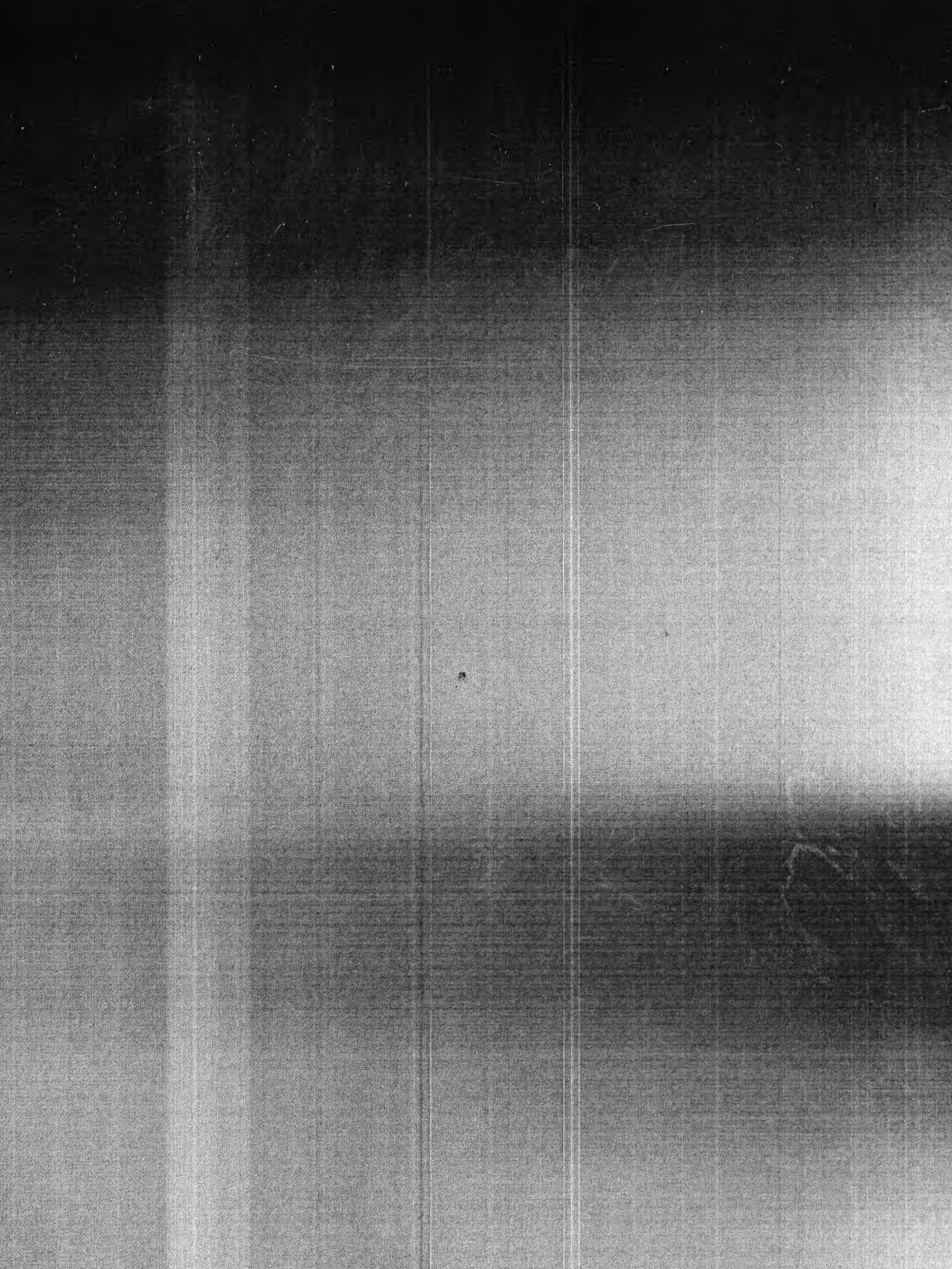


# INTRODUCTION



# INTRODUCTION

**CIA Torture Unredacted presents the findings from a four-year joint investigation** by The Rendition Project and The Bureau of Investigative Journalism into the use of rendition, secret detention and torture by the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) and its partners in the ‘War on Terror’. We have focused our efforts on understanding the evolution, scope and human impact of the CIA’s Rendition, Detention and Interrogation (RDI) programme, which operated between 2001 and 2009. During this time, the CIA established a global network of secret prisons (so-called ‘black sites’) for the purposes of detaining and interrogating terrorism suspects – in secret, indefinitely, and under the most extreme conditions. As a result, scores of men were captured, at locations around the world, and disappeared into the programme for weeks, months or years on end, whereupon they were subjected to sustained torture and other forms of cruel, inhuman and degrading treatment.

