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



JTF-GTMO-CDR

1 September 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 US9SO-000567DP (S)

JTF-GTMO Detainee Assessment

1. (S//NF) Personal Information:

- JDIMS/NDRC Reference Name: <u>Mohammed Soliman</u> <u>Barre</u>
- Current/True Name and Aliases: <u>Muhammad Sulayman</u> <u>Barre, Abu Yusuf al-Somali, Abu Ahmad, Maxed Saleban</u> <u>Barre, Khalil, Mohd Soliman Barre, Maxed Suleyman,</u> Abdullah al-Somali, Muhammad al-Somali
- Place of Birth: <u>Burco, Somalia (SO)</u>
- Date of Birth: <u>27 December 1964</u>
- Citizenship: Somalia
- Internment Serial Number (ISN): <u>US9SO-000567DP</u>
- 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 CD on 7 September 2007.

b. (S//NF) Executive Summary: If released without rehabilitation, supervision, and means to successfully reintegrate into his society as a law abiding citizen, it is assessed detainee would seek out prior associates and reengage in hostilities and extremist support activities. Since transfer to JTF-GTMO, detainee has provided conflicting information and withheld information of intelligence value and has instructed other detainees in extremist

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views. Detainee is assessed to be a member of al-Qaida and al-Qaida affiliated groups, a financier, and facilitator in the Global Jihad Support Network (GJSN).¹ He is a veteran extremist and a probable associate of Usama Bin Laden (UBL) dating back to 1992. Detainee provided direct financial support to al-Qaida, al-Wafa, and other terrorist and terrorist support entities through the Somalia-based company Dahabshiil *hawala*.² Detainee is assessed to have directly arranged a large transfer of funds prior to his capture, which was used to finance the 28 November 2002 al-Qaida attacks in Mombasa, Kenya (KE). Detainee was in contact with other Somalis possibly linked to al-Qaida who were living in the US and who may have been involved in terrorist financing operations. Detainee received advanced training in mortars and artillery at al-Qaida's al-Faruq Jihad Wahl Training Camp in 1992, prior to fighting in the Afghan Civil War, and possibly worked on the staff at the al-Qaida affiliated Islamic Institute in Kandahar, Afghanistan (AF). 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 **HIGH** intelligence value

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

• Added alias Muhammad al-Somali³

¹ Analyst Note: The GJSN is a National Intelligence Priorities Framework (NIPF) counterterrorism (CT) priority 1 target. Priority 1 targets are 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 that pose a clear and immediate danger to US persons or interests. The GJSN is composed of individuals mostly from North Africa, the Levant, or Saudi Arabia who reside in those countries or in Europe or South Asia. The network provides various services including logistics and fundraising, and helps move operatives from country to country as needed.

² Analyst Note: Hawala is a remittance system and association of businesses that transfer money based on traditional Islamic custom, without regulatory control or government oversight. Hawalas generally move money within a framework of tribal trust and loyalties. Somalia-based organizations rely on hawalas for the majority of their monetary transactions, and terrorist organizations worldwide utilize hawalas for their security as well as their privacy. For example reporting, see 10011 Finance Network-DIA Assessment 06-JAN-2002, 9-11 Commission - Terrorist Financing, PACOM JIOC IB LT Financial Network 22-Nov-2007, DIA Dynamic Threat Assessment 1-Apr-2004, and US Money Laundering Threat Assessment 1-Dec-2005. The non-governmental organization al-Wafa, aka (Wafa al-Igatha al-Islamia), is an NIPF CT priority 3 Terrorist Support Entity (TSE). Priority 3 TSE have demonstrated intent and willingness to provide financial support to terrorist organizations willing to attack US persons or interests, or provide witting operational support to Priority 1-2 terrorist groups. ³ ≥000704 SIR 23-FEB-2007

