²⁵¹

On **xx** January 2004, Khaled el-Masri was rendered by the CIA to 'a Country [redacted] facility used by the CIA for detention purposes.¹²⁵² This was clearly in Afghanistan: CIA cables from country discussing the rendition are dated between 24-31 January, and make clear that he was in Afghanistan by 27 January.²⁵³

Once outside [the hotel], two men approached me. They grabbed hold of my arms and a third man then handcuffed and blindfolded me... I was placed in the jeep and it drove off... After about half an hour, the vehicle came to a halt... As I was led into [a] room, I felt two people violently grab my arms, one from the right side and the other from the left. They bent both my arms backwards. This violent motion caused me a lot of pain. I was beaten severely from all sides. I then felt someone else grab my head with both hands so I was unable to move. Others sliced my clothes off. I was left in my underwear. Even this they attempted to take off. I tried to resist at first, shouting out loudly for them to stop, but my efforts were in vain. The pain from the beatings was severe. I was terrified and utterly humiliated... I was then pulled to my feet and pushed into the corner of a room. My feet were tied together, and then, for the first time since the hotel, they took off my blindfold.... I saw seven to eight men standing around me, all dressed in black, with hood and black gloves. I was dressed in a diaper, over which they fitted a dark blue sports suit with short sleeves and legs. I was once again blindfolded, my ears were plugged with cotton, and headphones were placed over my ears. A bag was placed over my head and a belt around my waist. My hands were chained to the belt. They put something hard over my nose. Because of the bag, breathing was getting harder and harder for me. I struggled for breath and began to panic. I pictured myself like the images I had seen in the media of the Muslims that were brought to Guantánamo.²⁵⁴

Khaled el-Masri

Hassan Ghul was rendered from US military custody in Iraq to the Dark Prison in Afghanistan on **xx** January 2004, with CIA cables from Afghanistan between 21-31 January discussing the transfer.²⁵⁵ After less than two days, during which time he was held at both the Dark Prison and a nearby facility, Ghul was rendered to the Romanian black site.²⁵⁶ One cable from the Romanian site, dated 20-31 January 2004, documents a request to begin the torture of Ghul.

Muhammad Ibrahim was transferred into CIA custody between 25-27 January 2004. There were two flights by CIA rendition aircraft into Romania during this time, and this circuit was one of them. The profile for the alternative circuit (**Circuit 39**) includes a full discussion of the calculations regarding Ibrahim.

N313P flew a circuit, 15-28 January 2004, that matches with all of these prisoner transfers. Thus, it flew between Morocco and Afghanistan on 22 January, between Afghanistan and Algeria on 22 January, between Macedonia, Iraq and Afghanistan on 24 January and between Afghanistan and Romania on 26 January 2004. Eurocontrol data lists the shell company Stevens Express Leasing as the operator, while Jeppesen Dataplan filed the flight plans. These included false

flight plans into Romania, disguising the landing at Bucharest.²⁵⁷ Further documents obtained from a Guardia Civil inquiry confirm both overnight landings in Mallorca, and include a number of invoices, hotel records and flight communications.²⁵⁸

FLIGHT DATA EXTRACT FOR N313P

| DATE | FROM | TO | DEPART | ARRIVE | SOURCES |
|------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|---------------|---------------|-------------------------|
| 15 Jan 04 | Kinston, NC | Washington, DC | 23:14 | 00:00 | FAA |
| 16 Jan 04 | Washington, DC | Shannon, Ireland | 01:25 | 07:29 | EC; FAA |
| 17 Jan 04 | Shannon, Ireland | Larnaca, Cyprus | 10:33 | 15:03 | EC |
| 21 Jan 04 | Larnaca, Cyprus | Rabat, Morocco | 18:39 | 23:48 | EC |
| 22 Jan 04 | Rabat, Morocco | Kabul, Afghanistan | 02:05 | 09:58 | EC |
| 22 Jan 04 | Kabul, Afghanistan | Algiers, Algeria | 12:09 | 19:54 | EC |
| 22 Jan 04 | Algiers, Algeria | Palma de Mallorca, Spain | 21:36 | 22:08 | EC; GC |
| 23 Jan 04 | Palma de Mallorca, Spain | Skopje, Macedonia | 17:40 | 19:56 | EC; GC |
| 24 Jan 04 | Skopje, Macedonia | Baghdad, Iraq | 01:30 | 05:53 | EC |
| 24 Jan 04 | Baghdad, Iraq | Kabul, Afghanistan | 07:15 | 11:14 | EC |
| 25 Jan 04 | Kabul, Afghanistan | Bucharest, Romania | 18:23 | 23:51 | EC²⁵⁹ |
| 26 Jan 04 | Bucharest, Romania | Palma de Mallorca, Spain | 01:03 | 03:45 | EC; GC |
| 28 Jan 04 | Palma de Mallorca, Spain | Washington, DC | 10:08 | 18:41 | EC; FAA; GC |
| 28 Jan 04 | Washington, DC | Kinston, NC | 20:56 | 21:36 | FAA |

CIRCUIT 38: 20-29 JANUARY 2004 (N8068V)**RENDITION: KHALED AL-MAQTARI (#96), IRAQ TO AFGHANISTAN
UNKNOWN DETAINEE(S), IRAQ TO AFGHANISTAN**

On 22 January 2004, Khaled al-Maqtari was rendered from Iraq, where he had been tortured for over a week by US forces in Abu Ghraib prison, to Afghanistan, where he was held for several months in the Dark Prison. Al-Maqtari has stated that this transfer took place alongside one, possibly two, other detainees.

They do not talk, not even a word, the same as the ninjas in the secret prisons. It is clear that they have a lot of experience. They know what they are doing, and each of them had a specific role.... Whenever they put on or take off the chains, they grab you harshly, so that we do not escape. They were very strong, everything was horrifying, they even closed the doors violently to terrify us. I was not able to see anything, everything was black. They did not want you to be comfortable; they wanted us to be in an atmosphere of terror all the way there.²⁶⁰

N8068V (previously registered as N379P) flew between Iraq and Afghanistan on 22 January 2004, matching al-Maqtari's transfer between the two countries. Eurocontrol data lists the shell company Stevens Express Leasing as the operator, and flight plans were filed by Jeppesen Dataplan.²⁶¹

FLIGHT DATA EXTRACT FOR N8068V

| DATE | FROM | TO | DEPART | ARRIVE | SOURCES |
|------------------|------------------------|---------------------------|--------------|--------------|---------------------------------|
| 20 Jan 04 | Washington, DCw | Shannon, Ireland | 15:06 | 21:00 | DTTAS; EC; FAA |
| 20 Jan 04 | Shannon, Ireland | Larnaca, Cyprus | 22:16 | 02:38 | BMVBS; DTTAS; EC ²⁶² |
| 21 Jan 04 | Larnaca, Cyprus | Baghdad, Iraq | 23:04 | 00:10 | EC |
| 22 Jan 04 | Baghdad, Iraq | Kabul, Afghanistan | 02:15 | 06:08 | EC |
| 22 Jan 04 | Kabul, Afghanistan | Prague, Czech Republic | 08:15 | 14:01 | ATC; EC |
| 25 Jan 04 | Prague, Czech Republic | Geneva, Switzerland | 11:05 | 12:16 | BMVBS; EC ²⁶³ |
| 29 Jan 04 | Geneva, Switzerland | Washington, DC | 09:21 | 17:04 | EC; FAA |
| 29 Jan 04 | Washington, DC | Johnston County, NC | 19:26 | 20:11 | FAA |

CIRCUIT 39: 25-28 JANUARY 2004 (N85VM)**RENDITION: MUHAMMAD IBRAHIM (#99), JORDAN TO ROMANIA (ALTERNATIVE)**

Muhammad Ibrahim was transferred into CIA custody on or after 24 January 2004.²⁶⁴ We have also established that he was detained in the Romanian black site from, at the latest, 27 January: CIA cables from the site document the use of sleep deprivation for three days straight, from 27-30 January 2004.²⁶⁵ Ibrahim was held in CIA custody for 260-269 days,²⁶⁶ and we have identified his likely rendition flight out of Romania on 20 October 2004 (**Circuit 52**). Our calculations show that he was therefore brought into the programme between 25-27 January 2004.

There were two flights by CIA rendition aircraft into Romania during this time. This one, by N85VM, flew between Jordan and Romania, landing on 26 January 2004. The other was by N313P (**Circuit 37**). Eurocontrol data shows that Richmor Aviation operated N85VM. Billing documentation for this circuit includes an invoice from Richmor Aviation to SportsFlight Air for \$202,248.50.²⁶⁷

FLIGHT DATA EXTRACT FOR N85VM

| DATE | FROM | TO | DEPART | ARRIVE | SOURCES |
|------------------|----------------------|---------------------------|--------|--------|--------------|
| 25 Jan 04 | Palm Beach, FL | Washington, DC | 11:30 | 13:21 | FAA |
| 25 Jan 04 | Washington, DC | Geneva, Switzerland | 14:35 | 22:11 | CSC; EC; FAA |
| 25 Jan 04 | Geneva, Switzerland | Doha, Qatar | 22:57 | 04:12 | CSC; EC |
| 26 Jan 04 | Doha, Qatar | Riyadh, Saudi Arabia | | | CSC |
| 26 Jan 04 | Riyadh, Saudi Arabia | Amman, Jordan | | | CSC |
| 26 Jan 04 | Amman, Jordan | Bucharest, Romania | | | CSC |
| 27 Jan 04 | Bucharest, Romania | Barcelona, Spain | 00:26 | 03:18 | CSC; EC |
| 28 Jan 04 | Barcelona, Spain | Washington, DC | 09:09 | 17:36 | CSC; EC; FAA |
| 28 Jan 04 | Washington, DC | Schenectady, NY | 19:03 | 20:01 | FAA |

CIRCUIT 40: 6-14 MARCH 2004 (N313P)**RENDITION: ABDEL HAKIM BELHADJ, THAILAND TO LIBYA****FATIMA BOUDCHAR, THAILAND TO LIBYA****ABU 'ABDALLAH (#103), IRAQ TO AFGHANISTAN**

Between 6-14 March 2004, N313P completed a circuit involving stops in several key destinations, including Libya, Thailand, Iraq and Afghanistan. These movements match with the rendition of Abdel Hakim Belhadj and Fatima Boudchar from Thailand to Libya, and Abu 'Abdallah from Iraq to Afghanistan.

A memo from the CIA to Libyan intelligence, discovered in Libya in September 2011, sets out the planned route for the aircraft for the purposes of rendering Belhadj from Thailand to Libya: the aircraft would leave Tripoli at 13:30 on 7 March, and fly to the Seychelles, landing in the evening. It would stay there overnight, with the memo advising the accompanying Libyan agents to 'have the proper documentation for that location' in order to be allowed to leave the aircraft. The itinerary then had the aircraft leaving the Seychelles in the afternoon of 8 March, flying direct to Bangkok and landing at 20:30. The aircraft was then scheduled to return to Tripoli two hours later, stopping on the island of Diego Garcia en route for refuelling.²⁶⁸

Before being transferred out of the detention centre for rendition to Libya, Ms Bouchar (sic) was forced onto a stretcher. US agents in balaclavas proceeded to wind tape around her body from her feet to her neck, fixing her to the stretcher. The agents taped one of her hands so that it pressed tightly against her womb. Her eyes were also taped over – when the tape was applied, her left eye had been closed, however, her right eye had been open and it remained taped open for the next 17 or so hours. Ms Bouchar was in such excruciating pain that she almost lost consciousness. She was hooded, made to wear ear-defenders and driven back to the airport. She had no idea whether her husband was being transferred with her, indeed whether he was dead or alive.²⁶⁹

Fatima Boudchar

The question of whether or not this rendition operation used British territory in Diego Garcia for refuelling has generated significant public interest, not least because of legal action taken against the Commissioner for the territory.²⁷⁰ The UK government has acknowledged possession of landing records from the island for March 2004, but has consistently refused to release these.²⁷¹ The government has also consistently denied that any rendition flights landed in Diego Garcia during March 2004,²⁷² and a recent internal Foreign and Commonwealth Office (FCO) report found no evidence in the flight records for any such landing on the island.²⁷³

Whether or not the aircraft landed on Diego Garcia, it was scheduled to touchdown in Tripoli at 16:30 on 9 March. It then flew to Palma de Mallorca, where it stayed on the ground for 48 hours.

Documents obtained from a Guardia Civil inquiry confirm the overnight landing in Mallorca before the rendition, and include a number of invoices, hotel records and flight communications.²⁷⁴

N313P then flew between Iraq and Afghanistan on 11-12 March, probably with Abu 'Abdallah on board. Abu 'Abdallah is likely to be the Saudi prisoner who, according to Khaled al-Maqtari (#96), had been captured in Iraq in February 2004 and transferred to Afghanistan.²⁷⁵ Calculations show that Abu 'Abdallah was rendered to CIA custody between 10-31 March 2004, fitting closely with this flight.

Eurocontrol data lists the shell company Stevens Express Leasing as the operator, while Jeppesen Dataplan filed the flight plans.

FLIGHT DATA EXTRACT FOR N313P

| DATE | FROM | TO | DEPART | ARRIVE | SOURCES |
|----------|----------------|----------------|--------|--------|---------|
| 6 Mar 04 | Kinston, NC | Washington, DC | 21:48 | 22:28 | FAA |
| 7 Mar 04 | Washington, DC | Tripoli, Libya | 02:51 | 12:01 | EC; FAA |

Return flight, Libya → Thailand → Libya. CIA memo has full planned schedule, including landing in Seychelles and Diego Garcia for refuelling.²⁷⁶

| | | | | | |
|------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------|--------------|--------------|-----------|
| 9 Mar 04 | Tripoli, Libya | Palma de Mallorca, Spain | 16:47 | 18:57 | EC; GC |
| 11 Mar 04 | Palma de Mallorca, Spain | Baghdad, Iraq | 16:38 | 20:47 | EC; GC |
| 11 Mar 04 | Baghdad, Iraq | Kabul, Afghanistan | 22:45 | 02:42 | EC |
| 13 Mar 04 | Kabul, Afghanistan | Larnaca, Cyprus | 04:15 | 08:58 | EC |
| 14 Mar 04 | Larnaca, Cyprus | Shannon, Ireland | 06:40 | 12:18 | EC |
| 14 Mar 04 | Shannon, Ireland | Washington, DC | 14:18 | 21:28 | EC; FAA |
| 14 Mar 04 | Washington, DC | Kinston, NC | 22:33 | 23:18 | FAA |

CIRCUIT 41: 6-13 MARCH 2004 (N8068V)

RENDITION: GOULED DOURAD (#102), DJIBOUTI TO AFGHANISTAN

Gouled Dourad was captured in Djibouti on 4 March 2004,²⁷⁷ held there, and then rendered to CIA custody on **xx** March 2004.²⁷⁸ His whereabouts during his time in CIA detention are unknown.

N8068V (previously registered as N379P) left the US two days after Dourad's capture, heading to Djibouti. It then flew between Djibouti and Afghanistan on 8-9 March 2004, matching Dourad's rendition into CIA custody. Further flights between Afghanistan and Morocco, and Morocco and Guantánamo Bay, may have included further renditions, although the Moroccan facility was closed at that point while all five CIA detainees held at Guantánamo Bay appear to have been there by early February 2004 at the very latest.²⁷⁹ Eurocontrol data lists the shell company Stevens Express Leasing as the operator.

