

Countries involved in extraordinary renditions 18-12-05¹

European countries

*** Albania**

CIA officers working with the Albanian police reportedly seized five individuals, who were alleged to have been planning to bomb the U.S. embassy in Tirana. After three days of interrogation, the men were flown to Egypt, allegedly aboard a CIA-chartered plane.

<http://www.nyuhr.org/docs/Case%20Annex%20Final.pdf>

Several intelligence and diplomatic officials said Macedonia did not want the CIA to bring Masri back inside the country, so the agency arranged for him to be flown to Albania.

http://www.washingtonpost.com/wp-dyn/content/article/2005/12/03/AR2005120301476_pf.html

OR

<http://tinyurl.com/7lx14>

*** Andorra**

Nothing found on preliminary search.

*** Austria**

In Vienna, Austrian Air Force chief Erich Wolf confirmed that a Hercules aircraft, suspected of transporting prisoners for the CIA, had flown through Austrian airspace in 2003. The aircraft's owner, Tepper Aviation, has insisted the flight was a civilian one.

<http://english.aljazeera.net/NR/exeres/BCB7AA22-B2A7-4C79-8C6F-AA01A56D56E1.htm>

OR

<http://tinyurl.com/9dn6z>

*** Belarus**

Nothing found on preliminary search.

*** Belgium**

Nothing found on preliminary search.

*** Bosnia-Herzegovina**

Just a few hours after Bosnia's Supreme Court ordered the release from detention of the six individuals for lack of evidence justifying their detention, Bosnian police handed them over to U.S. authorities, who reportedly flew them to Guantánamo Bay.³⁵ The Human Rights Chamber of Bosnia-Herzegovina subsequently noted that "there was no evidence to suggest that the hand-over of the [individuals] can be interpreted to be an extradition."³⁶ The Chamber held that the transfer of the individuals to the custody of U.S. forces "without seeking and receiving any information as to the basis of the detention constitutes a breach of [Bosnia and Herzegovina's and the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina's] obligations to protect the [individuals] against arbitrary detention by foreign forces."

¹ Research compiled by Dr. Coilín Oscar ÓhAiseadha, MB, BCh, BAO, DCH.

<http://www.nyuhr.org/docs/Case%20Annex%20Final.pdf>

*** Bulgaria**

Bulgarian officials on Wednesday denied media reports that CIA aircraft allegedly landed at the Sarafovo airport near the Black Sea port of Burgas,

<http://english.aljazeera.net/NR/exeres/7184365A-908B-49D2-AB5A-136429E85642.htm>

OR

<http://tinyurl.com/8wmzl>

*** Croatia**

U.S. intelligence agents reportedly picked up Quassem from Croatia, placed him on a ship in the Adriatic Sea for interrogation, and subsequently turned him over to Egyptian authorities who had in 1992 sentenced him to death *in absentia*. His family believes he was executed in Egypt.

<http://www.nyuhr.org/docs/Case%20Annex%20Final.pdf>

*** Cyprus**

The N313P airplane, and other planes allegedly used by the CIA to transport prisoners, have also repeatedly landed at airports in Jordan, Morocco, Egypt, and Libya, as well as in Germany, the United Kingdom, Switzerland, Spain, Portugal, Macedonia, Cyprus, the Czech Republic, and Greece.

<http://www.hrw.org/english/docs/2005/11/07/usint11995.htm>

*** Czech Republic**

After crossing the Atlantic it makes stops in places such as Shannon, Ireland, Frankfurt, Germany and Prague in the Czech Republic.

<http://hrw.org/english/docs/2004/11/22/sweden10351.htm>

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*** Denmark**

The opposition's Red-Green Alliance has demanded that Transport Minister Flemming Hansen explain why an aircraft used by The US Central Intelligence Agency to transport suspected terrorists around the world landed in Copenhagen earlier this year.

National broadcaster DR reported that Hansen had replied to an inquiry by Red-Green Alliance's MP and defence spokesman Frank Aaen that the aircraft, registered as N221SG, landed in Copenhagen on 7 March around 9 am.

<http://www.cphpost.dk/get/91850.html>

Meanwhile, Greenland's airport administrative body, Mittarfeqarfiit, admits the CIA may also have used airports in Greenland for refueling. At least one flight is thought to have stopped in Kangerlussuaq in 2003. The flight under scrutiny was apparently registered as a private flight, and had landing rights in Greenland.

http://www.nunatsiaq.com/news/nunavut/51216_10.html

The Turkish media is also reporting that on March 7 a Path Corporation Learjet with the registration N221SG landed in Istanbul and picked up some prisoners handed over

to the CIA by Turkish security forces. The aircraft subsequently flew to Copenhagen before departing to Keflavik, Iceland, and Stephenville, Newfoundland, after which investigators lost track of the aircraft.

<http://www.upi.com/SecurityTerrorism/view.php?StoryID=20051128-041602-9216r>

Danish airspace has been used by CIA flights at least 20 times.

<http://service.spiegel.de/cache/international/0,1518,388805,00.html>

*** Estonia**

An Estonian newspaper confirms that a CIA-chartered Boeing with tail number N313P landed in Tallinn on 11 January 2003. The Estonian government has denied the presence of a US underground prison on its territory.

<http://www.dailykos.com/story/2005/11/17/12104/790>

*** Finland**

Last week, Finland's foreign affairs minister, Erkki Tuomija, said he is disappointed with information he received from the U.S. about the stopover of a suspected prisoner transport plane at Helsinki-Vantaa Airport in 2003.

http://www.nunatsiaq.com/news/nunavut/51216_10.html

Norway and Finland have also been mentioned as locations used by the CIA for clandestine flights.

<http://service.spiegel.de/cache/international/0,1518,388805,00.html>

*** France**

The French paper *Le Figaro* reported on Friday that at least two flights chartered by the CIA stopped over in 2002 and 2005.

<http://service.spiegel.de/cache/international/0,1518,388805,00.html>

*** Germany**

The District Court of Zweibrücken, Germany, has started an investigation into a CIA flight which landed at Ramstein air base on 17 February 2003 carrying Abu Omar, who had been kidnapped off the streets of Milan, Italy by a joint CIA-DoD-US Dept. of State commando team. The prisoner was then put aboard another aircraft, a Gulfstream, for an "extraordinary rendition" to Egypt.

