



All Party Parliamentary Group on Extraordinary Rendition
House of Commons

Press release: Immediate, Monday 4th October 2010

Andrew Tyrie MP sets out the APPG's proposals for the remit and powers of the Inquiry into allegations of UK involvement in rendition and the mistreatment of detainees overseas; publishes proposals for Terms of Reference and a Protocol on the Treatment of Information for consideration by the Government and the Inquiry.

Andrew Tyrie MP said: "This Inquiry must answer the question 'Who knew what and when, and who authorised it'."

"Sir Peter Gibson and the government are considering the Inquiry's terms of reference and its treatment of documents and other information. It is crucial they get this right. To do so, three things are necessary."

"The Inquiry must address the involvement of Ministers, the Armed Forces, and officials from both the civil service and the intelligence agencies in rendition – that is, the transfer of an individual from one jurisdiction to another outside the normal legal framework. This must include all rendition flights, detainee handovers in Iraq and Afghanistan, and the use of British territory and airspace, including overseas territories."

"Secondly, there must be a presumption that all information provided to the Inquiry, written or oral, will be published. Investigators and commitments from Permanent Secretaries will be needed to ensure all relevant information is seen by the Inquiry. It should be the Inquiry which decides, subject to a final determination by the Prime Minister, what information is published."

"Finally, the presumption must be that witnesses, asked to appear before the Inquiry, do so. The Inquiry might not have the power to compel their attendance, but by putting them under public and political pressure the Inquiry and the Government can and should make it uncomfortable for those who seek to refuse."

Ends.

Notes to Editors:

In June 2010 the APPG published a Legal Opinion by Richard Drabble QC on the effect of ongoing civil litigation, including the *Al-Rawi* case, and criminal investigations on the proposed judge-led inquiry. The Opinion concluded that neither could legally prevent the holding of such an inquiry, and further, that mitigating steps could be taken to minimise any risk to the ongoing investigations and litigation caused by the holding of a simultaneous inquiry.

The three points summarised by Andrew Tyrie, above, are set out in more detail here:

1. that the terms of reference of the inquiry should specifically address the involvement of Ministers, officials (intelligence and civil service), the Armed Forces and/or other individuals in rendition, that is, the transfer of an individual from one jurisdiction or another outside the normal legal processes of extradition, deportation, etc. This would include:
 - (a) Ministerial and inter-governmental policy discussion, the actions of individual officers or soldiers on the ground, and everything in between;
 - (b) extraordinary rendition, that is a rendition where the detainee is at risk of mistreatment, including renditions to Guantanamo Bay, to countries known to torture their detainees and to US secret detention facilities
 - (c) rendition ‘circuit flights’, that is, flights on the way to or from carrying out a rendition but without a detainee onboard;
 - (d) the use of British territory, transport facilities and airspace;
 - (e) the transfer of detainees in theatre.
2. there should be a presumption that all information, written or oral, provided to the Inquiry should be publishable. The Inquiry should notify the relevant government department of information which it wishes to publish. Where there is disagreement between the Inquiry and the department as regards publication then the Inquiry should refer the matter to the Prime Minister. The Prime Minister should ultimately have a final determination as to what information is published, although

this discretion could only be exercised in limited circumstances (e.g. national security). The fact of the exercise of this discretion should be referred to at all relevant sections of the final, published, report.

Permanent Private Secretaries of all relevant departments should be asked to sign a personal certificate that the Inquiry has been given all the relevant information held by their department, and that they have specifically brought to the Inquiry's attention all matters relevant to the Inquiry to avoid relevant information being hidden in a mass of information. The Inquiry will need to be given several investigating officers and legal experts to examine documents and ensure that all relevant information has been provided to the Inquiry.

3. there must be a presumption that witnesses asked to appear before the Inquiry do so. At present, the Prime Minister has pledged that staff of departments and agencies will be required to cooperate fully with the inquiry. However, it is not clear what will happen if the inquiry wants to hear evidence from former ministers or staff who no longer work for the Government. The Inquiry should make it clear that it will publish the names of all those who have been asked to cooperate and have refused. It should also require that all witnesses give an undertaking that their evidence is complete and true.