This report, and The Rendition Project’s website ([www.therenditionproject.org.uk](http://www.therenditionproject.org.uk)), provide, without doubt, the most detailed public account to date of CIA torture. We move significantly beyond the findings of past investigations, shedding new light on the inner workings of the programme and tracking in detail the operation of the CIA’s black sites, the use of private aircraft to transfer prisoners secretly between these sites, and the fate and whereabouts of those subjected to secret detention, rendition and torture. In particular, we have filled in many of the gaps in public understanding which still exist after the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence (SSCI) decided to withhold its full Committee Study into the programme, and – alongside the CIA and the White House – to heavily redact the Study’s Executive Summary before its publication in December 2014.

As we document throughout the report, the abuses at the heart of the programme were severe, and were in clear violation of international and domestic law. Although the CIA played the lead role, officials and personnel from a number of other states – including other powerful liberal democracies such as the United Kingdom – were deeply implicated in the abuses which took place, as were a number of private companies. Prisoners were held in complete darkness for months on end, chained to bars in the ceiling and forced to soil themselves. Continual loud music, combined with extended sleep deprivation, dietary manipulation and stress positioning were deployed to reduce men to a completely dependent state. Interrogations involved being

severely beaten, and repeatedly slammed against walls. Some prisoners were placed, for hours at a time, in boxes so small they had to crouch. Others were subjected to water torture which induced vomiting, hypothermia and unconsciousness. Men were raped, mutilated, and threatened with guns, drills and being buried alive. They were strapped to chairs and to tables. They were hung upside down and beaten. They were chained to the floor in ways making it impossible to stand or sit. They were deliberately, systematically dehumanised in an attempt by interrogators to exert complete control.

Although these accounts are harrowing, we discuss them in detail throughout the report. We do this because it is important to be clear about the severity and systematic nature of the abuse which lay at the heart of the programme. This is especially true given the lengths to which state officials have gone to deny the impact of, or even the existence of, CIA torture, including through the use of euphemistic language. This was not a programme of 'enhanced interrogation'; this was torture.

Throughout our investigation, our work has focused on four particular elements of the torture programme. First, we have examined the evolution of the CIA's network of 'black sites': secret prisons built and run by the CIA directly, for the express purpose of holding terror suspects outside the law and interrogating them under torture. We have worked to confirm the location of each of these sites, their position within the overall torture programme, their specific operating periods, and the knowledge and involvement of host countries in their operation. We have also identified, to a far greater level than any other public investigation, the names of those held and tortured within each black site, the dates of their detention, and the treatment to which they were subjected.

Second, we have investigated the CIA's rendition programme, which ran alongside the detention programme and which was used to transfer prisoners into and out of secret detention, and between detention facilities. We have tracked CIA aircraft as they crossed the globe, and have uncovered the network of private companies which undertook these rendition operations. Our account of the rendition programme is unparalleled, derived from our analysis of thousands of billing records from within the programme and thousands of flight records pertaining to CIA aircraft. We have been able to map both the network itself, as well as more than 60 individual rendition operations. Each of these operations transferred prisoners in secret, in violation of international law, for the purposes of secret detention and torture by the CIA and its partners in the 'War on Terror'.

Third, we have established the most detailed picture to date of the CIA's secret prisoners. At least 119 men were detained by the CIA as part of its torture programme, and we have tracked their whereabouts during and after their time in CIA custody. This has included building a picture of the nationalities, capture locations and capture dates of each prisoner, as well as the dates that they were transferred into and out of CIA custody, the duration of their detention, and their fate and whereabouts afterwards. We have also documented, to the greatest degree possible, the location(s) and time frame(s) of each instance of secret detention, along with the conditions and treatment to which each prisoner was subjected.