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- Incorporated reporting that detainee and his father-in-law were members of the Osman Group
- 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:** After finishing primary and secondary school in Burco, detainee served his mandatory government conscription as a military guard in a refugee camp near Marka, SO. Detainee graduated from Somalia University in Mogadishu, SO in 1989 with a degree in agriculture. Detainee then worked with his father in the animal export business.⁴

b. (S//NF) Recruitment and Travel: In 1994, detainee moved from Somalia to Pakistan (PK) to find work. He had difficulty obtaining a visa, so he first went to India, where he attempted to obtain United Nations (UN) refugee status. He was denied UN refugee status in India, but he obtained a visa to travel to Pakistan under the sponsorship of Jamaat Tablighi (JT).⁵ Detainee stated he had no intention of performing missionary duties or serving with the JT; he just used the group to get a visa. In 1995, upon on arrival in Pakistan, detainee obtained UN refugee status.⁶

c. (S//NF) Training and Activities: From 1995 to 1998, detainee worked as a translator and escort for Somali businessmen visiting Karachi, PK.⁷ In August 1998, detainee's distant relative Muhammad Mussa asked detainee to establish a branch office in Karachi for the Somalia-based company Dahabshiil.⁸ Detainee accepted the offer and was given \$10,000 US from the Dubai, United Arab Emirates (AE) office of Dahabshiil to start the new branch. Detainee operated the branch illegally as he never procured a business license or paid taxes. Detainee operated the office from his residence and maintained business and customer contacts through Internet cafes and public e-mail domains.⁹

⁴ 000567 KB 12-MAY-2002, IIR 6 034 1055 04, IIR 6 034 0331 03, 000567 FM40 03-JAN-2006

⁵ Analyst Note: JT is a NIPF priority 3 TSE. Affiliation with the JT, a proselytizing organization, has been identified as an al-Qaida cover story. Al-Qaida used the JT to facilitate and fund the international travels of its members. For additional information see: IIR 2 227 0131 03, Jamaat Tabligh Provides Cover as of 20051228, JITFCT Special Analysis US Jamaat Tabligh, AFOSI Report on Jamaat Tabligh 27-OCT-2004, Jamaat al-Tabligh (JT) Members - TRRS-04-03-1083 10-MAR-2004.

⁶ IIR 6 034 0331 03, 000567 KB 12-MAY-2002

⁷ 000567 FM40 03-JAN-2006, IIR 4 201 2487 04

⁸ IIR 6 034 0425 05

⁹ IIR 6 034 1057 04, IIR 6 034 0334 03, IIR 6 034 1264 04

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5. (U) Capture Information:

a. (S//NF) On 1 November 2001 after visiting his home three times, the Pakistani Inter-Service Intelligence Directorate (ISID) raided detainee's Karachi residence and office due to reported ties between Dahabshiil and al-Qaida, and arrested him. During the raid, Pakistani officials discovered detainee shredding documents related to his business.¹⁰ Numerous documents were seized, including an address book that contained the aliases and phone numbers of senior al-Qaida and al-Wafa operatives, ledgers, other financial transaction records, phone and fax logs, and personal letters.¹¹ Pakistani officials also seized detainee's computer and electronic media. Detainee's hard drive included records of e-mails and Internet chat sessions; cache files of web pages viewed; articles and video postings from jihadist web sites; records of Internet phone calls; various spreadsheets listing names, personal contact information, and financial transactions; and small arms training manuals.¹² Detainee was transferred to US custody at the Kandahar Detention Facility in February 2002.¹³

b. (U) **Property Held:** None¹⁴

c. (S) Transferred to JTF-GTMO: 1 May 2002

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

- Money transfer procedures specific to persons operating in Pakistan and Somalia
- Connections between Somalia and al-Qaida elements in areas such as logistical and financial resource conduits
- The use of Internet instant messenger services and e-mail for terrorist communications

6. (S//NF) Evaluation of Detainee's Account: Detainee's account is only partially truthful. While detainee admitted he illegally ran a Dahabshiil office in Karachi, and was involved in international money transfers, he has carefully avoided implicating himself in the support of

¹⁰ IIR 4 201 2487 04, IIR 6 034 1087 04, IIR 6 034 0334 03, 000567 KB 12-MAY-2002

¹¹ IIR 6 034 0334 03, 000567 FM40 09-FEB-2005, 000567 SIR 17-JAN-2006, AFGP-2002-801888, AFGP-2002-803706

¹² IIR 6 034 1264 04, IIR 7 739 3197 02, AFGP-2002-801848, 000567 AFGP Hard Drive Documents, IIR 6 105 0179 06, AFGP-2002-600568

¹³ IIR 6 034 0334 03, IIR 6 034 1087 04

¹⁴ Analyst Note: While detainee has no property held at JTF-GTMO, over 300 entries have been made in the Harmony database for the noted captured material. Items uploaded into Harmony which were recovered at his residence are identified as batch 1B76.

