



S E C R E T // N O F O R N // 20330519

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE
HEADQUARTERS, JOINT TASK FORCE GUANTANAMO
U.S. NAVAL STATION, GUANTANAMO BAY, CUBA
APO AE 09360



JTF-GTMO-CDR

19 May 2008

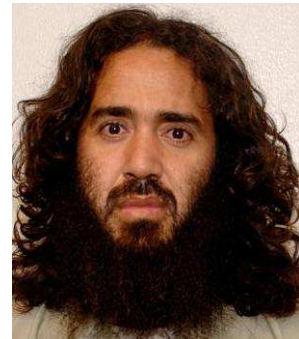
MEMORANDUM FOR Commander, United States Southern Command, 3511 NW 91st Avenue,
Miami, FL 33172

SUBJECT: Recommendation for Continued Detention Under DoD Control (CD) for
Guantanamo Detainee, ISN US9LY-000263DP (S)

JTF-GTMO Detainee Assessment

1. (S) Personal Information:

- JDIMS/NDRC Reference Name: Ashraf Salim Abd al-Salam Sultan
- Current/True Name and Aliases: Ashraf Salim Abd al-Salam Sultan, Abdul Fattah, Abu Faris al-Libi, Abu Mariam al-Libi, Abu Suhaib, Jabal al-Antari, Hatim, Khaled Bin Mustafa, Suhaib Ashraf Salim Abd al-Rahman
- Place of Birth: Darnah, Libya (LY)
- Date of Birth: 5 July 1971
- Citizenship: Libya
- Internment Serial Number (ISN): US9LY-000263DP



2. (U//FOUO) Health: Detainee is in overall good health.

3. (U) JTF-GTMO Assessment:

a. (S) Recommendation: JTF-GTMO recommends this detainee for Continued Detention Under DoD Control (CD). JTF-GTMO previously recommended detainee for Continued Detention Under DoD Control (CD) on 14 April 2007.

b. (S//NF) Executive Summary: Detainee is a former senior Libyan Islamic Fighting Group (LIFG) member.¹ Detainee, who is married to the daughter of an executed LIFG

¹ Analyst Note: The LIFG is a National Intelligence Priority Framework (NIPF) Priority 1 counter terrorism (CT) target. NIPF Priority 1CT targets are defined as issues, opportunities, or threats that rise to, or are expected to rise to, the level of interest of the President, Vice President, DNI, and NSC/HSC Principals and Deputies. This includes terrorist groups, countries that sponsor terrorism, or countries that have state organizations involved in

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commander, served on the LIFG Military Council which was responsible for militant operations including attempted assassinations against Libyan President Muammar Qadhafi. Detainee's international travels are assessed to be supported by an extremist facilitation network that provided him with false documents. Detainee participated in hostilities against US and Coalition forces in Usama Bin Laden's (UBL) Tora Bora Mountain complex under the command of Ali Muhammad Abdul Aziz al-Fakhri, aka (Ibn al-Shaykh al-Libi), ISN US9LY-000212DP (LY-212), with whom detainee was captured along with other al-Qaida affiliated fighters following their escape from Afghanistan (AF). Detainee received training at both the Khaldan and Jihad Wahl training camps in Afghanistan and was previously employed in a UBL owned company in Sudan prior to the al-Qaida and LIFG movement from that country. **[ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ABOUT THIS DETAINEE IS AVAILABLE IN AN SCI SUPPLEMENT.]** JTF-GTMO determined this detainee to be:

- A **HIGH** risk, as he is likely to pose a threat to the US, its interests, and allies
- A **HIGH** threat from a detention perspective
- Of **MEDIUM** intelligence value

c. (S/NF) Summary of Changes: The following outlines changes to detainee's assessment since the last JTF-GTMO recommendation. (Changes in this assessment will be annotated by ➤ next to the footnote.)