The Draft Terms of Reference published today by the APPG are set out below:

Terms of Reference

To conduct an investigation into allegations of UK involvement in rendition and/or the maltreatment of detainees abroad, in the aftermath of the attacks of 11 September 2001 up to and including the date of this Inquiry. This includes, but is not limited to, the involvement of HMG, British officials, the intelligence agencies, the Armed Forces and/or other individuals or organisations. The inquiry's investigation should specifically include, but not be limited to:

- (a) rendition – that is, the transfer of detainees from one country or jurisdiction to another outside the normal legal framework of extradition, deportation, etc;
- (b) extraordinary rendition – that is, a rendition where the detainee faces a risk of maltreatment. This includes a risk of treatment that would

constitute torture or cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment under UK law, and a risk of being held incommunicado, for example, at a secret detention facility or Guantanamo Bay;

- (c) flights or any other forms of transport through UK airspace or territory, including overseas territories, and the use of UK transport facilities, to facilitate such renditions or extraordinary renditions;
- (d) rendition ‘circuit flights’ – that is, flights on the way to or from carrying out a rendition, which can be said to form part of the circuit that rendition flights are known to adopt, but without a detainee onboard – through UK airspace or landing on UK territory, including overseas territories;
- (e) any other use of British territory, including overseas territories such as Diego Garcia and the Turks and Caicos islands;
- (f) the transfer of prisoners in theatre, including those captured/detained/arrested by UK Forces, UK Special Forces and UK Forces operating in a Joint Task Force;
- (g) the sharing and requesting of intelligence, and the interviewing of individuals subjected to rendition, extraordinary rendition or other maltreatment overseas;
- (h) the discussion of law, policy and procedure on these issues between HMG and other governments at all levels, including, but not limited to the United States, other allies, countries known to have been involved in the rendition or extraordinary rendition programme, countries in which detainees are known to have been held;

[...]

and make recommendations on such changes to law, policy and procedure that the Inquiry may deem necessary in the light of their findings.

ALL PARTY PARLIAMENTARY GROUP ON EXTRAORDINARY RENDITION

PROTOCOL BETWEEN THE GIBSON INQUIRY AND HER MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT REGARDING DOCUMENTS AND OTHER WRITTEN AND ELECTRONIC INFORMATION

1. BACKGROUND

1.1 This Protocol addresses:

- (a) the production, handing and protection of documents and other written and electronic information (the "**Information**") supplied to the Gibson Inquiry (the "**Inquiry**") by Her Majesty's Government ("**HMG**"); and
- (b) the procedures for the release into the public domain of, or public reference to, such Information.

2. AIMS

2.1 This Protocol is designed to ensure that:

- (a) the public know how Information will be provided to the Inquiry by HMG, and are aware of the procedures governing the release of, or reference to, this Information by the Inquiry;
- (b) the Inquiry can have confidence in the completeness of the Information it receives from HMG; and
- (c) HMG can have confidence that the Information it provides to the Inquiry is handled and protected appropriately and in accordance with the law.

3. SCOPE OF THE INQUIRY

3.1 In establishing the Inquiry, the Prime Minister said in his statement of 6 July 2010 to the House of Commons:

...while there is no evidence that any British officer was directly engaged in torture in the aftermath of 9/11 there are questions over the degree to which British officers were working with foreign security services who were treating detainees in ways they should not have done.

About a dozen cases have been brought in court about the actions of UK personnel including, for example, that since 9/11 they may have witnessed mistreatment such as the use of hoods and shackles.

This has led to accusations that Britain may have been complicit in the mistreatment of detainees.

This Inquiry will be able to look at all the information relevant to its work, including secret information.

... So we will have a single, authoritative examination of all these issues.

- 3.2 Having announced the Inquiry, the same day the Prime Minister wrote to its Chairman, Sir Peter Gibson, to define further the Inquiry's scope:

The particular focus is the immediate aftermath of the attacks of 11 September 2001 and particularly cases involving the detention of UK nationals and residents in Guantánamo Bay. The Inquiry is of course free to examine any of these cases it wishes, consistent with reaching general conclusions on the above within the set timetable.

- 3.3 The Prime Minister has made it clear both in his statement and in answering questions in the House of Commons that the scope of the Inquiry will be broad and encompass further, related issues, including but not limited to rendition (including rendition flights), extraordinary rendition, the use of Diego Garcia, and the transfer of prisoners in theatre.¹

4. PROVISION OF INFORMATION

- 4.1 In establishing the Inquiry, the Prime Minister went on to detail to the House of Commons the access to Information the Inquiry will enjoy:

It will have access to all relevant government papers – including those held by the intelligence services.

And it will be able to take evidence – in public – including from those who have brought accusations against the Government and their representatives, and interest groups.

Importantly, Mr Speaker, the head of the civil service and the intelligence services will ensure the Inquiry gets the full co-operation it needs from departments and agencies.

