

For Six Month Period Ending June 30, 2002
(Insert date)

I - REGISTRANT

1. (a) Name of Registrant (b) Registration No.
Patton Boggs, LLP 2165
(c) Business Address(es) of Registrant
2550 M Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20037

2. Has there been a change in the information previously furnished in connection with the following:

- (a) If an individual:
 - (1) Residence address Yes No
 - (2) Citizenship Yes No
 - (3) Occupation Yes No
- (b) If an organization:
 - (1) Name Yes No
 - (2) Ownership or control Yes No
 - (3) Branch offices Yes No
- (c) Explain fully all changes, if any, indicated in items (a) and (b) above.

IF THE REGISTRANT IS AN INDIVIDUAL, OMIT RESPONSE TO ITEMS 3, 4, AND 5(a).

3. If you have previously filed Exhibit C¹, state whether any changes therein have occurred during this 6 month reporting period.
Yes No

If yes, have you filed an amendment to the Exhibit C? Yes No

If no, please attach the required amendment.

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U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

¹ The Exhibit C, for which no printed form is provided, consists of a true copy of the charter, articles of incorporation, association, and by laws of a registrant that is an organization. (a waiver of the requirement to file an Exhibit C may be obtained for good cause upon written application to the Assistant Attorney General, Criminal Division, Internal Security Section, U.S. Department of Justice, Washington, D.C. 20530.)

4. (a) Have any persons ceased acting as partners, officers, directors or similar officials of the registrant during this 6 month reporting period? Yes No

If yes, furnish the following information:

Name	Position	Date Connection Ended
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See attachment A

(b) Have any persons become partners, officers, directors or similar officials during this 6 month reporting period? Yes No

If yes, furnish the following information:

Name	Residence Address	Citizenship	Position	Date Assumed
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See attachment B

5. (a) Has any person named in item 4(b) rendered services directly in furtherance of the interests of any foreign principal? Yes No

If yes, identify each such person and describe his service.

(b) Have any employee or individuals, who have filed a short form registration statement, terminated their employment or connection with the registrant during this 6 month reporting? Yes No

If yes, furnish the following information:

Name	Position or connection	Date terminated
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(c) During this six month reporting period, has the registrant hired as employees or in any other capacity, any persons who rendered or will render services to the registrant directly in furtherance of the interests of any foreign principal(s) in other than a clerical or secretarial, or in a related or similar capacity? Yes No

If yes, furnish the following information:

Name	Residence Address	Citizenship	Position	Date Assumed
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6. Have short form registration statements been filed by all of the persons named in Items 5(a) and 5(c) of the supplemental statement? Yes No

If no, list names of persons who have not filed the required statement.

N/A

II - FOREIGN PRINCIPAL

7. Has your connection with any foreign principal ended during this 6 month reporting period?

Yes No

If yes, furnish the following information:

<i>Name of foreign principal</i>	<i>Date of termination</i>
Hong Kong Trade Development	June 30, 2002
American Worldwide, Inc/Republic of Angola	June 30, 2002

8. Have you acquired any new foreign principal² during this 6 month reporting period?

Yes No

If yes, furnish following information:

<i>Name and address of foreign principal</i>	<i>Date acquired</i>
Sociedade Nacional de Combustiveis de Angola/ Republic of Angola Av. 1 Congresso do MPLA, 8-16; PO Box 2426, Luanda, Angola	June 17, 2002

9. In addition to those named in Items 7 and 8, if any, list foreign principals² whom you continued to represent during the 6 month reporting period.

Royal Embassy of Saudi Arabia
The Government of the State of Qatar
The Government of Mexico
The Republic of Costa Rica

10. EXHIBITS A AND B

(a) Have you filed for each of the newly acquired foreign principals in Item 8 the following:

Exhibit A ³	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
Exhibit B ⁴	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>

If no, please attach the required exhibit.

(b) Have there been any changes in the Exhibits A and B previously filed for any foreign principal whom you represented during this six month period? Yes No

If yes, have you filed an amendment to these exhibits? Yes No

If no, please attach the required amendment.

² The term "foreign principal" includes, in addition to those defined in section 1(b) of the Act, an individual organization any of whose activities are directly or indirectly supervised, directed, controlled, financed, or subsidized in whole or in major part by a foreign government, foreign political party, foreign organization or foreign individual. (See Rule 100(s)(9)). A registrant who represents more than one foreign principal is required to list in the statements he files under the Act only those principals for whom he is not entitled to claim exemption under Section 3 of the Act. (See Rule 208.)

³ The Exhibit A, which is filed on form CRM-157 (Formerly OBD-67) sets forth the information required to be disclosed concerning each foreign principal.

⁴ The Exhibit B, which is filed on Form CRM-155 (Formerly OBD-65) sets forth the information concerning the agreement or understanding between the registrant and the foreign principal.

III - ACTIVITIES

11. During this 6 month reporting period, have you engaged in any activities for or rendered any services to any foreign principal named in Items 7, 8, and 9 of this statement? Yes No

If yes, identify each such foreign principal and describe in full detail your activities and services:

See attachment C

12. During this 6 month reporting period, have you on behalf of any foreign principal engaged in political activity⁵ as defined below? Yes No

If yes, identify each such foreign principal and describe in full detail all such political activity, indicating, among other things, the relations, interests and policies sought to be influenced and the means employed to achieve this purpose. If the registrant arranged, sponsored or delivered speeches, lectures or radio and TV broadcasts, give details as to dates, places, of delivery, names of speakers and subject matter.

See attachment D

13. In addition to the above described activities, if any, have you engaged in activity on your own behalf which benefits any or all of your foreign principals? Yes No

If yes, describe fully.

5 The term "political activities" means any activity that the person engaging in believes will, or that the person intends to, in any way influence any agency or official of the Government of the United States or any section of the public within the United States with reference to formulating, adopting or changing the domestic or foreign policies of the United States or with reference to political or public interests, policies, or relations of a government, a foreign country or a foreign political party.

IV - FINANCIAL INFORMATION

14. (a) RECEIPTS-MONIES

During this 6 month reporting period, have you received from any foreign principal named in Items 7, 8, and 9 of this statement, or from any other source, for or in the interests of any such foreign principal, any contributions, income or money either as compensation or otherwise? Yes No

If no, explain why.

If yes, set forth below in the required detail and separately for each foreign principal an account of such monies⁶

Date	From Whom	Purpose	Amount
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See attachment E

Total

(b) RECEIPTS - FUND RAISING CAMPAIGN

During this 6 month reporting period, have you received, as part of a fund raising campaign⁷, any money on behalf of any foreign principal named in items 7, 8, and 9 of this statement? Yes No

If yes, have you filed an Exhibit D to your registration? Yes No

If yes, indicate the date the Exhibit D was filed. Date _____.

(c) RECEIPTS-THINGS OF VALUE

During this 6 month reporting period, have you received any thing of value⁹ other than money from any foreign principal named in Items 7, 8, and 9 of this statement, or from any other source, for or in the interests of any such foreign principal? Yes No

If yes, furnish the following information:

Name of foreign principal	Date received	Description of thing of value	Purpose
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6, 7 A registrant is required to file an Exhibit D if he collects or receives contributions, loans, money, or other things of value for a foreign principal, as part of a fund raising campaign. (See Rule 201(e).)
8 An Exhibit D, for which no printed form is provided, sets forth an account of money collected or received as a result of a fund raising campaign and transmitted for a foreign principal.
9 Things of value include but are not limited to gifts, interest free loans, expense free travel, favored stock purchases, exclusive rights, favored treatment over competitors, "kickbacks," and the like.

15. (a) **DISBURSEMENTS-MONIES**

During this 6 month reporting period, have you

(1) disbursed or expended monies in connection with activity on behalf of any foreign named in Items 7, 8, and 9 of this statement? Yes No

(2) transmitted monies to any such foreign principal? Yes No

If no, explain in full detail why there were no disbursements made on behalf of any foreign principal.

If yes, set forth below in the required detail and separately for each foreign principal an account of such monies, including monies transmitted, if any, to each foreign principal.

Date	To Whom	Purpose	Amount
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See attachment F

Total

(b) DISBURSEMENTS-THINGS OF VALUE

During this 6 month reporting period, have you disposed of anything of value¹⁰ other than money in furtherance of or in connection with activities on behalf of any foreign principal named in Items 7, 8, and 9 of this statement?

Yes No

If yes, furnish the following information:

Date disposed	Name of person to whom given	On behalf of what foreign principal	Description of thing of value	Purpose
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(c) DISBURSEMENTS-POLITICAL CONTRIBUTIONS

During this 6 month reporting period, have you from your own funds and on your own behalf either directly or through any other person, made any contributions of money or other things of value¹¹ in connection with an election to any political office, or in connection with any primary election, convention, or caucus held to select candidates for political office?

Yes No

If yes, furnish the following information:

Date	Amount or thing of value	Name of political organization	Name of candidate
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See attachment G

10, 11 Things of value include but are not limited to gifts, interest free loans, expense free travel, favored stock purchases, exclusive rights, favored treatment over competitors, "kickbacks" and the like.

V - INFORMATIONAL MATERIALS

16. During this 6 month reporting period, did you prepare, disseminate or cause to be disseminated any informational materials¹²?
Yes No

IF YES, RESPOND TO THE REMAINING ITEMS IN SECTION V.

17. Identify each such foreign principal.

18. During this 6 month reporting period, has any foreign principal established a budget or allocated a specified sum of money to finance your activities in preparing or disseminating informational materials?
Yes No

If yes, identify each such foreign principal, specify amount, and indicate for what period of time.

19. During this 6 month reporting period, did your activities in preparing, disseminating or causing the dissemination of informational materials include the use of any of the following:

- Radio or TV broadcasts
- Magazine or newspaper articles
- Motion picture films
- Letters or telegrams
- Advertising campaigns
- Press releases
- Pamphlets or other publications
- Lectures or speeches
- Other (specify) _____ N/A

20. During this 6 month reporting period, did you disseminate or cause to be disseminated informational materials among any of the following groups:

- Public Officials
- Newspapers
- Libraries
- Legislators
- Editors
- Educational institutions
- Government agencies
- Civic groups or associations
- Nationality groups
- Other (specify) _____ N/A

21. What language was used in the informational materials:

- English
- Other (specify) _____ N/A

22. Did you file with the Registration Unit, U.S. Department of Justice a copy of each item of such informational materials disseminated or caused to be disseminated during this 6 month reporting period? Yes No N/A

23. Did you label each item of such informational materials with the statement required by Section 4(b) of the Act? Yes No N/A

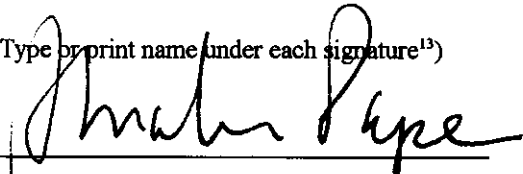
12 The term informational materials includes any oral, visual, graphic, written, or pictorial information or matter of any kind, including that published by means of advertising, books, periodicals, newspapers, lectures, broadcasts, motion pictures, or any means or instrumentality of interstate or foreign commerce or otherwise. Informational materials disseminated by an agent of a foreign principal as part of an activity in itself exempt from registration, or an activity which by itself would not require registration, need not be filed pursuant to Section 4 (b) of the Act.

VI-EXECUTION

In accordance with D.C. Code § 1746 the undersigned swear(s) or affirm(s) under penalty of perjury that he/she has (they have) read the information set forth in this registration statement and the attached exhibits and that he/she is (they are) familiar with the contents thereof and that such contents are in their entirety true and accurate to the best of his/her (their) knowledge and belief, except that the undersigned make(s) no representation as to truth or accuracy of the information contained in the attached Short Form Registration Statement(s) in any matter as such information is not within his/her (their) personal knowledge.

(Date of signature)

July 31, 2000

(Type or print name under each signature¹³)


Stuart M. Pape, as the Managing Partner of Patton Boggs, LLP, and is

the holder of the Powers of Attorney sign the Supplemental Statement given

to me by the partners of Patton Boggs, LLP, as shown on attachment H.