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extremist organizations. Contrary to reporting, he denied any involvement with al-Qaida or al-Wafa. He specifically denied he transferred funds on behalf of Sharqawi Abdu Ali al-Hajj, aka (Riyadh the Facilitator), ISN US9YM-001457DP (YM-1457), though YM-1457 has accurately described having ordered transactions matching a large transfer detainee acknowledged he made. Detainee never admitted traveling to Afghanistan or Sudan, though multiple sources reported detainee received advanced training at an al-Qaida sponsored camp, fought on the front lines during the Afghan Civil War, and was possibly an associate at the Islamic Institute of Kandahar. Detainee stood by his story that he was a businessman who ran an unlicensed business in Pakistan. Detainee continues to disassociate himself from extremist groups and activities.

7. (U) Detainee Threat:

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

b. (S//NF) Reasons for Continued Detention: If released without rehabilitation, supervision, and means to successfully reintegrate into his society as a law abiding citizen, it is assessed detainee would seek out prior associates and reengage in hostilities and extremist support activities. Since transfer to JTF-GTMO, detainee has provided conflicting information and withheld information of intelligence value and has instructed other detainees in extremist views. Detainee is assessed to be an al-Qaida member, as well as a financier and facilitator in the GJSN. He is a veteran extremist and a probable associate of UBL dating back to 1992. Detainee provided direct financial support to al-Qaida, al-Wafa, and other terrorist entities through his Dahabshiil hawala business. Detainee is assessed to have directly arranged a large transfer of funds to finance the 28 November 2002 al-Qaida attacks in Mombasa. Prior to his capture, detainee was in contact with other Somalis possibly linked to al-Qaida who were living in the United States and who may have been involved in terrorist financing operations. Detainee received advanced training in mortars and artillery at al-Qaida's al-Faruq Jihad Wahl Training Camp in 1992, prior to fighting in the Afghan Civil War, and possibly worked on the staff at the al-Qaida affiliated Islamic Institute in Kandahar.

• (S//NF) Detainee is assessed to be a member of al-Qaida and al-Qaida affiliated groups, as well as a financier and facilitator in the GJSN. He is a veteran extremist and a probable associate of UBL dating back to 1992.

• (S//NF) Al-Qaida courier and al-Ittahad al-Islami (AIAI) member Abdirashid Aidid Samatar, aka (Abdirashid Aidid Ahmad), identified detainee as a personal friend of UBL. Ahmad stated detainee trained in Afghanistan and worked at UBL's compound in Khartoum, SU from 1992 to 1995. Ahmad added detainee was a

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member of AIAI in Somalia. Detainee hired Abdirashid Aidid Samatar to transport money from the Dahabshiil Karachi office to Islamabad, PK.¹⁵

• (S//NF) In 1991, when Sudan opened its borders as a sign of Islamic solidarity, hundreds of suspected terrorists and ex-militants went there for safe haven. Among them were UBL and approximately 100 of his supporters (mainly veteran Afghan militants) who settled in Khartoum.¹⁶ (Analyst Note: Detainee's timeline and association to UBL indicate he possibly trained and fought with UBL during the Soviet occupation of Afghanistan or the Afghan Civil War.)

• (S//NF) Detainee's wife and employee facilitated the movement of the family of East Africa al-Qaida senior operative Fadil Abdallah Muhammad's, aka (Harun Fazul). In late 2001, Abdirashid Aidid Samatar helped facilitate the movement of Harun Fazul's wife and two children from Somalia to Pakistan. Samatar picked them up at the airport and took them to a house assessed to belong to detainee's wife, Fawzia.¹⁷

• (S//NF) Detainee's computer contained extensive financial records, phone logs, and e-mails associated with known and suspected extremists and images of people and places associated with Islamic extremism, militants in Afghanistan, the 11 September 2001 terrorist attacks, UBL, jihadist propaganda audio and video files, and small arms training manuals.¹⁸

• (S//NF) MR-760 reported a JTF-GTMO Somali detainee and his JTF-GTMO detained son were members of the Osman Group. MR-760 described the Osman Group as a company based in Sudan which was used by al-Qaida as a support network. The Osman Group had offices in Peshawar and Islamabad.¹⁹ (Analyst Note: Detainee is assessed to be the son while detainee's father-in-law, Muhammad Hussayn Abdallah, ISN US9SO-000704DP (SO-704) is assessed to be the identified Somali detainee.)