- Included analysis of detainee's association with the LIFG
- Included analysis of common travel routes utilized by detainee and LIFG members
- Provided details on the Babi Guesthouse in Peshawar, PK

4. (U) Detainee's Account of Events:

The following section is based, unless otherwise indicated, on detainee's own account. These statements are included without consideration of veracity, accuracy, or reliability.

a. (S/NF) Prior History: Detainee graduated from high school in Darnah, LY in 1991. From 1991 to 1994, detainee attended the Qar Yunis College in Benghazi, LY where he majored in Social Science, but did not graduate. He claims he was an Islamic fundamentalist during this time, promoting religion by handing out pamphlets and audiotapes on the subject and engaging in religious discussions. Detainee admitted being wanted by the Libyan Government for these activities. During his senior year, detainee's Islamic activity at the college brought him unwanted attention from Libyan Security. Libyan security personnel brought him in for questioning concerning his religious practices, activities, and family

terrorism that pose a clear and immediate danger to US persons or interests. This includes those preparing to employ Weapons of Mass Destruction.

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members. Detainee stated he was surprised he was being questioned about his family members, friends, and his devout Islamic practices. Detainee openly discussed his family and friends with the security personnel. Detainee claimed Libyan intelligence arrested extremists in Darnah and he became concerned about his family's well being, which prompted him to leave the country. An unidentified family member provided detainee with a passport and visa, and detainee's father provided him with \$500 US.²

b. (S//NF) Recruitment and Travel: On 5 February 1995, detainee departed Libya alone, taking his university transcripts and identification.³ Detainee left Libya, via Cairo, Egypt by taxi to the port of Yenbu. Detainee then took a boat to Jordan, a bus to the Saudi Arabia (SA) border, and a taxi to Halet Ammar. Detainee then stayed at the al-Harem al-Nabawi Mosque during the week of Ramadan. Upon arrival in Medina, SA detainee applied for admission to the University of Medina, but was not accepted. Detainee also contemplated obtaining asylum in the United Kingdom (UK), but found the process too cumbersome. Detainee remained at the al-Harem Mosque for three weeks during Ramadan, and then traveled to Damascus, Syria (SY), via Jordan, because a visa was not required. He rented a room for less than a month in the Dummar area while he applied to the University of Damascus Islamic Law Department. Detainee claimed the application was denied because he could not provide the proper documentation. During this period detainee frequently visited the Ummaid Mosque to pray. Detainee visited various European embassies in Damascus, including the UK Embassy, to inquire about a visa to Europe, but received only negative responses and was forced to travel to Sudan (SU).⁴

(S//NF) In 1995, detainee flew from Damascus to Khartoum, SU and contacted Abu Sufian Ibrahim Ahmed Hamouda, aka (Abu Faris), ISN US9LY-000557DP (LY-557), a Libyan national who was from detainee's home town and also lived in Egypt before Sudan.⁵ Detainee lived at LY-557's home briefly and then stayed with other Libyans named Tawfiq and Ahmad al-Libi who is assessed to be Abd al-Hamid Ibn Abd al-Salim Ibn Miftah al-Ghazzawi, aka (Abu Ahmad al-Libi), ISN US9LY-000654DP (LY-654).⁶ Detainee met LY-654 and Tawfiq at a travel agency and the pair also fled from the Libyan Government. Detainee stated LY-654 and Tawfiq sold false visas and other false documents. Sudanese intelligence agents questioned detainee because he did not have proper documentation, prompting detainee to leave Khartoum around June 1995 and travel alone to Jeddah, SA where he was arrested. The Saudi government deported him to Syria approximately July or

² 000263 SIR 02-JUL-2004, 000263 KB 12-FEB-2002

³ 000263 SIR 02-JUL-2004, TD-314/00963-02 paragraph V

⁴ 000263 SIR 02-JUL-2004

⁵ 000263 SIR 02-JUL-2004

⁶ ➤Analyst Note: Ahmad al-Libi is assessed to be veteran LIFG member LY-654. LY-654 acknowledged he lived in Sudan from 1994 through 1995, and later verified his (LY-654's) association with detainee. For additional information reference IIR 6 034 1197 03 and 000654 KB 26-JUN-2002.