¹³ This statement shall be signed by the individual agent, if the registrant is an individual, or by a majority of those partners, officers, directors or persons performing similar functions, if the registrant is an organization, except that the organization can, by power of attorney, authorize one or more individuals to execute this statement on its behalf.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FARA REGISTRATION UNIT
CRIMINAL DIVISION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20530

NOTICE

Please answer the following questions and return this sheet in triplicate with your Supplemental Statement:

1. Is your answer to Item 16 of Section V (Informational Materials - page 8 of Form CRM-154, formerly Form OBD-64-Supplemental Statement):

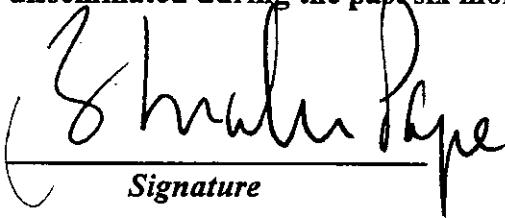
YES _____ or NO _____

(If your answer to question 1 is "yes" do not answer question 2 of this form.)

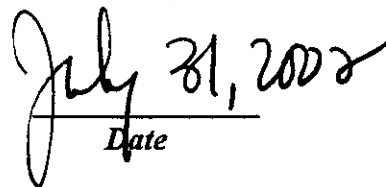
2. Do you disseminate any material in connection with your registration:

YES _____ or NO _____

(If your answer to question 2 is "yes" please forward for our review copies of all material including: films, film catalogs, posters, brochures, press releases, etc. which you have disseminated during the past six months.)



Signature



Date

Stuart M. Pape

Please type or print name of signatory on the line above

Managing Partner

Title

2002 AUG -5 11 12:00

THIS FORM IS TO BE AN OFFICIAL ATTACHMENT TO YOUR CURRENT
 SUPPLEMENTAL STATEMENT - PLEASE EXECUTE IN TRIPLICATE

SHORT-FORM REGISTRATION INFORMATION SHEET

SECTION A

The Department records list active short-form registration statements for the following persons of your organization filed on the date indicated by each name. If a person is not still functioning in the same capacity directly on behalf of the foreign principal, please show the date of termination.

Short Form List For Registrant: Patton Boggs, L.L.P.

Last Name	First Name and Other Names	Registration Date	Termination Date	Role
Addision	Daniel R.	6/4/01		
Boggs	Thomas Hale, Jr.	10/9/69		
Boyce	Katharine R.	5/20/80	6/30/02	Partner
Brand	Joseph L.	7/14/99		
Brown	Michael A.	7/21/99		
Cowan	Mark D.	3/8/01		
Davis	Geoffrey G.	7/24/90		
Davis	Larry J.	6/22/98		
Deschauer	John J., Jr.	7/27/95		
Dilley	Dean M.	9/7/89		
Dunn	David E.	5/30/79		
Eizenstat	Jay L.	7/23/99		
El Hindi	Darnall L.	10/21/91	11/20/00	Associate
Fisher	Bart S.	8/7/81	3/31/1994	Partner
Garrett	John C.	7/13/98		
Gavin	Stephen Diaz	2/19/99		
Giberga	Elena M.	8/27/01	6/30/02	Associate
Gootman	Marek	1/22/02		
Johnson	C. Donald	8/10/01	6/30/02	Partner
Kaplan	Philip S.	10/23/95		
Laughlin	Gregory H.	3/13/98		
Lee III	Lansing B.	7/23/99		
McCann	Cynthia Lynn	3/26/93	5/14/1993	Legal Assistant

Short Form List For Registrant: Patton Boggs, L.L.P.

Last Name	First Name and Other Names	Registration Date	Termination Date	Role
Mills	Timothy B.	10/17/91		
Narkewicz	Susan M.	10/21/91	10/27/1995	Associate
Nash	William L. III	1/22/02		
Newberry	Edward J.	1/22/02		
Novoy	Rogelio	6/4/01		
O'Donnell	Thomas P.	10/7/97		
O'Neill	Kevin M.	9/18/01		
Passaic, Jr.	Joseph G.	8/9/99		
Reece	Matthew L.	11/16/98	9/29/00	Associate
Roover	Melissa	4/1/92	8/30/1993	Legal Assistant
Rosenberg	Andrew M.	3/16/01		
Russell	John H.	7/18/90	5/15/1992	Associate
Samolis	Frank R.	10/22/96		
Simpson	Teri L.	2/22/91		
Turner	Jeffrey L.	2/11/99		

2002 MAY -9 PM 12:00

ATTACHMENT A Section I - 4(a)

<u>Name</u>	<u>Position</u>	<u>Date Connection Ended</u>
Rebecca Hurley	Partner	03/08/2002
Donald Johnson	Partner	05/31/2002

2002 JUN -5 PM 12:00

ATTACHMENT C, Section III, # 11

Republic of Costa Rica

We undertook no activities for the Republic of Costa Rica during this reporting period.

Republic of Mexico

We have advised the principal concerning legislative and policy developments in Washington that affect the U.S. Mexican bilateral relationship. We advised the Government on the status of legislation of interest to the Government of Mexico, strategies for dealing with U.S. Government officials and strategies for improving U.S./Mexican bilateral relationship. We met with the Ambassador and Embassy staff on a regular basis to discuss the status of legislative developments and other political issues in Washington of interest to the Mexican Embassy.

The Royal Embassy of Saudi Arabia

Pursuant to our agreement with Qorvis Communications, we have provided services to the Royal Embassy of Saudi Arabia in respect to the Embassy's relationship with the U.S. Congress. Our activities have consisted of scheduling meetings with Members of Congress and Congressional staffers, accompanying an Embassy representative to these meetings, and providing comments and advice regarding the content of Congressional communications. We advised the Embassy on the status of legislation of interest to the Royal Kingdom, strategies for dealing with Congress and U.S. government officials, and strategies for improving the U.S.-Saudi bilateral relationship.

American Worldwide, Inc./Republic of Angola

Assisted the Republic of Angola in preparations for the Washington visit by President Jose Eduardo dos Santos, including arranging and attending meetings with Congressional leaders and senior Administration officials. Continued to assist the Republic of Angola on issues before the Export-Import Bank of the United States. On behalf of the Republic of Angola's Ministry of Geology and Mines, spoke with Members of Congress and staff about the proposed Clean Diamond Trade Act and other bilateral issues. Met with officials of the State Department and Deputy Minister of Geology and Mines Sumbula on the "clean diamond" issue. Advised the

ATTACHMENT C, Section III, # 11

Ambassador from Angola on a variety of issues, such as State Department's Country Report on Human Rights.

The Government of the State of Qatar.

We advised the Government of the State of Qatar with respect to its bilateral relationship with the United States Government, security and commercial issues. We provided advice in connection with official visits to the United States by Qatari officials, economic development initiatives in Qatar, procedures to protect the rights of Qatari citizens in the United States; initiatives to establish relationships with American universities; and issues relative to defense cooperation between the United States and Qatar. We also provided comments and advice regarding the content of speeches/remarks and other communications by Qatar officials, and their correspondence with the U.S. Government officials. We also provided legal advice to the Government of Qatar in matters involving international law, commercial investment, litigation and contracts.

Hong Kong

We have advised the principal with respect to its economic and trade interests in the United States. We have assisted in arranging meetings in connection with official visits to the United States by Hong Kong officials. We have assisted in arranging speaking engagements and media meetings for Hong Kong officials. We have monitored trade and other legislation in the US Congress relevant to the trade and economic interests of Hong Kong and have provided analysis of various public initiatives concerning such interests.

Sociedade Nacional de Combustiveis de Angola / Republic of Angola

We undertook no activities for Sociedade Nacional de Combustiveis de Angola/Republic of Angola during this reporting period.

American Worldwide, Inc/Republic of Angola

1/7/02 call to Sue Hardesty (Senator Durbin); 1/11/02 call to Lauren Marcott (Senate Foreign Relations Committee); 1/18/02 meeting with Barbara Hamlett (Congresswoman Eddie B. Johnson); 1/23/02 meeting with Sue Hardesty (Senator Durbin); 1/24/02 meeting with Barbara Hamlett (Representative Eddie B. Johnson); 1/24/02 meeting with Andrea Rodriguez (Congressman Barton); 1/25/02 meeting with Kerry McKinney (Congressman Payne); 1/28/02 call to Ambassador Dell (U.S. Ambassador to Angola); 1/29/02 call to Dan Renberg (Export-Import Bank of America); 1/29/02 meeting with Sue Hardesty (Senator Durbin); 1/29/02 meeting with Mark Bromley (Senator Feingold); 1/29/02 call to Ambassador Dell; 1/29/02 meeting with Laura Parker (Senator DeWine); 1/30/02 call to Michelle Gavin (Senator Feingold); 1/30/02 call to Laura Parker (Senator DeWine); 1/30/02 call to Barbara Hamlett (Representative Eddie Johnson); 1/30/02 call to Alan Eastham (State Department); 2/1/02 meeting with Alan Eastham (State Department); 2/1/02 call to Ambassador Dell; 2/1/02 meeting with Barbara Hamlett (Congresswoman Eddie B. Johnson); 2/1/02 meeting with Alan Eastham (State Department); 2/6/02 call to Ambassador Dell; 2/6/02 meeting with Congresswoman Eddie B. Johnson; 2/7/02 call to Ambassador Dell; 2/11/02 meeting with Congressman Tony Hall; 2/11/02 meeting with Linda Solomon (House Foreign Relations Committee); 2/11/02 call to Malik Chaka (Congressman Royce); 2/12/02 meeting with Ambassador Dell; 2/12/02 meeting with Malik Chaka (Congressman Royce); 2/13/02 call to Dan Renbrg (Export Import Bank); 2/13/02 meeting with Linda Solomon (House Foreign Relations Committee); 2/13/02 meeting with Malik Chaka (Congressman Royce); 2/14/02 meeting with Malik Chaka (Congressman Royce); 2/15/02 meeting with Linda Solomon (House Foreign Relations); meeting with Malik Chaka (Congressman Royce); 2/20/02 call to Export Import Bank; 2/20/02 call to Malik Chaka (Congressman Royce); 2/20/02 meeting with Heather Stansel (Congressman Barton); 2/20/02 calls to Offices of Senators Biden, Feingold, and Frist; 2/21/02 meeting with Andrea Rodriguez (Congressman Barton); 2/21/02 meeting with Malik Chaka (Congressman Royce); 2/21/02 calls to Offices of Senators Biden, Feingold and Frist; 2/22/02 call to Malik Chaka (House Foreign Relations Committee); 2/22/02 meeting with Andrea Rodriguez (Congressman Barton); 2/25/02 meeting with Andrea Rodriguez (Congressman Barton); 2/26/02 meeting with Andy Black, Andrea Rodriguez, and Heather Stansel (Congressman Barton); 2/26/02 call to A. Olson (Senator Frist); 2/26/02 call to M. Bromley (Senator Feingold); 2/27/22 meeting with Congressman Barton, Congressman Whitfield, Congressman Rush, Congresswoman Eddie B. Johnson, Congresswoman Waters, and William Cooper, Andy Black, and Steve Sagnespak (Congressman Barton); 2/28/02 meeting with Congressman Barton; 3/01/02 calls to Senator Feingold and Frist offices; 3/4/02 meeting with David Kuo (White House); 3/4/02 meeting with Barbara Hamlett (Congresswoman Eddie B. Johnson); 3/4/02 calls to Offices of Feingold and Frist; 3/6/02 meeting with Congressman Barton; 3/7/02 meeting with Congressman Lantos; 3/8/02 meeting with Heather Stansel (Congressman Barton); 3/11/02 meeting with Barbara Hamlett (Congresswoman Eddie B. Johnson); 3/11/02 meeting with Kerry McKenney (Congressman Payne); 3/12/02 call to Lauren Marcutt (Senate Foreign Relations Committee); 3/13/02 meeting with Heather Stansel (Congressman Barton); 3/14/02 meeting with Congressman Barton; 3/15/02 meeting with Heather Stansel (Congressman Barton); 3/18/02 call to Alan Eastham (State Department); 3/18/02 meeting with Heather Stansel (Congressman Barton); 3/19/02 call to Alan Eastham (State Department); 3/19/02 meeting with Congressman Joe Barton; 3/20/02 call to Alan Eastham (State Department); 3/20/02 meeting with Congressman Barton and Heather Stansel (Congressman Barton); 3/21/02 call to Heather Stansel

