

For Six Month Period Ending DEC 31 2003
(Insert date)

I - REGISTRANT

1. (a) Name of Registrant

Patton Boggs, LLP

(b) Registration No. 2165

(c) Business Address(es) of Registrant

2550 M Street, NW, 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 <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (2) Citizenship | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (3) Occupation | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |

(b) If an organization:

- | | | |
|--------------------------|------------------------------|--|
| (1) Name | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| (2) Ownership or control | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| (3) Branch offices | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |

(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.

2004 FEB -9 AM 11:37
REGISTRATION UNIT

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 the 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
Lanny Davis	Partner	10/17/03

(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.

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:

Name of foreign principal

Date of termination

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

Yes No

If yes, furnish following information:

Name and address of foreign principal

Date acquired

Embassy of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela

10/8/03

Republic of Sri Lanka

12/4/03

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 Saudia Arabia
 The Government of the State of Qatar
 Sociedade Nacional de Combustiveis de Angola (SONANGOL)
 Corporate Fund Kazakhstan

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? NO 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(a) (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 [X] 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 [X]

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 [X]

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 principal 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
	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.

Corporate Fund Kazakhstan

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
- Internet
- Other (specify) _____

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
- Legislators
- Government agencies
- Newspapers
- Editors
- Civic groups or associations
- Libraries
- Educational institutions
- Nationality groups
- Other (specify) _____

21. What language was used in the informational materials:

- English
- Other (specify) _____

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

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

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 28 U.S.C. § 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), if any, insofar as such information is not within his/her (their) personal knowledge.

(Date of signature)

2/3/04

(Type or print name under each signature¹³)

Stuart M. Pape

Stuart M. Pape, as 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 the attachment H.

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2004 FEB -9 AM 11:38

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.

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
Addison	Daniel R.	8/15/03		
Arbuckle	J. Gordon	10/21/03		
Bagheri	Babak	8/23/02		
Boggs	Thomas Hale , Jr.	10/9/69		
Brand	Joseph L.	7/14/99		
Buck	Daniel	8/1/03		
Cowan	Mark D.	3/8/01		
Davis	Geoffrey G.	7/24/90		
Davis	Lanny J.	6/22/98	10/17/03	Partner
Deschauer	John J. , Jr.	7/27/95		
Dilley	Dean M.	9/7/89		
Driver	Michael J.	6/16/03		
Dunn	David E.	5/30/79		
Eizenstat	Jay L.	7/23/99	10/1/03	Associate
Garrett	John C.	7/13/98		
Gavin	Stephen Diaz	2/19/99		
Glassco	Timothy A.	5/6/03		
Harris	Laurence E.	8/4/03		
Kapla	Robert S.	4/21/03		
Laughlin	Gregory H.	3/13/98		
Lee	Lansing B. III	8/13/03		
Martinez-Fernandez	Mayra L.	5/6/03		
Mills	Timothy B.	10/17/91		

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

Last Name	First Name and Other Names	Registration Date	Termination Date	Role
Nash	William L. III	1/22/02		
Newberry	Edward J.	1/22/02		
Nolan	Caroline S.	6/5/03		
Novoy	Rogelio	10/21/03		
O'Connor	Eileen M.	6/23/03		
O'Donnell	Thomas P.	10/7/97		
O'Neill	Kevin M.	9/18/01		
Passaic, Jr.	Joseph G.	8/9/99		
Peters	Stephanie J.	5/6/03		
Raboy	David	8/4/03		
Rosenberg	Andrew M.	3/16/01	11/1/03	Associate
Samolis	Frank R.	10/22/96		
Simpson	Teri L.	2/22/91		
Thompson	Heather D.	5/6/03		
Wisner	Graham G.	8/4/03		

ATTACHMENT A Section I - 4(a)

<u>Name</u>	<u>Position</u>	<u>Date Connection Ended</u>
Tina Ross	Partner	11/28/03
Ralph Santos	Partner	11/28/03
Lanny Davis	Partner	10/17/03
Richard Earle	Partner	9/30/03
Clayton Hough	Partner	10/3/03
Gordon McDowell	Partner	9/19/03
Singleton McAllister	Partner	9/19/03
Paul Wilson	Partner	7/31/03
Nada Culver	Partner	10/26/03
James Prochnow	Partner	8/16/03

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Attachment B, Section I, 4(b) New Partners