FLIGHT DATA EXTRACT FOR N8068V

| DATE | FROM | TO | DEPART | ARRIVE | SOURCES |
|-----------------|--------------------------|---------------------------|--------------|--------------|-----------|
| 6 Mar 04 | Johnston County, NC | Washington, DC | 14:55 | 15:34 | FAA |
| 6 Mar 04 | Washington, DC | Shannon, Ireland | 18:14 | 00:08 | EC; FAA |
| 7 Mar 04 | Shannon, Ireland | Ambouli, Djibouti | 01:15 | 08:18 | EC |
| 8 Mar 04 | Ambouli, Djibouti | Kabul, Afghanistan | 19:15 | 01:40 | EC |

Flight, Afghanistan to Morocco

| | | | | | |
|-----------|------------------------|------------------------|-------|-------|----------------------------|
| 11 Mar 04 | Rabat, Morocco | Guantánamo Bay | 22:03 | 06:15 | AG; EC; FAA ²⁸⁰ |
| 12 Mar 04 | Guantánamo Bay | Providenciales, Caicos | 07:44 | 08:17 | FAA |
| 13 Mar 04 | Providenciales, Caicos | Washington, DC | 14:54 | 17:33 | FAA |
| 13 Mar 04 | Washington, DC | Johnston County, NC | 18:42 | 19:23 | FAA |

CIRCUIT 42: 11-13 APRIL 2004 (N85VM)

**RENDITION: ABD AL-RAHIM AL-NASHIRI (#26), GUANTÁNAMO BAY TO ROMANIA
ABU ZUBAYDAH (#1), GUANTÁNAMO BAY TO ROMANIA OR MOROCCO
MUSTAFA AL-HAWSAWI (#46), GUANTÁNAMO BAY TO ROMANIA OR MOROCCO
IBN SHEIKH AL-LIBI (#42), GUANTÁNAMO BAY TO MOROCCO
RAMZI BIN AL-SHIBH (#41), GUANTÁNAMO BAY TO MOROCCO**

In April 2004, five prisoners who had been held at the CIA secret prison in Guantánamo Bay for a number of months were rendered to other secret detention facilities.²⁸¹ These transfers came as the US Supreme Court was considering whether US prisoners on the island had habeas corpus rights, a legal decision which would have impacted on CIA prisoners in Guantánamo Bay.²⁸² According to one US official speaking anonymously, ‘anything that could expose these detainees to individuals outside the government was a nonstarter,’ necessitating their removal from Guantánamo Bay.²⁸³ The five prisoners transferred from the island – Mustafa al-Hawsawi, Abu Zubaydah, Abd al-Rahim al-Nashiri, Ramzi bin al-Shibh and Ibn Sheikh al-Libi – were rendered to Romania and Morocco.

There were two flights from Guantánamo Bay during this period. The first, by N85VM, flew between Guantánamo Bay, Romania and Morocco on 12 April 2004. The second (**Circuit 43**), flew direct to Morocco. We have established that al-Nashiri was rendered directly to Romania, and so he will have been on the first of these. The other four men will have been on either of these flights. In addition, this operation may have been transferring detainees from secret detention in Romania to further secret detention in Morocco.

Eurocontrol data shows that the aircraft was operated by Richmor Aviation. A false flight plan was filed from Tenerife to the Romanian city of Constanta, disguising the true flight into Bucharest. Billing documentation for this circuit includes an invoice from Richmor Aviation to SportsFlight Air for \$165,957.96.²⁸⁴

FLIGHT DATA EXTRACT FOR N85VM

| DATE | FROM | TO | DEPART | ARRIVE | SOURCES |
|------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|--------------|--------------|-----------------------------------|
| 11 Apr 04 | Schenectady, NY | Washington, DC | 22:40 | 23:50 | FAA |
| 12 Apr 04 | Washington, DC | Guantánamo Bay | 00:51 | 03:58 | CSC; FAA |
| 12 Apr 04 | Guantánamo Bay | Tenerife, Canaries | 08:02 | 14:40 | AG; CSC; FAA²⁸⁵ |
| 12 Apr 04 | Tenerife, Canaries | Bucharest, Romania | 17:09 | | CSC; EC |
| 12 Apr 04 | Bucharest, Romania | Rabat, Morocco | 22:53 | | CSC; EC²⁸⁶ |
| 13 Apr 04 | Rabat, Morocco | Washington, DC | 04:09 | 11:51 | CSC; EC; FAA |
| 13 Apr 04 | Washington, DC | Schenectady, NY | 13:33 | 14:20 | FAA |

CIRCUIT 43: 12-14 APRIL 2004 (N368CE)

RENDITION: ABU ZUBAYDAH (#1), GUANTÁNAMO BAY TO MOROCCO (ALTERNATIVE)
MUSTAFA AL-HAWSAWI (#46), GUANTÁNAMO BAY TO MOROCCO (ALTERNATIVE)
IBN SHEIKH AL-LIBI (#42), GUANTÁNAMO BAY TO MOROCCO (ALTERNATIVE)
RAMZI BIN AL-SHIBH (#41), GUANTÁNAMO BAY TO MOROCCO (ALTERNATIVE)

In April 2004, five prisoners who had been held at the CIA secret prison in Guantánamo Bay for a number of months were rendered to other secret detention facilities.²⁸⁷ These transfers came as the US Supreme Court was considering whether US prisoners on the island had habeas corpus rights, a legal decision which would have impacted on CIA prisoners in Guantánamo Bay.²⁸⁸ According to one US official speaking anonymously, ‘anything that could expose these detainees to individuals outside the government was a nonstarter,’ necessitating their removal from Guantánamo Bay.²⁸⁹ The five prisoners transferred from the island – Mustafa al-Hawsawi, Abu Zubaydah, Abd al-Rahim al-Nashiri, Ramzi bin al-Shibh and Ibn Sheikh al-Libi – were rendered to Romania and Morocco.

There were two flights from Guantánamo Bay during this period. The first (**Circuit 42**), flew to Romania and Morocco, and will have rendered al-Nashiri to Romania. This second operation, by N368CE, flew direct between Guantánamo Bay and Morocco, and is likely to have rendered some or all of the remaining four men. Eurocontrol data lists Club Excellence as the operator. Billing documents for this circuit include an invoice from SportsFlight Air to Computer Sciences Corporation for \$17,725.²⁹⁰

FLIGHT DATA EXTRACT FOR N368CE

| DATE | FROM | TO | DEPART | ARRIVE | SOURCES |
|------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|--------------|--------------|------------|
| 12 Apr 04 | Wilmington, NC | Washington, DC | 20:56 | 21:42 | FAA |
| 13 Apr 04 | Washington, DC | Guantánamo Bay | 01:14 | 04:41 | FAA |
| 13 Apr 04 | Guantánamo Bay | Cape Verde | 12:00 | 18:03 | FAA |

Flight, Cape Verde to Morocco

| | | | | | |
|-----------|---------------------|---------------------|-------|-------|---------|
| 14 Apr 04 | Rabat, Morocco | Santa Maria, Azores | 00:01 | 02:41 | EC |
| 14 Apr 04 | Santa Maria, Azores | Washington, DC | 04:03 | 10:41 | EC; FAA |
| 14 Apr 04 | Washington, DC | Wilmington, NC | 11:55 | 12:53 | FAA |

CIRCUIT 44: 3-7 MAY 2004 (N85VM)

RENDITION: MUSTAFA EL-MADAGHI, MOROCCO TO LIBYA (VIA ITALY)

Mustafa el-Madaghi was captured in Mauritania on 5 February 2004, and held there until the end of March. He was then transferred to Morocco, where he was held until 5 May 2004.²⁹¹ One CIA memo to its Libyan counterparts, dated 15 April 2004, makes it clear that the CIA had access to el-Madaghi while he was detained in Morocco, and that 'our service is in a position to deliver [him] to your physical custody, similar to what we have done with other senior LIFG members in the recent past. We respectfully request an expression of interest from your service regarding taking custody of [el-Madaghi].'²⁹² On 5 May 2004, el-Madaghi says he was rendered to Libya, on a flight which stopped for refuelling en route.²⁹³

N85VM flew between Morocco and Libya, via a stopover in Italy, on 4-5 May 2004, matching el-Madaghi's transfer between the two countries. Eurocontrol data shows that the aircraft was operated by Richmor Aviation, and billing documentation for this circuit includes an invoice from Richmor Aviation to SportsFlight Air for \$197,192.10 for the trip.²⁹⁴ Further documents obtained from a Guardia Civil inquiry confirm the overnight landing in Mallorca before the rendition, and include a number of invoices, hotel records and flight communications.²⁹⁵

FLIGHT DATA EXTRACT FOR N85VM

| DATE | FROM | TO | DEPART | ARRIVE | SOURCES |
|-----------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|--------------|--------------|------------------|
| 3 May 04 | Schenectady, NY | Washington, DC | 13:25 | 14:26 | FAA |
| 3 May 04 | Washington, DC | Palma de Mallorca, Spain | 15:03 | 23:04 | CSC; EC; FAA; GC |
| 4 May 04 | Palma de Mallorca, Spain | Rabat, Morocco | 21:31 | 22:52 | CSC; EC; GC |
| 4 May 04 | Rabat, Morocco | Sigonella AB, Italy | 23:50 | 02:35 | EC |
| 5 May 04 | Sigonella AB, Italy | Naples, Italy | 04:56 | | EC |
| 5 May 04 | Naples, Italy | Tripoli, Libya | 06:48 | 08:03 | CSC; EC |
| 5 May 04 | Tripoli, Libya | Tenerife, Canaries | 08:44 | 13:06 | CSC; EC |
| 7 May 04 | Tenerife, Canaries | Washington, DC | 06:17 | 13:14 | CSC; EC; FAA |
| 7 May 04 | Washington, DC | Schenectady, NY | 15:15 | 16:04 | FAA |

CIRCUIT 45: 25-29 MAY 2004 (N982RK)**RENDITION: KHALED EL-MASRI (#97), AFGHANISTAN TO ALBANIA**

Khaled el-Masri was rendered to CIA custody in Afghanistan on 24 January 2004 (**Circuit 37**), and held for 120-129 days.²⁹⁶ Calculation shows that he was transferred out of CIA detention between 23 May – 1 June 2004, and the Committee Study notes that he was transferred to **Albania** on **xx** May 2004.²⁹⁷

The next morning, May 28, the doctor and the American prison director arrived in my cell. I was handcuffed, shackled, and blindfolded before being led outside and put inside a jeep. I was driven for about ten minutes and then taken inside a large empty shipping container. They sat me down in a chair so that I was unable to see out and was forced to face the wall. From this position I could hear the sound of an approaching aircraft... My hands were cuffed again. My ears were plugged and headphones were placed over my ears. I was blindfolded again and led back to the jeep. We drove a short distance to the waiting airplane. Once inside I was chained to the seat... When the plane landed... I was then bundled out of the plane and placed in the backseat of what I sensed to be a Japanese-made minivan-type vehicle...I was driven in the car, up and down mountains, on paved and unpaved roads for more than three hours. The vehicle came to a halt and I was aware of the three men in the car getting out, closing the doors and then three men climbing in to the vehicle. All of them had South European/Slavic accents, but said very little. The vehicle proceeded to drive for another three hours, again up and down mountains and on paved and unpaved roads. Eventually, the vehicle was brought to a halt. I was taken out of the car and before my blindfold was removed, one of my captors turned me around. He then removed the blindfold, sliced the cuffs from my wrists, gave me my suitcase and passport, and directed me to walk down a path without turning back. I heard the car leave and began to walk as instructed. It was dark. No one was around. As I walked I feared that I was about to be shot in the back and left to die.²⁹⁸

N982RK flew between Afghanistan and Albania on 28 May 2004, matching el-Masri's transfer between the two countries. Eurocontrol data shows that the aircraft was operated by Richmor Aviation, and billing documents for the circuit include an invoice from SportsFlight Air to Computer Sciences Corporation,²⁹⁹ and invoices from Air Routing to Richmor Aviation for a range of trip planning services (including transport to and from the Golden Bay Beach Hotel in Cyprus).³⁰⁰

FLIGHT DATA EXTRACT FOR N982RK

| DATE | FROM | TO | DEPART | ARRIVE | SOURCES |
|------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|--------------|--------------|----------------------------------|
| 25 May 04 | Columbia County, NY | Washington, DC | 21:34 | 22:26 | FAA |
| 26 May 04 | Washington, DC | Shannon, Ireland | 10:51 | 17:02 | EC; FAA |
| 26 May 04 | Shannon, Ireland | Larnaca, Cyprus | 17:46 | 22:27 | EC; FAA |
| 27 May 04 | Larnaca, Cyprus | Kabul, Afghanistan | 21:44 | 01:52 | EC |
| 28 May 04 | Kabul, Afghanistan | Kucove, Albania | 03:45 | 10:06 | EC |
| 28 May 04 | Kucove, Albania | Sarajevo, Bosnia and Herzegovina | 10:22 | 11:08 | EC |
| 28 May 04 | Sarajevo, Bosnia and Herzegovina | Prague, Czech Republic | 11:52 | 12:55 | EC |
| 29 May 04 | Prague, Czech Republic | Reykjavik, Iceland | 09:07 | 12:20 | EC; FAA; ISAVIA |
| 29 May 04 | Reykjavik, Iceland | Washington, DC | 17:47 | 23:15 | FAA; IMWG; ISAVIA ³⁰¹ |
| 29 May 04 | Washington, DC | Columbia County, NY | 20:34 | 21:18 | FAA |

CIRCUIT 46: 7-12 JUNE 2004 (N982RK)**RENDITION: LAID SAIDI (#57), AFGHANISTAN TO TUNISIA AND BACK (VIA JORDAN)**

Laid Saidi was rendered into CIA custody in Afghanistan between 15-19 May 2003 (**Circuit 22**), and held in CIA detention for 460-469 days.³⁰² He was then transferred to Algeria, where he was handed over to Algerian authorities and eventually released.³⁰³ We have identified the rendition circuit for this transfer, which took place on 26 August 2004 (**Circuit 50**). However, this rendition followed an earlier attempt to transfer Saidi to his country of origin: he has testified that, in late spring or early summer 2004, he was rendered from Afghanistan to Tunisia before the CIA realised he was not in fact Tunisian, and took him back to Afghanistan.³⁰⁴ The Tunisian government has confirmed that these events took place on 9-10 June 2004.

Laid Saidi had arrived with a 'special flight' on the 9 June 2004, where he was presented by four foreign security officials to Tunisian authorities at the airport of Tunis Carthage under the name of Ramzi Ben Fredj. The Tunisian security services conducted an audit and concluded that the person had usurped the identity of the real Ramzi Ben Fredj. The person then acknowledged that he was actually Laid Saidi. The next day, on the 10 June 2004, Saidi was sent back with the same special flight to a 'foreign country'; he was then still accompanied by the same foreign agents.³⁰⁵

Ng82RK flew a return trip from Afghanistan to Tunisia, 9-10 June 2004, matching Saidi's aborted transfer between the two countries. Eurocontrol data shows that Richmor Aviation operated the aircraft for this circuit, and billing documentation includes billing records from SportsFlight Air,³⁰⁶ and a number of receipts for landing permits, hotel accommodation and overflight rights. These include an 'urgent permit' request for landing in Amman, which points to the unplanned nature of the flight, as well as eight rooms booked at the Marriott Hotel in Palma de Mallorca.³⁰⁷ However, in the event the aircraft did not stay overnight on the island.