<http://www.dailykos.com/story/2005/11/17/12104/790>

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*** Gibraltar**

*** Greece**

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* Hungary

Meanwhile, the Gulfstream was photographed at Ruzyne in the Czech Republic, and in Hungary a plane belonging to Devon Holding and Leasing Inc (another CIA front company) landed at Ferihegy, Budapest, on October 3, 2005, and then left the following day.

<http://www.heise.de/tp/r4/artikel/21/21444/1.html>

* Iceland

In Iceland, television station *Stöd 2* reported on Friday that CIA airplanes have landed in Keflavík and Reykjavík at least 67 times since 2001.

<http://www.dailykos.com/story/2005/11/17/12104/790>

Earlier this month, on Dec. 4, a Saab 340 aircraft, with a serial number of N13UV, left Iqaluit on a flight originating in Montreal, then headed off to Reykjavik, and landed at Sola/Stavanger in Norway the next day.

http://www.nunatsiaq.com/news/nunavut/51216_10.html

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<http://www.upi.com/SecurityTerrorism/view.php?StoryID=20051128-041602-9216r>

* Ireland

Amnesty International today revealed that six planes used by the CIA for renditions have made some 800 flights in or out of European airspace including 50 landings at Shannon airport in the Republic of Ireland.

...

GulfstreamIV, call sign N85VM (Later re-registered as N227SV), the plane that took Abu Omar to Egypt from Germany after his kidnapping in Italy, turned around and flew to Shannon. ...

Amnesty International is publishing the information after a challenge by the Irish Foreign Minister Dermot Ahern on Thursday last week. Asked about CIA planes using Shannon airport, the Foreign Minister said, "If anyone has any evidence of any of these flights please give me a call and I will have it immediately investigated." On 17 Feb 2003, for instance, the Gulfstream IV, N85VM took Abu Omar from Ramstein to Cairo, then turned around and flew to Shannon, arriving at 0552 on the 18th.

<http://news.amnesty.org/index/ENGAMR511982005>

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<http://hrw.org/english/docs/2004/11/22/sweden10351.htm>

* Italy

Before a CIA paramilitary team was deployed to snatch a radical Islamic cleric off the streets of Milan in February 2003, the CIA station chief in Rome briefed and sought

approval from his counterpart in Italy, according to three CIA veterans with knowledge of the operation and a fourth who reviewed the matter after it took place.

http://www.washingtonpost.com/wp-dyn/content/article/2005/06/29/AR2005062902971_pf.html

OR

<http://tinyurl.com/8cmjx>

*** Kosovo**

The US military base, Camp Bondsteel, has been mentioned as a possible site where suspected terrorists are held for interrogation. Alvaro Gil-Robles, the European Commissioner for Human Rights, prisoners being held in Guantanamo-like conditions.

<http://service.spiegel.de/cache/international/0,1518,388805,00.html>

*** Latvia**

Nothing on preliminary search.

*** Lichtenstein**

Nothing on preliminary search.

*** Lithuania**

Baltic News Agency *BNS* reports that two CIA-chartered aircraft, a Boeing and Gulfstream-5, traversed Lithuanian airspace "dozens of times between 2001 and 2003" on its way to Poland and Afghanistan. Lithuanian air traffic officials referred to the Gulfstream-5 as the *Guantanamo Express*.

<http://www.dailykos.com/story/2005/11/17/12104/790>

*** Luxembourg**

*** Macedonia**

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<http://www.hrw.org/english/docs/2005/11/07/usint11995.htm>

*** Malta**

This latest information makes for a total of eight stopovers at Malta International Airport by seven different aircraft implicated in the highly controversial 'extraordinary rendition' of terrorism suspects by the United States,

<http://217.145.4.56/ind/news.asp?newsitemid=25767>

*** Moldova**

*** Monaco**

*** Netherlands**

On 18 January 2005 Amnesty International requested the Dutch immigration authorities to intervene in the expulsion of Abd al-Rahman al-Musa, a Syrian national who was deported from the US via The Netherlands to Syria.

<http://web.amnesty.org/library/Index/ENGIOR610132005>

*** Norway**

Earlier this month, on Dec. 4, a Saab 340 aircraft, with a serial number of N13UV, left Iqaluit on a flight originating in Montreal, then headed off to Reykjavik, and landed at Sola/Stavanger in Norway the next day.

http://www.nunatsiak.com/news/nunavut/51216_10.html

In the middle of [TV news programme] Dagsrevyen on Wednesday 20 July this year, a Gulfstream III rolled out on the runway at [Oslo Airport] Gardemoen. ... The Gardemoen aeroplane "N50BH" is associated with the CIA through a series of assignments, writes the Chicago Tribune.

<http://www.nytid.no/?sk=irix&id=3256>

*** Poland**

According to the records, the N313P plane flew from Kabul to northeastern Poland on September 22, 2003, specifically, to Szymany airport, near the Polish town of Szczytno, in Warmia-Mazuria province. Human Rights Watch has obtained information that several detainees who had been held secretly in Afghanistan in 2003 were transferred out of the country in September and October 2003. The Polish intelligence service maintains a large training facility and grounds near the Szymany airport.

<http://www.hrw.org/english/docs/2005/11/07/usint11995.htm>

*** Portugal**

The Portuguese government maintains that it has no information about CIA flights on the country's territory, but media reports indicate that as many as 34 secret flights may have occurred. The Portuguese government has been pressured to investigate the flights. One flight in particular has been traced from the island of Santa Maria, in the Azores, to Guantanamo in November 2003.

<http://service.spiegel.de/cache/international/0,1518,388805,00.html>

The CIA 737 Business jet photographed by a plane spotter in Portugal in 2004. Bild: Luis Concalves/Airliners.net

<http://www.heise.de/tp/r4/artikel/21/21444/1.html>

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*** Romania**

The records show that the N313P plane landed the next day, September 23, 2003, at the Mihail Kogalniceanu military airfield in Romania. The flight records indicate that the plane flew on to Morocco the same day, and then to Guantanamo Bay. The Department of Defense, which releases information about all detainee transfers to Guantanamo, released no statement about a transfer to Guantanamo around this date. [So perhaps the detainees transferred from Afghanistan stayed behind in Romania.]

...

The N313P plane also flew from Kabul to Timisoara airport in Romania on January 25, 2004.