Last, we have investigated the role played by the United Kingdom, and in particular the British intelligence services, in providing support for the programme. It is now clear that Britain's role was central: supplying locational intelligence for capture operations; passing questions and intelligence for use in interrogations under torture; planning, financing and facilitating rendition operations; and acting as a key logistical hub for numerous rendition operations transferring prisoners for torture.

This is not the first time we have published our findings from this investigation. We have previously outlined the ways in which we tracked CIA rendition aircraft to understand more fully the use of secret detention in Europe.<sup>1</sup> We have provided expert testimony to the European Court of Human Rights (ECtHR), which found that the involvement of European states in the torture programme led to multiple violations of the European Convention on Human Rights.<sup>2</sup> We have assisted citizen-led efforts at accountability for CIA torture.<sup>3</sup> We have published the most detailed public account of British involvement in torture in the 'War on Terror',<sup>4</sup> and have helped to guide parliamentary, commissioner and police investigations in relation to this.<sup>5</sup>

CIA Torture Unredacted moves beyond our previous publications, however, and provides an overview of our investigation as a whole. We present here our key findings in one place, along with an account of our data and the methods we have used for our analysis. These findings have been made possible through the collection and analysis of thousands of records relating to CIA torture, including flight records, corporate invoices and billing records, declassified CIA documents, court records and prisoner testimonies. We have also developed novel techniques to 'unredact' – both literally and metaphorically – the heavily-redacted executive summary of the SSCI's 'Committee Study of the Central Intelligence Agency's Detention and Interrogation Program' (hereafter, the Committee Study).<sup>6</sup> Through a detailed analysis of the text and the redactions within the Committee Study, including through pioneering a technique to unlock the locational data from the thousands of CIA cables referenced by the Study, and through a systematic triangulation of this data with the other records at our disposal, we are able to significantly advance our understanding of how the torture programme evolved.

This has not been easy. The torture programme was a highly secret endeavour, with the CIA and its partners going out of their way to hide the existence of a secret prison network dedicated to the indefinite detention and torture of terror suspects. It has taken years of investigation, by journalists, lawyers, parliamentarians and human rights investigators, for the broad contours of the programme to be revealed. Our report builds upon these previous efforts, and we remain indebted to each of them.

The report has two substantive chapters, followed by two appendices. In Chapter 1 we explain how we sourced and analysed our data, including through 'unredacting' the Committee Study, through the construction of a number of unique and powerful databases (versions of which we are publishing alongside this report), and through the systematic triangulation of our data. We also provide a summary of our key findings, which relate to the black sites, the rendition programme, the fate and whereabouts of the prisoners, and the multifaceted nature of British involvement.

In Chapter 2 we provide an account of the overall evolution of the torture programme, from its inception immediately after the attacks of 11 September 2001 until its closure in January 2009. Our focus here is on tracking the shifting network of black sites, secret detentions and rendition operations, so as to situate the detention and torture of individual prisoners within a broader, programmatic context.

Our extensive appendices outline our current assessment of what happened to each of the CIA's prisoners (Appendix 1), and of the rendition operations which moved them into, out of, and between the secret prisons (Appendix 2). Focus here is on the marshalling of all available evidence to provide an account of what happened to each prisoner, where they were held, how they were moved, and by whom.

Our core findings are based upon the correlation of independent facts which mutually reinforce each other through a process of multiple triangulation. Although some of our specific findings may be provisional, given the incomplete data from which they are derived, our overall account of the spatial architecture and evolution of CIA torture is supported by such a rich set of data that it would be impossible to plausibly sustain any other conclusions than those we derive here. Given the continued obfuscation and denial from many state authorities, this point is important to make. Indeed, as the ECtHR has found – based in part on the presentation of our findings before the Court – the continued refusal by state authorities to release the full information in their possession should not be seen as an insurmountable obstacle to establishing proof in the context of CIA torture. Rather, the Court found, 'proof may follow from the coexistence of sufficiently strong, clear and concordant inferences or of similar unrebutted presumptions of fact.'<sup>7</sup>

In this light, it is simply not possible to deny what we have now established as indisputably and factually true about the CIA torture programme, including in relation to the host countries of the black sites, their operational periods, the changing number of prisoners held in the programme over time and who was held in each black site, and the aircraft, companies and countries involved in dozens of individual, specific rendition operations.