- 4.2 In line with the Inquiry's aims, and the Prime Minister's commitment to ensure the Inquiry has access to all Information it deems necessary, HMG commits to undertake comprehensive, thorough and rigorous searches to identify any Information it holds which the Inquiry requests. All Information identified during a search will be supplied to the Inquiry as soon as possible and without delay.
- 4.3 It is clear that Information which is related to or held by HMG, the armed forces (including special forces) and / or the intelligence services will be crucial to the Inquiry achieving its aims of having an "*authoritative examination of all these issues*". In keeping with this aim, there will be a presumption that all material requested by the Inquiry will be disclosed to the public, subject to the procedure set out in section 6 below.
- 4.4 HMG will require Ministers, staff in the civil service, armed services and intelligence services to cooperate fully with the Inquiry's requests for oral evidence.² In order to facilitate the open and frank disclosure of oral evidence, the Attorney General has agreed to provide an undertaking that evidence given by witnesses may not be used against them in criminal proceedings. The Cabinet Secretary and heads of the intelligence services will set out analogous undertakings to staff in respect of disciplinary proceedings based on their evidence.
- 4.5 All witnesses who appear before the Inquiry will provide an undertaking that the evidence they give is complete and true.
- 4.6 The Inquiry may wish to call on persons to give evidence who are not, or are no longer, in Government, the civil service, the intelligence services or the armed forces. Should such persons refuse to appear before or to cooperate fully with the Inquiry, the Inquiry will publish such refusal along with their names both at the time of the refusal and in its final report.
- 4.7 In order to facilitate the proper examination of this material, Ministers and heads of relevant civil service departments, the intelligence services and the armed forces will give an undertaking to provide not only the

² The Prime Minister's letter to Sir Peter Gibson, 6 July 2010, p.3.

documentation requested, but also actively to draw the attention of the Inquiry to all specifically relevant matters. The Inquiry takes a wide view of what is "relevant" for its purposes, and Ministers and department heads will undertake to adopt a similarly wide interpretation.

- 4.8 The Permanent Secretaries of all relevant departments shall sign a personal certificate that all relevant Information held by their Department has been provided to the Inquiry.
- 4.9 There will be a presumption that all oral evidence will be disclosable subject to the procedure set out in section 6 below. However, the Inquiry may grant anonymity in cases where it is satisfied that those who seek it have genuine and reasonable fears as to the potential consequences of disclosure of their personal details, provided that the fundamental objectives referred to in sections 3 and 4.1 are not prejudiced.
- 4.10 The obligation nevertheless remains firmly on those who seek anonymity of any kind to justify their claim. Applicants for anonymity must supply the Inquiry with a written explanation of the basis of their application, together with any material relied upon in support of it. Of course, unless and until the application is refused, the Inquiry will not reveal any information in its possession, disclosure of which might preempt its ruling. The Inquiry will circulate any written applications for anonymity to all interested parties and invite their submissions before making a ruling, subject to any claim for public interest immunity.
- 4.11 In response to this commitment by HMG, the Inquiry commits:
 - (a) that it will adhere to the relevant Government security rules and procedures covering all levels of security classification and any specific procedures relating to the handling of individual documents which HMG identifies at the time the Information is passed to the Inquiry or as soon after this as practicable;
 - (b) that it will adhere to any commitments HMG has in place with foreign governments or international bodies in respect of the security and non-disclosure of Information originating from that foreign government or international body;
 - (c) that those who shall have access to any HMG Information held by the Inquiry, including the Secretariat staff, the members of the Inquiry Committee and any expert assessors the Inquiry

engages, will be appropriately security cleared, in line with Government rules and procedures for security clearance for access to classified Information, including the applicability of the Official Secrets Act;

- (d) that it will follow the procedures set out in sections 5 and 6 below regarding the publication of Information; and
- (e) that it will file, record, store and retain both Information passed to it, and any material it generates, in a manner consistent with Cabinet Office standards on filing, record keeping, storage and retention of official material in order for a complete record of the Inquiry to be returned to the Cabinet Office, where it will be treated in accordance with the usual statutory requirements affecting public records, on the Inquiry's closure.

4.12 All interested parties who wish to question a witness, who might have information which the Inquiry has ruled should not be disclosed, should provide to the Inquiry a detailed synopsis of the matters which they wish to raise. If the Inquiry is persuaded that they do raise matters of relevance, then Counsel to the Inquiry can discuss the synopses with the relevant Government Department, who would have an opportunity to raise objections, which in turn can then be considered by the Inquiry. By this means it should be possible to reduce, though probably not eliminate, the prospect of time consuming delays while questions of relevance and non-disclosure are debated and ruled upon in the course of the oral evidence. It may also be possible after consideration of the synopses, to construct warnings to witnesses which provide them with specific and clear guidance. Finally, it may be the case that after considering the synopses, the best course to take would be to seek a further written statement from the witness in question.