<http://www.hrw.org/english/docs/2005/11/07/usint11995.htm>

*** Russia**

Nothing on preliminary search.

*** San Marino**

*** Slovakia**

Nothing on preliminary search.

*** Slovenia**

Nothing on preliminary search.

*** Spain**

The CIA is believed to have used the Son Sant Joan airport on Mallorca as an operations base for at least 10 flights in 2004 and early 2005 to coordinate flights to and from Libya and to Romania and Egypt. Media reports have indicated that the CIA has used Spanish soil at least 15 times for flights.

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*** Sweden**

In December 2001, Sweden expelled two Egyptian asylum seekers, Ahmed Agiza and Muhammad al-Zari, to Egypt, where they were held incommunicado for five weeks after their return.³¹ The United States played a key role in executing this expulsion, including transporting the men from Sweden to Egypt in a private Gulfstream jet leased to the CIA.³²

<http://hrw.org/backgrounder/eca/canada/arar/3.htm>

Between 4 and 5 p.m. that afternoon, Sapó, the Swedish security police, picked up `Agiza and al-Zari` in Stockholm. Late that night they were taken to the airport at Bromma, where they were placed on an executive jet that was on long-term lease to the U.S. government.

... Mats Melin, the Swedish parliament's chief ombudsman, in a March 2005 report ordered by the parliament, said that "the American security personnel took charge" and criticized the Swedish security police for "los[ing] control of the situation at the airport and during the transport to Egypt."⁴⁴ ...

<http://hrw.org/reports/2005/egypt0505/4.htm>

The Swedish government relied upon "diplomatic assurances" from the Egyptian government that the two men would not be tortured and would have fair trials upon return. ... The CAT Committee recently held that in deporting Agiza and al-Zari to Egypt Sweden violated the Convention Against Torture.

<http://www.nyuhr.org/docs/Case%20Annex%20Final.pdf>

*** Switzerland**

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*** Turkey**

Turkey concerned about CIA flights

ISTANBUL, Turkey, Nov. 28 (UPI) -- As concern mounts in Europe over purported CIA "rendition" flights, Turkish media reports that the CIA has used Turkish airfields. Transport Minister Binali Yildirim said that a CIA aircraft had "put down" at Istanbul's Sabiha Gokcen airport.

...

In an earlier report, Hurriyet wrote that the aircraft was a DeHavilland Dash 8-315B, registered to Path Corporation, which landed at Sabiha Gokcen on Nov. 15 and departed the following day for Amsterdam.

The Turkish media is also reporting that on March 7 a Path Corporation Learjet with the registration N221SG landed in Istanbul and picked up some prisoners handed over to the CIA by Turkish security forces. The aircraft subsequently flew to Copenhagen before departing to Keflavik, Iceland, and Stephenville, Newfoundland, after which investigators lost track of the aircraft.

<http://www.upi.com/SecurityTerrorism/view.php?StoryID=20051128-041602-9216r>

*** Ukraine**

Nothing on preliminary search.

*** United Kingdom**

The Times December 16, 2005

US torture jets 'were refuelled in Britain'

By Daniel McGrory

...

Details of alleged CIA torture flights have been uncovered by Chris Yates, a respected aviation expert and editor for Jane's Information Group. ... He added that, from photographic evidence, flight logs and air traffic database, he had "certain knowledge" that the aircraft operated through Prestwick, Glasgow and Luton civil airports as well as military airfields at Mildenhall, Brize Norton and Northolt.

<http://www.timesonline.co.uk/article/0,,2-1934145,00.html>

New evidence of CIA planes stopping over at Scottish airports

...

At least 176 flights into or out of Scotland have already been logged by aircraft owned or run by the CIA. The airfields involved include Glasgow, Prestwick, Edinburgh, Leuchars, Wick and Inverness. The new documents also show CIA flights which passed through Danish airspace en route between Scotland and Uzbekistan, Afghanistan and Iraq.

<http://news.scotsman.com/topics.cfm?tid=1227&id=2361662005>

*** Yugoslavia**

Nothing on preliminary search.

Other origin/transit countries

*** Canada**

Earlier this month, on Dec. 4, a Saab 340 aircraft, with a serial number of N13UV, left Iqaluit on a flight originating in Montreal, then headed off to Reykjavik, and landed at Sola/Stavanger in Norway the next day.

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*** Indonesia**

Madni was detained by Indonesian authorities. A few days later, the Egyptian government formally asked Indonesia to extradite Iqbal, who carried an Egyptian as well as a Pakistani passport.

<http://www.nyuhr.org/docs/Case%20Annex%20Final.pdf>

Destinations

*** Azerbaijan**

It is believed that Al-Hila was taken first to Baku, Azerbaijan, then transferred to U.S. custody in Afghanistan, and after being held in Afghanistan for approximately sixteen months, was sent to Guantánamo Bay, where he is still being held.³⁹

<http://www.nyuhr.org/docs/Case%20Annex%20Final.pdf>

*** Afghanistan**

In September 2003 the plane [N379P] makes one of its many journeys to Afghanistan. After landing on-route in Frankfurt, the plane continues to Kabul, and thereafter to Amman in Jordan – whose intelligence service is allied with the United States.

<http://hrw.org/english/docs/2004/11/22/sweden10351.htm>

Abdallah Tabarak Tabarak, a Moroccan national, was reportedly arrested in Pakistan in December 2001 by Pakistani officials.⁴⁷ According to media reports and Tabarak's own account, he was subsequently transferred to U.S. custody in Kandhar, Afghanistan⁴⁸ and then to Guantánamo Bay detention center.

<http://www.nyuhr.org/docs/Case%20Annex%20Final.pdf>

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*** Egypt**

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<http://hrw.org/backgrounder/eca/canada/arar/3.htm>

Thereafter, it [N379P] flies exclusively to countries that are allied with the United States in the fight against terror: Morocco, Libya, Egypt, Jordan, Uzbekistan and Pakistan.

<http://hrw.org/english/docs/2004/11/22/sweden10351.htm>

The plane also flew from Washington to Cairo on 9 April 2002: a clue to how Mamdouh Habib was sent back from Egypt, at just this time, into American custody.

http://news.bbc.co.uk/nol/shared/bsp/hi/pdfs/15_02_05_renditions.pdf

Our flight logs show that on almost every occasion when the Gulfstream jet leaves America, it passes through this airport. Its destination - more than 49 cities across the world, including in Jordan, Egypt, Saudi Arabia, Morocco, and Uzbekistan.

http://news.bbc.co.uk/nol/shared/bsp/hi/pdfs/15_02_05_renditions.pdf

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It was also seen two months earlier in Karachi, Pakistan, when men in masks pushed another terrorist suspect on board a flight for Jordan.