Overall, we hope that this report will stand as a central reference point for all those who still believe that the systematic human rights abuses at the heart of the programme, which translate to many stories of individual human suffering, demand a full accounting of the facts of CIA torture. We firmly believe that it is access to these facts which will ultimately drive further attempts to achieve justice and accountability for the abuses committed, as well as any further successes in this regard. We also believe that such an accounting of the past is important for assisting those who continue to challenge the involvement of states (including liberal democracies) in systematic human rights abuses in the name of countering terrorism and defending freedom.

## **ACCOMPANYING RESOURCES**

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CIA Torture Unredacted does not just provide the most detailed public account to date of the CIA torture programme. It also provides comprehensive open access to our underlying data, including

our unique datasets and the hundreds of primary documents with which we have worked.

Where individual documents are referenced in the text of the report, access is provided through the hyperlinked endnotes in each chapter and appendix. In addition, The Rendition Project website ([www.therenditionproject.org.uk](http://www.therenditionproject.org.uk)) provides access to the following:

- an online, fully-indexed document archive, where users can search and browse hundreds of CIA and other documents;
- a prisoner search page, where users can search for and filter prisoners by name, capture location, detention locations, and other indicators;
- a rendition circuit search page, where users can search for rendition operations by country involved, aircraft and prisoner;
- a version of our Prisoner Database, allowing users to filter and search to conduct independent data analysis;
- a version of our Cable Database, allowing users to identify the location from which individual cables were sent and their dates;
- a version of our Flights Database, with visualisations and data filter functions.

As well as these online resources, we include throughout this report full-page images – themselves hyperlinked to the underlying documents – which provide illustrative examples of the records to which we have access, providing an easy way to understand the type and extent of data which underpin our findings.

## **PRISONER NAMING CONVENTION**

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Those held by the CIA have, in many cases, been known by multiple names. This has been either on account of aliases adopted by the individuals concerned, or because others (e.g., the US government) have made their own determination in this regard. Transliteration from (in most cases) Arabic has also often provided numerous spellings for names, in particular for common nomenclature such as Sheikh (Shaykh), Khalid (Khaled), and Mohammed (Mohamed, Muhammad, and so on).

Throughout our work we have adopted one form, and one spelling, for the name of each of the CIA's prisoners, relying where possible on the spelling most often found in NGO and legal texts. Where the Committee Study (based on CIA naming conventions), or other key organisations (such as the Department of Defense), use names for individuals which are significantly different, we note this in the prisoner profile in Appendix 1 – although we do not provide a full listing of all aliases which have been associated with each prisoner.

In most cases, the names adopted by us conform closely or identically with the names adopted in the Committee Study. Important exceptions include those listed in this table.

**The Rendition Project name**

Abdul Rabbani  
Ahmed Rabbani  
Ali al-Hajj al-Sharqawi  
Gouled Dourad  
Khaled al-Maqtari  
Khalid al-Sharif  
Majid al-Maghrebi  
Mohamed Bashmilah  
Mohammed al-Asad  
Mohammed al-Shoroeiya  
Mustafa al-Mehdi  
Salah Qaru  
Saleh Di'iki  
Walid bin Attash

**Committee Study name and number**

Abd al-Rahim Ghulam Rabbani (#23)  
Ghulam Rabbani, aka Abu Badr (#25)  
Riyadh the Facilitator (#93)  
Hassan Ahmed Guleed (#102)  
Firas al-Yemeni (#96)  
Abu Hazim al-Libi (#51)  
Adnan al-Libi (#91)  
Mohammad al-Shomaila (#89)  
Muhammad Abdullah Saleh (#92)  
Abd al-Karim (#52)  
Ayyub al-Libi (#107)  
Salah Nasir Salim Ali (#75)  
Abu Abdallah al-Zulaytini (#94)  
Khallad bin Attash (#56)

When we first mention specific prisoners, we follow their name with their Committee Study number – e.g., Abu Zubaydah (#1), Abu Faraj al-Libi (#114) – to enable easy cross-referencing with other sections of the report. A full list of the CIA's 119 prisoners, as indexed by the Committee Study and later amended after our initial investigation found anomalies in the data provided, is provided after this introduction.