Tunisian government

FLIGHT DATA EXTRACT FOR N982RK

| DATE | FROM | TO | DEPART | ARRIVE | SOURCES |
|------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|--------------|--------------|------------|
| 7 Jun 04 | Columbia County, NY | Washington, DC | 20:42 | 21:30 | FAA |
| 7 Jun 04 | Washington, DC | Luton, UK | 22:59 | 06:14 | EC; FAA |
| 8 Jun 04 | Luton, UK | Larnaca, Cyprus | 07:06 | 11:07 | EC; FAA |
| 9 Jun 04 | Larnaca, Cyprus | Kabul, Afghanistan | 05:07 | 09:01 | EC |
| 9 Jun 04 | Kabul, Afghanistan | Amman, Jordan | | | CSC |
| 9 Jun 04 | Amman, Jordan | Tunis, Tunisia | 15:40 | 19:27 | EC |
| 9 Jun 04 | Tunis, Tunisia | Amman, Jordan | 23:10 | 02:29 | EC |
| 10 Jun 04 | Amman, Jordan | Kabul, Afghanistan | 10:10 | 14:30 | EC |
| 10 Jun 04 | Kabul, Afghanistan | Baku, Azerbaijan | | | CSC |
| 11 Jun 04 | Baku, Azerbaijan | Palma de Mallorca, Spain | 08:55 | 14:01 | EC |
| 11 Jun 04 | Palma de Mallorca, Spain | Gander, Canada | 15:16 | 20:49 | EC; FAA |
| 11 Jun 04 | Gander, Canada | Washington, DC | 21:51 | 00:46 | FAA |
| 12 Jun 04 | Washington, DC | Columbia County, NY | 01:44 | 02:34 | FAA |

CIRCUIT 47: 11-15 JUNE 2004 (N85VM)

RENDITION: ALI SAEED AWADH (#90), AFGHANISTAN TO DJIBOUTI

Although little is known about Ali Saeed Awadh, our analysis of CIA cables indicates that he was held in Afghanistan during both December 2003 and March 2004.³⁰⁸ He was held for 170-179 days,³⁰⁹ before being released with a cash payment.³¹⁰

Our investigation has identified two rendition flights between Djibouti and Afghanistan, 179 days apart, which fit with Awadh's period of CIA custody and not with any other prisoner. In the second of these, N85VM flew between Afghanistan and Djibouti on 13 June 2004.³¹¹ The aircraft was operated by Richmor Aviation, and billing documents for this circuit include invoices from Air Routing to Richmor Aviation for a range of trip planning services,³¹² an invoice from Richmor Aviation to SportsFlight Air for \$218,395.77,³¹³ and an invoice to Richmor from Eurocontrol, charging for overflight fees.³¹⁴ Documents obtained from a Guardia Civil inquiry confirm the overnight landing in Mallorca after the rendition, and include a number of invoices, hotel records and flight communications.³¹⁵

FLIGHT DATA EXTRACT FOR N85VM

| DATE | FROM | TO | DEPART | ARRIVE | SOURCES |
|------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|--------|--------|------------------------|
| 11 Jun 04 | Schenectady, NY | Washington, DC | 21:08 | 22:12 | FAA |
| 11 Jun 04 | Washington, DC | Shannon, Ireland | 23:44 | 05:50 | CSC; EC; FAA |
| 12 Jun 04 | Shannon, Ireland | Paphos, Cyprus | 07:11 | 11:55 | CSC; DTTAS; EC; FAA |
| 13 Jun 04 | Paphos, Cyprus | Kabul, Afghanistan | 08:03 | 11:59 | CSC; EC |
| 13 Jun 04 | Kabul, Afghanistan | Ambouli, Djibouti | | | CSC |
| 13 Jun 04 | Ambouli, Djibouti | Palma de Mallorca, Spain | 18:57 | 01:52 | CSC; EC; GC |
| 15 Jun 04 | Palma de Mallorca, Spain | Washington, DC | 02:00 | 09:45 | CSC; EC; GC |
| 15 Jun 04 | Washington, DC | Schenectady, NY | 11:13 | 12:17 | FAA |

CIRCUIT 48: 29 JULY – 2 AUGUST 2004 (N288KA)

RENDITION: JANAT GUL (#110), AFGHANISTAN TO ROMANIA (VIA JORDAN)

Janat Gul was transferred into CIA custody on **xx** July 2004,³¹⁶ and cables from the black site in Romania document his torture from 3 August 2004.³¹⁷

N288KA flew between Afghanistan and Romania on 31 July 2004, stopping off for refuelling in Jordan en route. This matches Gul's transfer to the black site in Romania.³¹⁸ Eurocontrol data shows that the aircraft was operated by Kookabura Air, and billing documentation for this circuit includes a 'subcontract task order modification' between SportsFlight Air and Computer Sciences Corporation.³¹⁹

FLIGHT DATA EXTRACT FOR N288KA

| DATE | FROM | TO | DEPART | ARRIVE | SOURCES |
|------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|
| 29 Jul 04 | Washington, DC | Prestwick, UK | 21:29 | 03:58 | EC; FAA |
| 30 Jul 04 | Prestwick, UK | Paphos, Cyprus | 04:45 | 09:35 | EC |
| 31 Jul 04 | Paphos, Cyprus | Kabul, Afghanistan | 05:28 | 09:55 | EC |
| 31 Jul 04 | Kabul, Afghanistan | Amman, Jordan | 11:20 | 16:41 | EC |
| 31 Jul 04 | Amman, Jordan | Bucharest, Romania | 18:52 | 21:24 | EC |
| 31 Jul 04 | Bucharest, Romania | Prague, Czech Republic | 22:49 | 00:10 | EC |
| 1 Aug 04 | Prague, Czech Republic | Gander, Canada | 18:14 | 00:05 | EC; FAA |
| 2 Aug 04 | Gander, Canada | Washington, DC | 00:53 | 03:54 | FAA |

CIRCUIT 49: 20-24 AUGUST 2004 (N63MU)

RENDITION: MOHAMMED AL-SHOROEIYA (#52), AFGHANISTAN TO LIBYA

MAJID AL-MAGHREBI (#91), AFGHANISTAN TO LIBYA

SALEH DI'IKI (#94), AFGHANISTAN TO LIBYA

Mohammed al-Shoroeiya was captured in Pakistan on 3 April 2003, held for two weeks in Pakistani custody, and then rendered to CIA custody on 18 April 2003.³²⁰ One CIA cable from Afghanistan, dated 18 April, documents his inspection by a CIA physician.³²¹ He was held in CIA custody for 490-499 days,³²² and calculation shows that he was transferred out between 20-29 August 2004. According to al-Shoroeiya himself, he was rendered back to Libya on 22 August.³²³

Majid al-Maghrebi was captured in Pakistan on 14 November 2003, and states that he was

held in Pakistani detention for around 40 days before rendition to CIA custody.³²⁴ This will have been on or around 24 December 2003, which matches with our independent findings of the date of his transfer into CIA custody, between 17-31 December 2003.³²⁵ He was held in CIA custody for 240-249 days,³²⁶ and our calculations show that he was transferred out between 20-30 August 2004. According to al-Maghrebi himself, he was rendered back to Libya on 22 August, alongside Di'iki and al-Shoroeiya.³²⁷

Saleh Di'iki was captured in Mauritania on 12 October 2003,³²⁸ and transferred to CIA custody in Afghanistan on 22 January 2004 (**Circuit 37**). He was held in CIA custody for 210-219 days,³²⁹ and our calculations show that he was transferred out between 19-28 August 2004. According to Di'iki himself, he was rendered back to Libya alongside al-Shoroeiya on 22 August 2004.³³⁰

N63MU flew between Afghanistan and Libya on 22 August 2004, matching the transfer dates of these three men. The aircraft was operated by International Group, and billing documents for this circuit include a series of invoices passed up the contracting chain – involving Air Culinaire (for catering), trip planners Universal Weather Aviation, International Group, SportsFlight and Computer Sciences Corporation – as well as a 'subcontract task order modification' between SportsFlight Air and Computer Sciences Corporation.³³¹ They also include a flight log which documents the flights between Dubai, Afghanistan, Libya and Palma de Mallorca.³³²

FLIGHT DATA EXTRACT FOR N63MU

| DATE | FROM | TO | DEPART | ARRIVE | SOURCES |
|------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|--------------|--------------|---------------------|
| 20 Aug 04 | Elmira, NY | Washington, DC | 12:34 | 13:18 | FAA |
| 20 Aug 04 | Washington, DC | Barcelona, Spain | 15:02 | 22:34 | EC; FAA |
| 20 Aug 04 | Barcelona, Spain | Dubai, UAE | 23:53 | 05:51 | EC |
| 22 Aug 04 | Dubai, UAE | Kabul, Afghanistan | 08:54 | 11:56 | ATC; CSC |
| 22 Aug 04 | Kabul, Afghanistan | Tripoli, Libya | 14:02 | 21:17 | ATC; CSC; EC |
| 22 Aug 04 | Tripoli, Libya | Palma de Mallorca, Spain | 22:28 | 00:11 | ATC; CSC; EC |
| 23 Aug 04 | Palma de Mallorca, Spain | Gander, Canada | 15:06 | 20:48 | CSC; EC; FAA |
| 23 Aug 04 | Gander, Canada | Washington, DC | 22:05 | 01:09 | CSC; FAA |
| 24 Aug 04 | Washington, DC | Elmira, NY | 02:20 | 03:04 | CSC; FAA |

CIRCUIT 50: 23-28 AUGUST 2004 (N308AB)

RENDITION: LAID SAIDI (#57), AFGHANISTAN TO ALGERIA (VIA JORDAN)

Laid Saidi was rendered into CIA custody in Afghanistan between 15-19 May 2003 (**Circuit 22**), and held in CIA detention for 460-469 days.³³³ Our calculations show that he left the programme between 17-30 August 2004, and he was transferred to Algeria, where he was handed over to Algerian authorities and eventually released.³³⁴ This rendition followed an earlier attempt to transfer Saidi to his country of origin: believing that he was Tunisian, in June 2004 the CIA had rendered him from Afghanistan to Tunisia before realising their mistake and taking him back to Afghanistan (**Circuit 46**).

N308AB flew between Afghanistan and Algeria on 26 August 2004, matching Saidi's transfer between the two countries. As part of this circuit, the aircraft also flew between Romania, Morocco and Afghanistan, and these flights may have involved further rendition operations.

Eurocontrol data shows that the aircraft was operated by Prime Jet, while Baseops provided trip planning services. Billing documentation for this circuit includes a series of invoices passed up the contracting chain – involving Baseops, Prime Jet, AirMarketing, SportsFlight and Computer Sciences Corporation – as well as a 'subcontract task order modification' between SportsFlight Air and Computer Sciences Corporation.³³⁵

FLIGHT DATA EXTRACT FOR N308AB

| DATE | FROM | TO | DEPART | ARRIVE | SOURCES |
|------------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|--------|--------|---------|
| 23 Aug 04 | Washington, DC | Prague, Czech Republic | 12:00 | 18:25 | EC; FAA |
| 24 Aug 04 | Prague, Czech Republic | Constanta, Romania | 19:24 | 20:59 | EC |
| 24 Aug 04 | Constanta, Romania | Rabat, Morocco | 22:33 | 03:03 | EC |
| 25 Aug 04 | Rabat, Morocco | Dubai, UAE | 04:45 | 12:09 | EC |
| Flight, Dubai to Afghanistan | | | | | |
| 26 Aug 04 | Kabul, Afghanistan | Amman, Jordan | 13:19 | 18:38 | EC |
| 26 Aug 04 | Amman, Jordan | Algiers, Algeria | 20:16 | 00:50 | EC |
| 27 Aug 04 | Algiers, Algeria | Tenerife, Canaries | 01:51 | 04:40 | EC |
| 28 Aug 04 | Tenerife, Canaries | Washington, DC | 08:04 | 14:54 | EC; FAA |

CIRCUIT 51: 29 SEPTEMBER – 3 OCTOBER 2004 (N227SV)**RENDITION: RAMZI BIN AL-SHIBH (#41), MOROCCO TO ROMANIA (VIA JORDAN)**

Ramzi bin al-Shibh was held in Morocco from April 2004, having been transferred from secret detention in Guantánamo Bay.³³⁶ It has been reported that he was then rendered to the Romanian black site on 1 October 2004,³³⁷ and one CIA cable from the site confirms that he was held there on 2 October 2004.³³⁸ This cable reported a psychological assessment of bin al-Shibh, which may have taken place upon his arrival at the site.

N227SV (previously N85VM) flew between Morocco, Jordan and Romania on 1 October 2004, matching bin al-Shibh's transfer to Romania. The stopover in Jordan may have involved another rendition, either from Morocco to Jordan or from Jordan to Romania. Billing documents for this circuit include an invoice from Richmor Aviation to SportsFlight Air for \$196,449.71,³³⁹ and a 'sub-contract task order modification' between SportsFlight Air and Computer Sciences Corporation.³⁴⁰

FLIGHT DATA EXTRACT FOR N227SV

| DATE | FROM | TO | DEPART | ARRIVE | SOURCES |
|-----------------|------------------------|---------------------------|--------------|--------------|------------------------|
| 29 Sep 04 | Schenectady, NY | Washington, DC | 21:48 | 22:54 | FAA |
| 30 Sep 04 | Washington, DC | Tenerife, Canaries | 00:00 | 06:40 | CSC; EC; FAA |
| 1 Oct 04 | Tenerife, Canaries | Rabat, Morocco | 01:57 | 03:27 | CSC; EC |
| 1 Oct 04 | Rabat, Morocco | Amman, Jordan | 04:53 | 09:51 | CSC; EC |
| 1 Oct 04 | Amman, Jordan | Constanta, Romania | 18:10 | 20:40 | CSC; EC |
| 1 Oct 04 | Constanta, Romania | Prague, Czech Republic | 21:25 | 23:06 | CSC; EC |
| 2 Oct 04 | Prague, Czech Republic | Shannon, Ireland | 14:02 | 16:22 | CSC; DTTAS; EC; FAA |
| 2 Oct 04 | Shannon, Ireland | Washington, DC | 17:18 | 23:57 | CSC; DTTAS; EC; FAA |
| 3 Oct 04 | Washington, DC | Schenectady, NY | 01:30 | 02:16 | FAA |

CIRCUIT 52: 17-22 OCTOBER 2004 (N789DK)**RENDITION: MUHAMMAD IBRAHIM (#99), ROMANIA TO JORDAN OR AFGHANISTAN**

Muhammad Ibrahim entered CIA custody between 24-26 January 2004, and was rendered to the black site in Romania on either 25 or 26 January (**Circuit 37** or **Circuit 39**). He was held in the programme for 260-269 days,³⁴¹ and our calculations show that he was transferred out of CIA custody between 10-21 October 2004.

N789DK flew between Romania, Jordan and Afghanistan on 20 October 2004, matching Ibrahim's exit dates from the programme. Billing documentation for this circuit includes an invoice from SportsFlight Air to Computer Sciences Corporation for \$337,605.65,³⁴² and a 'subcontract task order modification' between SportsFlight and Computer Sciences Corporation.³⁴³

FLIGHT DATA EXTRACT FOR N789DK

| DATE | FROM | TO | DEPART | ARRIVE | SOURCES |
|------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|--------------|--------------|-----------|
| 17 Oct 04 | Elmira, NY | Washington, DC | 23:37 | 00:15 | FAA |
| 18 Oct 04 | Washington, DC | Prague, Czech Republic | 16:43 | 00:49 | EC; FAA |
| 19 Oct 04 | Prague, Czech Republic | Constanta, Romania | 21:29 | 22:56 | EC |
| 20 Oct 04 | Constanta, Romania | Amman, Jordan | 00:05 | 02:09 | EC |
| 20 Oct 04 | Amman, Jordan | Kabul, Afghanistan | 03:40 | 08:21 | EC |

Flight, Afghanistan to Dubai

| | | | | | |
|-----------|----------------|----------------|-------|-------|---------|
| 21 Oct 04 | Dubai, UAE | Glasgow, UK | 09:06 | 16:57 | EC; FAA |
| 21 Oct 04 | Glasgow, UK | Washington, DC | 18:03 | 00:28 | EC; FAA |
| 22 Oct 04 | Washington, DC | Elmira, NY | 13:44 | 14:25 | FAA |

CIRCUIT 53: 14-17 DECEMBER 2004 (N227SV)

RENDITION: SHARIF AL-MASRI (#112), AFGHANISTAN TO EGYPT (VIA JORDAN)

Sharif al-Masri was captured in Pakistan on 29 August 2004,³⁴⁴ and held in foreign custody before being rendered to the CIA on **xx** September 2004.³⁴⁵ This transfer took place after the CIA had initiated a 'counterintelligence review', which began on 17 September 2004.³⁴⁶ CIA cables from Afghanistan document al-Masri's presence in CIA custody by 20 September 2004, including a request to Headquarters to approve his torture.³⁴⁷ Al-Masri was held for 80-89 days,³⁴⁸ at which point he was rendered to **Egypt**.³⁴⁹ CIA cables documenting this rendition come from Afghanistan,³⁵⁰ and our calculations show that he left the CIA programme between 7-18 December 2004.

N227SV (previously registered as N85VM) flew between Afghanistan and Egypt on 16 December 2004, matching al-Masri's transfer between the two countries. Billing documents for this circuit include invoices from Air Routing to Richmor Aviation for a range of trip planning services,³⁵¹ and an invoice from Richmor Aviation to SportsFlight Air for \$240,937.95.³⁵² SportsFlight billing records show that they passed the costs onto Computer Sciences Corporation (with a commission of over \$48,000 added on).³⁵³ Documents also include a 'subcontract task order modification' between SportsFlight Air and Computer Sciences Corporation.³⁵⁴

FLIGHT DATA EXTRACT FOR N227SV

| DATE | FROM | TO | DEPART | ARRIVE | SOURCES |
|------------------|---------------------------|----------------------|--------------|--------------|---|
| 14 Dec 04 | Washington, DC | Luton, UK | 23:23 | 06:10 | CSC; EC; FAA |
| 15 Dec 04 | Luton, UK | Paphos, Cyprus | 06:57 | 10:58 | BMVBS; CSC; EC ³⁵⁵ |
| 16 Dec 04 | Paphos, Cyprus | Kabul, Afghanistan | 06:43 | 10:52 | CSC; EC |
| 16 Dec 04 | Kabul, Afghanistan | Amman, Jordan | 11:45 | 16:26 | CSC; EC |
| 16 Dec 04 | Amman, Jordan | Cairo, Egypt | | | CSC |
| 16 Dec 04 | Cairo, Egypt | Luqa, Malta | 19:36 | 22:11 | CSC; EC |
| 17 Dec 04 | Luqa, Malta | Reykjavik, Iceland | 09:59 | 15:18 | BMVBS; CAA-NO; CSC; EC; IMWG; ISAVIA ³⁵⁶ |
| 17 Dec 04 | Reykjavik, Iceland | Washington, DC | 17:00 | 23:00 | CSC; FAA; IMWG; ISAVIA ³⁵⁷ |

CIRCUIT 54: 16-17 FEBRUARY 2005 (N724CL)

RENDITION: IBN SHEIKH AL-LIBI (#42), MOROCCO TO JORDAN

CIA detainees held in Morocco were transferred out in **February** 2005 as a result of developing tensions between the CIA and its Moroccan counterparts.³⁵⁸ Our investigation has established that those likely to have been held at the site in February 2005 include Abu Zubaydah, Ibn Sheikh al-Libi and Mustafa al-Hawsawi. Ramzi bin al-Shibh (#41) was also held at the site in 2004, but had been rendered to Romania in October 2004 (**Circuit 51**).