ATTACHMENT D Section III, 12

(Congressman Barton): 3/21/02 call to Andy Black (Congressman Barton); 3/21/02 meeting with Heather Stansel (Congressman Barton); 3/22/02 meeting with Alan Eastham (State Department); 3/22/02 call to Heather Stansel (Congressman Barton); 3/22/02 call to Andy Black (Congressman Barton); 3/25/02 call to Sue Hardesty (Senator Durbin); 3/27/02 call to Heather Stansel (Congressman Barton); 3/28/02 call to Senator Durbin and Sue Hardesty (Senator Durbin); 4/02/02 call to Sue Hardesty (Senator Durbin); 4/2/02 meeting with Reed Slack (House Conduct Committee); 4/10/02 call to Lauren Marcutt (Senate Foreign Relations Committee); 4/10/02 call to Mike Holtze (Senate Foreign Relations Committee); 4/11/02 meeting with Congressman Joe Barton and Andy Black (Congressman Barton); 4/12/02 call to Andy Black (Congressman Barton); 4/15/02 meeting with Andy Black (Congressman Barton); 4/15/02 call to Robert Walker (House Conduct Committee); 4/17/02 meeting with Andy Black (Congressman Barton); 4/17/02 call to Robert Walker (House Committee on Conduct); 4/19/02 meeting with Rob Walker, John Vogt (House Committee on Conduct) and Andy Black (Congressman Barton); 4/23/02 meeting with Andy Black (Congressman Barton); 4/25/02 meeting with Congressman Barton and Andy Black (Congressman Barton); 4/29/02 meeting with Andy Black (Congressman Barton), Beverly Fields (Congresswoman Eddie B. Johnson) and Barbara Hamilton (Congresswoman Eddie B. Johnson); 4/30/02 meeting with Beverly Fields (Congresswoman Eddie B. Johnson); 5/1/02 meeting with Andy Black (Congressman Barton), Beverly Fields (Congresswoman Eddie B. Johnson); 5/2/02 meeting with Congressman Barton, Congresswoman Johnson, Heather Stansel (Congressman Barton), Andy Black (Congressman Barton), Beverly Fields (Congresswoman Johnson), John Fargo (House Committee on Conduct); 5/3/02 meeting with Heather Stansel (Congressman Barton); 5/6/02 meeting with Andy Black and Andrea Rodriguez (Congressman Barton), Bill Cooper (Congressman Tauzin), and Beverly Fields (Congresswoman Eddie B. Johnson); 5/10/02 call to Heather Stansel (Congressman Barton); 5/10/02 call to John Fargo (House Conduct Committee); 5/10/02 call to Andrea Rodriguez (Congressman Barton); 5/13/02 meeting with Heather Stansel (Congressman Barton) and Andrea Rodriguez (Congressman Barton) and Beverly Fields (Congresswoman Eddie B. Johnson); 5/14/02 meeting with Heather Stansel (Congressman Barton) and Beverly Fields (Congresswoman Eddie B. Johnson); 5/15/02 call to Heather Stansel and Andrea Rodriguez (Congressman Barton); 5/16/02 call to Andy Black, Heather Stansel, and Andrea Rodriguez (Congressman Barton); 5/20/02 meeting with Andrea Rodriguez (Congressman Barton).

In our meetings with the above persons, we distributed excerpts of certain United Nation's Reports. See form attached to Supplemental Statement.

Royal Embassy of Saudi Arabia

On behalf of the Royal Embassy of Saudi Arabia, we scheduled and accompanied Embassy representatives to meetings with Members of Congress and Congressional staffers. The principle focus of every meeting was to discuss U.S.-Saudi bilateral relations and U.S.-Saudi cooperation in the War on Terrorism. Other topics discussed include oil and energy issues, economic development, government reform, education, role of women, human rights, the Saudi peace initiative, Saudi charities and the meeting between the President of the United States and the Crown Prince of Saudi Arabia. The dates and individuals with whom we met are as follows: J. Brent Gibadlo, Legislative Director, Office of Representative Jeff Flake (R-AZ) 01/10/02; Daniel McAdams, Senior

ATTACHMENT D Section III, 12

Legislative Assistant, Office of Representative Ron Paul (R-TX) 01/10/02; Marc Mealy, Legislative Assistant, Office of Representative Gregory Meeks (D-NY) 01/10/02; J.J. Piskadlo, Legislative Assistant, Office of Representative Jim Davis (D-FL) 01/10/02; Wendy Gnehm Rasmussen, Legislative Assistant, Office of Senator Michael Enzi (R-WY) 01/10/02; Christopher Rogers, Staff Assistant, Office of Representative Brian Kerns (R-IN) 01/10/02; Shannon Smith, Legislative Assistant, Office of Representative Barbara Lee (D-CA) 01/10/02; Paul Unger, Legislative Director, Office of Senator George Allen (R-VA) 01/10/02; Jack Zylman, Legislative Assistant, Office of Representative Earl Hilliard (D-AL) 01/10/02; Amy Meli, Legislative Assistant, Office of Representative Richard Burr (R-NC) 01/16/02; Andrew Napoli, Legislative Director, Office of Representative Christopher Smith (R-NJ) 01/16/02; Andrew Parasiliti, Foreign Relations Counsel, Office of Senator Chuck Hagel (R-NE) 01/16/02; Cliff Stammerman, Legislative Assistant, Office of Representative William Delahunt (D-MA) 01/16/02; Martha Cagle, Legislative Assistant, Office of Senator Gordon Smith (R-OR) 01/23/02; Douglas Campbell, Legislative Director, Office of Representative Howard Berman (D-CA) 01/23/02; Kate Krause, Legislative Director, Office of Representative Grace Napolitano (D-CA) 01/23/02; Joanne Berry, Legislative Assistant, Office of Senator Paul Sarbanes (D-MD) 02/15/02; Pete Contostavlos, Legislative Assistant, Office of Senator Bill Nelson (D-FL) 02/15/02; Shawn Moore, Legislative Assistant, Office of Senator Barbara Boxer (D-CA) 02/15/02; Dan Shapiro, Legislative Director, Office of Senator Bill Nelson (D-FL) 02/15/02; Khaled Elgindy, Minority Staff Director, Office of Representative Cynthia McKinney (D-GA) 2/22/02; Alicia O'Donnell, Legislative Assistant, Office of Representative Doug Bereuter (R-NE) 2/22/02; Kurt Schmutz, Administrative Assistant, Office of Representative Nick Smith (R-MI) 2/22/02; Allison Sugarman, Legislative Assistant, Office of Representative James Leach (R-IA) 2/22/02; Arlan Fuller, Legislative Assistant, Office of Representative Sherrod Brown (D-OH) 03/07/02; Tim Linker, Legislative Assistant, Office of Representative Cass Ballenger (R-NC) 3/7/02; Jonathan Pray, Legislative Assistant, Office of Representative Thomas Tancredo (R-CO) 3/7/02; Marie Rietmann, Legislative Assistant, Office of Representative Earl Blumenauer (D-OR) 3/7/02; John Seggerman, Legislative Assistant, Office of Senator Lincoln Chafee (R-RI) 3/7/02; Thomas Sheehy, Staff Director, Office of Representative Edward Royce (R-CA) 3/7/02; Robert Stacey, Administrative Assistant, Office of Representative Earl Blumenauer (D-OR) 3/7/02; Bob Van Wicklin, Legislative Director, Office of Representative Amo Houghton (R-NY) 3/7/02; Chris Caron, Legislative Assistant, Office of Representative Jo Ann Davis (R-VA) 05/20/02; Matt Mandel, Legislative Assistant, Office of Representative Eric Cantor (R-VA) 05/20/02; Ken Miller, Senior Legislative Assistant, Office of Representative Joseph Pitts (R-PA) 05/20/02; Baird Webel, Legislative Director, Office of Representative John Cooksey (R-LA) 05/20/02; Lorri Elder, Legislative Assistant, Office of Representative Joseph Hoeffel (D-PA) 05/21/02; Kevin Fitzpatrick, Legislative Director, Office of Representative Steve Chabot (R-OH) 05/21/02; Don McDonald, Legislative Assistant, Office of Representative Brad Sherman (D-CA) 05/21/02; Gary Goldberg, Legislative Director, Office of Representative Carrie Meek (D-FL) 6/12/02; Ashley Musselman, Legislative Assistant, Office of Representative William Lipinski (D-IL) 6/12/02; Jeannette Windon, Legislative Director, Office of Representative Mark Kirk (R-IL) 6/12/02; Amy Capiello, Legislative Correspondent, Office of Representative Hilda Solis (D-CA) 6/13/02; Katy Grossman, Staff Assistant, Office of Representative Gene Green (D-TX) 6/13/02; Kara Lloyd, Legislative Correspondent, Office of Representative Mike Rogers (R-MI) 6/13/02; Shiraz Panthaky, Legislative Assistant, Office of Representative Carolyn Kilpatrick (D-MI) 6/13/02; Ben Rich, Legislative Assistant, Office of Representative Bill Pascrell (D-NJ) 6/13/02; Gabriela Chojkier, Staff Assistant, Office of Representative Bob Filner (D-CA) 6/19/02; David Dumke, Legislative Director, Office of Representative John Dingell (D-MI) 6/19/02; Patricia Rojas, Legislative Assistant, Office of Representative Lucille Roybal-Allard (D-CA) 6/19/02; Stanley

ATTACHMENT D Section III, 12

Allen, Senior Legislative Assistant, Office of Representative Nick Lampson (D-TX) 6/26/02; Matt Dunkel, Legislative Assistant, Office of Representative William Coyne (D-PA) 6/26/02; Mark Gaspers, Senior Legislative Assistant, Office of Representative Lincoln Diaz-Balart 6/26/02; Harry Henderson, Legislative Assistant, Office of Representative Buck McKeon (R-CA) 6/26/02; Cynthia Martin, Legislative Counsel, Office of Representative John Conyers (D-MI) 6/26/02; George Phillips, Legislative Assistant, Office of Representative Christopher Smith (R-NJ) 6/26/02; Malik Khan, Legislative Counsel, Office of Representative Sheila Jackson-Lee (D-TX) 6/27/02; David Malech, Legislative Director, Office of Representative Kevin Brady (R-TX) 6/27/02; Bill Sember, Chief of Staff, Office of Representative Frank Mascara (D-PA) 6/27/02.

During the above meetings, we distributed materials prepared by the Royal Embassy of Saudi Arabia and excerpts of public statements by various public officials, i.e. "Background FAQ", "Executive Summary" and "Saudi Arabia's vision for peace in the Middle East". See form attached to Supplemental Statement.

The Government of the State of Qatar.

We engaged in no political activities for the State of Qatar. In connection with other activities, we communicated with the following U.S. Government officials: teleconference with FBI Agent Bernie Finta (March 6, 2002); Teleconference with INS Inspector Bueno (March 7, 2002); teleconferences with FBI Agent Buckley (May 8 and 9, 2002); teleconference with U.S. Attorney Mike Drewniak (May 8, 2002); teleconferences with Daryll Mitchell--US Attorney(May 9 and 10, 2002); teleconferences with FBI Agent Dan Yocca (May 9, May 10, June 17, June 20, June 24, June 28); spoke with Prosecutor Arlene Riedy (May 28); spoke with INS Agent James Hasskamp (May 23).

Republic of Costa Rica

We undertook no activities for the Republic of Costa Rica.