## NOTES ON THE TEXT

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We use UK English spellings throughout (e.g., programme), unless we are citing US documents or institutions.

Where we have 'unredacted' parts of the Committee Study to determine the hidden text, we represent such text through the use of **this typographic format**. Where we have been able to ascertain only the number of digits underlying the redaction of a number, but not the values themselves, we have represented these as follows: **x** for single-digit numbers; **xx** for double-digit numbers.

Many of our references are to individual CIA cables, which in many cases have been extracted from the Committee Study. Here, we have often been able to unredact the locational data for a particular cable, or the date of a cable (either exactly or within a narrow range), or both. We discuss this in detail in Chapter 1, but note here that, where this has been possible, our cable references include the unredacted portions in **this typographic format**.

Some of the prisoner testimonies we reproduce were recorded in imperfect conditions. We have occasionally edited the transcripts to ensure maximum clarity, although we have been careful to retain the original meaning throughout. Source material can always be accessed through the endnotes.



To maximise readability of the text we have used endnotes, rather than footnotes, throughout. In the electronic version of the report these are dynamic, and so allow easy movement between the text and the corresponding endnotes. All endnotes are hyperlinked to full versions of the documents, which are held on The Rendition Project website.

## Endnotes

1. Sam Raphael, Crofton Black, Ruth Blakeley and Steve Kostas, [Tracking Rendition Aircraft as a Way to Understand CIA Secret Detention and Torture in Europe](#), *The International Journal of Human Rights*, vol. 20, no. 1, 2016, pp. 78-103.
2. For example, ECtHR, [Judgment: Abu Zubaydah v. Lithuania](#), 31 May 2018; ECtHR, [Judgment: Al Nashiri v. Romania](#), 31 May 2018.
3. For example, North Carolina Commission of Inquiry on Torture, [Torture Flights: North Carolina's Role in the CIA Rendition and Torture Program](#), 27 September 2018.
4. Ruth Blakeley and Sam Raphael, [British Torture in the 'War on Terror'](#), *European Journal of International Relations*, vol. 23, no. 2, pp. 243-266.
5. For example: ISC, [Detainee Mistreatment and Rendition: 2001-2010](#), UK Parliament, 28 June 2018; Marc Ellison, ['Smokescreen' Allegations Over Rendition Flights Probe](#), BBC News, 4 November 2015; Severin Carrell, [MSPs Demand Action Over Use of Scottish Airports for Rendition](#), *The Guardian*, 29 June 2018; The Rendition Project, [Recommendations for Reform of the Consolidated Guidance](#), submission to Investigatory Powers Commission, Consultation on the Consolidated Guidance, 25 October 2018.
6. SSCI, [Committee Study](#), 9 December 2014 (redacted).
7. See, for example: ECtHR, [Judgment: Al Nashiri v. Romania](#), 31 May 2018, para 488.

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## I. Appendix 2: CIA Detainees from 2002 – 2008