Between 15-18 February 2005, two rendition aircraft flew between Morocco and other key locations, in operations that likely transferred prisoners to other sites in the programme. As one of these circuits, N724CL flew between Morocco, Jordan and Lithuania on 17 February. Reports have suggested that Ibn Sheikh was held in Jordan during 2004 and 2005,³⁵⁹ and if so then this circuit probably rendered him there. Although the aircraft then landed in Lithuania, pilot logs suggest that no one was on board at this point, with all passengers having disembarked in Jordan.³⁶⁰

N724CL was owned and operated by Classic Limited Air, while Eurocontrol data shows that Universal Weather and Aviation provided trip planning services. The investigation by the Lithuanian Parliament into CIA rendition and detention in the country did not identify this flight,³⁶¹ but data obtained from the Lithuanian Civil Aviation Administration, as well as airport documents from Vilnius, confirm the landing of the aircraft on 17 February 2005.³⁶²

Billing documents for this circuit include a private carriage agreement between Classic Limited Air and Computer Sciences Corporation, outlining the agreement to supply Computer Sciences Corporation with the use of N724CL.³⁶³ They also include an invoice from Classic Limited Air to Computer Sciences Corporation for \$282,419.60,³⁶⁴ a 'subcontract task order modification' between SportsFlight Air and Computer Sciences Corporation,³⁶⁵ and a flight log which documents each of the flights in the circuit.³⁶⁶

FLIGHT DATA EXTRACT FOR N724CL

| DATE | FROM | TO | DEPART | ARRIVE | SOURCES |
|------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|--------------|--------------|-----------------|
| 14 Feb 05 | Van Nuys, CA | Baltimore, MD | 17:33 | 21:51 | ATC |
| 15 Feb 05 | Baltimore, MD | Santa Maria, Azores | 04:37 | 10:25 | ATC |
| 16 Feb 05 | Santa Maria, Azores | Las Palmas, Canaries | 11:10 | 13:24 | ATC; EC |
| 17 Feb 05 | Las Palmas, Canaries | Rabat, Morocco | 00:24 | 01:58 | ATC; EC |
| 17 Feb 05 | Rabat, Morocco | Amman, Jordan | 03:05 | 08:30 | ATC; EC |
| 17 Feb 05 | Amman, Jordan | Vilnius, Lithuania | 14:15 | 18:15 | ATC; CAA-LT; EC |
| 17 Feb 05 | Vilnius, Lithuania | Reykjavik, Iceland | 19:30 | 23:35 | ATC; CAA-LT; EC |
| 18 Feb 05 | Reykjavik, Iceland | Goose Bay AFB, Canada | 13:57 | 17:25 | ATC |
| 18 Feb 05 | Goose Bay AFB, Canada | Baltimore, MD | 18:20 | 21:08 | ATC |
| 18 Feb 05 | Baltimore, MD | Van Nuys, CA | 22:41 | 04:25 | ATC |

CIRCUIT 55: 14-20 FEBRUARY 2005 (N787WH)**RENDITION: ABU ZUBAYDAH (#1), MOROCCO TO LITHUANIA****MUSTAFA AL-HAWSAWI (#46), MOROCCO TO LITHUANIA**

CIA detainees held in Morocco were transferred out in **February** 2005 as a result of developing tensions between the CIA and its Moroccan counterparts.³⁶⁷ Our investigation has established that those likely to have been held at the site in February 2005 include Abu Zubaydah (#1), Ibn Sheikh al-Libi (#42) and Mustafa al-Hawsawi (#46). Ramzi bin al-Shibh (#41) was also held at the site in 2004, but had been rendered to Romania in October 2004 (**Circuit 51**).

Between 15-18 February 2005, two rendition aircraft flew between Morocco and other key locations, in operations that likely transferred prisoners to other sites in the programme. As one of these circuits, N787WH flew between Morocco, Romania and Lithuania on 18 February. The Lithuanian black site received its first detainees in **February 2005**,³⁶⁸ and this is the flight which brought them to the facility. CIA cables document the presence of Abu Zubaydah in Lithuania by March 2005,³⁶⁹ and he will have been on this flight. Mustafa al-Hawsawi was also held in Lithuania during 2005,³⁷⁰ and it is likely that he was on board as well.

Eurocontrol data shows that N787WH was operated by Victory Aviation, while Baseops International filed the flight plans, including false plans to disguise the landing in Lithuania.³⁷¹ The true flight, from Romania to Lithuania on 18 February 2005, is confirmed by the Lithuanian Parliament investigation, which noted that 'the aircraft arrived carrying five passengers and three crew members.'³⁷² Data from the Lithuanian Civil Aviation Administration,³⁷³ and airport documents from Palanga,³⁷⁴ also confirm the landing.

Billing documents for this circuit include an invoice from Palanga Air and Terminal Navigations Service to Victory Air Transport, for the landing of N787WH at Palanga,³⁷⁵ as well as a 'subcontract task order modification' between SportsFlight Air and Computer Sciences Corporation.³⁷⁶

FLIGHT DATA EXTRACT FOR N787WH

| DATE | FROM | TO | DEPART | ARRIVE | SOURCES |
|------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|--------------|--------------|--|
| 14 Feb 05 | Fort Lauderdale, FL | Baltimore, MD | 18:24 | 20:34 | FAA |
| 15 Feb 05 | Baltimore, MD | Santa Maria, Azores | 09:40 | 15:27 | EC; FAA |
| 15 Feb 05 | Santa Maria, Azores | Salzburg, Austria | 16:51 | | EC; other ³⁷⁷ |
| 17 Feb 05 | Salzburg, Austria | Malaga, Spain | 14:22 | 16:49 | EC |
| 18 Feb 05 | Malaga, Spain | Rabat, Morocco | 02:07 | 02:40 | EC |
| 18 Feb 05 | Rabat, Morocco | Bucharest, Romania | 04:43 | | EC³⁷⁸ |
| 18 Feb 05 | Bucharest, Romania | Palanga, Lithuania | 16:04 | 17:42 | ATC; CAA-LT; CNSD; EC³⁷⁹ |
| 18 Feb 05 | Palanga, Lithuania | Copenhagen, Denmark | 19:30 | 20:20 | CAA-LT; CNSD; EC; IMWG ³⁸⁰ |
| 19 Feb 05 | Copenhagen, Denmark | Gander, Canada | 13:27 | 19:24 | EC; FAA; IMWG ³⁸¹ |
| 19 Feb 05 | Gander, Canada | Baltimore, MD | 20:35 | 23:34 | FAA |
| 20 Feb 05 | Baltimore, MD | Fort Lauderdale, FL | 01:02 | 03:20 | FAA |

CIRCUIT 56: 19-22 APRIL 2005 (N740JA)

**RENDITION: MUSTAFA AL-MEHDI (#107), AFGHANISTAN TO LIBYA
KHALID AL-SHARIF (#51), AFGHANISTAN TO LIBYA**

Khalid al-Sharif was captured in Pakistan on 3 April 2003, and rendered to CIA custody alongside another prisoner, Mohammed al-Shoroeiya (#52).³⁸² Although al-Sharif was unclear of the date of this transfer, al-Shoroeiya has testified that it took place on 18 April,³⁸³ and a CIA cable from Afghanistan dated 18 April documents his inspection by a CIA physician.³⁸⁴ Al-Sharif was held in CIA custody for 730-739 days,³⁸⁵ and our calculations show that he was transferred out between 17-26 April 2005. According to al-Sharif himself, he was rendered back to Libya on 20 April.

*His US captors secured his hands, blindfolded him, took off his clothes, examined his body, and took photographs of him naked. They then drove him by car somewhere five or ten minutes away. When they took the hood off his head, he found himself in a shipping container and his arm was handcuffed to a steel ring welded to the wall of the container. The container was in a hangar that appeared to be some sort of military storage facility. He said he could tell because it was filled with boxes of ammunition and other military equipment, even large airplane bombs. At that point he was informed he was being transported to Libya.*³⁸⁶

Khalid al-Sharif

Mustafa al-Mehdi was captured in Pakistan on 23 February 2004, held in Peshawar and then Islamabad for several months, and then transferred to CIA custody in Afghanistan 'one night in June'.³⁸⁷ Another prisoner, Marwan al-Jabour (#108), testified to being rendered to Afghanistan on 16 June 2004 alongside three men who had been held with him in Islamabad (one of whom was a Libyan).³⁸⁸ Given al-Mehdi's position next to al-Jabour on the Committee Study list, it is likely that both entered the CIA programme on this date.³⁸⁹ Al-Mehdi was held in CIA custody for 300-309 days,³⁹⁰ and our calculations show that he was transferred out between 12-21 April 2005. According to al-Mehdi himself, he was rendered back to Libya on 21 April, alongside al-Sharif.

The next day the US personnel overseeing his detention transferred him to another room where they took off all his clothes. They made note on a human body chart of every mark on his body. They also took photographs of him naked. Before boarding a plane, they replaced one blindfold with another, which allowed him to see a huge hangar with military equipment and large aerial bombs, indicating he was at an air base. He said he was put into a container containing a three-person American team wearing black T-shirts. These men accompanied him on the flight back to Libya. He was stripped again and more photos were taken of him naked. Then they put him in diapers and put on earplugs, eye patches, and a hood over his head. He was given something to drink and some clothes. They handcuffed him to the seat and wrapped an adhesive or belt around him. He did not know it at the time but later

*learned that Khalid Sharif was with him. Upon arrival he heard Libyan voices all around him. 'Being returned to Libya was the worst fear I had,' he said. 'I thought this was the end – that the real interrogations were going to start and the real suffering was going to begin.'*³⁹¹

Mustafa al-Mehdi

N740JA filed a flight plan between Uzbekistan and Tunisia on 21 April 2005, matching the transfer of both men from Afghanistan to Libya. This is likely to have been a false flight plan, given that the aircraft was on the ground in Libya at the end of the day on 21 April, less than an hour after the plan shows a landing in Tunis. From Tripoli, the aircraft filed a flight back to Europe. Eurocontrol data shows that the aircraft was operated by Air Castle, while billing documents for this circuit include an invoice from the operating company Jet Alliance to Air Marketing,³⁹² and SportsFlight billing records which show that Air Marketing passed the costs onto SportsFlight, who subsequently passed them onto Computer Sciences Corporation (with a commission of over \$25,000 added on).³⁹³

FLIGHT DATA EXTRACT FOR N740JA

| DATE | FROM | TO | DEPART | ARRIVE | SOURCES |
|------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------|--------------|--------------|-----------|
| 19 Apr 05 | Millville, NJ | Teterboro, NJ | 12:00 | 12:34 | FAA |
| 19 Apr 05 | Teterboro, NJ | Porto, Portugal | 18:35 | 02:06 | EC; FAA |
| 20 Apr 05 | Porto, Portugal | Adana, Turkey | 02:55 | 07:15 | EC |
| 21 Apr 05 | Adana, Turkey | Tashkent, Uzbekistan | 08:05 | 11:36 | EC |
| 21 Apr 05 | Tashkent, Uzbekistan | Tunis, Tunisia | 13:09 | 21:07 | EC |

Flight, Tunisia to Libya (alternatively, aircraft may have flown to Libya directly, with Tunisia as a false flight plan)

| | | | | | |
|-----------|----------------|---------------|-------|-------|---------|
| 21 Apr 05 | Tripoli, Libya | Brest, France | 22:00 | 01:20 | EC |
| 22 Apr 05 | Brest, France | New York, NY | 10:00 | 17:36 | EC; FAA |
| 22 Apr 05 | New York, NY | Millville, NJ | 18:45 | 19:13 | FAA |

CIRCUIT 57: 23-28 MAY 2005 (N450DR / N308AB)**RENDITION: ABU FARAJ AL-LIBI (#114), AFGHANISTAN TO ROMANIA (VIA JORDAN)
ABU MUNTHIR AL-MAGREBI (#115), TUNISIA TO ROMANIA (VIA JORDAN)**

Abu Faraj al-Libi was captured in Pakistan on 2 May 2005, and rendered to CIA custody at DETENTION SITE ORANGE (in Afghanistan) on **xx** May 2005.³⁹⁴ This rendition took place after 24 May.³⁹⁵ After at least one day at DETENTION SITE ORANGE, Abu Faraj was rendered from Afghanistan to Romania,³⁹⁶ where he was tortured from 28 May.³⁹⁷

N450DR flew from Afghanistan to Jordan between 25-26 May, and was on the ground in Amman in the afternoon of 26 May, at the same time as another rendition aircraft, N308AB. This second aircraft then flew to Romania, landing on 26 May. Together, these two aircraft provided a connection between Afghanistan and Romania, matching Abu Faraj's rendition between the two countries.

Prior to its landing in Jordan and onward flight to Romania, N308AB had flown to Tunisia. Given that we know that another CIA detainee, Abu Munthir al-Magrebi, entered the programme at the same time as, or after Abu Faraj,³⁹⁸ it is likely that he was picked up in Tunisia and rendered from there to the CIA prison in Romania.

Eurocontrol data shows that N450DR was operated by Colt International, whereas N308AB was operated by Prime Jet. Trip planning services were provided by Universal Weather and Aviation (in the case of N450DR) and Baseops International (for N308AB). Billing documents for this circuit include an invoice from Richmor Aviation to SportsFlight Air for \$204,612.92,³⁹⁹ relating to the aircraft N450DR, and a 'subcontract task order modification' for the same aircraft between SportsFlight Air and Computer Sciences Corporation.⁴⁰⁰

FLIGHT DATA EXTRACT FOR N450DR

| DATE | FROM | TO | DEPART | ARRIVE | SOURCES |
|-----------|--------------------|--------------------|--------|--------|-----------------|
| 23 May 05 | Manassas, DC | Bangor, ME | 22:49 | 00:29 | FAA |
| 24 May 05 | Bangor, ME | Reykjavik, Iceland | 01:21 | 06:14 | FAA; ISAVIA |
| 24 May 05 | Reykjavik, Iceland | Sofia, Bulgaria | 07:07 | 11:56 | EC; FAA; ISAVIA |
| 25 May 05 | Sofia, Bulgaria | Kabul, Afghanistan | 06:00 | 10:47 | EC |

Flight, Afghanistan to Jordan

| | | | | | |
|-----------|--------------------|--------------------|-------|-------|-----------------|
| 26 May 05 | Amman, Jordan | Paphos, Cyprus | 18:15 | 19:15 | EC |
| 27 May 05 | Paphos, Cyprus | Luton, UK | 10:34 | 14:48 | EC; FAA |
| 27 May 05 | Luton, UK | Reykjavik, Iceland | 17:36 | 19:59 | EC; FAA; ISAVIA |
| 27 May 05 | Reykjavik, Iceland | Bangor, ME | 21:49 | 01:07 | FAA; ISAVIA |
| 28 May 05 | Bangor, ME | Manassas, DC | 01:34 | 03:04 | FAA |

FLIGHT DATA EXTRACT FOR N308AB

| DATE | FROM | TO | DEPART | ARRIVE | SOURCES |
|------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|--------------|--------------|-----------|
| 24 May 05 | Teterboro, NJ | Harrisburg, PA | 08:59 | 09:33 | FAA |
| 24 May 05 | Harrisburg, PA | Santa Maria, Azores | 12:15 | 17:14 | EC; FAA |
| 25 May 05 | Santa Maria, Azores | Tunis, Tunisia | 14:49 | 18:52 | EC |
| 26 May 05 | Tunis, Tunisia | Amman, Jordan | 13:36 | 16:46 | EC |

Flight, Jordan to Romania

| | | | | | |
|-----------|--------------------|-----------------|-------|-------|---------|
| 26 May 05 | Bucharest, Romania | Berlin, Germany | 22:08 | 23:48 | EC |
| 27 May 05 | Berlin, Germany | Bangor, ME | 16:17 | 23:28 | EC; FAA |
| 28 May 05 | Bangor, ME | Martinsburg, WV | 00:14 | 01:40 | FAA |
| 28 May 05 | Martinsburg, WV | Van Nuys, CA | 04:32 | 09:30 | FAA |

CIRCUIT 58: 1-8 OCTOBER 2005 (N308AB / N787WH)**RENDITION: KHALED SHEIKH MOHAMMED (#45), ROMANIA TO LITHUANIA****ABD AL-RAHIM AL-NASHIRI (#26), ROMANIA TO LITHUANIA**

In October 2005 the CIA rendered at least two men from its site in Romania to continued secret detention in Lithuania. Khaled Sheikh Mohammed, who was detained in Romania at the time,⁴⁰¹ was rendered to DETENTION SITE **VIOLET** on **x October** 2005.⁴⁰² CIA cables from Lithuania document his detention at this new site.⁴⁰³ Abd al-Rahim al-Nashiri was also detained in Romania up until October 2005,⁴⁰⁴ and was then moved to Lithuania.⁴⁰⁵

Flight data shows that two rendition aircraft – N308AB and N787WH – met on the ground in Tirana, Albania, between 22:38 and 23:35 on 5 October 2005. The first of these had just come from Bucharest, while the second flew onward to Vilnius, thus connecting the black site locations in Romania and Lithuania.