Republic of Mexico

We undertook meetings and telephone conferences to discuss relations between the United States and Mexico in conjunction with pending legislation in the United States Congress, policy initiatives in the Administration and visits to Washington by senior Mexican government officials, as follows: 1/8/02 Communication with Tim Lynch, Counsel, Senate Judiciary Committee regarding 245(i) issues; 1/11/02 communication with Trisha Engel, Cloakroom Assistant, Democratic Cloakroom regarding border security; 1/14/02 communication with Tim Reiser, Senate Appropriations Foreign Operations Subcommittee regarding drug decertification; 1/15/02 call for update on immigration issues including 245i to Scott Deutchman, Minority Counsel House Judiciary Committee; 1/16/02 call for update on immigration issues including 245i to Esther Olivarria, Counsel Senate Judiciary Committee; 1/17/02 communication with July Massimino, Legislative Counsel, Office of Representative Howard Berman regarding H2A visas; 1/22/02 call for update on immigration issues including 245i to Esther Olivarria, Counsel Senate Judiciary Committee and Scott Deutchman, Minority Counsel House Judiciary Committee;

ATTACHMENT D Section III, 12

1 24 02 call for update on immigration issues including 245i to Esther Olivarria, Counsel Senate Judiciary Committee and Scott Deutchman, Minority Counsel House Judiciary Committee to Esther Olivarria, Counsel Senate Judiciary Committee and Scott Deutchman, Minority Counsel House Judiciary Committee. 1 25 02 meeting with Tim Lynch, Judiciary Committee; communications with Senate Majority Leader Tom Daschle regarding legislative agenda; 1 28 02 telephone conference with Kedrin Simms, Office of Representative Bonilla; telephone conference with Arlene McAllister, Office of Representative Arney; telephone calls to Arlene Davis (Representative Sensenbrenner) and George Fishman, Chief Minority Counsel of the Immigration Subcommittee House Judiciary Committee regarding border security measures; 2 1 02 conference with Esther Olavarria, Counsel, Senate Judiciary Immigration Subcommittee regarding border crossing i.d. issue; call to Shelly Hanger, Legislative Director, Representative Goodlatte for update on immigration issues including 245i; 2/5/02 communications with Barry Schwartz, Counsel, Office of Representative Howard Berman regarding H2A visas; 2/6/02 meeting with Senator Harry Reed; 2/7/02 telephone conference with John Mauntz, Majority Counsel House Judiciary Committee; 2/15/02 conference call to Tim Lynch, Senate Judiciary Committee regarding 245(i), border security; 2/20/02 Communications with Trish Engel, Cloakroom Assistant, Democratic Cloakroom regarding border security; 2/22/02 meeting with Jim Durham, Deputy Chief of Mission, U.S. Embassy, Mexico City; 2/25/02 & 2/26/02 telephone call to Jennifer Chartrand, Minority Professional Staff Member, Senate Appropriations Foreign Operations Subcommittee regarding drug decertification; 3/1/02 telephone call to Barry Schwartz, Office of Congressman Berman; 3/7/02 meeting with Esther Olavarria, Senate Judiciary Committee. 3 12 02 call to Leon Buck, Minority Counsel, House Immigration Subcommittee for update on immigration issues including 245(i); 3/13/02 & 3/14/02 communications with Tim Reiser, Clerk Senate Appropriations Foreign Operations Subcommittee; 3 21 02 & 3 22 02 telephone communications with Tim Lynch, Senate Judiciary Committee regarding 245(i); 4 2 02 call to Cassandra Butts, Counsel, Office of the Minority Leader Gephardt - regarding 245(i); 4/5/02 meeting with Matt King, Office of Representative Ortiz April 2; telephone conference with Office of Speaker Hastert; 4/9/02 & 4/10/02 telephone calls regarding 245(i) to Scott Deutchman, Minority Counsel House Judiciary Committee; 4/18/02 telephone conference with Dawn Burton, Legislative Specialist, Department of Justice regarding 245(i); 4 23 02 - 4 25 02 communications with Tim Lynch, Senate Judiciary Committee update regarding legislative initiatives; 4/29/02 - 4/30/02 follow-up communications with Jennifer Chartrand, Senate Appropriations Foreign Operations Committee; 5/1/02 telephone calls with Mr. Fishman, Judiciary, regarding legislative provisions; 5/8/02 follow-up communication with Tim Reiser, Senate Appropriations Committee regarding drug certification; 5/14/02 - 5/16/02 follow-up communications with Ms. Olavarria and Mr. Lynch; 5/21/02 meeting with Judiciary staff; 5 23 02 follow-up communications regarding legislative agenda, Office of Speaker Hastert; 5 29 02 communications with Julie Massamino regarding H2A; 6/3/02 & 6/4/02 telephone conference with Trisha Engel, Democratic Cloakroom regarding border security, homeland security measures; 6/6/02 telephone call to Julie Massamino; 6/10/02 call to Cassandra Butts, Counsel, Office of the Minority Leader Gephardt - regarding 245(i); 6/12/02 - 6/14/02 follow-up calls to Mr. Lynch and Ms. Olavarria, Senate Judiciary, regarding 245(i) related measures; 6/18/02 follow-up communications Leon Buck, Minority Counsel, Immigration Subcommittee; 6/20/02 telephone calls to staff of Representative Hanijosa and Reyes.

ATTACHMENT D Section III, 12

Hong Kong

During the reporting period, we have not engaged in any activities designed to influence the domestic or foreign policies of the United States on behalf of the principal.

Sociedade Nacional de Combustiveis de Angola/Republic of Angola

We undertook no activities for Sociedade Nacional de Combustiveis de Angola/Republic of Angola.

Attachment E, Section IV, 14(a)

Country	Date	Received from	Purpose - fees and disbursements
Government of the State of Qatar	1/17/2002	Government of the State of Qatar	\$15,353.82
	2/19/2002	State of Qatar	\$15,390.00
	3/5/2002	"	\$3,042.24
	3/7/2002	"	\$15,457.20
	5/29/2002	"	\$10,700.20
	6/12/2002	"	\$10,000.00
	6/12/2002	"	\$12,700.00
TOTAL			\$67,811.66
American Worldwide Inc (AWI)/ Republic of Angola	2/19/2002	AWI	\$20,000.00
Total			\$36,000.00
Royal Embassy of Saudi Arabia	1/17/2002	Royal Embassy of Saudi Arabia	\$35,000.00
	2/5/2002	"	\$100,000.00
	5/16/2002	"	\$170,000.00
TOTAL			\$305,000.00
Hong Kong	2/22/2002	Hong Kong	\$11,222.85
	2/22/2002	"	\$16,647.00
	3/11/2002	"	\$6,166.47
	3/11/2002	"	\$16,647.00
	3/15/2002	"	\$14,390.61
	3/15/2002	"	\$16,647.00
	4/18/2002	"	\$16,647.00
	4/18/2002	"	\$31,645.32
	5/28/2002	"	\$9,972.20
5/28/2002	"	\$16,646.70	
	5/28/2002	"	\$27,813.99
	5/28/2002	"	\$184,446.14
TOTAL			\$311,446.14
Government of Mexico	2/12/2002	Government of Mexico	\$75,000.00
TOTAL			\$75,000.00
Government of Costa Rica			\$0.00
Sociedade Nacional de Combustiveis de Angola/Republic of Angola	6/27/2002	Sonangol	\$1,100,000.00
TOTAL			\$1,100,000.00

**Attachment F,
Section IV, 15(a)**

	American Worldwide Inc., - Angola	Republic of Costa Rica	Government of Qatar	Government of Mexico	Royal Embassy of Saudi Arabia	Hong Kong Trade Development Council	Sociedade Nacional de Combustiveis de Angola/ Republic of Angola
Duplicating charges	\$350.75	\$4.50	\$503.50	\$440.70	\$0.70.00	\$40.70	No disbursements
Local Telephone			\$08.86	\$0.92	\$0.90		
Client travel - meals	\$901.07				\$27.48	\$700.30	
Subscriptions	\$361.73	\$401.03		\$637.65	\$27.37	\$203.00	
Fax charges	\$210.00		\$140.00	\$35.00	\$10.00	\$10.00	
FARA filing fee					\$305.00		
Library computer time	\$59.50			\$107.10	\$2,200.64		
Special supplies	\$235.72						
Secretary overtime	\$106.27				\$320.07		
Publications	\$0.25		\$1.25		\$117.00		
Local Transportation	\$1,102.33		\$59.00	\$265.50	\$262.10	\$117.00	
Cellular telephone charges	\$823.79		\$209.23		\$69.50		
Counter	\$281.22	\$26.96	\$625.38	\$54.99	\$46.00		
Outside long distance			\$58.00	\$78.25	\$903.86		
Westlaw research	\$12.64			\$780.06	\$8.85		
Beverage service	\$686.00			\$3.16		\$6.00	
Miscellaneous expense	\$19,060.06	\$305.00	\$3,682.47	\$305.00		\$338.24	
Client travel	\$1,000.00		\$5,997.60	\$393.00	\$36.00	\$605.17	
Dues							
Postage	\$4.40		\$5.62	\$0.34		\$0.91	
Long distance telephone	\$1,966.88		\$2,983.48			\$8.89	
Translation services			\$3,507.50				
Professional fees - outside			\$8,651.00	\$15,000.00			
Conference / Seminar	\$601.69			\$350.00			
Client subsistence - meals				\$221.91	\$454.64	\$43.74	
TOTAL	\$27,855.20	\$737.49	\$26,522.89	\$18,578.58	\$5,369.13	\$2,213.75	

ATTACHMENT G, Section IV, # 15 (c)

DATE	AMOUNT	POLITICAL ORGANIZATION	NAME
David Dunn			
2 22 02	\$1000	Lois 2002 U.S. Senate Committee	Lois Combs
2 25 02	\$ 500	Ira Shapiro for Congress	Ira Shapiro
John J. Deschauer, Jr.			
1 08 02	\$500	Bush-Brogan 2002	Jeb Bush
3 15 02	\$500	Tom Young for Congress	Tom Young
3 19 02	\$1,000	Hobson for Congress	David Hobson
4 10 02	\$1,000	Murtha for Congress	John Murtha
5 02 02	\$250	The Reed Committee	Jack Reed
5 07 02	\$250	LoBiondo for Congress	Frank LoBiondo
6 06 02	\$250	Collins for Senator	Susan Collins
6 17 02	\$100	Committee to Re-Elect McHugh	John McHugh
6 27 02	\$250	Kilpatrick for Congress	Carolyn C. Kilpatrick
Kevin O'Neill			
2/2/02	\$100	Republican National Committee	Republican National Committee
Mark Cowan			
6/26/02	\$1,000	Bob Barr for Congress	Congressman Bob Barr

Edward Newberry			
2 6 02	\$500	Oberstar for Congress	Rep. Jim Oberstar (MN)
3 4 02	\$1,000	Keith Hightower Campaign	Mayor Keith Hightower (Shreveport)
3 11 02	\$500	Johnson for Congress	Rep. Tim Johnson (IL)
3 20 02	\$1,000	Ander Crenshaw for Congress	Rep. Ander Crenshaw (FL)
5 7 02	\$1,000	Lipinski for Congress	Rep. Bill Lipinski (IL)
6 28 02	\$150	Portman for Congress Cmte.	Rep. Rob Portman
7 8 02	\$250	Jo Bonner for Congress	Candidate Jo Bonner (AL)
3 19 02	\$1,000	America's Majority Trust	Rep. Portman Leadership PAC
Turner, Jeffrey			
3 18 02	\$500	America's Majority Trust	Rep. Rob Portman
3 18 02	\$500	Friends of Jim Inhofe	Senator James M. Inhofe
3 18 02	\$500	Friends of Frank Wolf	Rep. Frank Wolf
4 14 02	\$250	Friends of Patrick J. Kennedy, Inc.	Rep. Patrick Kennedy
5 8 02	\$666	Boucher for Congress Committee	Rep. Rick Boucher
Boggs, Thomas			
1 9 02	\$1,000	Comite Anibal Acevedo	Cong. Anibal Acevedo (PR)
4 4 02	\$1,000	Friends of Schumer	Cong. Dick Schumer
4/17 02	\$1,000	Friends of Barbara Boxer	Senator Barbara Boxer
6/26 02	\$1,000	Hollings for Senate	Senator Ernest F. Hollings

DATE	AMOUNT	POLITICAL ORGANIZATION	NAME
Thomas P. O'Donnell			
03 06 02	\$250.00	Clay Jr. for Congress	William L. Clay, Jr.
05 15 02	\$100.00	People for Rick Weiland	Rick Weiland
06 30 02	\$250.00	North Carolina Victory Fund	Erskine Bowles
DATE	AMOUNT	POLITICAL ORGANIZATION	NAME
John Garrett			
6/26/02	\$500	John Dingell for Congress Committee	John D. Dingell
DATE	AMOUNT	POLITICAL ORGANIZATION	NAME
Donald Johnson			
3/5/02	\$100	DNC Federal Account	DNC Federal Account
6/13/02	\$250	Tim Johnson for Senate	Tim Johnson

ATTACHMENT H. Section VI

FOREIGN AGENT REGISTRATION ACT Limited Power of Attorney

Addison, Daniel R.
Arbuckle, J. Gerard
Andrew, Anne S.
Aslan, Shavui
Bagley, Judith W.
Bagley, Judith W.
Bangert, Philip A.
Barron, Francis B.
Bastress, Susan B.
Bearman, Robert M.
Besozzi, Paul C.
Boggs, Thomas Hale
Borabady, George M.
Bosco, Mary Beth

Boyd, Dan S.
Brams, Robert S.
Brand, Joseph L.
Norman, W. Caffey
Callahan, Kevin D.
Chadwick, James C.
Chajet, Henry
Chew, Benjamin G.
Chorba, Timothy A. Jr.
Christian, James B.
Cinelli, Giovanna M.
Colaianu, Joseph V.
Cole, Elliott H.
Cole, Robert Jeffrey
Cowan, Mark D.
Craven, J. Jeffrey
Cabbage, Brenda
Curto, Michael A.
Davis, Geoffrey G.
Deschauer, John J. Jr.
Dilley, Dean M.
Driver, Michael J.
Dunn, David E.
Dziewitt Halina S.
Earle, Richard A.
Eichberg, Ross E.
Farber, David
Farthing, Penelope S.
Featherly, Walter T.
Fishman, Ira A.
Fithian, John F.
Carl A. Forest
Forshey, Michael S.
Gardner, Jamie S.
Garr, Sally D.
Gausvik, Cynthia L.
Gavin, Stephen D.
Ginsberg, Benjamin L.