#	CIA Detainees	Date of Custody	Days in CIA Custody	
1	Abu Zubaydah	██████████ 2002	1,61	TS ██████████ NF
2	Zakariya	██████████ 2002	37	
3	Jamal Eldin Boudraa	██████████ 2002	63	
4	Abbar al-Hawari, aka Abu Sofiyan	██████████ 2002	37	
5	Hassan Muhammad Abu Bakr Qa'id	██████████ 2002	52	
6	<b>Ridha Ahmad Najjar, aka Najjar</b>	██████████ 2002	70	
7	Ayub Marshid Ali Salih	██████████ 2002	3	
8	Bashir Nasir Ali al-Marwalah	██████████ 2002	3	
9	Ha'il Aziz Ahmad al-Mithali	██████████ 2002	3	
10	Hassan bin Attash	██████████ 2002	12	
11	Musab Umar Ali al-Mudwani	██████████ 2002	3	<p><b>KEY</b></p> <p><b>Bold Text:</b> Detainees in bold text were subjected to the CIA's enhanced interrogation techniques.</p> <p><i>Italics Text:</i> Detainees in italics have not been previously acknowledged by the CIA to the SSCI.</p> <p>#: Detainee number on main detainee spreadsheet; based on date of CIA custody. Number is based on a designation made by the Committee, not the CIA.</p> <p>Note on Redaction: The last digit of days in CIA custody is redacted.</p>
12	Said Saleh Said, aka Said Salih Said	██████████ 2002	3	
13	Shawqi Awad	██████████ 2002	3	
14	Umar Faruq, aka Abu al-Faruq al-Kuwaiti	██████████ 2002	41	
15	Abd al-Salam al-Hilah	██████████ 2002	59	
16	<i>Karim, aka Asat Sar Jan</i>	██████████ 2002	6	
17	<i>Akbar Zakaria, aka Zakaria Zaimeddin</i>	██████████ 2002	5	
18	<i>Rafiq bin Bashir bin Hatul al-Hami</i>	██████████ 2002	5	
19	<i>Tawfiq Nasir Awad al Bihani</i>	██████████ 2002	5	
20	Lutfi al-Arabi al-Gharisi	██████████ 2002	38	
21	<i>Dr. Hikmat Naft Shaukat</i>	██████████ 2002	7	<p>SOURCE INFORMATION</p> <p>CIA Fax to SSCI Committee Staff, entitled, "15 June Request for Excel Spreadsheet," June 17, 2009. DTS #2009-2529.</p> <p>CIA detainee charts provided to the Committee on April 27, 2007. Document in Committee Records entitled, "Briefing Charts provided to committee members from CIA Director Michael Hayden at the closed Hearing on April 12, 2007, concerning EITs used with CIA detainees, and a list of techniques." DTS #2007-1594.</p> <p>CIA operational cables and other records produced for the Committee's Study of the CIA's Detention and Interrogation Program.</p>
22	<i>Yaqub al-Baluchi aka Abu Talha</i>	██████████ 2002	8	
23	Abd al-Rahim Ghulam Rabbani	██████████ 2002	55	
24	<b>Gul Rahman</b>	██████████ 2002	1	
25	<b>Ghulam Rabbani aka Abu Badr</b>	██████████ 2002	55	
26	<b>Abd al-Rahim al-Nashiri</b>	██████████ 2002	1,39	
27	<i>Haji Ghalgi</i>	██████████ 2002	19	
28	<i>Nazar Ali</i>	██████████ 2002	3	
29	<i>Juma Gul</i>	██████████ 2002	9	
30	<i>Wafti bin Ali aka Abdullah</i>	██████████ 2002	8	
31	<i>Adel</i>	██████████ 2002	6	
32	<i>Qari Mohib Ur Rehman</i>	██████████ 2002	6	
33	<i>Shah Wali Khan</i>	██████████ 2002	2	
34	<i>Hayatullah Haqqani</i>	██████████ 2002	8	
35	Bisher al-Rawi	██████████ 2002	1	