5. **PUBLICATION OF INFORMATION**

5.1 The Inquiry may release into the public domain, or make public reference to, Information provided to it by HMG where the Inquiry and HMG have followed the procedures set out in section 6 below. These procedures are intended to avoid the release of any Information the disclosure of which would, or would be likely to:

- (a) cause harm or damage to the public interest, guided by the normal and established principles under which the balance of public interest is determined on grounds of Public Interest

Immunity in proceedings in England and Wales including, but not limited to:

- (i) national security, defence interests or international relations;
 - (ii) the economic interests of the United Kingdom or of any part of the United Kingdom;
 - (iii) prejudice, in the case of legal advice (following any voluntary waiver of legal professional privilege ("LPP") rather than material facts), the position of HMG in relation to ongoing legal proceedings;
 - (iv) prejudice the course or outcome of any ongoing statutory or criminal inquiry into matters relating to the Information proposed for release;
 - (v) breach the principle of LPP; and
 - (vi) commercially sensitive Information;
- (b) endanger the life of an individual or otherwise risk serious harm to an individual;
 - (c) breach the rules of law which would apply in proceedings in England and Wales under the provisions of Section 17 of the Regulation of Investigatory Powers Act 2000;
 - (d) breach the rules of law applicable to the disclosure of Information by the Security Service, SIS or GCHQ, the third party rule governing non-disclosure of intelligence material, or other commitments or understandings governing the release of sensitive Information; or
 - (e) breach the Data Protection Act 1998.

6. **AGREEING PUBLICATION OF INFORMATION**

- 6.1 Where the Inquiry decides that it wishes to publish any Information provided to it by HMG, or reference to such Information, in its final report or at any other point in its proceedings, it shall first follow the procedure set out below for agreeing with HMG the form in which the Information is made public or referred to publicly.

- 6.2 The Inquiry will notify the department, agency or service within HMG which is the originator of the Information, or that was the recipient of the Information if it originated from a third party outside HMG (the "**Lead Government Department**"), what Information it wishes to include in its final report, or otherwise release into the public domain, including by making public reference to it, and in what form (including any proposed redactions or alternative means of inclusion or release of the Information).
- 6.3 The Lead Government Department, following consultation with other government departments with an interest in the Information and, where applicable, any third party source of that Information, will respond to the Inquiry, in writing, as soon as possible and generally within [10] working days (noting that consultation with third parties outside HMG may take longer) either:
- (a) confirming that the Information can be published as proposed by the Inquiry; or,
 - (b) advising the Inquiry why it considers that any or all of the Information proposed for publication would breach the provisions of paragraph 5.1 above.
- 6.4 In the event of paragraph 6.3(b) above, the Lead Government Department will also advise the Inquiry, within the same time frame or as soon as practicable thereafter, whether:
- (a) the application of redactions to the Information, or an alternative means of inclusion or release of the Information, would allow publication without causing any of the breaches cited; or,
 - (b) if withholding the Information in its entirety was the only way to prevent any of the harms of breaches cited.
- 6.5 Where, having received advice from the Lead Government Department as set out in paragraphs 6.3(b) and 6.4 above, the Inquiry is content to make any proposed redactions in full, or an alternative means of inclusion or release is agreed with the Lead Government Department, it shall write to the Lead Government Department confirming this. The Inquiry will then be free to publish the Information in the agreed form.
- 6.6 Where, on the other hand, the Inquiry believes that any proposed redactions are not desirable or are too broad in their scope, or that the

proposal to withhold the information in its entirety is unnecessary, it may refer the matter in the first instance, to the Cabinet Secretary, who will assist in seeking an agreement between the Lead Government Department and the Inquiry on the form in which the Information could be published. Should such a situation occur, the Inquiry will go into close session until the question is resolved.

- 6.7 If agreement cannot be reached, the Inquiry may refer the matter to the Prime Minister. The Prime Minister will assist in seeking an agreement between the Lead Government Department and the Inquiry on the form in which the Information may be published. The Inquiry Chairman will decide whether and in what form the Information may be published, subject to a final determination by the Prime Minister.
- 6.8 Where a decision is made that the Information cannot be published, the Inquiry shall not release that Information into the public domain. The Inquiry shall indicate that Information it would have wished to publish has been withheld at each point in its Report where the Information would have been published. It will set out the differences in opinion between the Inquiry and the Prime Minister in as much detail as is consistent with the non-publication of the relevant Information.