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Mohammed was allegedly flown from Pakistan to Jordan on a U.S.-registered Gulfstream jet after Pakistan's intelligence agency reportedly surrendered him to U.S. authorities at the Karachi airport.

<http://www.nyuhr.org/docs/Case%20Annex%20Final.pdf>

*** Libya**

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*** Morocco**

The Moroccan weekly, *Le Journal hebdomadaire*, reports that an ex-government security agent has informed them that the CIA has been running a torture "subcontracting" operation with Morocco since 2002. The agent also related that the

US brought in prisoners for "enhanced interrogation" at Temara Prison in Rabat on at least 10 occasions.

<http://www.dailykos.com/story/2005/11/17/12104/790>

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* **Pakistan**

The first public mention of the Gulfstream appeared six weeks after September 11, 2001, when a Pakistani newspaper reported that Jamil Qasim Saeed Mohammed, a 27-year-old microbiology student at Karachi University, had been spirited aboard the plane at Karachi's airport by Pakistani security officers in the early hours of October 23, 2001.

<http://www.heise.de/tp/r4/artikel/21/21444/1.html>

It was also seen two months earlier in Karachi, Pakistan, when men in masks pushed another terrorist suspect on board a flight for Jordan.

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Mohammed was allegedly flown from Pakistan to Jordan on a U.S.-registered Gulfstream jet after Pakistan's intelligence agency reportedly surrendered him to U.S. authorities at the Karachi airport.

...

According to Pakistani intelligence officials speaking on condition of anonymity, on July 13, 2003, "Adil al-Jazeera was blindfolded with his hands tied behind his back while he was taken to an American plane in Peshawar."

...

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Excerpts from key sources:

Human Rights Watch Statement on U.S. Secret Detention Facilities in Europe

The N313P airplane, and other planes allegedly used by the CIA to transport prisoners, have also repeatedly landed at airports in Jordan, Morocco, Egypt, and Libya, as well as in Germany, the United Kingdom, Switzerland, Spain, Portugal, Macedonia, Cyprus, the Czech Republic, and Greece. Most of these landings have taken place at major civilian airports or joint civilian-military airports, both unlikely locales for clandestine operations. The Szymany and Mihail Kogalniceanu airfields are more remote.

<http://www.hrw.org/english/docs/2005/11/07/usint11995.htm>

Swedish TV4 Kalla Fakta Program: "The Broken Promise", Part IV

Kalla Fakta has, despite secrecy and cover-ups, been able to trace the plane that arrived at Bromma airport. The operation turned out to be the first of many, where that same plane - N379P - acted as a prison transport in the American man hunt after September 11th 2001.

The report reveals that since October 2001, the plane has completed at least 72 operations in over 30 countries. It has a special landing permit at military bases all over the world and is also afforded free passage in international airspace.

The plane's routes always follow the same pattern. After take-off from its home base in Smithfield, North Carolina it makes a short stop at Dulles International Airport in Washington, close to the CIA headquarters and Pentagon.

After crossing the Atlantic it makes stops in places such as Shannon, Ireland, Frankfurt, Germany and Prague in the Czech Republic.

Thereafter, it flies exclusively to countries that are allied with the United States in the fight against terror: Morocco, Libya, Egypt, Jordan, Uzbekistan and Pakistan.

<http://hrw.org/english/docs/2004/11/22/sweden10351.htm>

BBC File on Four:

GREY: This is Dulles Airport, Washington, within easy reach of both the Pentagon and the CIA's headquarters in Langley, Virginia. Our flight logs show that on almost every occasion when the Gulfstream jet leaves America, it passes through this airport. Its destination - more than 49 cities across the world, including in Jordan, Egypt, Saudi Arabia, Morocco, and Uzbekistan. These are all places where the US has been sending prisoners. The Gulfstream jet has been photographed by plane spotters. It's white and it's only marking is its American civilian registration number - until recently N379P.

We've seen further documents showing it was this plane that was used to take the two Egyptians from Sweden in December 2001. It was also seen two months earlier in Karachi, Pakistan, when men in masks pushed another terrorist suspect on board a flight for Jordan. The plane also flew from Washington to Cairo on 9 April 2002: a clue to how Mamdouh Habib was sent back from Egypt, at just this time, into American custody.

...

EXTRACT FROM FLIGHT LOGS

READER IN STUDIO: 15 January 2002:

READER 2 IN STUDIO: Prestwick to Washington.

READER IN STUDIO: 12 February 2002:

READER 2 IN STUDIO: Queen Alia Airport, Jordan to Prestwick.

READER IN STUDIO: 24 July 2003:

READER 2 IN STUDIO: Cairo to Glasgow.

READER IN STUDIO: 12 September 2003:

READER 2 IN STUDIO: Aqaba Airport, Jordan to Prestwick.

READER IN STUDIO: 15 May 2004:

READER 2 IN STUDIO: Marrakech to Northolt.

READER IN STUDIO: 25 June 2004:

READER 2 IN STUDIO: Oman to Prestwick.

http://news.bbc.co.uk/nol/shared/bsp/hi/pdfs/15_02_05_renditions.pdf

United States of America / Yemen

Secret Detention in CIA "Black Sites"

The goal of the network is not just to hold terrorist suspects and their supporters, but to collect intelligence through long-term interrogation, free from any legal restrictions or judicial oversight. The bulk of the work is carried out at facilities under US military control in Afghanistan, Guantánamo Bay in Cuba and Iraq, which together hold at least 11,000 people.(6) Most of them were detained in Afghanistan, Pakistan and Iraq, but others were transferred from countries including Albania, Bosnia, Croatia, Gambia, Indonesia, Italy, Jordan, Kenya, Libya, Pakistan, Macedonia, Malaysia, Sudan, Tanzania, and Zambia.(7)