• (S//NF) Detainee provided direct financial support to al-Qaida, al-Wafa, and other terrorist and terrorist support entities through his *hawala* business. Detainee is assessed to have directly arranged a large transfer of funds which was used to finance the 28 November 2002 al-Qaida attacks in Mombasa.

¹⁵ TD-314/10038-06, TD-314/34148-05, IIR 6 034 0058 06, TD-314/29674-05, Analyst Note: AIAI, aka (al-Ittisam Bal-Kitab wa Sunah (AIBKWS)), is an NIPF CT priority 3 target. NIPF CT Priority 3 targets are issues, opportunities, or threats other senior policymakers and Intelligence Community (IC) managers believe must receive attention from the IC that are not already identified as Priorities 1 or 2.

 ¹⁶ TD-314/34250-00, TD-314/39969-02, PBS - UBL - A Chronology of His Political Life - 13-SEP-2001
¹⁷ TD-314/59795-04, IIR 6 105 0157 06

¹⁸ IIR 6 034 1264 04, IIR 7 739 3197 02, AFGP-2002-801848, IIR 6 105 0179 06, 000567 AFGP Hard Drive Documents, AFGP-2002-600568, AFGP-2002-803706

¹⁹ >000760 SIR 28-NOV-2006, Analyst Note: Also known as the Arab Contractors, Osman Ahmad Osman founded the group in the 1960's. The group built the Aswan Dam in Egypt. For more information from MR-760 regarding the Osman Group, see IIR 4 201 0376 07.

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• (S//NF) In August 1998, one of detainee's relatives, Dr. Muse Muhammad Abdi Batter, aka (Muhammad Mussa), helped detainee obtain employment with a Somaliabased *hawala*, Dahabshiil, through the company's owner, Muhammad Saeed. In September 1998, detainee established the Karachi branch of Dahabshiil.²⁰ • (S//NF) A little over two years later in January 2001, detainee completed a \$20,000 US transaction from an unidentified customer in Mombasa to Shaykh Abd al-Karim Ali. Detainee stated the money was for a shipment of rice from Pakistan to Somalia. (Analyst Note: Shaykh Abd al-Karim Ali is probably Abd al-Karim Ahmad Ali, an Egyptian al-Qaida operative who resided in Mogadishu.)²¹ • (S//NF) Detainee reported, in August 2001, a Saudi or Yemeni man named Shakir approached him in Karachi and asked him to transfer \$25,000 US to an unknown person in Mogadishu. The transfer was split into two transactions. One of those transactions was for \$20,000 US and the other for \$5,000 US, approximately three weeks later.²² (Analyst Note: Shakir is assessed to be YM-1457.)

• (S//NF) When YM-1457 was questioned about how the 28 November 2002 attacks against Israeli interests in Mombasa were funded, he stated he met a Somali businessman in Karachi who worked for Dahabshiil and transferred the money for YM-1457. YM-1457 added he facilitated a \$20,000 US transfer through the Somali businessman. The money was provided by Abu Yasir al-Jazairi, aka (Abu Bakr Muhammad Boulghiti), who was responsible for al-Qaida transportation and safe houses in Pakistan, and sent to an Egyptian al-Qaida operative in Mogadishu named Abd al-Karim Ahmad Ali.²³ YM-1457 also identified the Somali as a JTF-GTMO detainee.²⁴ (Analyst Note: This is probably the same Abd al-Karim Ahmad Ali to whom detainee transferred \$20,000 US in January 2001.)

(S//NF) In June 2001, al-Wafa director Abdallah Aydhah Abdallah al-Matrafi, aka (Abd al-Aziz), ISN US9SA-000005DP (SA-005, transferred), and Jamal Muhammad Alawi Mari, ISN US9YM-000577DP (YM-577), contacted detainee in reference to money transfer policies and procedures. SA-005 also inquired about branch offices in Yemen, the United Arab Emirates, and Hawaii.²⁵ (Analyst Note: SA-005 and YM-577 were both al-Wafa employees and are assessed al-Qaida associates. They probably used detainee's services to transfer money under al-Wafa cover in support of al-Qaida objectives.)