Grandon, Rodney A.
Grigg, Kenneth A., Jr.
Graziano, James M.
Harris, Laurence E.
Henry M. Gibson
Hager, Robert A.
Hough, Clayton L.
Horn, Robert J.
Hughes, James A., Jr.
Hurley, Rebecca
Jessup, Clifton
Jonas, John
Jones, Robert C.
Jones, Robert W.

Kaplan, Philip S.
Kendrick, Martha M.
Koehler, Robert H.
Kott, Stephen J.

Kracov, Daniel A.
Kuwana, Eric A.
Lansing Lee III
Liebman, Ronald S.
Levendis, George P.
Lodge, Deborah M.
Long, Pat
Luskin, Robert D.
Macdowell, G. Kendrick
MacHarg, Jean V.
Makel, Larry A.
Martin, John C.
Martin, Middleton A.
Massa, Cliff, III
May, Timothy J.
Mayer, David G.
Mayo, Stanley O.
McAllister, Singleton B.
McCaffrey, Read K.
McIntosh, Carolyn L.
McNair, James E.

Miller, Charles P.
Mills, Timothy B.

Mirabelli, Mario V.
Mishkin, Douglas B.
Moorehead, Donald V.
Murray, Nancy A.
Nardotti, Michael J., Jr.
Newberry, Edward J.
Nierenberg, Darryl D.
Oberdorfer, John

Parker, Kyle
Passaic, Joseph G., Jr.
Pearlman, Donald H.
Prioleau, Florence W.
Prochnow, James R.
Proxmire, Douglas C.
Randle, Russell V.

Rasmussen, Garret G.
Robertson, Peter D.
Robinson, David B.

Ross, Tina M.
Rothrock, Aubrey A.

Rubin, Paul D.
Rupert, Gregory J.

Samolis, Frank R.

Savit, Mark
Schaengold, Michael

Schmitz, Joseph E.
Schneebaum, Steven M.

Schutzer, George J.
Schwarz, James N.
Sibbison, V. Heather

Siler, Duane
Simmons, Michael R.
Serdahely, Douglas J.
Sherman, Stephen H.
Sibbison, Virginia H.

Sjoquist, Mary M.

Slade, William E.
Slaughter Andrew, Anne

Smith, Jeffrey T.

Spaan, Michael R.

Stolbach, Richard M.
Stone, Scott N.

Slater, Rodney E.
Suarez, Michelle White

ATTACHMENT H. Section VI

Talisman, Charles E.
Talsnick, Alan L.
Christopher G. Townsend
Termini, Raymond J.
Trapasso, Joseph S.
Turner, Jeffrey L.
Tuttle, Alan A.
Vanderver, Timothy A. Jr.
Vanison, Denise A.
Vesledahl, Kenneth M.

Vogel, John H.
Wade, J. Kirk
Wallace, Scott C.
Waltz, Daniel E.
White, Bruce H.
Wilson, Paul A.
Wist, Cole A.
Yarowsky, Jonathan R.

Don't Punish the Government of Angola for Having a Responsible Diamond Policy

Amend S. 1084 to Acknowledge Angola's Compliance with International Diamond Law

S.1084 provides the President with the authority to impose trade sanctions on countries that do not have a system of controls on their diamond trade. The controls system must be either a mechanism described under various United Nations Security Council resolutions, the one developed under the Kimberley process, or one described in the bill itself (which is very similar to Kimberley). Currently, the Republic of Angola has been acknowledged by the United Nations as compliant with the Kimberley process, which in turn would make it compliant with the standards under S.1084. Nevertheless, the bill unabashedly and inaccurately implies in its findings that Angola remains a target of the Act.

- According to the UN, Angola presently complies with international controls on its diamond trade. S.1084 requires Congo, Sierra Leone and Angola to control their diamond trade. Angola already does. The UN confirms that no illicit diamonds are being exported.

-- Supplementary Report of the Monitoring Mechanism on Sanctions Against UNITA, October 12, 2001, at page 30, states: "To date not a single parcel of illicit gems has been intercepted anywhere, to the knowledge of the Mechanism. . . . No diamond dealer has claimed to have witnessed Angolan gems being traded on any diamond bourse."

- The problem is UNITA. The Angolan rebels are smuggling diamonds to fund the war.

-- "A proportion of UNITA diamonds are therefore of necessity entering the European single market, whether as smuggled diamonds or as laundered diamonds." Report at page 30. "UNITA plainly uses its own well developed trading system for its centrally controlled diamonds. . . ." Report at page 32.

- Current UN and US sanctions are directed against UNITA, not the legitimate Government of Angola. To be consistent, S.1084 should identify UNITA, not Angola, for illegal trade in conflict diamonds.

-- UN sanctions were imposed specifically against UNITA pursuant to Security Council Resolution 864 in 1993. U.S. law implements the UN sanctions against UNITA. See, Exec. Order No. 12865, "Prohibiting Certain Transactions Involving UNITA," 58 Fed. Reg. 51005 (Sept. 26, 1993).

- Currently, S.1084 shames Angola by name, despite the fact that it is the UNITA rebels who are responsible for the sale of conflict diamonds to further their war aims. "The purpose of the sanctions" -- in the words of the United Nations report of October 12, 2001 -- "is to inhibit or prevent UNITA from trading diamonds by clearly distinguishing between the legitimate market in Angolan diamonds and the illegal market."

-- Report, page 29. The Monitoring Mechanism, a committee of several countries' ambassadors, was set up by the UN to monitor the UN sanctions on UNITA.

**Assign Blame Where it is Earned:
S.1084 Should Name UNITA, not Angola,
for the Illegal Sale of Conflict Diamonds**

The UN report, at page 30, states: "To date not a single parcel of illicit gems has been intercepted anywhere, to the knowledge of the Mechanism. . . . No diamond dealer has claimed to have witnessed Angolan gems being traded on any diamond bourse."

- Angola is in compliance with the Kimberly Process. It has an effective instrumentality, Angola Selling Corporation (ASCorp), to implement the process.

"From observations in the field, the Mechanism is reasonably assured that buyers in the offices are taking pains to be aware of the source of their diamonds. At Luçapa, for example, ASCorp collects the middlemen from the mines and takes them to the ASCorp offices. All the parcels are recorded, together with the sellers' names, and those parcels seen by the Mechanism – the parcels in the safe at the moment – were small. While it is impossible to be certain that UNITA diamonds are totally excluded, reasonable precautions are being taken." Report at page 31.

- Moreover, every country is aware of Angola's requirements.

"All States are aware that any diamond whose provenance is stated to be Angola must be accompanied by a certificate of origin issued by the Government of Angola." Report at page 30.

- The problem is UNITA. It is smuggling diamonds.

"A proportion of UNITA diamonds are therefore of necessity entering the European single market, whether as smuggled diamonds or as laundered diamonds." Report at page 30.
"UNITA plainly uses its own well developed trading system for its centrally controlled diamonds. . . ." Report at page 32.

- The problem is UNITA. It is intentionally violating the UN sanctions.

"Since the imposition of the United Nations sanctions, UNITA and its support structures have taken measures to counter them." Report at page 45.

- Angola provides 7% of our nations non-OPEC oil. The United States national interest is not advanced by wrongly naming Angola in the Bill.

Angola Already Complies with the Provisions of the Clean Diamonds Trade Act

The Bill should name UNITA – the guilty party –not Angola

- UN and US sanctions are against UNITA, not Angola. Therefore, the Bill should identify UNITA, not Angola.

UN sanctions were imposed specifically against UNITA pursuant to Security Council Resolution 864 in 1993.

U.S. law implements the UN sanctions specifically and only against UNITA. See, Exec. Order No. 12865, "Prohibiting Certain Transactions Involving UNITA," 58 Fed. Reg. 51005 (Sept. 26, 1993).

UNITA (National Union for the Total Independence of Angola) is the insurgent group led by Jonas Savimbi. It has waged war against the central government since Angola's independence from Portugal in 1975. Angola's last elections in 1992 were monitored by the UN and declared free and fair by the State Department. Savimbi rejected the results and continued the civil war. In 1994 the Government and UNITA signed the Lusaka Protocol, which called for the demilitarization of UNITA and the formation of a national unity government. The State Department reports that the Government kept its end of the bargain but Savimbi did not. The State Department has also declared that UNITA is responsible for numerous and serious human rights abuses.

- "The purpose of the sanctions" -- in the words of the United Nations report of October 12, 2001 -- "is to inhibit or prevent UNITA from trading diamonds by clearly distinguishing between the legitimate market in Angolan diamonds and the illegal market." The purpose is not to punish Angola, which the Bill does: by naming Angola it shames Angola.

Supplementary Report of the Monitoring Mechanism on Sanctions Against UNITA, October 12, 2001, page 29. The Monitoring Mechanism, a committee of several countries' ambassadors, was set up by the UN to monitor the UN sanctions on UNITA.

- The Bill requires Congo, Sierra Leone and Angola to control their diamond trade. Angola already does. The UN confirms that no illicit diamonds are being exported.

The request is to delete references to Angola from the Bill.

UNTA should be identified as the problem.

UNITA: A Primer

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ROYAL EMBASSY OF SAUDI ARABIA
INFORMATION OFFICE
WASHINGTON, D.C.



سفارة المملكة العربية السعودية
مكتب المعلومات
واشنطن العاصمة

Background FAQ (Frequently Asked Questions)

For your background and information, we are providing you with the enclosed fact sheets on the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia's role in the War on Terrorism.

On Saudi Cooperation with the United States

Saudi Arabia is fully cooperating with the United States and the international coalition against terrorism. We do so because we have been victims of terrorism, and because our faith and our culture reject terrorism in all its forms.

The President, the Secretary of State, the Secretary of Defense, the National Security Council Advisor, and the Secretary of Treasury have all publicly and unequivocally stated that the Kingdom has been very cooperative in the fight against terrorism, and that it has done everything it was asked to do.

"I will tell you that our relationships in Central Command with Saudi in terms of the assets that we have in Saudi Arabia now have been very good...I will say that Saudi Arabia has been cooperative with us in Operation Enduring Freedom. And I think the cooperation is pretty good."
General Tommy Franks, commander of the U.S. Central Command, 3/29/02.

"We've had a very constructive dialogue with Saudi Arabia on a wide range of issues, including this terrorist financing effort, and as you are well aware, we're very satisfied with the level of Saudi cooperation."
Philip Reeker, Deputy Spokesman, Department of State, 12/07/01.

"Saudi Arabia has been helpful across the board in areas dealing with financing [and] the President is very pleased with the cooperation of the Saudi government."
Ari Fleischer, White House Press Secretary; White House Briefing 11/19/01.

The Saudis have been very responsive to our...requests."
Paul H. O'Neill, Secretary of the Treasury, 11/7/01.

"...he [President Bush] is very pleased with the kingdom's contribution to the [war] efforts. Press articles citing differences between the United States and Saudi Arabia are simply incorrect."
Statement, White House Spokesman; Washington Post, 'Fretting over the Saudis,' by David Ignatius, 11/04/01.