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August 1995 and he remained there until June or August 1996.⁷ Detainee flew from Damascus to Khartoum and once again moved in with LY-557 for one year. Towards the end of 1997, a Sudanese agent threatened to deport detainee to Libya if he did not leave the country. The agent gave detainee a false Yemeni passport with a visa to Pakistan (PK) and airline tickets. Concerned that he would be searched when he arrived in Pakistan, detainee gave his real papers to LY-654, who advised detainee he might be able to find employment at the Islamic Institute in Peshawar, PK. Detainee flew from Sudan to Karachi, PK, via Doha, Qatar (QA), and then proceeded to Peshawar during the last two days of Eid al-Fitr.⁸

c. (S//NF) Training and Activities: Detainee stayed at the White Mosque, aka (Spin Jumat), in Peshawar for three days, where he claims his Yemeni passport was stolen. Detainee did not feel comfortable at the White Mosque because he is of the Maliki School of Islamic thought and the mosque was affiliated with the Hanafi sect. He subsequently moved to the Atharia Mosque. Detainee became a self-employed merchant, trading mainly in diapers, honey, and other household goods. Detainee lived alone until the arrival of LY-557, who had also left Sudan under pressure from the Sudanese government. Detainee moved in with LY-557 and his family to share living expenses. Detainee met a neighbor, Abu Atikah aka (Abdul Fatah), who was a veteran of the Afghan War. Detainee married Fatah's 18-year-old step-daughter Khairiya. On 21 January 2000, detainee's daughter was born and detainee decided to go to Islamabad, PK to apply to the United Nations (UN) for political asylum.⁹ However, detainee did not return to check on his application fearing the Pakistani authorities would turn him over to the Libyans, as they had allegedly done to four other Libyans.¹⁰ Soon afterwards, the Pakistanis began pressuring Arabs to leave their country and detainee found an Afghan guide to take his wife and child to Jalalabad, AF in 2000. LY-654 had previously told detainee if things went bad in Pakistan he should travel to Kabul, AF, via Jalalabad, which detainee did. Upon arrival in Kabul, detainee stayed at the home of Abu Bilal al-Jazairi. Abu Bilal told detainee about a Kabul school where they needed teachers. By this time, detainee was using the name Abu Miriam. In 2001, detainee submitted an application to become a teacher at the Abu Bakr al-Sadiq School, located in the Shar-i-Nau neighborhood of Kabul. Detainee was hired to teach history, Arabic language, Islamic studies, and geography to fourth through ninth grade students. Detainee taught at the school for one and a half years. Detainee stated LY-557's children attended the school and Rafdat Muhammad Faqi Aljj-Saqqaf, ISN US9LY-000189DP (LY-189), also taught there.¹¹

⁷ 000263 SIR 06-JUL-2004

⁸ 000263 SIR 07-JUL-2004, Analyst Note: Eid al-Fitr is the Muslim holiday marking the end of Ramadan, approximately 8 or 9 February 1997.

⁹ 000263 SIR 07-JUL-2004, Analyst Note: There are four primary schools of Islamic Jurisprudence. Maliki is predominant in Northern Africa while Hanafi is the school of thought followed by the Taliban.

¹⁰ TD-314/00954-02

¹¹ 000263 SIR 07-JUL-2004, Analyst Note: Abu Bilal may be identifiable with Adel Bin Ahmed Ibrahim Hkimi, US9TS-000168DP (TS-168). A variant of Sadiq is Siddiq.

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5. (U) Capture Information:

a. (S//NF) After the US bombing began in Kabul in 2001, detainee stated he sent his wife, child, and wife's family to Pakistan with Salah al-Maghrebi and Sulayman al-Jazairi. (Analyst Note: Sulayman is assessed to be al-Qaida trainer and explosives expert, Abu Sulayman al-Jazairi, an associate of Zayn al-Abidin Muhammad Husayn, aka (Abu Zubaydah), ISN US9GZ-010016DP (GZ-10016), and an al-Qaida facilitator for the North African extremist network.) Detainee went to Jalalabad and hired an Afghan guide to take him to Pakistan. Detainee met LY-189 and Abdulli Feghoul, ISN US9AG-000292DP (AG-292), en route.¹² Pakistani police captured detainee and his companions LY-189 and AG-292, in the region of the Afghanistan-Pakistan border near Tora Bora on approximately 18 December 2001.¹³ Detainee claimed he told the Pakistanis and Americans he was Moroccan.¹⁴ It is assessed detainee was captured with the large group of al-Qaida fighters led out of Tora Bora by LY-212.¹⁵ Detainee was transferred to US custody on 3 January 2002.¹⁶

b. (S) Property Held:

- Money:¹⁷
 - 4,545 Pakistani rupees
 - 1,000 Saudi riyals
 - 5 coins, various currencies

c. (S) Transferred to JTF-GTMO: 9 February 2002

d. (S//NF) Reasons for Transfer to JTF-GTMO: To provide information on the following:

- LIFG

¹² 000263 SIR 07-JUL-2004, Analyst Note: Operation Enduring Freedom (OEF) began on 7 October 2001 and Kabul was one of the first cities struck during the aerial bombing. Variants of Sulayman include Suliman and Suleiman.

¹³ 000263 302 10-APR-2002, Analyst Note: AG-292 is referred to by the alias Abu Ali al-Jazairi, 000263 DA4237 04-JAN-2002

¹⁴ 000263 SIR 07-JUL-2004

¹⁵ Withdrawal from Tora Bora Analysis, TD-314/69564-04, Analyst Note: LY-212 was the former *emir* (commander) of the Khaldan Training Camp as well as the UBL appointed commander of Tora Bora during Operation Enduring Freedom (OEF).

¹⁶ TD-314/00845-02 paragraph F23

¹⁷ Analyst Note: 4,545 rupees equivalent to approximately \$76 US. 1,000 riyals equivalent to approximately \$267 US.

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- Al-Qaida
- False passports and documents

6. (S//NF) Evaluation of Detainee's Account: Detainee's account is only partially truthful. Detainee has provided an incomplete account of events, introduced inconsistencies in his timeline and has admitted to lying during past interviews.¹⁸ Detainee's account from the 1997-2000 timeframe lacks detail and he fails to account for associates and activities identified through other reporting. Based on his accounts, detainee's time and dates regarding his travels vary slightly. Detainee also provides conflicting remarks where he claims to have left Libya with no identification, while in others, he claims he possessed a Libyan passport, visa, and college transcripts. Detainee's story of being given permission to teach at a school in Afghanistan without any identification is considered to be false and he has become completely uncooperative with interrogators since early 2005.

7. (U) Detainee Threat:

a. (S) Assessment: Detainee is assessed to be a **HIGH** risk, as he is likely to pose a threat to the US, its interests, and allies.

b. (S//NF) Reasons for Continued Detention: Detainee is a former LIFG member who served on the LIFG Military Council responsible for militant operations. Detainee occupied LIFG facilities as early as 1996 and traveled internationally on fake documents. Detainee participated in hostilities against US and Coalition forces in UBL's Tora Bora Mountain complex under the command of LY-212, and was subsequently captured with LY-212 and other fighters following their escape from Afghanistan. Detainee received training at al-Qaida affiliated camps in Afghanistan and was previously was employed in a UBL owned company in Sudan.

- (S//NF) Detainee is a former senior member of the LIFG and an al-Qaida associate. Detainee has longstanding associations and familial ties with members of the LIFG and its support infrastructure including networks facilitating foreign travel.
 - (S//NF) A Libyan Government service identified detainee as a former member of the LIFG. Detainee left Libya in 1994 or 1995 and traveled to Sudan, where he joined the LIFG and was assigned to the Military Council.¹⁹ The Military Council was responsible for the conduct of the LIFG's militant activities including the assassination attempts against Libyan president Muammar Qadhafi.²⁰ (Analyst Note: Detainee's placement on this significant council shortly after leaving Libya indicates

¹⁸ TD-314/00954-02 paragraph V, 000263 SIR 01-JUL-2004(B)

¹⁹ TD-314/69564-04 paragraph 3

²⁰ >TD-314/41760-05, TD-314/28983-04

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his LIFG involvement prior to departing Libya, but it is unknown what, if any, participation detainee had in actual assassination attempts such as the one in 1996.)