• (S//NF) In October 2001, SA-005 and YM-577 called detainee and asked questions about the maximum amounts of currency that could be transferred to the

²⁰ IIR 6 034 0425 05, IIR 6 034 1057 04

²¹ IIR 6 034 0425 05, TD-314/02585-03

²² IIR 6 034 0425 05, TD-314/02585-03, 000567 FM40 07-AUG-2003

²³ TD-314/02585-03, 000567 HANDNOTE 01-MAR-2002

²⁴ ≻IIR 4 201 1908 06

²⁵ IIR 6 034 0425 05

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United Arab Emirates and Saudi Arabia and the associated fees.²⁶ (Analyst Note: Many al-Qaida personnel evacuated Afghanistan and Pakistan following the 11 September 2001 attacks. The inquiries made by SA-005 and YM-577 focused on moving large amounts of money in what were probably efforts to relocate al-Qaida operations or secure the operational funds of the al-Wafa NGO.)

• (C//REL USA, GCTF) Abd al-Aziz Abd al-Rahman Abd al-Aziz al-Baddah, ISN US9SA-000264DP (SA-264, transferred), identified detainee as SA-005's facilitator and financier in Kabul, AF. According to SA-264, detainee was in charge of getting supplies from Pakistan to Afghanistan for SA-005 and the Taliban. Detainee and his brother-in-law, Abu Muhammad al-Somali, lived with SO-704, in Peshawar, PK. Detainee's brother-in-law, Abu Muhammad al-Somali, was SA-005's second in command at the al-Wafa office in Kabul. Abu Muhammad al-Somali received money for al-Wafa projects from SA-005, which was used to pay for the completed work or pass it on to detainee. SA-264 further stated detainee was a member of a terrorist group that supported the Taliban in Pakistan.²⁷

◆ (S) Former director of al-Wafa in Kabul, Adel Zamel Abd al-Mahsen al-Zamel, ISN US9KU-000568DP (KU-568, transferred), stated about two weeks before he resigned, Abu Muhammad al-Somali visited the Kabul office and took over all the books and money.²⁸ (Analyst Note: KU-568 managed the Kabul al-Wafa office until approximately mid-2001 at which time SA-005 and Abu Muhammad al-Somali directed its operations.)

• (S//NF) SO-704, likely used employment in NGOs to facilitate funds and personnel for al-Qaida and its global terrorist network. SO-704 had an extensive history with extremist related NGOs and was arrested by ISID during raids targeting suspected al-Qaida associates.²⁹

• (S//NF) Prior to his capture, detainee was in contact with other Somalis possibly linked to al-Qaida who were living in the United States and may have been involved in terrorist financing operations.

(S//NF) Detainee stated he knew a US based individual supporting Somalis fighting against US interests. Detainee noted that this person collected money from worldwide sources and exchanged amounts up to \$1,000,000 US per day.³⁰ (Analyst Note: The existence of US based *hawalas* supporting anti-US actions is probable. Before 11 September 2001, Dahabshiil controlled numerous offices in the US. However, after 11 September 2001, US authorities shut down all Dahabshiil

²⁶ IIR 2 340 6605 02, 000567 HANDNOTE 01-MAR-2002

²⁷ IIR 6 034 0253 06, 000273 SIR 28-NOV-2006, See also 000627 SIR 10-Jun-2008

²⁸ IIR 6 034 0367 03, IIR 6 034 0186 05

²⁹ TD-314/26178-02

³⁰ 000516 TECHDOC 15-AUG-2002, DAHABSHIL INTSUM 05-MAY-2004

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> operations on suspicion of supporting terrorist organizations. As of September 2005, there were no known operational US-based Dahabshiil offices.)

> • (S//NF) Documents captured at detainee's office include a 5 September 2000 email to detainee from Mustafa Hassan, a Somali who detainee knew from Pakistan. In the e-mail, Hassan indicated he migrated from Pakistan to the US and had moved in 2000 from Minnesota to North Carolina, where he was living illegally with other Somali immigrants, including Yasin Muhammad Yare, who had also migrated from Pakistan. According to detainee, Hassan regularly transferred money to his brother, Agale Hassan, in Karachi.³¹

(S//NF) Detainee received advanced training in mortars and artillery at al-Qaida's al-Faruq (Jihad Wahl) Training Camp in 1992, prior to fighting in the Afghan Civil War, and possibly worked on the staff at the al-Qaida affiliated Islamic Institute in Kandahar.