"The Saudis have been responsive on all of the things that we have asked them to do."
Colin L. Powell, Secretary of State, 10/31/01.

"As far as the Saudi Arabians go...they've been nothing but cooperative."
President George W. Bush, 9/24/01.

On Saudi Support for the Campaign Against Terrorism

Saudi Arabia supports international efforts to combat terrorism. Saudi Arabia's efforts in all phases of the fight against terrorism have been effective in halting all types of support for suspected terrorist organizations. Saudi Arabia has cooperated with the United States in the military efforts against terrorism and the Saudi Arabian Monetary Agency (SAMA) has frozen the financial assets of suspected terrorist organizations. Saudi Arabia has been at the forefront of the worldwide fight against terrorism, and continues to do so.

"I also appreciated the Crown Prince's assurance that Saudi Arabia condemns terror."

President George W. Bush, Crawford Press Briefing, 04/25/02

"We continue to work very closely with Saudi Arabia on counterterrorism, on all kinds of aspects in this effort on the war on terrorism...Terrorism is something that affects all of us in the world. It's a global effort that we've got to take. And we're working with Saudi Arabia on that as well...We have a joint interest in seeing terrorism stopped."

Phillip Reeker, Deputy Spokesman, U.S. Department of State; State Department Foreign Press Center Briefing, 03/28/02.

"This joint designation makes a new level of coordination in the international cooperation that has characterized the fight against international terrorism, and I want to thank the Saudi leadership for taking the step with us, and I hope that this only the first of many similar joint designations we will undertake with other allied nations."

Paul O'Neill, Treasury Secretary, U.S. Department of the Treasury, 03/11/02.

"We have a very good relationship with the Saudis, we will continue to work with them in as a cooperative fashion as possible as we go forward."

Victoria Clarke, Assistant Secretary of Defense for Public Affairs, 1/18/02.

"Secretary Rumsfeld...was very pleased and appreciative of the agreement on the part of the Saudis to provide assistance."

Rear Admiral Craig Quigley, U.S. Department of Defense, 10/4/01.

"We have gotten very, very good cooperation in the military area...There is a joint operations center up and running, there is a whole lot of cooperation going on."

Senior State Department Official; Washington Times, 'Saudi Arabia Cuts Ties with Taliban,' by Nicholas Kralev, 9/26/01.

"[W]e've had very good cooperation with the Saudi government [and] excellent cooperation in the military area."

Richard Boucher, Spokesman, U.S. Department of State, 9/24/01.

On the U.S. – Saudi Relationship

Crown Prince Abdullah recently described Saudi/US ties as "excellent." Cooperation and support remains very high at all levels, particularly in military, diplomatic and economic affairs. We do, however, continue to have concerns in regard to American policy towards the Middle East, and urge the U.S. get more involved with the peace process. We believe in being honest and sincere with our friends, and we strongly believed that America's disengagement from the peace process is harmful to its credibility and dangerous for the region.

Saudi Arabia has been a loyal friend and ally of the United States for over six decades. Our two countries have very strong ties, and we intend to keep it this way. We are committed to the fight against terrorism.

"The Crown Prince and I had a very cordial meeting that confirmed the strong relationship between Saudi Arabia and the United States of America."
President George W. Bush, Crawford Press Briefing, 04/25/02

"The Saudis have been good hosts and our troops have been good guests. I know that Secretary Rumsfeld is constantly looking at the footprint of what forces we have out there, but in my conversations with the Saudi leaders, just about four or five days ago with Prince Saud, I've had no suggestions from them that they were about to ask us to leave."
Colin Powell, Secretary of State, on "This Week" on ABC, 1/20/02.

"We expressed a great appreciation for the cooperation we have enjoyed for many years, and we expect to enjoy good cooperation and very good relations well into the indefinite future."
Lincoln Bloomfield, Assistant Secretary of State for Political-Military Affairs, to the Associated Press, 1/20/02.

"The president believes the current arrangements are working and working well, and President Bush thanked Saudi Arabia for their friendship, cooperation and help and emphasized the mutual goal of bringing peace to the Middle East."
Ari Fleischer, White House Press Secretary, 1/18/02.

"...Saudi Arabia has been a moderate Arab regime that has been friendly with the United States... we have been able to cooperate with Saudi Arabia in a way that has assisted us, for example, in conducting the war against Iraq, when Iraq invaded Kuwait. And we do have some forces that are there now that enable us to fly aircraft and contribute to peace and stability in the region."
Donald Rumsfeld, Secretary of Defense, on C-SPAN's 'Washington Journal', 1/8/02.

On Alleged Saudi Funding for Terrorism

The Crown Prince has said unequivocally - "no honorable man would accept terrorism." Saudi Arabia does not support or contribute to terrorism. We never have, and we never will. Terrorism is against our religion and culture, and we have been victims of it for the past four decades. We monitor all financial transactions to ensure that no money goes to evildoers.

The President, U.S. Treasury Secretary, the Deputy Secretary of the Treasury, and other officials have publicly said that Saudi Arabia has frozen assets and has cooperated fully in this matter.

"The Saudis have assured us that they don't want their money to support violence."

Boucher, Deputy Secretary of States, Federal News Service, 4/26/02

"You mentioned the financial aspect; that's vitally important. The financial tool is one of the most important aspects of the war on terrorism...So we'll continue working with Saudi Arabia cooperatively. It's in both our countries' interests as we pursue the war on terrorism."

Phillip Reeker, Deputy Spokesman, U.S. Department of State; Department Foreign Press Center Briefing, 03/28/02.

"The Secretary [of State] indicated way back on November 7th that Saudi Arabia has been prominent among the countries acting against the accounts of terrorist organizations, and like so many other countries taking action in compliance with UN Security Council Resolution 1333."

Phillip Reeker, Deputy Spokesman, U.S. Department of State; State Department News Briefing, 12/3/01.

"Saudi Arabia has been prominent among the countries acting against the accounts of terrorist organizations...and I am delighted that Saudi Arabia...has just ratified [the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism]."

Secretary of State Colin L. Powell, 11/7/01.

"Al Qaeda is directed first and foremost at the overthrow of the Saudi monarchy...You can be [damn] sure that any Al Qaeda operative is on the Saudi wanted list and that any senior operative is high on that list."

Chas W. Freeman, former Ambassador to Saudi Arabia, President of the Middle East Policy Council; National Journal, 'The Saudi Problem,' by Peter Stone, 10/6/01.

On Saudi Freezing of Assets

Saudi Arabia has been at the forefront of international efforts in fighting terrorism and for combating money-laundering activities. Recently, we joined Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors from the G-20 countries in order to develop an aggressive action plan directed at the routing out and freezing of terrorist assets worldwide.

The President of the United States and the Department of State have said repeatedly that Saudi Arabia's cooperation on the financial front has been excellent and that there is nothing that the U.S. has asked for that it has not gotten from Saudi Arabia.

"And we're constantly working with him [Crown Prince Abdullah] and his government on intelligence-sharing and cutting off money...And I appreciate his cooperation on that matter..."

President George W. Bush, 4/25/02

"Today the Saudi government is joining us in this blocking action. We have had significant cooperation in blocking accounts of those named by the United States and our European allies have made designations of their own."

Paul O'Neill, Treasury Secretary, U.S. Department of the Treasury, 03/11/02.

"...we understand that the Saudi Central Bank has issued instructions to banks in Saudi Arabia to look for and freeze accounts listed by the U.N. Security Council Sanctions Committee, and we remain very pleased with the cooperation and work we have had together with the Saudis on this matter."

Phillip Reeker, Deputy Spokesman, U.S. Department of State; State Department News Briefing, 12/3/01.

"Saudi Arabia has been prominent among the countries acting against the accounts of terrorist organizations. Like many countries, they are taking actions in compliance with UN Security Council Resolution 1333, which calls on all UN members to freeze accounts listed by the UN Security Council Sanctions Committee that are linked to the al-Qaeda terrorist organization, or to the Taliban."

Richard Boucher, Spokesman, U.S. Department of State; State Department Press Conference, 11/27/01.

"Saudi Arabia has been helpful across the board in areas dealing with financing [and] the President is very pleased with the cooperation of the Saudi government."

Ari Fleischer, White House Press Secretary; White House Press Briefing, 11/19/01.

On Saudi Support for Osama bin Laden

Osama bin Laden is a dissenter who has taken the side of evil. His citizenship was revoked in the early 1990's on account of his irresponsible acts and he remains unpopular among our citizens. As a nation, we are horrified by his actions and we reject what he and his followers stand for. They are deviants and criminals whose actions we strongly reject. People must understand that we are also victims of Osama bin Laden's terrorist acts.

"After the 11th of September, we doubled our efforts, we worked in every way that we can, according to the means that we can, to exchange information, pursue those who are involved in terror, squeeze the resources that come to them. We have done everything that we can, to the satisfaction, may I say, of the United States government."

Prince Saud al Faisal, CNN NewsNight Aaron Brown, April 26, 2002

"How could terrorism fit in a faith that calls for the respect of agreements, the honoring of pacts"....How can terrorism fit in a religion that gives peace precedence over war?"

Sheik Abdul-Aziz bin Al-Sheik, Saudi Arabia's top Muslim Cleric, 02/24/02.

"The recent developments in the United States constitute a form of injustice that is not tolerated by Islam, which views them as gross crimes and sinful acts."

Chairman of the Senior Ulema Shaikh Abdulaziz Al-Shaikh, 9/15/01

"These cruel acts are rejected by all human principles and religions; moreover, Islam rejects the killing of innocent people."

Dr. Abdulwahid Belkaziz, Secretary-General, The Organization of the Islamic Conference (OIC), 9/14/01.

"As a human community we must be vigilant and careful to oppose these pernicious and shameless evils, which are not justified by any sane logic, nor by the religion of Islam." - *Chairman of the Supreme Judicial Council Shaikh Salih Al-Luheidan, 9/14/01.*

On the Saudi Education System and Anti-Americanism

Our educational system does not teach anti-American doctrines and hatred of the West. Over the past sixty years, tens of thousands of Americans have lived in Saudi Arabia, among our society. There has not been one hate crime against any of them.

Islam teaches peace, amicability and tolerance, not violence and hatred. As Saudis and Muslims, we wish to establish friendly relations that serve mutual interests in all spheres.

The involvement of Saudi citizens in the September 11 acts of terrorism was shocking to us. It is important to understand that these individuals were deviants and criminals. They do not represent the people of Saudi Arabia or Islam any more than Jim Jones or Branch Davidians represent America or Christianity.

"Any attack on innocent people is unlawful and contrary to *Shariah* [Islamic law]. Muslims must safeguard the lives, honor and property of non-Muslims who are under their protection and with whom they have concluded peace agreements. Attacking them contradicts *Shariah*."

Sheikh Muhammad bin Abdullah Al-Subail, imam of the Grand Mosque of Makkah and member of the Council of Senior Islamic Scholars, 12/04/01.

"The recent developments in the United States constitute a form of injustice that is not tolerated by Islam, which views them as gross crimes and sinful acts."

Chairman of the Senior Ulema Shaikh Abdulaziz Al-Shaikh, 9/15/01.

"As a human community we must be vigilant and careful to oppose these pernicious and shameless evils, which are not justified by any sane logic, nor by the religion of Islam."

Chairman of the Supreme Judicial Council Shaikh Salih Al-Luheidan, 9/14/01.

On Stability in Saudi Arabia

The Saudi government has been in existence for almost three hundred years. It is part and parcel of its culture, environment, and habitat. Are we perfect? Of course not, but then who is? Do we strive to be better? Of course we do. We are normal people trying to lead normal lives, just like you.

Over the past six decades, many have predicted our demise: at times they accuse us of being too backwards, at times too religious, at times too wealthy, at times too poor. Sometimes we are said to have too few people, at other times we have too many. The only constant in all of this is that these predictions have all been wrong, and the Kingdom has continued to develop and prosper and become a stronger nation.