Eurocontrol data shows that the first aircraft, N308AB, was operated by Prime Jet. One email set out the itinerary for the aircraft, specifying the flight from Romania to Albania, where it was to ‘drop all PAX’.⁴⁰⁶ A ‘preliminary requirements’ document stated that two passengers were to be picked up in Romania, and also confirmed that all passengers were to be dropped in Albania. Customs help was to be denied.⁴⁰⁷

Eurocontrol data also shows that the second aircraft, N787WH, was operated by Victory Aviation, with Baseops International filing the flight plans, including false plans to disguise the landing in Lithuania.⁴⁰⁸ The true flight, from Albania to Lithuania on 6 October 2005, is confirmed by the Lithuanian Parliament investigation, which noted that it was ‘unscheduled’, and that

customs officials ‘were prevented from inspecting the aircraft.’ According to one customs officer, ‘civil aviation officers prevented the SBGS [State Border Guard Service] officer from approaching the aircraft.... A car drove away from the aircraft and left the territory of the airport border control point. Upon contacting the civil aviation officers, it was explained that the heads of the SBGS had been informed of the landing... The letter from the SSD [State Security Department] marked as ‘CLASSIFIED’... was received by the SBGS on 7 October 2005, i.e., post factum.’⁴⁰⁹ Data from the Lithuanian Civil Aviation Administration,⁴¹⁰ and airport documents from Vilnius,⁴¹¹ also confirm the landing.

Billing documents for this circuit also include invoices from SportsFlight Air to Computer Sciences Corporation,⁴¹² and ‘subcontract task order modifications’ between SportsFlight Air and Computer Sciences Corporation.⁴¹³

FLIGHT DATA EXTRACT FOR N308AB

| DATE | FROM | TO | DEPART | ARRIVE | SOURCES |
|-----------------|---------------------------|------------------------|--------------|--------------|-------------------------------|
| 1 Oct 05 | Fort Lauderdale, FL | Teterboro, NJ | 07:58 | 10:29 | FAA |
| 4 Oct 05 | Teterboro, NJ | Bratislava, Slovakia | 13:31 | 22:58 | CSC; EC; FAA |
| 5 Oct 05 | Bratislava, Slovakia | Bucharest, Romania | 19:06 | | EC ⁴¹⁴ |
| 5 Oct 05 | Bucharest, Romania | Tirana, Albania | 21:21 | 22:38 | CSC; EC ⁴¹⁵ |
| 6 Oct 05 | Tirana, Albania | Shannon, Ireland | 01:08 | 04:22 | EC |
| 7 Oct 05 | Luton, UK | Montreal, Canada | 06:50 | 13:17 | EC; FAA |
| 7 Oct 05 | Montreal, Canada | Cheektowaga, NY | 15:55 | 16:45 | FAA |
| 7 Oct 05 | Cheektowaga, NY | Aspen, CO | 17:36 | 20:53 | FAA |
| 7 Oct 05 | Aspen, CO | Newton, KS | 22:02 | 23:14 | FAA |
| 8 Oct 05 | Newton, KS | Teterboro, NJ | 00:03 | 02:26 | FAA |

FLIGHT DATA EXTRACT FOR N787WH

| DATE | FROM | TO | DEPART | ARRIVE | SOURCES |
|-----------------|------------------------|---------------------------|--------------|--------------|---|
| 3 Oct 05 | Fort Lauderdale, FL | Seattle, WA | 13:11 | 19:03 | FAA |
| 4 Oct 05 | Seattle, WA | Reykjavik, Iceland | 16:08 | 23:36 | FAA; IMWG; ISAVIA ⁴¹⁶ |
| 5 Oct 05 | Reykjavik, Iceland | Tirana, Albania | 00:45 | 05:52 | EC; FAA; ISAVIA |
| 5 Oct 05 | Tirana, Albania | Vilnius, Lithuania | 23:35 | 01:54 | ATC; CAA-LT; CNSD; EC ⁴¹⁷ |
| 6 Oct 05 | Vilnius, Lithuania | Oslo, Norway | 02:56 | 04:33 | CAA-LT; CAA-NO; CNSD; EC |
| 7 Oct 05 | Oslo, Norway | Reykjavik, Iceland | 05:01 | 07:39 | CAA-NO; EC; ISAVIA |
| 7 Oct 05 | Reykjavik, Iceland | Wilmington, DE | 09:04 | | IMWG; ISAVIA ⁴¹⁸ |
| 7 Oct 05 | Wilmington, DE | Fort Lauderdale, FL | 16:30 | 18:59 | FAA |

CIRCUIT 59: 4-7 NOVEMBER 2005 (N1HC / N248AB)**RENDITION: THREE DETAINEES, ROMANIA TO AFGHANISTAN (VIA JORDAN)
IBN SHEIKH AL-LIBI (#42), JORDAN TO AFGHANISTAN**

In October 2005, the CIA discovered that the Washington Post had information about the torture programme, and about the existence of secret prisons in Poland and Romania in particular. In response, it began preparing options for the transfer of prisoners, pending publication of the story.⁴¹⁹ After the story was published, on 2 November 2005,⁴²⁰ Romania demanded the closure of DETENTION SITE BLACK within **xx** hours. The CIA transferred the **three** remaining CIA detainees out of the facility shortly after.⁴²¹ The stopover in Jordan may also have picked up Ibn Sheikh al-Libi, given that it is reported he was held there in 2004 and 2005,⁴²² yet ended up in Afghanistan.

Flight data shows that two rendition aircraft – N1HC and N248AB – met on the ground in Amman, Jordan, between 00:21 and 00:55 on 6 November 2005. The first of these had just come from Bucharest, while the second flew onward to Afghanistan, thus connecting the black site locations just as the Romanian site was being closed. Eurocontrol data shows that N1HC was operated by United States Aviation, while N248AB was operated by Prime Jet.

FLIGHT DATA EXTRACT FOR N1HC

| DATE | FROM | TO | DEPART | ARRIVE | SOURCES |
|-----------------|---------------------------|----------------------|--------------|--------------|-------------------------|
| 5 Nov 05 | Harrisburg, PA | Porto, Portugal | 10:30 | 16:58 | EC; FAA |
| 5 Nov 05 | Porto, Portugal | Bucharest, Romania | 17:59 | | EC ⁴²³ |
| 5 Nov 05 | Bucharest, Romania | Amman, Jordan | 22:05 | 00:21 | EC |
| 6 Nov 05 | Amman, Jordan | Reykjavik, Iceland | 01:20 | 08:25 | EC; IMWG ⁴²⁴ |
| 6 Nov 05 | Reykjavik, Iceland | Tulsa, OK | 09:37 | 16:37 | FAA |

FLIGHT DATA EXTRACT FOR N248AB

| DATE | FROM | TO | DEPART | ARRIVE | SOURCES |
|-----------------|----------------------|---------------------------|--------------|--------------|-----------|
| 4 Nov 05 | Chicago, IL | Leesburg, VA | 20:34 | 21:48 | FAA |
| 5 Nov 05 | Leesburg, VA | Luqa, Malta | 02:31 | 11:13 | EC; FAA |
| 5 Nov 05 | Luqa, Malta | Amman, Jordan | 21:10 | 23:49 | EC |
| 6 Nov 05 | Amman, Jordan | Kabul, Afghanistan | 00:55 | 05:12 | EC |
| 6 Nov 05 | Kabul, Afghanistan | Athens, Greece | 06:00 | 11:32 | EC |
| 7 Nov 05 | Athens, Greece | Bergen, Norway | 07:53 | 11:48 | EC |
| 7 Nov 05 | Bergen, Norway | Teterboro, NJ | 12:52 | 22:15 | EC; FAA |
| 7 Nov 05 | Teterboro, NJ | Belmar, NJ | 23:22 | 23:39 | FAA |

CIRCUIT 60: 23-28 MARCH 2006 (N733MA / N740EH)

RENDITION: KHALED SHEIKH MOHAMMED (#45), LITHUANIA TO AFGHANISTAN (VIA EGYPT)
ABU ZUBAYDAH (#1), LITHUANIA TO AFGHANISTAN (VIA EGYPT)
ABD AL-RAHIM AL-NASHIRI (#26), LITHUANIA TO AFGHANISTAN (VIA EGYPT)
MUSTAFA AL-HAWSAWI (#46), LITHUANIA TO AFGHANISTAN (VIA EGYPT)

The Committee Study has noted that Khaled Sheikh Mohammed was transferred to DETENTION SITE **VIOLET** on **x October** 2005, and then to DETENTION SITE BROWN on **xx** March 2006.⁴²⁵ Furthermore, this transfer came as ‘medical issues resulted in the closing of DETENTION SITE VIOLET... in **March** 2006,’ at which point ‘the CIA then transferred its remaining detainees to DETENTION SITE BROWN.’⁴²⁶ In addition to Mohammed, CIA cables document the presence of three prisoners at the site, all of whom are likely to have been moved out in March 2006: Abu Zubaydah, Abd al-Rahim al-Nashiri and Mustafa al-Hawsawi.⁴²⁷

We have been able to identify just one rendition circuit connecting Lithuania with other black sites in March 2006. Flight data shows that two rendition aircraft – N733MA and N740EH – met on the ground in Cairo, Egypt, between 02:19 and 02:45 on 26 March 2006. The first of these had just come from Palanga, Lithuania, while the second flew onward to Kabul, thus connecting the black site locations in Lithuania and Afghanistan.

Eurocontrol data shows that both aircraft, N733MA and N740EH, were operated by Miami Air International, which also filed flight plans for the circuit.⁴²⁸ False flight plans were filed both into and out of Lithuania, and the Lithuanian Parliament investigation listed the route as Porto-Palanga-Porto. No customs inspections were carried out on the aircraft, pursuant to a request from the Lithuanian intelligence service.⁴²⁹

Billing documents for this circuit include an invoice from SportsFlight Air to Computer Sciences Corporation, incorporating (and thus clearly connecting) both aircraft,⁴³⁰ and a flight schedule which replaced sensitive locations with generic airport codes (‘WWW’, ‘XXX’, and so forth).⁴³¹

FLIGHT DATA EXTRACT FOR N733MA

| DATE | FROM | TO | DEPART | ARRIVE | SOURCES |
|------------------|---------------------------|---------------------|--------------|--------------|--|
| 23 Mar 06 | KPHL | Porto, Portugal | 15:56 | 22:20 | EC |
| 25 Mar 06 | Porto, Portugal | Palanga, Lithuania | 17:28 | 20:38 | CNSD; EC; FOI (Finland) ⁴³² |
| 25 Mar 06 | Palanga, Lithuania | Cairo, Egypt | 22:13 | 02:19 | ATC; CNSD; EC ⁴³³ |
| 26 Mar 06 | Cairo, Egypt | Heraklion, Greece | 03:45 | 04:59 | EC |
| 27 Mar 06 | Heraklion, Greece | Reykjavik, Iceland | 10:13 | 16:11 | EC |

FLIGHT DATA EXTRACT FOR N740EH

| DATE | FROM | TO | DEPART | ARRIVE | SOURCES |
|-----------|----------------|--------------------|--------|--------|---------|
| 23 Mar 06 | Wilmington, DE | Marrakesh, Morocco | 16:09 | 22:43 | EC |

Flight, Morocco to Egypt

| | | | | | |
|------------------|---------------------|---------------------------|--------------|--------------|-----------|
| 26 Mar 06 | Cairo, Egypt | Kabul, Afghanistan | 02:45 | 08:32 | EC |
| 26 Mar 06 | Kabul, Afghanistan | Amman, Jordan | 13:30 | 19:14 | EC |
| 26 Mar 06 | Amman, Jordan | Heraklion, Greece | 20:59 | 23:07 | EC |
| 28 Mar 06 | Heraklion, Greece | Reykjavik, Iceland | 07:08 | 13:03 | EC |

CIRCUIT 61: 12-15 APRIL 2006 (N1HC)**RENDITION: IBN SHEIKH AL-LIBI (#42), AFGHANISTAN TO LIBYA**

Ibn Sheikh al-Libi was rendered into CIA custody on 8 February 2003,⁴³⁴ and we have identified the rendition circuit for this operation, on 9 February (**Circuit 17**). He was held for 1160-1169 days,⁴³⁵ and our calculations show that he was transferred out of CIA custody between 14-23 April 2006. At this point, Ibn Sheikh would have been held in Afghanistan, given that black sites in other countries had closed by then. He was rendered to Libya, where he was held until his death in custody in 2009.⁴³⁶

N1HC flew between Afghanistan and Libya on 14 April 2006, matching Ibn Sheikh's transfer between the two countries. Eurocontrol data shows that the aircraft was operated by United States Aviation.

FLIGHT DATA EXTRACT FOR N1HC

| DATE | FROM | TO | DEPART | ARRIVE | SOURCES |
|-----------|----------------|----------------|--------|--------|---------|
| 12 Apr 06 | Wilmington, DE | Abu Dhabi, UAE | 19:15 | 08:19 | EC; FAA |

Flight, Abu Dhabi to Afghanistan

| | | | | | |
|------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------|--------------|--------------|-----------|
| 14 Apr 06 | Kabul, Afghanistan | Tripoli, Libya | 16:34 | 23:11 | EC |
| 15 Apr 06 | Tripoli, Libya | Teterboro, NJ | 00:52 | 12:20 | EC; FAA |

CIRCUIT 62: 25 JULY – 2 AUGUST 2006 (N17ND)**RENDITION: MARWAN AL-JABOUR (#108), AFGHANISTAN TO JORDAN****ABD AL-BARI AL-FILISTINI (#106), AFGHANISTAN TO JORDAN****ABU ‘ABDALLAH (#103), AFGHANISTAN TO SAUDI ARABIA**

Marwan al-Jabour was transferred into CIA custody on 16 June 2004,⁴³⁷ and held for 770-779 days.⁴³⁸ He has testified that he was rendered to the CIA alongside three other prisoners, one of whom was Palestinian. Our investigation has established that this is likely to have been Abd al-Bari al-Filistini, who was also held for 770-779 days.⁴³⁹ Our calculations show that both men left CIA custody between 26 July – 4 August 2006. Al-Jabour has said that he was eventually rendered to Jordan, and was transferred alongside another prisoner, who again is likely to have been al-Filistini.

*The transfer team picked him up the next evening. They put cotton over his eyes, cotton in his ears, and rubber over that. They put a band around his head, a mask over his face, and head phones over his ears. His hands were cuffed in front and his legs were shackled. A belt was put around his legs, about the knees, and his handcuffs were attached to it... They brought Jabour outside to a car, and laid him down in it. Jabour is fairly certain that another prisoner was next to him. The car drove for about an hour... Suddenly they removed all of his wrappings and took off all his clothes. When his eyes opened, he saw a man pointing a video camera at him. Then the transfer team put a diaper on him, and put the same outfit back on, except this time they used plastic handcuffs. He could only feel the airplane; he could not see it, but it seemed to him to be a small civilian jet. The seats faced forward, as in a normal passenger aircraft. In the plane, during the flight, a doctor took his blood pressure. The flight lasted about three-and-a-half to four hours.*⁴⁴⁰

Marwan al-Jabour

Abu ‘Abdallah was rendered from Iraq to CIA detention in Afghanistan on 12 March 2004 (**Circuit 40**), and held initially in the Dark Prison.⁴⁴¹ He was held in CIA custody for 870-879 days,⁴⁴² and our calculations show that he was transferred out between 30 July – 8 August 2006.