2004 FEB -9 AM 11: 38

Name	Residence address	Citizenship	Position	Date assumed
Kate Moseley	7306 Dominique Drive, Dallas, Texas, 75214	US	Partner	7/1/2003
Norman Antin	6506 Burke Woods Drive, Burke, VA 22015	US	Partner	7/1/2003
Jeffrey Haas	9522 Mt. Vernon Landing, Alexandria, VA 22309	US	Partner	7/1/2003
Deborah Swansstrom	12508 Knightsbridge Court, Rockville, MD 20850	US	Partner	8/20/2003
Amy Koch	5028 Klinge Street, N.W., Washington, DC 20016	US	Partner	10/1/2003
Sotiris Planzos	14517 Manor Park Drive, Rockville, MD 20853	US	Partner	12/1/2003
Michele Frank	3004 Barkley Gate Lane, Fairfax, VA 22031	US	Partner	7/7/2003

ATTACHMENT C, Section III, # 11

The Royal Embassy of Saudi Arabia

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

Sociedade Nacional de Combustiveis de Angola / Republic of Angola (SONANGOL)

Representation of certain interests of Sociedade Nacional de Combustiveis de Angola (SONANGOL) in the United States and, on behalf of Sonangol, advice and assistance to the Government of Angola on defined public policy issues. Meetings with representatives of the United States government and international financial institutions to assist the client on issues involving transparency, human rights, trade and investment in Angola and bi-lateral relations with the United States. During this period we met with Peter Watson, President and CEO of the Overseas Private Investment Corporation and with his colleagues Mary Sue Shore, Jim Williams and Forest Metz to discuss OPIC's programs in Angola. We discussed with Bert Obamadu, a lawyer at the Export-Import Bank of the United States, financing opportunities in Angola, most particularly relating to a new refinery and an LNG project. We meet with Charles R. Snyder, Acting Assistant Secretary of States for African Affairs and Brian Hunt, Angolan Desk Officer, to discuss bilateral issues between the two countries. We met with Chairman Ed Royce of the African Subcommittee of the House of Representatives Committee on International Relations to discuss transparency, HIV/aids initiatives and human rights issues and the prospect of a Congressional delegation visit to Angola. We met with officials of the International Monetary Fund, including Abdoulaye Bio Tchane and Gonzalo Pastor, to discuss transparency initiatives. Throughout this period, we had numerous telephone calls and meetings with Ambassador Chris Dell, to apprise him of developments.

ATTACHMENT C, Section III, # 11

Corporate Fund Kazakhstan

We advised CFK with respect to its relationship with the western media and the U.S. Government. This included comments and advise on communications between the Republic of Kazakhstan and the media, members of Congress, congressional staff, and certain Executive Branch officials. Our principal activity during this period included advising CFK and the Embassy of the status of legislation, strategies for addressing those measures, strategies for dealing with Congress and U.S. government officials, and strategies for improving the U.S.-Kazakhstan relationship. We also advised and assisted on media issues including the proposal of certain positive press articles regarding Kazakhstan. In November, however, the scope of our engagement was modified to discontinue media work. As a result, we now focus primarily on working with the U.S. Government.

Embassy of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela

We were retained by the Embassy on October 1, 2003. We have provided services to the Embassy in respect to the Embassy's relationship with the U.S. Executive Branch and U.S. Congress. Our activities have consisted of scheduling meetings with the Executive Branch, Members of Congress and Congressional staffers, attending these meetings, or accompanying an Embassy representative to these meetings, and providing comments and advice regarding the content of Executive Branch and Congressional communications. We advised the Embassy on the status of legislation and legislative inquiries of interest to Venezuela, on the status of Congressional hearings of interest, strategies for dealing with Congress and U.S. government officials, and strategies for improving the U.S.-Venezuela bilateral relationship. We also provided advice in connection with official visits to the U.S. by Venezuelan officials.

ATTACHMENT C, Section III, # 11

Republic of Sri Lanka

We have provided advice to the Republic of Sri Lanka with respect to the possible signing of a Free Trade Agreement with the United States. We provided advice in connection with official visits of Sri Lankan officials to the United States and initiated contact with Members of the U.S. Congress seeking support for a Free Trade Agreement with Sri Lanka. We also provided advice to the Republic of Sri Lanka regarding the process in which a Free Trade Agreement is executed.

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, including security and commercial issues. We provided advice in connection with official visits to the United States by Qatari officials, economic development initiatives in Qatar; initiatives to establish relationships with American universities; human rights issues; 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 provide legal advice to the Government of Qatar in matters involving international law, commercial investment, litigation and contracts.

ATTACHMENT D Section III, 12

The Government of the State of Qatar

During the relevant period, we communicated with the following U.S. Government officials: Ms. Virginia Dondy Green, VP for Investment Policy at OPIC; Mr. Harvey Himberg, Deputy VP at OPIC; Mr. James Williams, Regional Director for Insurance at OPIC; Ms. Constance Shinn, Labor, Human Rights, and Environmental Impact Analyst at OPIC (all on December 11, 2003); U.S. Ambassador Maureen Quinn and U.S. Embassy (Qatar) staff, Ms. Shante Moore and Mr. Mark Motley (various meetings).