○ (S//NF) Detainee has been identified as a former LIFG member by Mustafa al-Daghi (LIFG Sharia Committee advisor); senior al-Qaida facilitator GZ-10016; admitted LIFG member Awad Khalifah Muhammad Abu Bakr Abu Uwayshah al-Barasi, US9LY-000695DP (LY-695); and al-Qaida and LIFG facilitator Abu Ayyub al-Libi, aka (Al-Mahdi Mustafa al-Muatila Mahdi Jawdah).²¹

▪ (S//NF) GZ-10016 also photo-identified detainee's associates, LY-557 and LY-189, as LIFG members.²²

▪ (S//NF) Analyst Note: Based on multiple interrogations, analysis reveals detainee's places and dates of travel through Khartoum, Peshawar, and Kabul coincide with those utilized by known LIFG members and leadership.²³ Detainee is probably withholding a information pertaining to his former LIFG associates and related activities and movement. Detainee's travels also demonstrate support from a facilitation network as he reported traveling on multiple occasions on falsified or fake documents.²⁴

▪ (S//NF) Daghi stated detainee left the LIFG in approximately 1998.²⁵ Several reports contradict detainee's affiliation with the LIFG. Reporting from detained LIFG member Abu Abdullah al-Sadiq, aka (Abd al-Hakim al-Masri Bilhaj al-Khuwayladi), and LY-212 identify detainee was an independent militant.²⁶

▪ (S//NF) Analyst Note: Detainee is assessed to be a former member of the LIFG despite these reports. The reason for the discrepancy between these sources and those which identified detainee as an LIFG member is unclear, but is possibly due to the time period the individuals associated with detainee and his activities at that time. Another factor is other associates of detainee following 1998, as the LIFG is believed to have split into two camps in Afghanistan after that period which is probably the reason he left the organization. The LIFG remained nationalistic in its focus while the splinter group, of which detainee is assessed to have belonged, aligned itself with al-Qaida.²⁷ While detainee claimed to follow

²¹ >TD-314/69564-04 paragraph 15, TD-314/32989-05 paragraph 5, IIR 6 034 0255 05, TD-314/44769-04 paragraph 1, Analyst Note: Mustafa al-Daghi is a variant of Mustafa al-Mudaghi, aka (Mustafa Salim Ali Salim al-Marghani), who was captured in 2004 by Libyan External Security Organization (ESO) and served as a member of the LIFG. For additional information see TD-314/39496-05, TD-314/31230-05, TD-314/39999-05.

²² TD-314/45055-04

²³ >TD-314/71871-05, TD-314/53935-05, TD-314/38473-05, TD-314/09888-05, TD-314/26508-05, TD-314/40351-05, TD-314/42992-05, Analyst Note: See TD-314/78280-07 for reporting from an LIFG member with similar timeline and travels of detainee, a probable associate.