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#	CIA Detainees	Date of Custody	Days in CIA Custody	
36	Jamil el-Banna, aka Abu Anas	██████████ 2002	1	TS ██████████ NF
37	Ghairat Bahir	██████████ 2002	51	
38	Pacha Wazir	██████████ 2002	33	
39	Muhammad Amein al-Bakri	██████████ 2003	49	<p><b>KEY</b></p> <p><b>Bold Text:</b> Detainees in bold text were subjected to the CIA's enhanced interrogation techniques.</p> <p><i>Italics Text:</i> Detainees in italics have not been previously acknowledged by the CIA to the SSCI.</p> <p>#: Detainee number on main detainee spreadsheet; based on date of CIA custody. Number is based on a designation made by the SSCI, not the CIA.</p> <p><b>SOURCE INFORMATION</b></p> <p>CIA Fax to SSCI Committee Staff, entitled, "15 June Request for Excel Spreadsheet," June 17, 2009. DTS #2009-2529.</p> <p>CIA detainee charts provided to the Committee on April 27, 2007. Document in Committee Records entitled, "Briefing Charts provided to committee members from CIA Director Michael Hayden at the closed Hearing on April 12, 2007, concerning EITs used with CIA detainees, and a list of techniques." DTS #2007-1594.</p> <p>CIA operational cables and other records produced for the Committee's Study of the CIA's Detention and Interrogation Program.</p>
40	Abdullah Midhat Mursi	██████████ 2003	11	
41	Ramzi bin al-Shibh	██████████ 2003	130	
42	Ibn Shaykh al-Libi	██████████ 2003	116	
43	Muhammad Umar 'Abd al-Rahman, aka Asadallah	██████████ 2003	15	
44	<i>Abu Khalid</i>	██████████ 2003	2	
45	Khalid Shaykh Mohammad	██████████ 2003	128	
46	Mustafa Ahmad al-Hawsawi	██████████ 2003	128	
47	Abu Yasir al-Jaza'iri	██████████ 2003	126	
48	Suleiman Abdullah	██████████ 2003	43	
49	Hamid Aich	██████████ 2003	4	
50	Sayed Habib	██████████ 2003	50	
51	Abu Hazim, aka Abu Hazim al-Libi	██████████ 2003	73	
52	Al-Shara'iya, aka Abd al-Karim	██████████ 2003	49	
53	Muhammad Khan (son of Suhbat)	██████████ 2003	39	
54	<i>Ibrahim Haqqani</i>	██████████ 2003	2	
55	Ammar al-Baluchi	██████████ 2003	120	
56	Khallad bin Attash	██████████ 2003	120	
57	Laid Ben Dohman Saidi, aka Abu Hudhaifa	██████████ 2003	46	
58	Majid Khan	██████████ 2003	120	
59	Mohammad Dinshah	██████████ 2003	26	
60	Muhammad Jafar Jamal al-Qahtani	██████████ 2003	34	
61	Abu Nasim al-Tunisi	██████████ 2003	33	
62	Mohd Farik bin Amin, aka Abu Zubair	██████████ 2003	117	
63	Zarmein	██████████ 2003	20	
64	Hiwa Abdul Rahman Rashul	██████████ 2003	11	
65	Adel Abu Redwan Ben Hamlili	██████████ 2003	30	
66	Shaistah Habibullah Khan	██████████ 2003	22	
67	Samr Hilmi Abdul Latif al-Barq	██████████ 2003	8	
68	Ali Jan	██████████ 2003	28	
69	Muhammad Khan (son of Amir)	██████████ 2003	20	
70	Modin Nik Muhammad	██████████ 2003	12	
71	Abdullah Ashami	██████████ 2003	27	
72	Bashir bin Lap, aka Lillie	██████████ 2003	111	