The goal of the Saudi government is to take care of its people, and to create the environment in which they can lead productive, useful lives. Our achievements speak for themselves: over the past thirty years alone, we have invested over \$ 1.2 trillion to transform our country from a sandbox into a modern, viable nation. We have succeeded while others have predicted our demise. Have we made mistakes along the way? Of course we have, but we have learned from them.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The following issues are addressed within:

- | | |
|---|-------|
| 1. Saudi Arabia and Oil | p. 1 |
| 2. Saudi Arabia and Economic Development | p. 2 |
| 3. Saudi Arabia and Government Development | p. 4 |
| 4. Saudi Arabia and Education | p. 5 |
| 5. Saudi Arabia and the Role of Women | p. 6 |
| 6. Saudi Arabia and Human Rights | p. 7 |
| 7. Saudi Arabia and the Peace Initiative | p. 8 |
| 8. Saudi Arabia and the War on Terrorism | p. 9 |
| 9. Saudi Arabia and the Telethon to Help Palestinians | p. 10 |
| 10. Saudi Arabia and Suicide Bombings | p. 11 |

For further information please access the Royal Embassy of Saudi Arabia website at www.saudiembassy.net

Saudi Arabia and Oil

- Saudi Arabia does not view oil as a weapon.
- Oil cannot be politicized. The world community and the global economy depend on stable supplies of oil. The Kingdom is committed to providing a stable, reliable and secure supply of crude oil at reasonable prices that benefit both consumers and producers.
- The Kingdom has long held the view that unstable energy markets or unrealistically high oil prices harm producers by weakening the economies of their customers.
- After the attacks on September 11, the Kingdom assured the world it would keep prices stable and supplies flowing. It dispatched 9 million barrels of oil to the U.S. to ensure price stability and availability. As a consequence, prices dropped from \$28 to \$22 per barrel.
- On January 2, 2002, Minister of Petroleum and Mineral Resources Ali Al-Naimi stated that Saudi Arabia's concern is for "a free oil market without interference, one that does not clash with supply and demand"; Saudi Arabia is against the imposition of high taxes on oil products by consuming countries.
- Eight major energy companies are in the final stages of negotiations with Saudi Arabia to invest in the Kingdom's energy sector. The initial investment is about \$25 billion. Companies included in the agreement are ExxonMobil, Royal Dutch/Shell, BP Amoco, Philips Petroleum Company, Marathon, Occidental, Total Fina Elf and Conoco.
- Crown Prince Abdullah's foreign policy adviser Adel Al-Jubeir stated on April 25, 2002: "What I can tell you is that Saudi Arabia is committed to ensuring stable supplies of energy. Saudi Arabia is committed to working with the world, and with its partners in OPEC, to make sure that there is balance between supply and demand. Saudi Arabia does not view oil as a weapon, and Saudi Arabia's history over the past 25 years bears this out."

Saudi Arabia and Economic Development

- Under the leadership of Crown Prince Abdullah, the Saudi Arabian Government has implemented a number of structural reform measures to encourage capital investment and real GDP growth rate. These efforts include seeking membership in the World Trade Organization, improving foreign investment laws, revising a broad range of commercial laws and privatizing parts of the dominant state sector.
- In 2001, Saudi Arabia experienced a GDP growth of 2.2% (an increase to \$163 billion from \$159 billion in 2000). Saudi Arabia's economy is based on free and private enterprise and the Kingdom is the 19th largest exporter and the 20th largest importer in the world. With over 280 Saudi-U.S. joint ventures in the Kingdom, U.S. companies are the leading participants in foreign investments in Saudi Arabia.
- The Kingdom's oil revenues (Saudi Arabia possesses 25% of the world's oil reserves) have been utilized to expand and diversify the Saudi economy. Saudi Arabia is the world's largest producer, exporter and holder of spare oil production.
- The Kingdom is committed to diversifying its economy in order to reduce dependence on oil. Efforts to promote growth in the non-oil sector have resulted in impressive gains. In 2001, the industrial sector grew by 9.3% to reach \$10.8 billion, while the number of operating factories rose to 3,381 from 199 in 1970. The construction sector grew by 3.3% to reach \$14 billion. The electricity, gas and water sectors grew by 4.5%, while the transport and communications sectors grew by 9.1%.
- Privatization and economic diversification efforts have gained momentum since the creation of the new Supreme Economic Council (SEC), which oversees economic restructuring aimed at opening Saudi markets and attracting investments. The SEC evaluates economic, industrial, agricultural and labor policies to assess effectiveness.
- Basic Industries of Saudi Arabia:
 - Petroleum and gas resources - In 1975, Saudi Arabia had about 470 industrial plants with overall investments estimated at \$2.7 billion. By the end of 2000, the total number of factories in the Kingdom had reached 3,381 with a total investment of \$90 billion. In 2001, eight major energy companies entered into negotiations to invest in the Kingdom's energy sector.

- Production of gas - The Kingdom has the fourth largest gas reserves in the world. This sector is targeted for expansion.
 - Petrochemicals - The Saudi Basic Industries Corporation (SABIC), established to promote industrialization within the Kingdom, is one of the largest petrochemical producers in the world.
 - Mining - Saudi Arabia has the largest mineral resources in the Gulf, including precious and base minerals, as well as industrial minerals. The government is establishing industries for extracting and processing the minerals to make Saudi Arabia a leading exporter. American companies play a major role in this area.
 - Construction Materials - The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia is the largest producer of construction materials in the Middle East. Its products, which include cement, tiles, marble, glass, granite, cable, air-conditioning equipment, fabricated iron and fabricated steel are exported throughout the region.
 - Pharmaceuticals - Saudi Arabia has a large and growing pharmaceutical sector, manufacturing products for the domestic market and exporting to other countries in the region.
- Banking/Telecommunications/WTO:
 - Banks - In the past decade, Saudi Arabia's 10 licensed commercial banks have seen a substantial growth in domestic banking. In 2000, combined capital and reserves of the banks increased by 2.8% to \$12 billion.
 - Stock Exchange - The Stock market has developed substantially over the past decade, and is now the largest in the Arab world, with a capitalization of \$68 billion at the end of 2000.
 - Telecommunications - In 1998, the Saudi Government began privatizing telecommunications services by passing control of the services to a joint stock company called the Saudi Telecom Company (STC).
 - World Trade Organization - Membership will bring a wide range of benefits to Saudi Arabia, including economic expansion.
 - In an interview with *Ashraq al-Awsat* on May 13, 2002, Crown Prince Abdullah said: "First of all, I wish to make clear that the government of Saudi Arabia has since the very beginning been extremely supportive of the private economic sector."

Saudi Arabia and Government Development

- In 1992, King Fahd introduced three major political developments to modernize the Government within the framework of Islam and the Kingdom's traditions:
 - The formation of the Consultative Council (Majlis Al-Shura) - The Consultative Council consists of 120 members who serve for four years.
 - The establishment of Consultative Councils in each of the 13 provinces of Saudi Arabia - The Consultative Councils are composed of leading citizens who help provide input and review management of the provinces by their government.
 - The introduction of the Basic Law of Governance - The basic law codifies the nature, structure and organization of the government and serves a similar function as a constitution.
- More recent laws and regulations:
 - Judicial - Regulations were enacted to regulate court procedures and lawyers' responsibilities. They are meant to ensure that courts function efficiently and that the justice system works efficiently.
 - Economy - Saudi Arabia is keen on developing its economy and laying foundations for future growth. It has established the Supreme Economic Council to review the overall economy and recommend changes, and has established the Saudi Arabian General Investment Authority to promote investments in the Kingdom. The Kingdom has also set up a number of other bodies composed of the Chamber of Commerce and business associations in order to review each sector of the Saudi economy and make suggestions for its enhancement.
 - Labor - In Saudi Arabia workers enjoy rights as do workers in the most advanced nations of the world. These rights are codified in the labor laws and are reviewed and updated as necessary.
 - Freedom of the Press - Saudi Arabia recently introduced a new publications law aimed at striking a balance between the freedom of the press and the basic interests of society.

Saudi Arabia and Education

- In 70 years, Saudi Arabia has formed a nationwide educational system that provides free education from preschool through university to all citizens. Today, there are eight universities, over 100 colleges and more than 26,000 schools. Some five million students are enrolled in the educational system, which boasts a student to teacher ratio of 12.5 to 1.0 - one of the lowest in the world.
- Education is free and available for all from kindergarten through university. About 25% of the annual state budget is allocated to education. Saudi universities provide quality education including arts, science, commerce, engineering, agriculture, medicine, dentistry, nursing, education, computer and information. They offer doctorate programs in many fields and are particularly noted for engineering and medicine.
- Education is a central aspect of family and community life. The objectives of Saudi educational policy are to ensure that education becomes more efficient, to meet the religious, economic and social needs of the country and to eradicate illiteracy. The modern Saudi educational system provides quality instruction in diverse fields of modern and traditional arts and sciences to help meet the Kingdom's growing need for highly-educated citizens to build on its rapid progress of the past few decades.
- In February 2002, Saudi Arabia initiated a process of evaluating and assessing its current school curriculum. A month later, Saudi Arabia merged girls' education with the Ministry of Education to improve teaching and reduce costs at the same time.
- On March 23, 2002, Crown Prince Abdullah addressed a reception in Jeddah and stated: "Islam, as you know, does not advocate terrorism; and the hurting or killing of human beings is not acceptable by anyone whether he is a Muslim or not. What is said about our schools, that they feed people with wrong ideas about Islam, is not true, because schools on the contrary teach people the fundamentals of their religion, and belief, and to love others."

Saudi Arabia and the Role of Women

- On September 7, 2001, Saudi Arabia became a party to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW). Crown Prince Abdullah has said: "We will allow no one, whoever they are, to undermine her [woman] or marginalize her active role in serving her religion and country", and believes that women should be allowed to contribute fully to society and take part in dialogue over their future.
- Of the 5 million students enrolled in Saudi schools half are female. Of the 200,000 students at Saudi universities and colleges, more than half are female students.
- The Justice Minister Abdullah bin Muhammad Al-Ashaikh has been given the green light to look into 'opening independent female legal offices or divisions for female lawyers' at what are presently all-male legal firms. This would open the legal profession to women and enable Saudi women to explain their cases to specialist female legal advisers. The Ministry of Justice has already received applications from women to open legal firms.
- Over the past two decades, the percentage of Saudi women in the workforce has grown from just 1% to 7%. This number is expected to increase at an accelerated rate. Today, nearly 60% of university students are female. Saudi women have the right to own property, sign contracts, engage in trade, run their own businesses and most importantly, the right to learn.
- Saudi women own over 22,466 businesses in the Kingdom. They are active members and enjoy equal rights in the Saudi Chambers of Commerce, including the right to vote in the Chambers elections.
- During May 2002, a delegation has been touring the United States from the private women's college Dar Al-Hekmah, established in 1999 in Jeddah. Following the American model of liberal arts education, the College offers Associates and Bachelors degrees in business, interior design and special education. Since the beginning of King Fahd's reign, the number of colleges for women has increased from five in 1982 to 76 today.

Saudi Arabia and Human Rights

- Saudi Arabia fully endorses the February 28, 2000, Rome Declaration on Human Rights in Islam. The declaration urged that human rights be linked with an authority that takes into account the religious creeds and values recommended by God through His prophets and messengers; and that every effort be made to make available means of preventing discrimination among the members of human society on the grounds of race, color, language or nationality.
- Over the past 20 years, governed by the teachings of the Qur'an, Saudi Arabia has taken the following steps to ensure human rights:
 - Authorization for the establishment of an independent non-governmental body to help publicize and protect human rights.
 - Establishment of a national governmental body, reporting directly to the Prime Minister, vested with authority to look into all human rights issues.
 - Establishment of human rights sections in the concerned governmental agencies, including the Ministry of Justice, Ministry of the Interior, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Ministry of Labor, to emphasize the vital need for compliance with human rights regulations and principles.
 - Adoption of publication laws, which aim to strike a balance between the freedom of the press and the basic interests of society.
 - Adoption of new judiciary regulations governing the legal profession and legal counseling, designed with two objectives in mind: to ensure that everyone can get justice through the courts, as well as to ensure that judges can carry out their duties efficiently. These new regulations cover such areas as appointing lawyers and interpreters, open courts, and the protection of defendants.
- Crown Prince Abdullah, at the UN Millennium Summit held in New York City in September 2000, stated: "Human rights, as we Muslims understand the concept, is an inalienable gift of the Creator, and no one has the right to deny it to anyone."