²⁴ >000263 SIR 02-JUL-2004, 000263 SIR 07-JUL-2004, 000263 KB 12-FEB-2002

²⁵ TD-314/69564-04 paragraph 15

²⁶ TD-314/69564-04 paragraph 9, TD-314/45055-04 paragraph 14

²⁷ >IIR 6 034 0324 03, IIR 6 034 1138 03, EUCOM CT Assessment 2004

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- the Maliki doctrine, Mustafa al-Daghi stated detainee was a Salafi,²⁸ Al-Qaida's ideology is based on the key theme of militant-Salafism.²⁹
- (S//NF) Detainee married the daughter of a deceased LIFG leader, who was executed in Libya.³⁰ (Analyst Note: It is common practice for members of extremist organizations like al-Qaida and the LIFG to marry the widows of deceased members.)
 - (S//NF) Detainee admitted his in-laws are LIFG supporters, noting his mother-in-law's second husband was a LIFG member named Muhammad al-Libi, aka (Abderrahman al-Hattab), who was killed in Libya.³¹
 - (S//NF) Detainee claimed the LIFG supported his mother-in-law financially, providing her with a house and living expenses until she married a third time.³²
 - (S//NF) According to Libyan government information, detainee resided at the LIFG-operated Babi Guesthouse in Peshawar beginning in 1996, moved to Jalalabad in 1998, and then moved to Kabul in 2000.³³
 - (S//NF) The Babi Guesthouse served as a common LIFG waypoint and recruiting center in which extremists stayed either prior to receiving training, after receiving training, or before engaging in combat between the late 1980s through 2003.³⁴ (Analyst Note: Babi is often also referred to as Jaloza, which is the name of a refugee camp adjacent to it.)³⁵
 - (S//NF) LIFG and al-Qaida facilitator Adnan al-Libi and senior al-Qaida commander LY-212, photo-identified detainee by his alias Abu Suhaib, whom they both met in Peshawar.³⁶ LIFG member Abd al-Karim al-Libi also photo-identified detainee by the alias of Abu Suhaib, whom he had met in 1998-1999 at the Babi Guesthouse.³⁷
 - (S//NF) Although under qualified, detainee claimed he taught various subjects including Islamic studies at the Abu Bakr al-Sadiq School which was established by the LIFG's financial support network through the Sanabil NGO in Kabul.³⁸
 - (S//NF) Detained Libyan extremist Sami Mustafa al-Sa'di, aka (Abu Munthir), aka (Shaykh Yusuf), confirmed detainee taught at the school founded

²⁸ >TD-314/69564-04

²⁹ >DIA Dynamic Threat Assessment 1 Nov 2006, page 36

³⁰ 000263 SIR 07-JUL-2004, TD-314/32989-05, TD-314/45055-04

³¹ 000263 SIR 07-JUL-2004, 000263 SIR 08-JUL-2004

³² 000263 SIR 08-JUL-2004

³³ TD-314/69564-04 paragraph 4, 000263 KB(S) 29-SEP-2004, Analyst Note: A variant of Babi is Pabbi.

³⁴ >TD-314/71871-05, TD-314/53935-05, TD-314/38473-05, TD-314/09888-05, TD-314/26508-05, TD-314/40351-05, TD-314/42992-05

³⁵ E-UEV-DOE-0616-06

³⁶ TD-314/47743-04 paragraph A, TD-314/45055-04

³⁷ TD-314/45319-04

³⁸ 000263 KB(s) 29-SEP-2004, 000263 SIR 07-JUL-2004, TD 314/69562-04, Analyst Note: Detainee never graduated from college. Sanabil is identified as a Specially Designated Global Terrorist organization on the Department of the Treasury Specially Designated National List.

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- by the LIFG in Kabul.³⁹ LY-189 also taught at the Abu Bakr al-Sadiq School.⁴⁰ LY-654 reported LIFG member Suhayb, identified as detainee, was a teacher.⁴¹
- (S//NF) The Abu Bakr al-Sadiq School was associated with the LIFG, and was supported by an al-Qaida network associate in the United Kingdom. Detainee stated the school was financed by funds from the UK.⁴² Abu Rasmi, an LIFG member in the UK financed the building of the school, which further served as a fundraising mechanism.⁴³ Additionally, Abdallah al-Misrati, aka (Abdallah al-Mudir), ran the school on behalf of the LIFG due to his experience on the LIFG's Commerce Committee.⁴⁴
 - (S//NF) The Sanabil NGO constructed an elementary school (assessed to be the Abu Bakr al-Sadiq) near the Wazir Akbar Khan section of Kabul, a stronghold for al-Qaida, the Taliban, and other extremist elements operating within the city. Deceased senior al-Qaida and LIFG member Abu Layth al-Libi, aka (Ali Ammar Ashur al-Raqiai), helped to establish the school.⁴⁵
 - (S//NF) Detainee participated in hostilities against US and Coalition forces in UBL's Tora Bora Mountain complex under the command of LY-212, and was subsequently captured with LY-212 and other fighters following their escape from Afghanistan.⁴⁶
 - (S//NF) Yasin Mohammed Salih Mazeab Basardah, ISN US9YM-000252DP (YM-252), photo-identified detainee as a fighter in Tora Bora.⁴⁷
 - (S//NF) YM-252 added detainee's family, who were with detainee in Jalalabad, took a plane provided by Qadhafi from Pakistan to Libya in 2002.⁴⁸ (Analyst Note: The plane was actually provided by the Qadhafi Organization, an NGO operated by Qadhafi's son who attempted to extricate Libyan fighters and their families from Pakistan after the beginning of OEF.)⁴⁹
 - (S//NF) Detainee admitted Pakistani authorities captured him with LY-189 and AG-292.⁵⁰
 - (S//NF) LY-212 reported the last time he saw LY-189 was when they were incarcerated together after their capture in Tora Bora in December 2001.⁵¹