• (S//NF) Mohamedou Ould Salahi, ISN US9MR-000760DP (MR-760), an admitted al-Qaida member, positively identified detainee as Abdallah al-Somali. MR-760 first met detainee in January 1992 at the Jihad Wahl Training Camp near Khowst, AF. They trained together on mortars and artillery, and were assigned to an artillery unit on the front line in Gardez, AF.³²

(S//NF) Mustafa Ahmad al-Hawsawi, ISN US9SA-010011DP (SA-10011), a senior al-Qaida financier, positively identified a photo of detainee as an individual affiliated with the Islamic Institute of Kandahar, operated by Mahfouz Ould al-Walid, aka (Abu Hafs al-Mauritani), head of the al-Qaida Religious Committee and personal religious advisor to UBL.33

• (S//NF) Detainee repeatedly struck two members of the JTF-GTMO guard force with water while asking, "You want problems? I give you problems." Detainee refused multiple requests to cease the disruptive behavior.³⁴

c. (U//FOUO) Detainee's Conduct: Detainee is assessed to be a HIGH threat from a detention perspective. His overall behavior has been mostly compliant and sporadically hostile to the guard force and staff. He currently has 29 Reports of Disciplinary Infraction listed in DIMS with the most recent occurring on 15 February 2008, when he failed to follow guard instructions by hanging his sheet off of the cell wall. He has one Report of Disciplinary Infraction for assault occurring on 5 February 2008, when he sprayed water on the guard force. Other incidents for which he has been disciplined include inciting and

³¹ IIR 6 034 1105 03, IIR 7 739 3052 03, IIR 6 105 0086 06

³² 000760 SIR 25-APR-2005, 000760 SIR 17-FEB-2006, TD-314/34148-05, Analyst Note: For information about al-Faruq Training Camp Jihad Wahl, aka (al-Faruq Training Camp Number One), see TD-314/49486-04.

³³ TD-314/55559-05, Analyst Note: The Kandahar Institute was an al-Qaida associated facility frequented and supported by senior al-Qaida members. The Islamic Institute was operated by a UBL's lieutenant, Abu Hafs al-Mauritani, who was UBL's spiritual advisor and also had a role in operational planning and training when the group was headquartered in Sudan in the mid-1990s (see D-4J2-2617-009-05 and TD-314/48870-02).

³⁴ >0000567 JDG INCIDENT 05-FEB-2008 09:40:00

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participating in mass disturbances, failure to follow guard instructions/camp rules, unauthorized communications, damage to government property, assaults, and possession of food and non-weapon type contraband. In 2007, he had a total of three 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 **HIGH** intelligence value. Detainee's most recent interrogation session occurred on 8 August 2008.

b. (S//NF) Placement and Access: Detainee is a veteran al-Qaida member dating back to the Soviet occupation of Afghanistan, as well as al-Qaida's early years of development in Afghanistan and Sudan. He is possibly an associate of UBL. Detainee probably worked with extremist facilitators and is familiar with terrorist financing operations. He had access to and worked either with or for several terrorist affiliated organizations including JT, al-Wafa, the Dahabshiil *hawala*, and the Osman Group. He is assessed to have been involved in transferring funds for a terrorist attack in Kenya.

c. (S//NF) Intelligence Assessment: Detainee has specific information about al-Wafa's financial and logistical support to al-Qaida. He also has specific information about the role of the Dahabshiil organization within the GJSN and its support to AIAI and al-Qaida. Detainee probably has specific information about al-Qaida's history and personnel. Detainee has information about the financial infrastructure, to include front companies and financial support organizations, that al-Qaida and UBL possibly still use today to support terrorist activities. Detainee probably has information about courier operations that support extremist operations.

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

- Historical and biographical information about UBL, the early stages of al-Qaida, and possible relation with the Osman Group
- Use of *hawalas* by al-Qaida and the GJSN
- Courier operations
- AIAI
- The Dahabshiil organization and its support of extremist operations
- JT and al-Wafa operations supporting extremist groups
- Internet use as a means of communication, illicit transactions, and as a meeting base for terrorist organizations

• Means of communication used by extremists in Afghanistan, Pakistan, Somalia, Sudan, UK, and US

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9. (S) EC Status: Detainee's enemy combatant status was reassessed on 29 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*.