<http://www.amnestyusa.org/countries/usa/document.do?id=ENGAMR511772005>

CASE ANNEX

EXTRAORDINARY RENDITION

Date	Individuals	Facts
1995 or 1998 ¹	Talaat Fouad Qassem <i>Described as one of Egypt's most wanted Islamic militants</i>	U.S. intelligence agents reportedly picked up Quassem from Croatia, placed him on a ship in the Adriatic Sea for interrogation, and subsequently turned him over to Egyptian authorities who had in 1992 sentenced him to death <i>in absentia</i> . His family believes he was executed in Egypt. ²
1998	1. Ahmed Osman Saleh 2. Ahmed Ibrahim al-Naggar 3. Shawki Salama Attiya 4. Essam Abdel Tawwab 5. Mohamed Hassan Tita ³ <i>Alleged members of Egyptian Islamic Jihad</i>	CIA officers working with the Albanian police reportedly seized five individuals, who were alleged to have been planning to bomb the U.S. embassy in Tirana. After three days of interrogation, the men were flown to Egypt, allegedly aboard a CIA-chartered plane. ⁴
October 2001	Aseed Mohammed <i>Yemeni microbiology student; alleged al-Qaeda operative</i>	Mohammed was allegedly flown from Pakistan to Jordan on a U.S.-registered Gulfstream jet after Pakistan's intelligence agency reportedly surrendered him to U.S. authorities at the Karachi airport. U.S. officials alleged that Aseed Mohammed was an Al Qaeda operative who played a role in the bombing of the USS <i>Cole</i> . The handover of the shackled and blindfolded Aseed Mohammed reportedly took place in the middle of the night in a remote corner of the airport, without the benefit of extradition or deportation procedures. ⁵

¹ There are conflicting reports as to the date of this detainee's arrest. Rajiv Chandrasekaran and Peter Finn, *U.S. Behind Secret Transfer of Terror Suspects*, WASHINGTON POST FOREIGN SERVICE, March 11, 2002; Anthony Shadid, *America Prepares the War on Terror; U.S., Egypt Raids Caught Militants*, BOSTON GLOBE, Oct. 7, 2001, at A1

² Anthony Shadid, *supra* note 1; *U.S., Egypt Raids Caught Militants*, BOSTON GLOBE, Oct. 7, 2001, at A1.

³ Andrew Higgins and Christopher Cooper, *CIA-Backed Team Used Brutal Means To Break Up Terrorist Cell in Albania*, WALL STREET JOURNAL, Nov. 20, 2001.

⁴ *U.S. Bypasses Law in Fight against Terrorism*, INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE, Mar. 12, 2002; Chandrasekaran & Finn, *supra* note 1.

⁵ *U.S. Bypasses Law in Fight against Terrorism*, *supra* note 4; Chandrasekaran & Finn, *supra* note 1.

December 18, 2001	<p>1. Ahmed Agiza 2. Mohammed al-Zari</p>	<p>Agiza and al-Zari were expelled from Sweden and transferred to Egypt. According to the Swedish TV program <i>Kalla Fakta</i>, both men were flown on a Gulfstream V jet alleged to be owned by a U.S. company and which reportedly is used mainly by the U.S. government.⁶</p> <p>The Swedish government relied upon “diplomatic assurances” from the Egyptian government that the two men would not be tortured and would have fair trials upon return. U.S. agents were involved in the transfer of Agiza and al-Zari. The CAT Committee recently held that in deporting Agiza and al-Zari to Egypt Sweden violated the Convention Against Torture.</p>
January 11, 2002	<p>1. Muhammad Saad 2. Iqbal Madni</p> <p><i>Suspected by the CIA of having worked with Richard Reid (the “shoe-bomber”).⁷</i></p>	<p>Madni was detained by Indonesian authorities. A few days later, the Egyptian government formally asked Indonesia to extradite Iqbal, who carried an Egyptian as well as a Pakistani passport.⁸ The Egyptian request apparently did not specify the crime, instead noting broadly that Egypt sought Iqbal in connection with terrorism.⁹ On January 11, 2002, allegedly without a court hearing or a lawyer, Iqbal was put aboard an unmarked U.S.-registered Gulfstream V jet and flown to Egypt.¹⁰</p>
September 2002	<p>Maher Arar</p> <p><i>Was suspected to have connections with al-Qaeda; no evidence of this, however, was ultimately found</i></p>	<p>While in transit at John F. Kennedy International Airport in New York in September 2002, Syrian-born Canadian citizen, Maher Arar¹¹ was taken into custody by officials from the FBI and Immigration and Naturalization Service (since reorganized into the Department of Homeland Security) and shackled.¹² Arar’s requests for a lawyer</p>

⁶ *The Broken Promise*, (TV4 Kalla Fakta Broadcast, May 17, 2004) (English transcript available at <http://hrw.org/english/docs/2004/05/17/sweden8620.htm> (last visited Oct. 25, 2004)) (TV4 Kalla Fakta Broadcast); see also SEYMOUR HERSH, CHAIN OF COMMAND 54 (HarperCollins, 2004).

⁷ *U.S. Bypasses Law in Fight Against Terrorism*, supra note 4; Chandrasekaran & Finn, supra note 1.

⁸ *U.S. Bypasses Law in Fight Against Terrorism*, supra note 4; Chandrasekaran & Finn, supra note 1.

⁹ *U.S. Bypasses Law in Fight Against Terrorism*, supra note 4; Chandrasekaran & Finn, supra note 1.

¹⁰ *U.S. Bypasses Law in Fight Against Terrorism*, supra note 4; Chandrasekaran & Finn, supra note 1; Dana Priest & Joe Stephens, *Secret World of U.S. Interrogation: Long History of Tactics in Overseas Prisons Is Coming to Light*, WASHINGTON POST, May 11, 2004, at A1.