Corporate Fund Kazakhstan

On behalf of Corporate Fund Kazakhstan, we scheduled and attended, or accompanied an Embassy or other Kazakh government official, to meetings with Members of Congress, congressional staff, and Executive Branch officials. The primary focus of most of these meetings was to discuss U.S.-Kazakh relations. Specific topics of discussion included Kazakhstan's contributions to the war on terror and the war in Iraq, energy/oil and gas, human rights, democratization, religious tolerance, foreign investment, Kazakhstan's economy, national defense, non-proliferation, media issues, telecommunications, potential floor statements, and potential congressional and other delegations to Kazakhstan. The dates and individuals with whom we met are as follows:

<u>Date</u>	<u>Meeting Contact</u>	<u>Office</u>
07/16/03	Spencer Freebairn, L.A. Jedd Moskowitz, Chief of Staff Howard Diamond, Senior L.A. Dave Adams, Minority Professional Staff	Rep. Jerry Lewis Rep. Gary Ackerman Rep. Gary Ackerman House Subcommittee on Middle East and Central Asia
	Billy Piper, Chief of Staff Mike Hettinger, Staff Director	Sen. Mitch McConnell House Subcommittee on Government Efficiency and Financial Management
07/18/03	Howard Diamond, Senior L.A. Dave Adams, Minority Professional Staff	Rep. Gary Ackerman House Subcommittee on Middle East and Central Asia
	Spencer Freebairn, L.A. Tom Graham	Rep. Jerry Lewis National Security Council
07/21/03	Dave Adams, Minority Professional Staff	House Subcommittee on Middle East and Central Asia
	Jim Specht, Dep. Chief of Staff Arlene Willis, Chief of Staff	Rep. Jerry Lewis Rep. Jerry Lewis
07/22/03	Eric Knox, Chief of Staff (Under Secretary) Rep. Tom Tancredo	Department of Energy
	Jacque Ponder, Chief of Staff	Rep. Tom Tancredo
07/23/03	Rep. Jerry Lewis	
	Arlene Willis, Chief of Staff	Rep. Jerry Lewis
07/24/03	Jeff Hawkins, Desk Officer	Department of State

ATTACHMENT D Section III, 12

07/28/03	Arlene Willis, Chief of Staff Brad Smith, Chief of Staff	Rep. Jerry Lewis Rep. David Dreier
07/29/03	Mike Hettinger, Staff Director	House Subcommittee on Government Efficiency and Financial Management
08/08/03	Mike Hettinger, Staff Director	House Subcommittee on Government Efficiency and Financial Management
08/09/03	John Post, Dep. Dir., Humanitarian Prgms.	Department of State
08/13/03	Jacque Ponder, Chief of Staff	Rep. Tom Tancredo
08/14/03	Molly Miller, L.A. Jeff Hawkins, Desk Officer	Rep. Tom Tancredo Department of State
08/17/03	John Post, Dep. Dir., Humanitarian Prgms.	Department of State
08/19/03	Molly Miller, L.A.	Rep. Tom Tancredo
08/20/03	Molly Miller, L.A.	Rep. Tom Tancredo
08/21/03	Mike Rawson, Senior Policy Advisor	Sen. Conrad Burns
08/25/03	Molly Miller, L.A.	Rep. Tom Tancredo
08/30/03	Kevin Kellems, Special Advisor, Sec. Def.	Department of Defense
09/02/03	Chris Bradish, L.C.	Sen. Arlen Specter
09/04/03	Ryan Long, L.D. Heather Couri, Chief of Staff Rep. Joel Hefley	Rep. Joe Barton Rep. Joe Barton
09/05/03	Julie Winn	Department of State
09/08/03	Haile Soifer, L.A. Jonathan Katz, L.D.	Rep. Robert Wexler Rep. Robert Wexler
09/09/03	Andy Black, Majority Policy Coordinator	House Subcommittee on Energy & Air Quality
09/11/03	Heather Couri, Chief of Staff Ryan Long, L.D. Molly Miller, L.A. Haile Soifer, L.A. John Mudge, Desk Officer	Rep. Joe Barton Rep. Joe Barton Rep. Tom Tancredo Rep. Robert Wexler Department of State
09/12/03	Molly Miller, L.A.	Rep. Tom Tancredo
09/14/03	Jason Steinbaum, Chief of Staff Ryan Long, L.D. Heather Couri, Chief of Staff	Rep. Eliot Engel Rep. Joe Barton Rep. Joe Barton
09/16/03	Ryan Long, L.D. Haile Soifer, L.A.	Rep. Joe Barton Rep. Robert Wexler
09/17/03	Randy Stokes, Executive Assistant Patrick Baugh, Executive Assistant Marc Lubin, Chief of Staff Rep. Eliot Engel Rep. William Delahunt Jedd Moskowitz, Chief of Staff	Rep. Nita Lowey Rep. Jim Kolbe Rep. Henry Bonilla
09/22/03	Ryan Long, L.D. Jedd Moskowitz, Chief of Staff	Rep. Gary Ackerman Rep. Joe Barton Rep. Joe Barton Rep. Gary Ackerman
09/24/03	John Mudge, Desk Officer	Department of State
09/29/03	John Mudge, Desk Officer	Department of State
10/02/03	Mike Hettinger, Staff Director	House Subcommittee on Government