³⁹ TD-314/69564-04

⁴⁰ >000189 302 09-MAY-2002

⁴¹ >IIR 6 034 1424 04

⁴² >TD-314-69564-04 Item 5, IIR 6 034 0633 02, 000263 SIR 07-JUL-2004

⁴³ IIR 6 034 1077 03

⁴⁴ TD-314/38069-04

⁴⁵ IIR 6 034 0028 04, TD-314/69564-04, TD-314/38069-04, TD-314/35363-02, TD-314/015624-08

⁴⁶ Withdrawal from Tora Bora Analysis, TD-314/69564-04

⁴⁷ IIR 6 034 1691 03

⁴⁸ IIR 6 034 1691 03

⁴⁹ FBIS GMP20020226000055

⁵⁰ 000263 SIR 07-JUL-2004, 000263 KB(S) 29-SEP-2004, 000263 302 10-APR-2002, 000263 MFR 18-APR-2003

⁵¹ TD-314/45055-04, IIR 7 739 3396 02, TD-314/52609-05, TD-314/00684-02, TD-314/00845-02, FBIS GMP20020111000090

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(Analyst Note: LY-212's statement he and LY-189 were captured together, along with detainee's acknowledgement he was also captured with LY-189, indicates detainee was captured with LY-212. LY-212 was captured after leading fighters under his command out of Tora Bora following hostilities with US and Coalition forces, implying detainee's presence during these hostilities. LY-212 stated he did not know what happened to detainee after 11 September 2001.⁵²)

- (S//NF) LIFG member Abu Hazim al-Libi, aka (Muhammad Dawud), aka (Ali Abdullah Sharif al-Din), photo-identified detainee and reported he saw detainee in Peshawar and last heard detainee was captured after fleeing Tora Bora.⁵³
- (S//NF) Detainee received training at al-Qaida affiliated camps in Afghanistan.
 - (S//NF) According to a Libyan Government service, detainee attended the Khaldan and Jihad Wahl camps in Afghanistan in 1996.⁵⁴ (Analyst Note: Training at two camps indicates detainee received advanced training, although the specific training detainee received is unknown.)
 - (S//NF) Khaldan Camp's six-month program included training in light weapons, heavy weapons, explosives, topography and tactical courses.⁵⁵ LY-212 and GZ-10016 operated the Khaldan Training Camp.⁵⁶
 - (S//NF) Al-Qaida, Taliban, and other fighting forces used the Jihad Wahl camp, located near Khowst, AF.⁵⁷
 - (S//NF) Sadiq reported detainee attended the Khowst camp which belonged to al-Qaida. Mustafa al-Daghi reported detainee received weapons training.⁵⁸
- (S//NF) Detainee was employed by an organization in Sudan owned by UBL.
 - (S//NF) The Wadi al-Aqiq Company employed detainee as an electrician in Sudan. The Wadi al-Aqiq Company is a subsidiary of the al-Qaida organization in Sudan.⁵⁹ Wadi al-Aqiq was the headquarters for UBL's businesses in Sudan prior to the expulsion of al-Qaida from the country. The Sudanese Government closed Wadi al-Aqiq in 1996 in response to international pressure for Sudan to stop supporting terrorism.⁶⁰
 - (S//NF) LY-695 reported detainee was a supervisor with an unidentified Syrian company in Sudan in 1996. Detainee informed LY-695 that LY-557 worked as a