Saudi Arabia and the Peace Initiative

- The Saudi peace initiative was adopted unanimously on March 28, 2002, at the Arab Summit in Beirut. The initiative calls for normal relations with Israel and a guarantee of Israeli security if it withdraws to the 1967 borders and recognizes a Palestinian state.
- The Saudi peace initiative is in line with all of the UN Resolutions and it has the support of leaders across the globe, including the President of the United States. The Kingdom put forth a real, concrete plan to end the conflict plaguing the Middle East.
- The Kingdom put forward a vision for peace. The U.S. President has put forward his ideas, and they are very similar to those of Crown Prince Abdullah. The two leaders have made a decision to proceed and work together to try and realize their common vision for peace in the Middle East.
- Saudi Arabia has historically played a vital role in the peace process. It put forth the Fahd plan, adopted at Fez in 1981, which made it possible to enter into negotiations with Israel for a peaceful settlement. It played an instrumental role in the convening of the peace conference in Madrid in 1991, and it has mobilized the Arab world behind the Crown Prince's proposal.
- Crown Prince Abdullah, at the 14th Summit of the League of Arab States in Beirut Lebanon on March 27, 2002, stated: "Peace is a free and voluntary choice made by two equal parties, and it cannot survive if it is based on oppression and humiliation. The peace process is based on a clear principle: land for peace. This principle is accepted by the international community as a whole and is embodied in United Nations Security Council resolutions 242 and 338, and was adopted by the Madrid Conference in 1991. It was confirmed by the resolutions of the European Community and other regional organizations and re-emphasized once more this month by Security Council Resolution 1397."

Saudi Arabia and the War on Terrorism

- The Crown Prince has said unequivocally: "no honorable man would accept terrorism." Saudi Arabia does not support or contribute to terrorism. Saudi Arabia is fully cooperating with the United States and the international coalition against terrorism, and continues to do so. Having itself suffered from terrorist attacks, the Kingdom is fundamentally opposed to such actions and has been engaged in a long struggle to combat terrorism and identify its perpetrators.
- Saudi Arabia is cooperating with the international coalition in the military efforts against terrorism and the Saudi Arabian Monetary Agency (SAMA) has frozen the financial assets of suspected terrorist organizations. The Kingdom monitors all financial transactions to ensure that no money goes to evildoers.
- Saudi Arabia has been at the forefront of international efforts in fighting terrorism and for combating money-laundering activities. Last year, Saudi Arabia joined Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors from the G-20 countries in order to develop an aggressive plan of action directed at the routing out and freezing of terrorist assets worldwide.
- The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia continuously condemns all forms of terrorism and revoked the Saudi citizenship of Osama bin Laden in the early 1990s on account of his irresponsible acts.
- The 2001 "Patterns of Global Terrorism" report, released by the Office of the Coordinator for Counterterrorism on May 21, 2002, stated: "The Saudi government reaffirmed its commitment to combat terrorism and respond positively to requests for concrete action in support of Coalition efforts against al-Qaida and the Taliban. The King, Crown Prince, government-appointed religious leaders, and official news media publicly and consistently condemned terrorism and refuted the few ideological and religious justifications made by some clerics."
- In an interview with CNN on April 26, 2002, Saudi Foreign Minister Prince Saud Al-Faisal said: "After the 11th of September, we doubled our efforts, we worked in every way that we can, according to the means that we can, to exchange information, pursue those who are involved in terror, squeeze the resources that come to them. We have done everything that we can, to the satisfaction, may I say, of the United States government."
- On October 31, 2001, Secretary of State Colin Powell, in response to a question on U.S.-Saudi cooperation said: "The Saudis have been responsive on all of the things that we have asked them to do."

Saudi Arabia and the Telethon to Help Palestinians

- Telethons are held periodically in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, as happens in many other countries, to collect funds for humanitarian work.
- A telethon was held to help Palestinians in April 2002. The proceeds will go to provide humanitarian assistance to Palestinians who have suffered as a result of the Israeli occupation and the recent Israeli aggression. The telethon raised U.S. \$109.56 million in cash, bringing to \$2.61 billion the total amount of assistance extended to them over the years by the Saudi government and people.
- The proceeds will go to provide humanitarian assistance to Palestinians who have suffered as a result of the Israeli occupation and the recent Israeli aggression. They are not intended to go to suicide bombers or to encourage suicide bombings, which Saudi Arabia has condemned.
- The generosity demonstrated by the money raised as a result of the telethon demonstrates an overwhelming concern the Saudi people have for the plight of the Palestinians, 50 percent of whom live below the poverty line. Their hospitals lack equipment. Their pharmacies lack medical supplies. Unemployment rates are extremely high. The breadwinners in many families are either jailed or have been killed. These are images that move people in Saudi Arabia to respond.
- On April 28 Foreign Minister Prince Saud Al-Faisal denounced those who accuse the Kingdom of supporting terrorism because it has offered assistance to the people of Palestine. Saudi Arabia, he said, has sent financial assistance to the Palestinian Authority to enable it to rebuild its infrastructure, destroyed by Israeli forces; and to the Palestinian people as humanitarian assistance directed by organizations such as the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies.
- During their meeting on April 25, 2002 in Crawford, Texas, Crown Prince Abdullah assured President Bush that the money raised would not be used to reward terrorist attacks.
- It should be remembered that the Kingdom provides aid to many other countries. This year alone, a great deal of assistance has been sent to Afghanistan; and relief aid has also been sent to Mauritania, Kosovo, Chechnya, Sri Lanka, and Mauritius.

Saudi Arabia and Suicide Bombings

- Reports that Saudi Arabia is paying suicide bombers are baseless and false. In an interview with *Time*, Saudi Foreign Minister Prince Saud Al-Faisal condemned suicide attacks against civilians. The objective is to help people in need and alleviate the suffering of the Palestinian people as a result of the Israeli occupation.
- Suicide bombers are not condoned by Islam, which regards the taking of one's own life as a sin, as is the murder of innocent people. The Grand Mufti of Saudi Arabia and Chairman of the Senior *Ulema* [Religious Scholars] Shaikh Abdulaziz Al-Ashaikh has said: "The killing of innocent people and shedding of blood constitute a form of injustice that cannot be tolerated by Islam, which views them as gross crimes and sinful acts."
- It should be noted that the term "martyr" within the Saudi context refers to anyone who dies innocently.
- In an interview with the *National Journal* published on May 11, 2002, Crown Prince Abdullah's foreign policy adviser Adel Al-Jubeir stated: "None of the money [collected by the Saudi organizations] went to Palestinian families for the suicide of their sons or daughters. If some money went to those families, it's to help them in their need. But it didn't go to encourage [violence]. For anyone to think that the life of a Palestinian is worth \$5,000 is outrageous."
- On May 10, 2002 Saudi Foreign Minister Prince Saud Al-Faisal said: "As the Palestinians themselves condemned these attacks, we join with them that this [a suicide attack] is against the interests of the Palestinian people." As quoted in the *Los Angeles Times* on May 11, 2002, Prince Saud stated: "Both sides [Palestinians and Israelis] must stop doing what they are doing in order for anything to happen."

SAUDI ARABIA'S VISION FOR PEACE IN THE MIDDLE EAST

On March 28, 2002, Arab leaders unanimously adopted the Saudi inspired peace plan at the Arab Summit in Beirut. This plan calls for normal relations with Israel and a guarantee of Israel's security if Israel withdrew to its 1967 borders and recognized a Palestinian state. On March 30, 2002, the United Nations Security Council passed resolution 1402 reaffirming its resolutions 242 (1967) and 338 (1973) calling for an immediate ceasefire and withdrawal of Israeli troops from Palestinian territories. Deputy Prime Minister and Commander of the National Guard, Saudi Crown Prince Abdullah bin Abdulaziz met with President George W. Bush in Crawford, TX on April 24, to further discuss the Middle East conflict and his peace initiative. With the crisis in the Middle East, the Crown Prince's vision for peace offers hope to everyone who wishes to see an end to the violence and despair.

"I told the Crown Prince how much I appreciate his vision for a peaceful and integrated Middle East, and how I appreciated his leadership in helping rally the Arab world toward that vision."

- President of the United States, George W. Bush, April 25, 2002

"The recent Arab League support of Crown Prince Abdullah's initiative for peace is promising, is hopeful because it acknowledges Israel's right to exist. And it raises the hope of sustained, constructive Arab involvement in the search for peace."

- President of the United States, George W. Bush, April 4, 2002

"To my way of thinking, the only candle that's flickering here in the midst of all the darkness and violence is the Saudi peace proposal."

- Representative Joseph Lieberman (D-CT), April 1, 2002

"The Arab summit in Beirut earlier this week, while it did not provide a complete solution, it laid out a vision, a bold vision, what was put forward by Crown Prince Abdullah of Saudi Arabia. And it was embraced by all of the Arab nations."

- U.S. Secretary of State, Colin Powell, March 29, 2002

Even before a formal Saudi proposal had been made, Crown Prince Abdullah's statements were already receiving positive reactions from around the world.

"We have a very positive speech from Crown Prince Abdullah to the Arab League Summit in Beirut. We welcome that speech."

- State Department Spokesman, Richard Boucher, March 27, 2002

"And I take note of Crown Prince Abdullah's statements in Beirut today, which I think was quite helpful to our efforts."

- U.S. Secretary of State, Colin Powell, March 27, 2002

"This proposal, coming from one who has historically been one of Israel's fiercest enemies, should be fully embraced and encouraged by our government. My good friend and colleague, John Dingell and I have sent a letter to President Bush asking him to continue to further develop this idea with the Saudi government. I look forward to the upcoming Arab Summit, where this idea will be made into a concrete proposal, and I hope and pray that one day we will see the men, women, and children of the Holy lands, leave in peace together."

- Representative Darrell E. Issa, (R-CA), March 20, 2002

“We—we believe very strongly that they did a very good thing; that the crown prince stepped forward with this plan. It says that the moderate Arab states have a responsibility, too, to try and bring peace to the Middle East and that the piece of this that says there can be normal relations with Israel, once peace is achieved, is extremely important.”

- *National Security Advisor. Condoleezza Rice, March 16, 2002*

“I think Crown Prince Abdullah should be congratulated and thanked for putting this on the table as a way of breaking through some of the barriers that we now have toward finding a way into the Mitchell peace plan.”

- *U.S. Secretary of State. Colin Powell, March 2, 2002*

“The president praised the crown prince’s ideas regarding full Arab-Israeli normalization once a comprehensive peace agreement has been achieved...[President Bush] also ‘conveyed the United States’ desire to work closely with the King and Saudi Arabia in the pursuit of Middle East peace, and both leaders reiterated their commitment to the importance’ of U.S.-Saudi ties.”

- *White House Press Secretary. Ari Fleisher, February 26, 2002*

“I think that Crown Prince Abdullah’s initiative is important and is positively evaluated by all the international community.”

- *U.N. Special Envoy to the Middle East, Terje Larsen, February 26, 2002*

“For the first time we can see the readiness on the part of a very important Arab country to take a position to encourage peace, and that we welcome. We see some new elements in that Saudi Arabia has decided to stop its indifference with respect to the peace between the Palestinians and ourselves.”

- *Israeli Foreign Minister. Shimon Peres, February 25, 2002*

[The initiative contained] “some positive and bold ideas on the Israeli-Palestinian peace process at a serious time when violence has reached an unprecedented level.”

- *U.N. Secretary General, Kofi Annan, February 23, 2002*

“We think these are significant and positive steps that have been endorsed now publicly by other governments in the region, including Egypt. They do highlight the importance of not giving up the goal of a just and lasting peace and the need to do all we can to help end the Israeli-Palestinian conflict.”

- *State Department Spokesman, Richard Boucher, February 22, 2002*

“The remarks made by the Saudi Crown Prince at this difficult time in the Middle East constitute a constructive initiative and they are welcome by us.”

- *Britain’s Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, Binn Bradcho, February 21, 2002*

“The ideas of Prince Abdullah constitute a clear political vision for the settlement of the Arab-Israeli dispute in a manner that serves all parties.”

- *Jordanian Foreign Minister, Marwan Al-Mashar, February 20, 2002*

“All good ideas that break the current impasse are welcome. We are encouraged by this type of initiative.”

- *EU Commission Spokesman for External Relations, Gunnar Wiegand, February 20, 2002*

“This is part of the efforts constantly made by Saudi Arabia, and for which it is thanked, to support the peace process and support Arab states to obtain their rights.”

- *Egyptian Foreign Minister, Ahmed Maher, February 19, 2002*