¹¹ For more information about Maher Arar and his transfer to Syria, see www.ararcommission.ca

¹² According to a lawsuit filed by Arar against Attorney General John Ashcroft and other U.S. officials, Larry D. Thompson (then Acting Attorney General), J. Scott Blackman (then Regional Director of the Immigration and Naturalization Services for the Eastern District), Edward J. McElroy (formerly District Director for the Immigration and Naturalization Services for the New York City District and presently District Director of U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement), Robert Mueller (Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation), and

		were dismissed on the basis that he was not a U.S. citizen and therefore he did not have the right to counsel. ¹³ U.S. immigration authorities authorized Arar's "expedited removal" to Syria under section 235(c) of the INA. Arar was eventually put on a small jet that first landed in Washington, D.C., and then in Amman, Jordan. ¹⁴ Arar was then transferred to Syria. ¹⁵ Arar remained in Syria for ten months during which he was allegedly beaten, tortured, and kept in a shallow grave. ¹⁶ Arar has since returned to Canada. No arrest warrants have ever been issued for him. The Canadian government is currently conducting an inquiry into his "extraordinary rendition." The United States refuses to cooperate with the inquiry.
2001 (arrested and transferred to Egypt); 2002 (transferred to Guantánamo).	Mamdouh Habib	Habib, an Australian national, was arrested in Pakistan and, reportedly at the request of the U.S. authorities, flown to Egypt where he was allegedly severely tortured. ¹⁷ Habib remained in Egypt for six months, then was transferred to Guantánamo. ¹⁸ On January 11 2005, Mamdouh Habib was released from Guantánamo without charge and subsequently transferred to Australia.
Fall 2001	Ibn al-Sheikh al- Libi <i>Suspected of running Osama bin Laden's terrorist training camp in Khalden and wanted as a witness in the cases</i>	Al-Libi, a Libyan national, was arrested in Pakistan and in January 2002 was reportedly handed over to CIA agents stationed in Afghanistan. ²⁰ The CIA allegedly became frustrated with the ability of its operatives in Afghanistan to obtain information from al-

others, unlawfully detained and interrogated Arar for thirteen days. Complaint and Demand for Jury Trial, filed with the U.S. District Court, Eastern District of New York in *Arar v. Ashcroft, et al.*, available at http://www.ccr-ny.org/v2/legal/september_11th/docs/ArarComplaint.pdf (last visited Oct. 25, 2004). For additional information on the case of Maher Arar, see <http://www.maherarar.ca/>.

¹³ *Id.*

¹⁴ *Id.* para. 49.

¹⁵ Despite the fact that he is a Canadian citizen and has resided in Canada for seventeen years, Arar's pleas to return to Canada were ignored *Id.* paras. 53, 62. Upon reaching Syria, Arar was transferred to a prison where he was allegedly beaten for several hours and forced to falsely confess that he had attended a training camp in Afghanistan in order to fight against the United States. *Id.*

¹⁶ *Id.* para 61; see also Priest & Stephens, *supra*, note 10.

¹⁷ *The Trials of Mamdouh Habib* (SBS, Dateline, July 7, 2004) (transcript available at <http://www6.sbs.com.au/dateline/index.php?page=archive&daysum=2004-07-07#> (last visited Oct. 25, 2004).

¹⁸ Joint Press Release, Attorney-General The Hon. Daryl Williams AM QC MP and Minister for Foreign Affairs and Trade The Hon. Alexander Downer MP, Mamdouh Habib in United States Custody (Apr. 18, 2002), available at <http://www.ag.gov.au/www/attorneygeneralhome.nsf/0/49DF56AF955E312CCA256B9F007F44FA?OpenDocument> (last visited Oct. 25, 2004); *The Trials of Mamdouh Habib*, *supra* note 17.

	<i>against Zacarias Moussaoui and Richard Reid.</i> ¹⁹	Libi and transferred him first to the U.S.S. Bataan, an assault ship stationed in the Arabian Sea, where he was interrogated by FBI and CIA agents ²¹ , and then to Egypt for harsher questioning. ²² According to <i>Newsweek</i> , officials eventually retrieved al-Libi from Egyptian custody and transferred him to Guantánamo Bay. ²³
February 2003	Hassan Osama Nasr (a.k.a. Abu Omar) <i>Was suspected of being involved in the planning of terrorist activities</i>	Egyptian-born Abu Omar disappeared from his home city of Milan in February 2003. He briefly surfaced 15 months later, when he called his family in Italy claiming to have been kidnapped by U.S. and Italian forces, taken to Egypt and tortured. ²⁴ Based on the latest available information, Abu Omar is being held in the Tora prison on the edge of the Egyptian capital Cairo. ²⁵ Italian authorities are currently conducting an inquiry into Nasr's purported kidnapping. ²⁶ On June 23, 2005, an Italian judge issued arrest warrants for 13 C.I.A. agents in connection with Abu Omar's kidnapping and disappearance. On the same day, another Italian judge issued an indictment against Abu Omar. ²⁷
December 31, 2003	Khaled el-Masri	El-Masri, a German citizen born in Lebanon, was arrested by police at the Macedonian border. He was then reportedly held in a Macedonian hotel room for 23 days. During this time he says he was constantly

¹⁹ Jane Mayer, *Outsourcing Torture: The Secret History of America's "Extraordinary Rendition" Program*, THE NEW YORKER (Feb. 14, 2005), available at www.newyorker.com/printables/fact/050214fa_fact6 (last visited May 9, 2005).

²⁰ Dana Priest, *Al Qaeda-Iraq Link Recanted, Captured Libyan Reverses Previous Statement to CIA, Officials Say*, WASHINGTON POST Aug. 1, 2004, at A20.

²¹ See Human Rights Watch, *The United States "Disappeared" The CIA's Long-Term "Ghost Detainees" Annex*, available at http://www.hrw.org/backgrounder/usa/us1004/7.htm#_Toc84652978; *Intelligence might have thwarted attacks, Senior Taliban fighters taken into custody*, CNN.COM, Jan. 9, 2002, available at <http://archives.cnn.com/2002/WORLD/asiapcf/central/01/08/ret.afghan.attacks/>.

²² *Id.*

²³ *Id.*

²⁴ Tracy Wilkinson & Bob Droggin, *Missing Imam's Trail Said to Lead from Italy to CIA; Prosecutors in Milan are investigating whether an Egyptian-born suspected militant was spirited away by the U.S. using a disputed tactic*, LOS ANGELES TIMES, Mar. 3, 2005, at A1.

²⁵ *Italy: rendition victim alive and in prison*, ADNKRONISINTERNATIONAL, available at http://www.adnki.com/index_2Level.php?cat=Terrorism&luid=8.0.180983052&par=0 (last visited June 27, 2005).

²⁶ *Missing Imam's Trail Said to Lead from Italy to CIA; Prosecutors in Milan are investigating whether an Egyptian-born suspected militant was spirited away by the U.S. using a disputed tactic*, *supra* note 24.