N17ND flew between Afghanistan, Jordan and Saudi Arabia, between 29 July – 1 August 2006, and is likely to have rendered al-Jabour and al-Filistini to Jordan, and Abu ‘Abdallah to Saudi Arabia (given that he is a Saudi national). Eurocontrol data shows that Baseops filed the flight plans for this circuit, while billing documents include an invoice from Integrity Jet Charter to SportsFlight,⁴⁴³ as well as receipts from SportsFlight as they paid the balance.⁴⁴⁴

FLIGHT DATA EXTRACT FOR N17ND

| DATE | FROM | TO | DEPART | ARRIVE | SOURCES |
|--------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------|--------|--------|--------------|
| 25 Jul 06 | Muskegon, MI | Baltimore, MD | 18:29 | 19:47 | CSC; FAA |
| 25 Jul 06 | Baltimore, MD | Shannon, Ireland | 21:54 | 03:51 | CSC; EC; FAA |
| 26 Jul 06 | Shannon, Ireland | Dubai, UAE | 04:40 | 13:07 | CSC; EC; FAA |
| 26-29 Jul 06 | Dubai, UAE | Kabul, Afghanistan | | | CSC |
| 26-29 Jul 06 | Kabul, Afghanistan | Cairo, Egypt | | | CSC |
| 29 Jul 06 | Cairo, Egypt | Kabul, Afghanistan | 03:45 | 10:56 | CSC; EC |
| 29 Jul - 1 Aug 06 | Kabul, Afghanistan | Dubai, UAE | | | CSC |
| 29 Jul - 1 Aug 06 | Dubai, UAE | Kabul, Afghanistan | | | CSC |
| 29 Jul - 1 Aug 06 | Kabul, Afghanistan | Amman, Jordan | | | CSC |
| 29 Jul - 1 Aug 06 | Amman, Jordan | Riyadh, Saudi Arabia | | | CSC |
| 29 Jul - 1 Aug 06 | Riyadh, Saudi Arabia | Dubai, UAE | | | CSC |
| 1 Aug 06 | Dubai, UAE | Shannon, Ireland | 05:00 | 13:50 | CSC; EC; FAA |
| 1 Aug 06 | Shannon, Ireland | Atlanta, GA | 14:25 | 22:41 | FAA |
| 2 Aug 06 | Atlanta, GA | Muskegon, MI | 00:19 | 01:38 | FAA |

Endnotes

1. The International Civil Aviation Organisation is a specialised agency of the United Nations, and produces a list of 'location indicators' – four letter codes for each airport in the world – on a quarterly basis. Most flight data collated by us uses these indicators.
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5. Luftfartsverket, Invoice to Jeppesen Dataplan, No. 19122416, 2 January 2002.
6. Swedish Civil Aviation Administration, Invoice to Jeppesen Dataplan, No. 19122416, 2 January 2002.
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8. Madni v. Commissioner of the British Indian Ocean Territory, Witness Statement of Claimant, 1 July 2009, para 10-12; DoD (CSRT), Detainee Statement: Muhammad Saad Iqbal, 9 November 2004, p. 12.
9. Rajiv Chandraesekaran and Peter Finn, US Behind Secret Transfer of Terror Suspects, The Washington Post, 11 March 2002.
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11. Ibid., para 4-5; Reprieve, Ghost Detention on Diego Garcia, May 2009, p. 10.
12. Reprieve, Ghost Detention on Diego Garcia, May 2009, p. 10.
13. David Miliband, Letter to Reprieve: Diego Garcia Flights, 21 February 2008.
14. Madni v. Commissioner of the British Indian Ocean Territory, Witness Statement of Claimant, 1 July 2009, para 1-3.
15. Ibid., para 8.
16. DoD (JTF-GTMO), Detainee Assessment: Abdu Ali Shargawi, 7 July 2008, p. 4.
17. SSCI, Committee Study, 9 December 2014 (redacted), p. 386.
18. Human Rights Watch, We'll Make You See Death, 9 April 2008; Human Rights Watch, Double Jeopardy: CIA Renditions to Jordan, April 2008, pp. 23-25.
19. Madni v. Commissioner of the British Indian Ocean Territory, Witness Statement of Claimant, 1 July 2009, para 10-12; DoD (CSRT), Detainee Statement: Muhammad Saad Iqbal, 9 November 2004, p. 12.
20. DoD (JTF-GTMO), Detainee Assessment: Mohammed Saad Iqbal Madni, 26 August 2005, p. 2.
21. Madni v. Commissioner of the British Indian Ocean Territory, Witness Statement of Claimant, 1 July 2009, para 11-12.
22. DoD (JTF-GTMO), Detainee Assessment: Mamdouh Habib, 6 August 2004, p. 2.
23. Madni v. Commissioner of the British Indian Ocean Territory, Witness Statement of Claimant, 1 July 2009, para 11.
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25. DoD (CSRT), Detainee Statement: Soufian Abar Huwari, 22 September 2004, p. 5.
26. DoD (JTF-GTMO), Detainee Assessment: Omar Mohammed Ali al-Rammah, 21 April 2008, p. 4.
27. DoD (CSRT), Detainee Statement: Soufian Abar Huwari, 22 September 2004, p. 6.
28. SSCI, Committee Study Appendix 2: CIA Detainees From 2002-2008, 6 February 2015 (redacted and corrected).
29. DoD (CSRT), Detainee Statement: Soufian Abar Huwari, 22 September 2004, p. 6.
30. FirstFlight Management, Invoice to AirMarketing, RB02-017, 7 May 2002.
31. AirMarketing Services, Invoice to SportsFlight Air, No. 22222, 7 May 2002.
32. Capital Aviation, Invoice to DynCorp Systems and Solutions, SE043002-001-F, 9 May 2002.
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37. DoD (JTF-GTMO), Detainee Assessment: Mohamedou Ould Salahi, 3 March 2008, p. 4.

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39. SSCI, Committee Study, 9 December 2014 (redacted), p. 235.
40. Reprieve, Memo: FBI Involvement in the Abuse of Binyam Mohammed (al Habashi), 24 August 2005, p. 4.
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44. The other identified landings in Diego Garcia by rendition aircraft were transferring detainees from Southeast Asia to North Africa (Circuit 3 and Circuit 40). Given the geographical location of the island, this is a logical stopover for renditions from Southeast Asia to North Africa (whereas a journey between Pakistan, Afghanistan or the Middle East and North Africa makes little sense).
45. David Miliband, Letter to Reprieve: Diego Garcia Flights, 21 February 2008.
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47. David H. Remes, Declaration: Hassan bin Attash, 18 October 2011, para 6-10; DoD (JTF-GTMO), Detainee Assessment: Hassan Ali Bin Attash, 25 June 2008, p. 4.
48. ICRC, Report on the Treatment of Fourteen 'High Value Detainees' in CIA Custody, February 2007, p. 11.
49. SSCI, Committee Study, 9 December 2014 (redacted), pp. 75-76.
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51. DoD (JTF-GTMO), Detainee Assessment: Abd al-Heela, 24 September 2008, pp. 4-5; DoD (ARB), Unclassified Summary, Round 1: Abdul al-Salam al-Hilah, 24 August 2005, p. 3.
52. Amnesty International, Who Are the Guantánamo Detainees? Case Sheet 15: Abdulsalam al-Hela, 11 January 2005, pp. 1-2.
53. Ibid., p.2.
54. Amnesty International, A Case to Answer: From Abu Ghraib to Secret CIA Custody: the Case of Khaled al-Magtari, March 2008, p. 20.
55. Faruq is #14 in the Committee Study's list of detainees, and therefore entered CIA custody on the same day as, or before, al-Hilah (#15). SSCI, Committee Study Appendix 2: CIA Detainees From 2002-2008, 6 February 2015 (redacted and corrected).
56. United Nations, Joint Study on Global Practices in Relation to Secret Detention in the Context of Countering Terrorism, 19 February 2010, p. 67.
57. Glenn Carle, The Interrogator: An Education, New York: Nation Books, 2011; Scott Horton, Unredacting 'The Interrogator', Harper's Magazine, 5 July 2011.
58. UWA, Invoice to Airborne, No. 899520, 23 October 2002.
59. AirMarketing Services, Invoice to SportsFlight Air, No. 22588, 10 November 2002.
60. Capital Aviation, Invoice to DynCorp Systems and Solutions, SE100602-001, 9 October 2002.
61. Flight tracked through Danish and Icelandic airspace.
62. Commission of Inquiry into the Actions of Canadian Officials in Relation to Maher Arar, Report of the Events Relating to Maher Arar, September 2006, pp. 54-57.
63. Ibid., p. 54.
64. SSCI, Committee Study, 9 December 2014 (redacted), pp. 66-67.
65. CIA, Afghanistan, cable 29768, **11-18 November 2002**.
66. SSCI, Committee Study, 9 December 2014 (redacted), p. 67.
67. DoJ (OPR), Investigation into the Office of Legal Counsel's Memoranda Concerning Issues Relating to the Central Intelligence Agency's Use of 'Enhanced Interrogation Techniques' on Suspected Terrorists, 29 July 2009, p. 85.
68. CIA, ALEC, Application of Enhanced Measures to 'Abd al-Rahim al-Nashiri, cable, circa 11 November 2002.
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70. SSCI, Committee Study, 9 December 2014 (redacted), p. 67.
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 74. SSCI, Committee Study, 9 December 2014 (redacted), p. 67.
 75. UWA, AFTN/SITA Text for N63MU: 4-6 December 2002.
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 77. Tom Hundley, Remote Polish Airstrip Holds Clues to Secret CIA Flights, Chicago Tribune, 6 February 2007.
 78. Szymany Airport, Landing Book, December 2002.
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 82. Binyam Mohamed et al v. Jeppesen Dataplan, Declaration of Bisher al-Rawi, 10 December 2007, para 36-41.
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 84. Wazir is #38 on the Committee Study's list of detainees, and we have established that Jamil el-Banna (#36) entered CIA custody on 9 December 2002. The Committee Study makes it clear that Wazir entered CIA custody in 2002. SSCI, Committee Study Appendix 2: CIA Detainees From 2002-2008, 6 February 2015 (redacted and corrected).
 85. Glenn Carle, The Interrogator: An Education, New York: Nation Books, 2011; Scott Horton, Unredacting 'The Interrogator', Harper's Magazine, 5 July 2011.
 86. Jeppesen Dataplan, AFTN/SITA Text for N379P: 8 December 2002.
 87. Flight tracked through Polish airspace (entered 11:47, left 12:27).
 88. SSCI, Committee Study, 9 December 2014 (redacted), p. 75.
 89. CIA, DETENTION SITE BLUE, cable 10406, 8-10 February 2003; CIA, DETENTION SITE BLUE, cable 10415, 8-10 February 2003.
 90. SSCI, Committee Study, 9 December 2014 (redacted), p. 141.
 91. Ibid.
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 93. Jeppesen Dataplan, AFTN/SITA Text for N379P: 7-8 February 2003.
 94. Polish Air Navigation Services Agency, Overflight and Landing Records for N379P and N313P, 2002-2003, 16 September 2009; Straż Graniczna, Landing Records for N379P, N313P and N63MU, 2002-2003, 23 July 2010; Szymany Airport, Landing Book, February 2003.
 95. Flight landed with 7 passengers, left with 4. False flight plans filed, Rabat-Warsaw-Larnaca and Rabat-Prague.
 96. Flight tracked through Danish airspace (entered 16:58).
 97. Milan Tribunal, Judge Section for Preliminary Investigations, Warrant for Arrest, 22 June 2005, pp. 187-188; John Hooper, Italian Court Finds CIA Agents Guilty of Kidnapping Terrorism Suspect, The Guardian, 4 November 2009.
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 101. CIA, DETENTION SITE BLUE, cable 10711, 7-9 March 2003.
 102. ICRC, Report on the Treatment of Fourteen 'High Value Detainees' in CIA Custody, February 2007, pp. 34-35.
 103. Jeppesen Dataplan, AFTN/SITA Text for N379P: 7 March 2003.
 104. Polish Air Navigation Services Agency, Overflight and Landing Records for N379P and N313P, 2002-2003, 16 September 2009; Straż Graniczna, Landing Records for N379P, N313P and N63MU, 2002-2003, 23 July 2010; Szymany Airport, Landing Book, March 2003.
 105. Flight tracked through Polish airspace (entered 11:20; left 11:59).
 106. Flight landed with 2 passengers, left with o. False flight plans filed, Kabul-Warsaw-Prague and Kabul-Budapest-Glasgow.
 107. Flight tracked through Danish airspace (entered 21:46).
 108. Open Society Justice Initiative, Globalizing Torture: CIA Secret Detention and Extraordinary Rendition, 5 February 2013, p. 36.