⁵² TD-314-45055-04, Withdrawal from Tora Bora Analysis

⁵³ TD-314/44768-04

⁵⁴ TD-314/69564-04 paragraph 4

⁵⁵ Khaldan Training Camp 24 FEB 1998, IIR 2 340 6278 02

⁵⁶ >TD-314/57571-06, TD-314/24346-02

⁵⁷ TD-314/04584-04, IIR 6 034 0300 05

⁵⁸ TD-314/69564-04

⁵⁹ TD-314/69564-04 paragraph 3

⁶⁰ IIR 6 034 0619 02

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truck driver for the same Syrian company.⁶¹ (Analyst Note: The relationship between Wadi al-Aqiq and the Syrian company is unknown. However, LY-695's description of a "Syrian company" could be an attempt to conceal the name of the company to protect detainee, as Wadi al-Aqiq was under pressure from the Sudanese Government for supporting terrorism.)

c. (S//NF) Detainee's Conduct: Detainee is assessed to be a **HIGH** threat from a detention perspective. His overall behavior has been sporadically compliant and hostile to the guard force and staff. Detainee currently has 45 Reports of Disciplinary Infraction listed in DIMS with the most recent occurring on 1 April 2008, when he failed to follow guard instructions. He has two Reports of Disciplinary Infraction for assault with the most recent occurring on 29 March 2008, when he attempted to break a guard's arm. Other incidents for which he has been disciplined include inciting and participating in mass disturbances, failure to follow guard instructions and camp rules, inappropriate use of bodily fluids, unauthorized communications, damage to government property, attempted assaults, assaults, provoking words and gestures, and possession of food and non-weapon type contraband. In 2007, he had a total of six Reports of Disciplinary Infraction and four so far in 2008.

8. (U) Detainee Intelligence Value Assessment:

a. (S) Assessment: Detainee is assessed to be of **MEDIUM** intelligence value. Detainee's most recent interrogation session occurred on 31 March 2008.

b. (S//NF) Placement and Access: Detainee is believed to have been a member of the LIFG's Military Council in Sudan, which would have provided him direct access to group leaders and facilitators. He was an employee of the UBL-related Wadi al-Aqiq company while UBL was still based in Sudan. Detainee trained at both Khaldan and the Jihad Wahl training camps which would have given him access to trainers, trainees, and facilities. Detainee worked at the LIFG-affiliated school in Kabul, giving him access to facilitators and associates of that group. Detainee fled Afghanistan through Tora Bora with a group led by senior al-Qaida commander LY-212. Senior al-Qaida and LIFG leadership have positively identified detainee and his extremist ties.

c. (S//NF) Intelligence Assessment: Detainee's activities in Egypt, Jordan, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, Syria, Pakistan, and Afghanistan indicate significant affiliation with extremism and must be further exploited. Given detainee's extensive involvement with the LIFG, he can provide information regarding the organization's leadership, activities, facilities, and associations with al-Qaida. Detainee should have information on the LIFG recruitment,

⁶¹ IIR 6 034 0255 05

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training, and funding to include the Sanabil NGO, as well as LIFG's association with and facilitation of other extremist groups.

d. (S//NF) Areas of Potential Exploitation:

- LIFG members, associates, logistics, operations, etc.
 - Sanabil NGO and ties to LIFG facilitation in Afghanistan
 - Recruitment and indoctrination of juveniles in Afghanistan
- Al-Qaida members, associates, affiliated organizations, training camps, including:
 - Wadi al-Aqiq operations in Sudan
 - Libyan guesthouses in Sudan, Pakistan, and Afghanistan
 - GZ-10016 and LY-212
 - Al-Qaida facilitators
 - Khaldan and Jihad Wahl camps
- Other extremists personalities and organizations including leadership and operatives:
 - LY-654 and Tawfiq activities and associates in Sudan
 - Salah al-Maghrebi and Sulayman al-Jazairi
- JTF-GTMO detainees Abu Bilal (possibly LY-168), LY-557, LY-189, and AG-292
- Training received by terrorist Operatives
 - Other Training and Motivation
- Terrorism targets, activities and other facilities
- Terrorism biographical information

9. (S) EC Status: Detainee's enemy combatant status was reassessed on 16 October 2004, and he remains an enemy combatant.



D. M. THOMAS, JR
Rear Admiral, US Navy
Commanding

* Definitions for intelligence terms used in the assessment can be found in the Joint Military Intelligence College October 2001 guide *Intelligence Warning Terminology*.