²⁷ John Crewdson, Tom Hundley and Liz Sly, *Italy charges CIA agents: In rare act by ally, officials seek arrests of U.S. agents in kidnapping of imam who allegedly was tortured in Egypt*, CHICAGO TRIBUNE, June 25, 2005, available at <http://www.chicagotribune.com/news/local/chi-0506250082jun25.1.1086508.print.story?coll=chi-news-hed&ctrack=1&csset=true> (last visited June 27, 2005).

		<p>interrogated by Macedonain agents about connections to Islamic organizations and accused of having been in a terrorist training camp in Jalalabad.²⁸ At the end of this time he was allegedly beaten, stripped, shackled, blindfolded, and placed aboard a plane. El-Masri was delivered to a prison in Afghanistan that he says was nominally run by Afghan officials but was actually under U.S. control.²⁹ While in the prison he was repeatedly interrogated, and photographed naked by individuals el-Masri identified as U.S. agents. U.S. authorities have neither confirmed nor denied these allegations.³⁰ In May of 2004, el-Masri was returned to Europe, having never been charged with a crime. A reporter, Stephen Grey and the ZDF television show <i>Frontal 21</i>, have independently determined that the details of al Masri's statement coincide with the flight schedule of a U.S.-chartered Boeing 737 used by the CIA.³¹ El-Masri's release was reportedly personally ordered by Secretary of State Rice after she learned the man had been mistakenly identified as a terrorist suspect.³² German authorities are currently investigating the case.</p>
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²⁸ James Meek, *They beat me from all sides*, GUARDIAN (London), Jan. 14, 2005, at 2.

²⁹ *Id.*

³⁰ *Id.*

³¹ Scott Shane, Stephen Grey, Margot Williams, *C.I.A. Expanding Terror Battle Under Guise of Charter Flights*, THE NEW YORK TIMES, May 31, 2005.

³² *Innocent German beaten by US jailers*, SYDNEY MORNING HERALD, Apr. 25, 2005, available at <http://www.smh.com.au/news/Global-Terrorism/Innocent-German-beaten-by-US-jailers/2005/04/24/1114281451199.html?oneclick=true> (last visited May 9, 2005); David Johnston, Don Van Natta, *Rice Ordered Release of German Sent to Afghan Prison in Error*, NEW YORK TIMES, Apr. 23, 2005, at A3.

REVERSE RENDITION³³

Date	Name	Facts
January 17, 2002	1. Bensayah Belkacem 2. Hadj Boudellaa 3. Saber Lahmar 4. Mustafa Ait Idir 5. Boumediene Lakhdar 6. Mohamed Nechle ³⁴	Just a few hours after Bosnia's Supreme Court ordered the release from detention of the six individuals for lack of evidence justifying their detention, Bosnian police handed them over to U.S. authorities, who reportedly flew them to Guantánamo Bay. ³⁵ The Human Rights Chamber of Bosnia-Herzegovina subsequently noted that "there was no evidence to suggest that the hand-over of the [individuals] can be interpreted to be an extradition." ³⁶ The Chamber held that the transfer of the individuals to the custody of U.S. forces "without seeking and receiving any information as to the basis of the detention constitutes a breach of [Bosnia and Herzegovina's and the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina's] obligations to protect the [individuals] against arbitrary detention by foreign forces." ³⁷
September 19, 2002	Abd al-Salam Ali al-Hila <i>Yemeni businessman and intelligence official</i>	Within weeks of his arrival in Cairo for a series of business meetings, al-Hila disappeared. ³⁸ It is believed that Al-Hila was taken first to Baku, Azerbaijan, then transferred to U.S. custody in Afghanistan, and after being held in Afghanistan for approximately sixteen months, was sent to Guantánamo Bay, where he is still being held. ³⁹

³³ The transfers of Mamdouh Habib and Ibn al-Sheikh al-Libi to Guantánamo Bay can also be characterized as "reverse renditions."

³⁴ Amnesty International, *Bosnia-Herzegovina Unlawful detention of six men from Bosnia-Herzegovina in Guantánamo Bay*, available at [http://web.amnesty.org/library/pdf/EUR630132003ENGLISH/\\$File/EUR6301303.pdf](http://web.amnesty.org/library/pdf/EUR630132003ENGLISH/$File/EUR6301303.pdf) (last visited June 23, 2005).

³⁵ *Coming to Light*, WASHINGTON POST, May 11, 2004, at A1.

³⁶ *Boudellaa et al. v. Bosnia and Herzegovina and the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina*, Cases Nos. CH/02/8679, CH/02/8689, CH/02/8690 and CH/02/8691, Human Rights Chamber for Bosnia and Herzegovina, Oct. 2002, para. 227.

³⁷ *Id.* para. 233. The Human Rights Chamber noted that "[c]onsidering the broad interpretation of the term jurisdiction, this obligation arises even if under the Dayton Peace Agreement [Bosnia and Herzegovina and the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina] had no direct jurisdiction over U.S. forces stationed in Bosnia and Herzegovina." *Id.*

³⁸ Human Rights Watch, *Guantánamo: New "Reverse Rendition" Case: A Detainee Captured in Egypt Disappeared in U.S. Custody*, Mar. 30, 2005, available at <http://www.hrw.org/english/docs/2005/03/29/usint10382.htm> (last visited May 9, 2005).

³⁹ *Id.*

June 17, 2003	Adil Al-Jazeerai	An Algerian National, Al-Jazeerai ⁴⁰ was reportedly arrested by Pakistani authorities on June 17, 2003 in Pakistan's province of Peshawar. ⁴¹ According to Pakistani intelligence officials speaking on condition of anonymity, on July 13, 2003, "Adil al-Jazeerai was blindfolded with his hands tied behind his back while he was taken to an American plane in Peshawar." ⁴² Al-Jazeerai's arrest and U.S. custody were confirmed by the United States in a December 2003 State Department report; ⁴³ however, his location remains unknown. According to various reports, it is believed that al-Jazeerai was transferred to Afghanistan, and was being held at Bagram Air Force Base. ⁴⁴ Al-Jazeerai's family has reportedly received letters from him originating from Bagram Air Force Base. ⁴⁵ Since his arrest his family has received no formal notification of his detention from Pakistani authorities. ⁴⁶
December 2001	Abdallah Tabarak	Tabarak, a Moroccan national, was reportedly arrested in Pakistan in December 2001 by Pakistani officials. ⁴⁷ According to media reports and Tabarak's own account, he was subsequently transferred to U.S. custody in Kandhar, Afghanistan ⁴⁸ and then to

⁴⁰ *Pakistan hands over al-Qaeda Suspect*, BBC NEWS, Jul. 15, 2003, available at http://news.bbc.co.uk/1/hi/world/south_asia/3067135.stm (last visited June 23, 2005); Human Rights Watch, *The Road to Abu Ghraib*, 12, n.27, available at <http://www.hrw.org/reports/2004/usa0604/usa0604.pdf> (last visited June 23, 2005); Amnesty International, *America: Incommunicado detention / Fear of ill-treatment, Adil al-Jazeerai*, July 16, 2003, available at <http://web.amnesty.org/library/Index/ENGAMR511032003?open&of=ENG-DZA> (last visited June 23, 2005).