109. CIA, Afghanistan, cable 35558, 16-31 March 2003.
110. CIA, DETENTION SITE BLUE, cable 10990, 24-26 March 2003.
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112. Polish Air Navigation Services Agency, Overflight and Landing Records for N379P and N313P, 2002-2003, 16 September 2009; Szymany Airport, Landing Book, March 2003.
113. Straż Graniczna, Landing Records for N379P, N313P and N63MU, 2002-2003, 23 July 2010.
114. Jeppesen Dataplan, AFTN/SITA Text for N379P: 25 March 2003.
115. Flight tracked through Polish airspace (entered 08:04; left 08:28).
116. False flight plans filed, Kabul-Warsaw-Glasgow and Warsaw-Prague.
117. Salim v. Mitchell, Complaint, 13 October 2015, para 73.
118. Ibid., para 75-76.
119. See, for example, UWA, AFTN/SITA Text for N63MU: 28 March 2003.
120. UWA, Invoice to Airborne, No. 943167, 9 April 2003.
121. AirMarketing, Invoice to SportsFlight Air, No. 23247, 31 March 2003.
122. Capital Aviation, Invoice to DynCorp Systems and Solutions, SE032503-001, 9 April 2003.
123. Airborne, Aircraft Flight Log, N63MU, 25-29 March 2003.
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126. Ibid.
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128. CIA, Afghanistan, cable 38576, 19-20 May 2003.
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130. CIA, Afghanistan, cable 38325, 16 May 2003.
131. ICRC, Report on the Treatment of Fourteen 'High Value Detainees' in CIA Custody, February 2007, p. 32.
132. CIA, DETENTION SITE BLUE, cable 12371, 21 July 2003, 21:21; CIA, DETENTION SITE BLUE, cable 12385, 22 July 2003, 20:45; CIA, DETENTION SITE BLUE, cable 12389, 23 July 2003, 20:40.
133. ICRC, Report on the Treatment of Fourteen 'High Value Detainees' in CIA Custody, February 2007, p. 32.
134. SSCI, Committee Study, 9 December 2014 (redacted), p. 67, 72.
135. CIA, DETENTION SITE BLUE, cable 10406, 8-10 February 2003; CIA, DETENTION SITE BLUE, cable 10415, 8-10 February 2003.
136. SSCI, Committee Study, 9 December 2014 (redacted), p. 139.
137. Jeppesen Dataplan, AFTN/SITA Text for N379P: 5 June 2003.
138. Polish Air Navigation Services Agency, Overflight and Landing Records for N379P and N313P, 2002-2003, 16 September 2009; Straż Graniczna, Landing Records for N379P, N313P and N63MU, 2002-2003, 23 July 2010; Szymany Airport, Landing Book, June 2003.
139. Flight tracked through Polish airspace (entered 09:11; left 09:51).
140. False flight plans filed, Kabul-Warsaw-Rabat.
141. SSCI, Committee Study, 9 December 2014 (redacted), p. 309; DoD (JTF-GTMO), Detainee Assessment: Mohamed Farik Bin Amin, 23 September 2008, p. 4.
142. CIA, Thailand, cable 84854, 8 June - 11 August 2003; CIA, Thailand, cable 84876, 8 June - 11 August 2003.
143. CIA, Afghanistan, cable 40568, 18-25 June 2003.
144. AirMarketing, Invoice to SportsFlight Air, No. 23438, 24 June 2003.
145. Airborne, Aircraft Flight Log, N614RD, 17-21 June 2003.
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148. SSCI, Committee Study Appendix 2: CIA Detainees From 2002-2008, 6 February 2015 (redacted and corrected).
149. Edward Pound, Iraq's Invisible Man: A 'Ghost' Inmate's Strange Life Behind Bars, Nation and World, 28 June 2004.
150. Saifullah Paracha, Statement to Combatant Status Review Tribunal, 8 December 2004, pp. 1-2.
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152. SSCI, Committee Study, 9 December 2014 (redacted), p. 357. See, also, CIA, Thailand, cable 86058, 5 July – 11 August 2003.
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155. CIA, Afghanistan, cable 34098, 23-26 February 2003.
156. SSCI, Committee Study Appendix 2: CIA Detainees From 2002-2008, 6 February 2015 (redacted and corrected).
157. Open Society Justice Initiative, Globalizing Torture: CIA Secret Detention and Extraordinary Rendition, 5 February 2013, p. 30. See, also: David Wroe, Jihadist Believes Bin Laden Inspired Arab Spring Confidence, Sunday Morning Herald, 10 September 2011.
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160. Open Society Justice Initiative, Globalizing Torture: CIA Secret Detention and Extraordinary Rendition, 5 February 2013, pp. 34-35. See, also: Amnesty International, Annual Report 2009, 28 May 2009, p. 192.
161. SSCI, Committee Study Appendix 2: CIA Detainees From 2002-2008, 6 February 2015 (redacted and corrected).
162. United Nations, Joint Study on Global Practices in Relation to Secret Detention in the Context of Countering Terrorism, 19 February 2010, p. 72. See, also, the profile for Circuit 32.
163. CIA, DETENTION SITE BLUE, cable 1015, 1 August 2003, 20:57; CIA, DETENTION SITE BLUE, cable 1017, 3 August 2003, 08:12.
164. SSCI, Committee Study, 9 December 2014 (redacted), pp. 243-244.
165. CIA, ALEC, Questioning Ammar al-Baluchi and Mustafa al-Hawsawi on Heathrow Plot Operatives, cable, 16 July 2003, 18:21 (redacted); CIA, Afghanistan, CT: Comments by Senior al-Qa'ida Operative Ammar al-Baluchi on al-Qa'ida Member Jaffar al-Tayyar, cable 42247, 21 July 2003, 03:57 (redacted).
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167. Jeppesen Dataplan, AFTN/SITA Text for N379P: 29-30 July 2003.
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169. Flight tracked through Polish airspace (entered 07:23; left 08:00).
170. False flight plans filed, Kabul-Warsaw-Kabul.
171. CIA, Thailand, cable 87426, 11 August 2003, 12:23; SSCI, Committee Study, 9 December 2014 (redacted), p. 310; DoD (JTF-GTMO), Detainee Assessment: Riduan Isomuddin, 30 October 2008, p. 4.
172. CIA, Thailand, cable 87414, 11 August 2003; CIA, Thailand, cable 87551, 15 August 2003, 07:31; CIA, Thailand, cable 87552, 15 August 2003, 07:38; CIA, Thailand, cable 87617, date redacted.
173. ICRC, Report on the Treatment of Fourteen 'High Value Detainees' in CIA Custody, February 2007, p. 14.
174. CIA, Afghanistan, cable 1241, 15 August 2003, 19:12; CIA, Afghanistan, cable 1242, 15 August 2003, 19:14; CIA, Afghanistan, cable 1243, 15 August 2003, 20:49.
175. Richmor Aviation, Invoice to SportsFlight Air, Trip 46454, 21 August 2003.
176. Amnesty International, Who Are the Guantánamo Detainees? Case Sheet 25: Sanad Ali Yislam al-Kazimi, 1 May 2008.
177. Ibid.
178. DoD (JTF-GTMO), Detainee Assessment: Sanad Yislam al-Kazimi, 8 July 2008, p. 4.
179. SSCI, Committee Study Appendix 2: CIA Detainees From 2002-2008, 6 February 2015 (redacted and corrected).
180. Amnesty International, Secret Detention in CIA 'Black Sites', 8 November 2005, p. 7. This report refers to Qaru as Salah Nasser Salim 'Ali.
181. Ibid., p. 9.
182. Amnesty International, A Case to Answer: From Abu Ghraib to Secret CIA Custody; the Case of Khaled al-Magtari, March 2008, p. 20.
183. Binyam Mohamed et al v. Jeppesen Dataplan, Declaration of Mohamed Farag Ahmad Bashmilah, 5 December 2007, para 47-83.
184. Amnesty International, Secret Detention in CIA 'Black Sites', 8 November 2005, p. 17.
185. See the profiles for these three men.
186. SSCI, Committee Study Appendix 2: CIA Detainees From 2002-2008, 6 February 2015 (redacted and corrected).

187. Flight tracked through Polish airspace (entered 12:17; left 13:01).
188. SSCI, Committee Study, 9 December 2014 (redacted), p. 74.
189. Ibid., p. 97.
190. Ibid., p. 140.
191. Matt Apuzzo and Adam Goldman, CIA Flight Carried Secret from Gitmo, Associated Press, 7 August 2010.
192. Jeppesen Dataplan, AFTN/SITA Text for N313P: 22 September 2003.
193. Polish Air Navigation Services Agency, Overflight and Landing Records for N379P and N313P, 2002-2003, 16 September 2009; Straż Graniczna, Landing Records for N379P, N313P and N63MU, 2002-2003, 23 July 2010; Szymany Airport, Landing Book, September 2003.
194. Flight tracked through Polish airspace (entered 08:02; left 08:25).
195. False flight plan filed, Kabul-Warsaw.
196. False flight plan filed, Szymany-Constanta.
197. Flight tracked through Portuguese airspace (entered 21:35; left 00:26).
198. United Nations, Joint Study on Global Practices in Relation to Secret Detention in the Context of Countering Terrorism, 19 February 2010, p. 72.
199. CIA, **DETENTION SITE BLACK**, cable 10172, 16 October 2003, 08:21.
200. CIA, **DETENTION SITE BLACK**, cable 10172, 16 October 2003, 08:21.
201. Al-Jaza'iri provided this account to Marwan al-Jabour in 2006, while both were detained at DETENTION SITE ORANGE. Human Rights Watch, Ghost Prisoner: Two Years in Secret CIA Detention, February 2007, pp. 22-23.
202. Binyam Mohamed et al v. Jeppesen Dataplan, Declaration of Mohamed Farag Ahmad Bashmilah, 5 December 2007, para 7-34.
203. Ibid., para 35-41, 47-49.
204. Amnesty International, A Case to Answer: From Abu Ghraib to Secret CIA Custody; the Case of Khaled al-Maqtari, March 2008, p. 20.
205. Binyam Mohamed et al v. Jeppesen Dataplan, Declaration of Mohamed Farag Ahmad Bashmilah, 5 December 2007, para 38-39.
206. Edward Pound, Iraq's Invisible Man: A 'Ghost' Inmate's Strange Life Behind Bars, Nation and World, 28 June 2004.
207. SSCI, Committee Study Appendix 2: CIA Detainees From 2002-2008, 6 February 2015 (redacted and corrected).
208. Nick Childs, US Captures 'Top Iraqi Militant', BBC News, 14 October 2003.
209. Hawleri is #88 on the Committee Study's list of detainees, and Mohammed Bashmilah (#89) entered CIA custody on 26 October 2003.
210. SSCI, Committee Study Appendix 2: CIA Detainees From 2002-2008, 6 February 2015 (redacted and corrected).
211. Mahmoud Yasin Kurdi, Leader Explains Declining Power of Islamic Parties in Kurdistan, Rudaw, 27 May 2014.
212. Jeppesen Dataplan, AFTN/SITA Text for N379P: 25 October 2003.
213. Flight tracked through Danish airspace (entered 00:38).
214. False flight plan filed, Prague-Constanta.
215. CIA (OIG), Disposition Memorandum: Alleged Use of Unauthorized Interrogation Techniques, 2004-7604-IG, 6 December 2006 (redacted), p. 9. Although the location of this site is redacted in the report, the description correlates closely with other accounts of the Dark Prison, including: SSCI, Committee Study, 9 December 2014 (redacted), p. 49; Amnesty International, A Case to Answer: From Abu Ghraib to Secret CIA Custody; the Case of Khaled al-Maqtari, March 2008, p. 23.
216. See, for example: CIA, **Afghanistan**, cable 34757, 10 March 2003, 17:42.
217. CIA (OIG), Disposition Memorandum: Alleged Use of Unauthorized Interrogation Techniques, 2004-7604-IG, 6 December 2006 (redacted), p. 9.
218. According to others held at the Dark Prison, who in turn spoke to Khaled al-Maqtari. Amnesty International, A Case to Answer: From Abu Ghraib to Secret CIA Custody; the Case of Khaled al-Maqtari, March 2008, p. 20. See, also: Amnesty International, Off the Record: US Responsibility for Enforced Disappearances in the 'War on Terror', 30 June 2007, pp. 7-8.
219. SSCI, Committee Study, 9 December 2014 (redacted), p. 141.
220. Adam Goldman, Secret Jails: Terror Suspect's Odyssey Through CIA's 'Black Sites', Associated Press, 2010.
221. Entered Polish airspace 10:58; left 11:41.
222. Entered Polish airspace 15:17; left 16:04.
223. Entered Polish airspace 05:27; left 05:50.
224. Entered Portuguese airspace 00:57; left 03:39.
225. SSCI, Committee Study, 9 December 2014 (redacted), pp. 139-140.
226. CIA, **Guantánamo**, cable 1091, 3 November 2003, 18:35.
227. CIA, **Afghanistan**, cable 1528, **15-31 December 2003**; CIA, **Afghanistan**, cable 1871, **24 January**

- 9 March 2004; CIA, Afghanistan, cable 2022, 15 March - 22 April 2004; CIA, Afghanistan, cable 2024, 15 March - 22 April 2004.
228. SSCI, Committee Study Appendix 2: CIA Detainees From 2002-2008, 6 February 2015 (redacted and corrected).
229. SSCI, Committee Study, 9 December 2014 (redacted), p. 111.
230. Air Routing, Invoices to Richmor Aviation, various dates.
231. Richmor Aviation, Invoice to SportsFlight Air, Trip 49024, 22 December 2003.
232. Eurocontrol, Invoice to Richmor Aviation, EV/07403/31/0312/01, 19 January 2004; NATS, Invoice to Richmor Aviation, D90091679, 10 January 2004.
233. Entered Danish airspace 17:31.
234. Bin Attash (#10) had previously spent 2-3 days in CIA custody, in mid-September 2002. See his profile for full details.
235. Given that he felt an earthquake during his detention in the country. US Geological Survey data documents two earthquakes in Djibouti at this time. US Geological Survey, Earthquake Catalog: Djibouti, 1-10 January 2004.
236. SSCI, Committee Study Appendix 2: CIA Detainees From 2002-2008, 6 February 2015 (redacted and corrected). The appendix also makes clear that al-Asad was the first prisoner to enter CIA custody in 2004.
237. CIA, Afghanistan, cable 1591, 8-10 January 2004.
238. Human Rights Watch, Double Jeopardy: CIA Renditions to Jordan, April 2008, p. 25.
239. David H. Remes, Declaration: Hassan bin Attash, 18 October 2011, para 11; Human Rights Watch, Double Jeopardy: CIA Renditions to Jordan, April 2008, p. 27.
240. Mohammed al-Asad v. Djibouti, Declaration of Mohammed Abdullah Saleh al-Asad, 15 January 2011, para 32-40.
241. Mohammed al-Asad v. Djibouti, Declaration of Sam Raphael, 27 June 2016, para 27-35.
242. Human Rights Watch, Double Jeopardy: CIA Renditions to Jordan, April 2008, p. 25.
243. Flight tracked through Danish airspace (entered 16:15).
244. SSCI, Committee Study, 9 December 2014 (redacted), p. 238.
245. CIA, Afghanistan, cable 1630, 19-31 January 2004.
246. Reprieve, Memo: FBI Involvement in the Abuse of Binyam Mohammed (al Habashi), 24 August 2005, pp. 16-17.
247. Human Rights Watch, Delivered into Enemy Hands: US-Led Abuse and Rendition of Opponents to Gaddafi's Libya, September 2012, pp. 68-70.
248. SSCI, Committee Study Appendix 2: CIA Detainees From 2002-2008, 6 February 2015 (redacted and corrected).
249. Human Rights Watch, Delivered into Enemy Hands: US-Led Abuse and Rendition of Opponents to Gaddafi's Libya, September 2012, pp. 69-70.
250. SSCI, Committee Study Appendix 2: CIA Detainees From 2002-2008, 6 February 2015 (redacted and corrected).
251. Open Society Justice Initiative, Globalizing Torture: CIA Secret Detention and Extraordinary Rendition, 5 February 2013, p. 36.
252. SSCI, Committee Study, 9 December 2014 (redacted), p. 128.
253. CIA, Afghanistan, cable 1658, 24-31 January 2004; CIA, Afghanistan, cable 54301, 27 January 2004; CIA, Afghanistan, cable 54305, 28 January 2004.
254. Khaled el-Masri v. George Tenet et al., Declaration of Khaled el-Masri, 6 April 2006, para 25-35.
255. SSCI, Committee Study, 9 December 2014 (redacted), p. 130; CIA, Afghanistan, cable 1642, 21-31 January 2004.
256. SSCI, Committee Study, 9 December 2014 (redacted), p. 132.
257. Jeppesen Dataplan, AFTN/SITA Text for N313P: 25 January 2004.
258. Guardia Civil, Inquiry Documents: N313P, January 2004.
259. False flight plan filed, Kabul-Timisoara.
260. Amnesty International, A Case to Answer: From Abu Ghraib to Secret CIA Custody; the Case of Khaled al-Magtari, March 2008, pp. 12-13.
261. Jeppesen Dataplan, AFTN/SITA Text for N8068V: 22 January 2004.
262. Flight tracked through German airspace.
263. Flight tracked through German airspace.
264. Ibrahim is #99 on the Committee Study's list of detainees, and therefore entered CIA custody on the same day as, or after, Hassan Ghul (#98). Ghul entered CIA custody on 24 January 2004. SSCI, Committee Study Appendix 2: CIA Detainees From 2002-2008, 6 February 2015 (redacted and corrected).
265. CIA, DETENTION SITE BLACK, cable 1298, 27-31 January 2004; CIA, DETENTION SITE BLACK, cable 1303, 27-31 January 2004; CIA, DETENTION SITE BLACK, cable 1311, 27-31 January 2004.
266. SSCI, Committee Study Appendix 2: CIA Detainees From 2002-2008, 6 February 2015

- (redacted and corrected).
267. Richmor Aviation, Invoice to SportsFlight Air, Trip 50622, 30 January 2004.
 268. CIA memo, Schedule for the Rendition of Abdullah al-Sadiq, 6 March 2004.
 269. Leigh Day, Letter of Claim: Mr Abdel Hakim Belhadi and Ms Fatima Bouchar, 7 November 2011, p. 5.
 270. Leigh Day, Belhaj Lawyers Announce Fresh Legal Action in Rendition Case, 9 April 2012; Jamie Doward and Ian Cobain, Remote Indian Ocean Island Holds Key to Understanding UK Role in Rendition, The Observer, 12 July 2014.
 271. For example, see: FCO, Freedom of Information Response, 0630-13, 25 October 2013; FCO, Freedom of Information Response, 0720-18, 27 September 2018.
 272. See, for example: House of Commons Chamber, UK Involvement in Rendition, Hansard, vol. 612, col. 437-444, 29 June 2016.
 273. FCO, Alleged CIA Rendition Flights Through Diego Garcia, 12 February 2015, para 8.
 274. Guardia Civil, Inquiry Documents: N313P, March 2004.
 275. Amnesty International, A Case to Answer: From Abu Ghraib to Secret CIA Custody; the Case of Khaled al-Maqtari, March 2008, p. 22.
 276. CIA memo, Schedule for the Rendition of Abdullah al-Sadiq, 6 March 2004.
 277. DoD (JTF-GTMO), Detainee Assessment: Hassan Guleed, 19 September 2008; SSCI, Committee Study, 9 December 2014 (redacted), p. 339.
 278. SSCI, Committee Study, 9 December 2014 (redacted), p. 339.
 279. Ibid., pp. 141-143.
 280. Flight tracked through Portuguese airspace (entered 00:27, left 02:18).
 281. See Chapter 2 for our findings relating to this date.
 282. SSCI, Committee Study, 9 December 2014 (redacted), pp. 140-141.
 283. Matt Apuzzo and Adam Goldman, CIA Flight Carried Secret from Gitmo, Associated Press, 7 August 2010.
 284. Richmor Aviation, Invoice to SportsFlight Air: Trip 52158, 14 April 2004.
 285. Flight tracked through Portuguese airspace (entered 12:04; left 13:42).
 286. Parallel flight plan filed, Bucharest-Casablanca.
 287. See Chapter 2 for our findings relating to this date.
 288. SSCI, Committee Study, 9 December 2014 (redacted), pp. 140-141.
 289. Matt Apuzzo and Adam Goldman, CIA Flight Carried Secret from Gitmo, Associated Press, 7 August 2010.
 290. SFA, Invoice to CSC, LTS050602-0412, 27 April 2004.
 291. Human Rights Watch, Delivered into Enemy Hands: US-Led Abuse and Rendition of Opponents to Gaddafi's Libya, September 2012, pp. 78-80.
 292. CIA memo, Mustafa Salim Ali Moderi Tarabulsi, aka Shaykh Musa, 15 April 2004.
 293. Human Rights Watch, Delivered into Enemy Hands: US-Led Abuse and Rendition of Opponents to Gaddafi's Libya, September 2012, pp. 80-81.
 294. Richmor Aviation, Invoice to SportsFlight Air, Trip 52743, 11 May 2004.
 295. Guardia Civil, Inquiry Documents: N85VM, May 2004.
 296. SSCI, Committee Study Appendix 2: CIA Detainees From 2002-2008, 6 February 2015 (redacted and corrected).
 297. SSCI, Committee Study, 9 December 2014 (redacted), p. 129.
 298. Khaled el-Masri v. George Tenet et al., Declaration of Khaled el-Masri, 6 April 2006, para 66-71.
 299. SFA, Invoice to CSC, LTS050602-0525, 2 June 2004.
 300. Air Routing, Invoices to Richmor Aviation, various dates.
 301. Flight tracked through Danish airspace.
 302. SSCI, Committee Study Appendix 2: CIA Detainees From 2002-2008, 6 February 2015 (redacted and corrected).
 303. Craig S. Smith and Souad Mekhennet, Algerian Tells of Dark Term in US Hands, The New York Times, 7 July 2006.
 304. Ibid.
 305. UN Human Rights Council, Report of the Special Rapporteur, Martin Scheinin: Mission to Tunisia, A/HRC/16/51/Add.2, 28 December 2010, p. 16.
 306. SportsFlight, Billing Records: April-November 2004.
 307. Richmor Aviation, Receipts for N982RK: 9-11 June 2004.
 308. CIA, Afghanistan, cable 1528, 15-31 December 2003; CIA, Afghanistan, cable 1871, 24 January - 9 March 2004; CIA, Afghanistan, cable 2022, 15 March - 22 April 2004; CIA, Afghanistan, cable 2024, 15 March - 22 April 2004.
 309. SSCI, Committee Study Appendix 2: CIA Detainees From 2002-2008, 6 February 2015 (redacted and corrected).
 310. SSCI, Committee Study, 9 December 2014 (redacted), p. 111.