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#	CIA Detainees	Date of Custody	Days in CIA Custody	
73	Riduan bin Isomuddin, aka Hambali	██████████ 2003	111	<p>TS ██████████ NF</p> <p>KEY</p> <p><b>Bold Text:</b> Detainees in bold text were subjected to the CIA's enhanced interrogation techniques.</p> <p><i>Italics Text:</i> Detainees in italics have not been previously acknowledged by the CIA to the SSCI.</p> <p>#: Detainee number on main detainees spreadsheet; based on date of CIA custody. Number is based on a designation made by the SSCI, not the CIA.</p> <p>SOURCE INFORMATION</p> <p>CIA Fax to SSCI Committee Staff, entitled, "15 June Request for Excel Spreadsheet," June 17, 2009. DTS #2009-2529.</p> <p>CIA detainee charts provided to the Committee on April 27, 2007. Document in Committee Records entitled, "Briefing Charts provided to committee members from CIA Director Michael Hayden at the closed Hearing on April 12, 2007, concerning EITs used with CIA detainees, and a list of techniques." DTS #2007-1594.</p> <p>CIA operational cables and other records produced for the Committee's Study of the CIA's Detention and Interrogation Program.</p>
74	Sanad 'Ali Yislam al-Kazimi	██████████ 2003	27	
75	Salah Nasir Salim Ali, aka Muhsin	██████████ 2003	60	
76	Abd Qudra Allah Mala Azrat al-Hadi	██████████ 2003	9	
77	Bismullah	██████████ 2003	1	
78	Sa'id Allan	██████████ 2003	9	
79	Sa'ida Gul	██████████ 2003	9	
80	Shah Khan Wali	██████████ 2003	9	
81	Yahya, aka Rugollah	██████████ 2003	9	
82	Zakariya 'abd al-Rauf	██████████ 2003	9	
83	Zamarai Nur Muhammad Juma Khan	██████████ 2003	9	
84	<i>Abdullah Salim al-Qahtani</i>	██████████ 2003	2	
85	<i>Awwad Sabhan al-Shammari</i>	██████████ 2003	2	
86	Noor Jalal	██████████ 2003	23	
87	<b>Majid Bin Muhammad Bin Sulayman Khayil, aka Arsala Khan</b>	██████████ 2003	5	
88	<i>Aso Hawleri</i>	██████████ 2003	1	
89	Mohd al-Shomaila	██████████ 2003	55	
90	Ali Saeed Awadh	██████████ 2003	17	
91	<b>Adnan al-Libi</b>	██████████ 2003	24	
92	Muhammad Abdullah Saleh	██████████ 2004	48	
93	Riyadh the Facilitator	██████████ 2004	12	
94	Abu Abdallah al-Zulaytini	██████████ 2004	21	
95	Binyam Ahmed Mohamed	██████████ 2004	11	
96	Firas al-Yemeni	██████████ 2004	95	
98	Khalid 'Abd al-Razzaq al-Masri	██████████ 2004	12	
97	<b>Hassan Ghul</b>	██████████ 2004	94	
99	<b>Muhammad Qurban Sayyid Ibrahim</b>	██████████ 2004	26	
100	Saud Memon	██████████ 2004	74	
101	<i>Gul Rahman (2)</i>	██████████ 2004	3	
102	Hassan Ahmed Guleed	██████████ 2004	90	
103	Abu 'Abdallah	██████████ 2004	87	
104	<b>ABU BAHAR AL-TURKI</b>	[REDACTED] 2004	Approximately 13	
105	<b>ABU TALHA AL-MAGREBI</b>	[REDACTED] 2004	Approximately 13	
106	Abd al-Bari al-Filistini	██████████ 2004	77	
107	Ayyub al-Libi	██████████ 2004	30	
108	Marwan al-Jabbur	██████████ 2004	77	

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#	CIA Detainees	Date of Custody	Days in CIA Custody	
109	Qattal al-Uzbeki	██████████ 2004	80	<b>TS</b> ██████████ <b>NF</b>  <b>KEY</b>  <b>Bold Text:</b> Detainees in bold text were subjected to the CIA's enhanced interrogation techniques.  <i>Italics Text:</i> Detainees in italics have not been previously acknowledged by the CIA to the SSCI.  #: Detainee number on main detainee spreadsheet, based on date of CIA custody. Number is based on a designation made by the SSCI, not the CIA.
110	Junat Gul	██████████ 2004	75	
111	Ahmed Khalfan Ghailani	██████████ 2004	73	
112	Sharif al-Masri	██████████ 2004	8	
113	Abdi Rashid Samatar	██████████ 2004	65	
114	<b>Abu Faraj al-Libi</b>	██████████ 2005	46	
115	Abu Munthir al-Magrebi	██████████ 2005	46	
116	Ibrahim Jan	██████████	31	
117	<i>Abu Ja'far al-Iraqi</i>	██████████ 2005	28	
118	Abd al-Hadi al-Iraqi	██████████ 2006	17	
119	Mubammad Rahim	██████████ 2007	24	

Sources: CIA Fax to SSCI Committee Staff, entitled, "15 June Request for Excel Spreadsheet," June 17, 2009 (DTS #2009-2529); CIA detainee charts provided to the Committee on April 27, 2007; document in Committee records entitled, "Briefing Charts provided to committee Members from CIA Director Michael Hayden at the closed Hearing on April 12, 2007, concerning EITs used with CIA detainees, and a list of techniques" (DTS #2007-1594, hearing transcript at DTS# 2007-3158); and CIA operational cables and other records produced for the Committee's Study of the CIA's Detention and Interrogation Program.

\*\* Gul Rahman, listed as detainee 24, was the subject of a notification to the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence following his death at DETENTION SITE COBALT; however, he has not appeared on lists of CIA detainees provided to Committee.

TOP SECRET

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