⁴¹ Amnesty International, *supra* note 40; *Pakistan captures terrorists*, BILLINGS GAZETTE, Jun. 19, 2003, available at <http://www.billingsgazette.com/index.php?id=1&display=rednews/2003/06/19/build/world/w-60-paki.inc> (last visited June 23, 2005).

⁴² *Alleged Qaeda Big Goes To Bagram*, CBS NEWS, July 14, 2003, available at <http://www.cbsnews.com/stories/2003/07/14/attack/main563079.shtml> (last visited June 23, 2005); *The United States "Disappeared" The CIA's Long-Term "Ghost Detainees," supra* note 21; Amnesty International, *supra* note 40.

⁴³ U.S. Department of State, *FY 2003 Performance and Accountability Report, Strategic Goal 2: Counterterrorism - Performance Summary, Resources Invested, and Illustrative Example of Significant Achievement*, Dec. 2003, available at <http://www.state.gov/m/rm/rls/perfrpt/2003/html/28996.htm> (last visited June 23, 2005).

⁴⁴ *Alleged Qaeda Big Goes to Bagram, supra* note 42; *Pakistan hands over al-Qaeda Suspect, supra* note 40; Amnesty International, *supra* note 40.

⁴⁵ *Adil a-Jazeerai, Cageprisoner Profile*, Cageprisoners.com, May, 7, 2005, at <http://www.cageprisoners.com/prisoners.php?id=1366> (last visited June 23, 2005).

⁴⁶ *Id.*

⁴⁷ Jason Burke, *Terror Backlash: Global web of secret US prisons: Jason Burke charts the worldwide hidden network of jails where more than 3,000 al-Qaeda suspects have been held without trial - and many subjected to torture - since 9/11*, THE OBSERVER, June 13, 2004.

⁴⁸ Jason Burke, *Secret world of US jails*, GUARDIAN, Jun. 13, 2004, available at <http://observer.guardian.co.uk/international/story/0,6903,1237589,00.html> (last visited June 23, 2005); Khadija Ali Moussa, *Released Moroccan Guantanamo Detainee Tells Islamist Paper of his "ordeal,"* published by Moroccan Islamic movement Tawhid wal Islah daily newspaper Attajdid, 28 December, reported in BBC MONITORING INTERNATIONAL REPORTS, December 30, 2004.

	<p>Guantánamo Bay detention center.⁴⁹ The ICRC was reportedly unable to visit Tabarak until at least until late February 2004, though it appears he had been in detention there for some time.⁵⁰ Tabarak was, however, visited by Moroccan officials who interviewed him and other Moroccan citizens.⁵¹ On August 1, 2004, Tabarak was repatriated to Morocco⁵² where he was detained pending trial on charges of “belonging to a criminal group, non-denunciation of a crime harming State security, assistance to a criminal group by transferring money to Moroccans with the aim of creating a gang that threatens Morocco's interests and participation in the forging of a passport.”⁵³ Moroccan court proceedings against Tabarak and five others began on December 6, 2004, after which Tabarak and two other Moroccan co-defendants were released on bail on December 20, 2004.⁵⁴ The trial had been originally postponed until March 7, 2005 and was adjourned again to July 4, 2005.⁵⁵</p>
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⁴⁹ *Terror Backlash*, *supra* note 47.

⁵⁰ *Id.*

⁵¹ Peter Finn, *Captive helped trick US while bin Laden escaped*, WASHINGTON POST, Jan. 22 2003, available at <http://www.smh.com.au/articles/2003/01/21/1042911381796.html> (last visited June 23, 2005).

⁵² *Guantánamo: Abdullah Tabarak (Repatriated)*, CAGEPRISONERS.COM, June 23, 2005, available at <http://www.cageprisoners.com/prisoners.php?id=69> (last visited June 23, 2005).

⁵³ Karima Rhanem *A trial without a case Moroccan Ex-Guantánamo detainees' hearing postponed to March 7*, MOROCCO TIMES, Feb. 24 2005, available at <http://www.moroccotimes.com/paper/article.asp?idr=2&id=4117> (last visited June 23, 2005).

⁵⁴ *Id.*

⁵⁵ *See Suspected former bodyguard of Osama bin Laden appears in Moroccan court*, ASSOCIATED PRESS WORLDSTREAM, Dec. 27, 2004; *Morocco frees former Guantánamo detainees pending trials*, AGENCE FRANCE PRESSE, Mar. 28, 2005, available at <http://www.middle-east-online.com/english/morocco/?id=13076> (last visited June 23, 2005).

RENDITION TO JUSTICE

A list of individuals who have been transferred pursuant to the “rendition” procedures is not publicly available.

TRANSFERS TO A SECRET DETENTION FACILITY OUTSIDE THE UNITED STATES

For a list of individuals who have been “disappeared” or possibly transferred to a secret detention facility in a foreign country, see *The United States “Disappeared” The CIA’s Long-Term “Ghost Detainees”*⁵⁶ and *Secret Detentions and Proxy Prisons: Legal Standards Applicable to Disappearances*.⁵⁷

TRANSFERS OUT OF GUANTÁNAMO BAY

A list of individuals who have been transferred out of Guantánamo Bay into the custody of a foreign state is not publicly available.

⁵⁶ *The United States “Disappeared” The CIA’s Long-Term “Ghost Detainees,”* *supra* note 21.

⁵⁷ Center for Human Rights and Global Justice, *Secret Detentions and Proxy Prisons: Legal Standards Applicable to Disappearances*, forthcoming July 2005.