311. For the first, see the profile for Circuit 34.
312. Air Routing, Invoices to Richmor Aviation, various dates.
313. Richmor Aviation, Invoice to SportsFlight Air, Trip 53390, 21 June 2004.
314. Eurocontrol, Invoice to Richmor Aviation, HE/07403/31/0406/01, 19 July 2004.
315. Guardia Civil, Inquiry Documents: N85VM, June 2004.
316. SSCI, Committee Study, 9 December 2014 (redacted), p. 136.
317. See, for example: CIA, DETENTION SITE BLACK, cable 1512, 2-8 August 2004; CIA, DETENTION SITE BLACK, cable 1519, 2-8 August 2004; CIA, DETENTION SITE BLACK, cable 1521, 2-8 August 2004.
318. For an earlier match of flight data to Gul's transfer into Romania, see Thomas Hammarberg, Advancing Accountability in Respect of the CIA Black Site in Romania, memo, Council of Europe, CommDH(2012)38, 30 March 2012, p. 15.
319. SFA and CSC, Subcontract Task Order Modification, Subcontract S1007312, Task Order 1, 27 August 2004.
320. Salim v. Mitchell, Complaint, 13 October 2015, para 118-120. See, also: Human Rights Watch, Delivered into Enemy Hands: US-led abuse and rendition of opponents to Gaddafi's Libya, September 2012, pp. 34-38.
321. CIA, Afghanistan, cable 36862, 18 April 2003, 13:52.
322. SSCI, Committee Study Appendix 2: CIA Detainees From 2002-2008, 6 February 2015 (redacted and corrected).
323. Salim v. Mitchell, Complaint, 13 October 2015, para 152; Human Rights Watch, Delivered into Enemy Hands: US-Led Abuse and Rendition of Opponents to Gaddafi's Libya, September 2012, p. 56.
324. Human Rights Watch, Delivered into Enemy Hands: US-Led Abuse and Rendition of Opponents to Gaddafi's Libya, September 2012, pp. 61-62.
325. The Committee Study's list of detainees makes clear that al-Maghrebi entered CIA custody in 2003, and after Ali Saeed Awadh, who we have established entered on 17 December 2003.
326. SSCI, Committee Study Appendix 2: CIA Detainees From 2002-2008, 6 February 2015 (redacted and corrected).
327. Human Rights Watch, Delivered into Enemy Hands: US-Led Abuse and Rendition of Opponents to Gaddafi's Libya, September 2012, p. 66.
328. *Ibid.*, p. 68.
329. SSCI, Committee Study Appendix 2: CIA Detainees From 2002-2008, 6 February 2015 (redacted and corrected).
330. Human Rights Watch, Delivered into Enemy Hands: US-Led Abuse and Rendition of Opponents to Gaddafi's Libya, September 2012, p. 75.
331. Air Culinaire, Invoice to International Group, No. 78669, 20 August 2004; UWA, Invoice to International Group, Trip 104081447, 26 August 2004; International Group, Invoice to SportsFlight Air, No. 50, 26 August 2004; SFA, Invoice to CSC, LTO50602-08203, 27 August 2004; SFA and CSC, Subcontract Task Order Modification, Subcontract S1007312, Task Order 4, 31 August 2004.
332. International Group, Aircraft Flight Log, N63MU, 22 August 2004.
333. SSCI, Committee Study Appendix 2: CIA Detainees From 2002-2008, 6 February 2015 (redacted and corrected).
334. Craig S. Smith and Souad Mekhennet, Algerian Tells of Dark Term in US Hands, The New York Times, 7 July 2006.
335. Baseops, Invoice to Prime Jet, Trip 29567, 27 September 2004; Prime Jet, Invoice to AirMarketing, 27 September 2004; AirMarketing, Invoice to SportsFlight Air, No. 24611, 14 September 2004; SFA, Invoice to CSC, LTO50602-08238, 23 September 2004; SFA and CSC, Subcontract Task Order Modification, Subcontract S1007312, Task Order 5, 30 September 2004.
336. SSCI, Committee Study, 9 December 2014 (redacted), pp. 141-142.
337. Adam Goldman, Secret Jails: Terror Suspect's Odyssey Through CIA's 'Black Sites', Associated Press, 2010.
338. CIA, DETENTION SITE BLACK, cable 1759, 2 October 2004, 13:19.
339. Richmor Aviation, Invoice to SportsFlight Air, Trip 55333, 6 October 2004.
340. SFA and CSC, Subcontract Task Order Modification, Subcontract S1007312, Task Order 10, 15 October 2004.
341. SSCI, Committee Study Appendix 2: CIA Detainees From 2002-2008, 6 February 2015 (redacted and corrected).
342. SFA, Invoice to CSC, LTO50602-10172, 26 October 2004.
343. SFA and CSC, Subcontract Task Order Modification, Subcontract S1007312, Task Order 11, 28 October 2004.
344. Amnesty International, Off the Record: US

- Responsibility for Enforced Disappearances in the 'War on Terror', 30 June 2007, p. 14.
345. SSCI, Committee Study, 9 December 2014 (redacted), p. 138.
 346. Ibid., pp. 138, 348.
 347. CIA, Afghanistan, cable 3191, 18-20 September 2004; CIA, Afghanistan, cable 3192, 18-20 September 2004; CIA, Afghanistan, cable 3194, 18-20 September 2004.
 348. SSCI, Committee Study Appendix 2: CIA Detainees From 2002-2008, 6 February 2015 (redacted and corrected).
 349. SSCI, Committee Study, 9 December 2014 (redacted), p. 139.
 350. CIA, Afghanistan, cable 3802, 16-18 December 2004.
 351. Air Routing, Invoices to Richmor Aviation, various dates.
 352. Richmor Aviation, Invoice to SportsFlight Air, Trip 56519, 21 December 2004.
 353. SportsFlight, Billing Records: May-December 2004, undated.
 354. SFA and CSC, Subcontract Task Order Modification, Subcontract S1007312, Task Order 15, 22 December 2004.
 355. Flight tracked through German airspace.
 356. Flight tracked through German, Danish and Norwegian airspace (entered Danish airspace at 12:43).
 357. Flight tracked through Danish airspace.
 358. SSCI, Committee Study, 9 December 2014 (redacted), p. 142.
 359. Human Rights Watch, Double Jeopardy: CIA Renditions to Jordan, April 2008, p. 28.
 360. Classic Limited Air, Aircraft Flight Log, N724CL, 14-18 February 2005. See, also: ECtHR, Judgment: Abu Zubaydah v. Lithuania, 31 May 2018, para 141-143.
 361. CNSD, Findings of the Investigation Concerning the Alleged Transportation and Confinement of Persons Detained by the Central Intelligence Agency, 22 December 2009.
 362. CAA, Landing Records for N8213G, N961BW, N724CL and N787WH, 2003-2005, 20 June 2011; Vilnius Airport, Ground Handling Form, 17 February 2005.
 363. Classic Limited Air, Private Carriage Agreement: N724CL, 9 February 2005.
 364. Classic Limited Air, Invoice to CSC, 24 February 2005.
 365. SFA and CSC, Subcontract Task Order Modification, Subcontract S1007312, Task Order 21, 17 February 2005.
 366. Classic Limited Air, Aircraft Flight Log, N724CL, 14-18 February 2005.
 367. SSCI, Committee Study, 9 December 2014 (redacted), p. 142.
 368. Ibid., p. 99.
 369. CIA, DETENTION SITE VIOLET, cable 2166, 7 March 2005, 06:47.
 370. CIA, DETENTION SITE VIOLET, cable 3223, date redacted.
 371. Baseops, AFTN/SITA Text for N787WH: 18 February 2005.
 372. CNSD, Findings of the Investigation Concerning the Alleged Transportation and Confinement of Persons Detained by the Central Intelligence Agency, 22 December 2009, p. 4.
 373. CAA, Landing Records for N8213G, N961BW, N724CL and N787WH, 2003-2005, 20 June 2011.
 374. Palanga Airport, Invoice to Victory Air Transport, 22 February 2005.
 375. Ibid.
 376. SFA and CSC, Subcontract Task Order Modification, Subcontract S1007312, Task Order 21, 17 February 2005.
 377. Flight plan to Munich, not flown due to snow. Planes International, Yearly Review: 2005 at Salzburg Airport, undated.
 378. False flight plan filed, Rabat-Constanta.
 379. False flight plan filed, Bucharest-Gothenburg. No customs inspection.
 380. Flight tracked through Danish airspace.
 381. Flight tracked through Danish airspace.
 382. Human Rights Watch, Delivered into Enemy Hands: US-Led Abuse and Rendition of Opponents to Gaddafi's Libya, September 2012, pp. 34-38.
 383. Salim v. Mitchell, Complaint, 13 October 2015, para 118-120. See, also: Human Rights Watch, Delivered into Enemy Hands: US-Led Abuse and Rendition of Opponents to Gaddafi's Libya, September 2012, p. 38.
 384. CIA, Afghanistan, cable 36862, 18 April 2003, 13:52.
 385. SSCI, Committee Study Appendix 2: CIA Detainees From 2002-2008, 6 February 2015 (redacted and corrected).
 386. Human Rights Watch, Delivered into Enemy Hands: US-Led Abuse and Rendition of Opponents to Gaddafi's Libya, September 2012, p. 58.
 387. Ibid., pp. 84-85.
 388. Human Rights Watch, Ghost Prisoner: Two Years in Secret CIA Detention, February 2007, p. 13.
 389. SSCI, Committee Study Appendix 2: CIA Detainees From 2002-2008, 6 February 2015

- (redacted and corrected).
390. Ibid.
 391. Human Rights Watch, Delivered into Enemy Hands: US-Led Abuse and Rendition of Opponents to Gaddafi's Libya, September 2012, p. 89.
 392. Jet Alliance, Invoice to Air Marketing, No. 6841, 9 June 2005.
 393. SportsFlight, Billing Records: April-June 2005, undated.
 394. SSCI, Committee Study, 9 December 2014 (redacted), pp. 146-147.
 395. Email from CIA Director Porter, dated 24 May 2005, instructing officers to 'proceed as planned' with Abu Faraj's rendition into CIA custody. SSCI, Committee Study, 9 December 2014 (redacted), p. 146.
 396. SSCI, Committee Study, 9 December 2014 (redacted), p. 147.
 397. CIA, DETENTION SITE BLACK, cable 2336, 28 May 2005, 20:03.
 398. Al-Magrebi is #115 on the Committee Study's list of detainees, and Abu Faraj al-Libi is #114. SSCI, Committee Study Appendix 2: CIA Detainees From 2002-2008, 6 February 2015 (redacted and corrected).
 399. Richmor Aviation, Invoice to SportsFlight Air, Trip 59286, 7 June 2005.
 400. SFA and CSC, Subcontract Task Order Modification, Subcontract S1007312, Task Order 37, 30 June 2005.
 401. See, for example: CIA, DETENTION SITE BLACK, cable 1281, 13 June 2004, 08:01.
 402. SSCI, Committee Study, 9 December 2014 (redacted), p. 96.
 403. CIA, DETENTION SITE VIOLET, cable 31147, 17 December 2005, 19:19.
 404. CIA, DETENTION SITE BLACK, cable 3051, 30 September 2005, 12:35.
 405. CIA, DETENTION SITE VIOLET, cable 3910, 24 January 2006, 18:52.
 406. Email from (redacted) to (redacted), subject: N308AB Itinerary, 29 September 2005, 10:34PM.
 407. CSC, Preliminary Requirements: 4-5 October 2005, 28 September 2005.
 408. Baseops, AFTN/SITA Text for N787WH: 5-6 October 2005.
 409. CNSD, Findings of the Investigation Concerning the Alleged Transportation and Confinement of Persons Detained by the Central Intelligence Agency, 22 December 2009, p. 5. See, also, SBGS, Incident Report, 6 October 2005.
 410. CAA, Landing Records for N8213G, N961BW, N724CL and N787WH, 2003-2005, 20 June 2011.
 411. Vilnius Airport, Invoice to Victory Air Transport, 6 October 2005; Vilnius Airport, Ground Handling Form, 6 October 2005.
 412. SFA, Invoice to CSC, LTS050602-10046, 12 October 2005; SFA, Invoice to CSC, LTS050602-10038, 12 October 2005.
 413. SFA and CSC, Subcontract Task Order Modification, Subcontract S1008117, Task Order 54, 25 October 2005; SFA and CSC, Subcontract Task Order Modification, Subcontract S1008117, Task Order 53, 25 October 2005.
 414. False flight plan filed, Bratislava-Constanta.
 415. Flight data inconsistent. Unclear if aircraft stopped in Shannon or Luton.
 416. Flight tracked through Danish airspace (entered 21:21).
 417. False flight plan filed, Tirana-Tallinn.
 418. Flight tracked through Danish airspace (left 09:54).
 419. SSCI, Committee Study, 9 December 2014 (redacted), pp. 151-152.
 420. Dana Priest, CIA Holds Terror Suspects in Secret Prisons, The Washington Post, 2 November 2005.
 421. SSCI, Committee Study, 9 December 2014 (redacted), p. 153.
 422. Human Rights Watch, Double Jeopardy: CIA Renditions to Jordan, April 2008, p. 28.
 423. False flight plan filed, Porto-Constanta.
 424. Flight tracked through Danish airspace (entered 05:58).
 425. SSCI, Committee Study, 9 December 2014 (redacted), p. 96.
 426. Ibid., p. 154.
 427. CIA, DETENTION SITE VIOLET, cable 2166, 7 March 2005, 06:47; CIA, DETENTION SITE VIOLET, cable 3910, 24 January 2006, 18:52; CIA, DETENTION SITE VIOLET, cable 3223, date redacted.
 428. Miami Air International, AFTN/SITA Text for N733MA: 25 March 2006.
 429. CNSD, Findings of the Investigation Concerning the Alleged Transportation and Confinement of Persons Detained by the Central Intelligence Agency, 22 December 2009, pp. 4-5.
 430. SFA, Invoice to CSC, LTS050602-0666, 30 March 2006.
 431. SFA and Miami Air International, Flight Schedule, Contract M1195.06.02, 27 March 2006.
 432. False flight plan filed, Porto-Helsinki. No customs inspection.
 433. False flight plan filed, Palanga-Porto.
 434. SSCI, Committee Study, 9 December 2014

- (redacted), p. 141.
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