ATTACHMENT D Section III, 12

10/03/03	Jason Steinbaum, Chief of Staff Bill Duhnke, Staff Director Maggie Ward, Scheduler Maggie Knutson, Office Manager Pat Murray, Staff Director Kevin Kellems, Special Advisor, Sec. Def.	Efficiency and Financial Management Rep. Eliot Engel Senate Intelligence Committee Sen. Pat Roberts Rep. Porter Goss House Intelligence Committee Department of Defense
10/06/03	Maggie Knutson, Office Manager Pat Murray, Staff Director Bill Duhnke, Staff Director Maggie Ward, Scheduler	Rep. Porter Goss House Intelligence Committee Senate Intelligence Committee Sen. Pat Roberts
10/07/03	Rep. Porter Goss Mike Kastiw, Staff Director	House Subcommittee on Terrorism and Homeland Security
10/14/03	Rep. Doug Bereuter Peter Olson, Chief of Staff	Sen. John Cornyn
10/15/03	Ryan Long, L.D. Lynne Tracy, Desk Officer	Rep. Joe Barton Department of State
10/16/03	Patrick Baugh, Executive Assistant Randy Stokes, Executive Assistant Jason Steinbaum, Chief of Staff	Rep. Jim Kolbe Rep. Nita Lowey Rep. Eliot Engel
10/17/03	Peter Olson, Chief of Staff John Cuaderes, Senior Professional Staff	Sen. John Cornyn House Committee on Gov't Reform
10/22/03	Charlie Flickner, Majority Clerk Mark Murray, Minority Staff Assistant	House Subcommittee on Foreign Operations House Subcommittee on Foreign Operations
10/29/03	Randy Stokes, Executive Assistant Patrick Baugh, Executive Assistant Rep. Gary Ackerman Jimmy Miller, Dir. Cmte. Facilities/Travel	Rep. Nita Lowey Rep. Jim Kolbe
10/30/03	Wendi Price, Scheduler	House Committee on Transportation Sen. Jim Inhofe
11/13/03	Andy Black, Majority Policy Coordinator Andrea Rodriguez, Scheduler Wendi Price, Scheduler	House Subcommittee on Energy & Air Quality Rep. Joe Barton Sen. Jim Inhofe
11/14/03	Lisa Sutherland, Maj. Dep. Staff Director	Senate Committee on Appropriations
11/17/03	Glenn Powell, Chief of Staff Patrick Baugh, Executive Assistant Jason Steinbaum, Chief of Staff Lisa Sutherland, Maj. Dep. Staff Director	Sen. Jim Inhofe Rep. Jim Kolbe Rep. Eliot Engel Senate Committee on Appropriations
11/18/03	Justin Hamilton, L.D. Molly Miller, L.A. Jonathan Katz, L.D.	Rep. Chris Bell Rep. Tom Tancredo Rep. Robert Wexler
11/19/03	Lisa Sutherland, Maj. Dep. Staff Director	Senate Committee on Appropriations
11/20/03	Sen. Jim Inhofe	
11/24/03	Lisa Sutherland, Maj. Dep. Staff Director	Senate Committee on Appropriations
11/25/03	Lynne Tracy, Desk Officer	Department of State

ATTACHMENT D Section III, 12

12/04/03	John Gonzalez, Chief of Staff	Rep. Chris Bell
12/05/03	Guy Harrison, Chief of Staff	Rep. Pete Sessions
	Josh Saltzman, L.D.	Rep. Pete Sessions
	John Mudge, Desk Officer	Department of State
12/08/03	Lynne Tracy, Desk Officer	Department of State
12/10/03	Pete Olsen, Chief of Staff	Sen. John Cornyn
12/16/03	Kim Savit, Maj. Senior Professional Staff	Senate Committee on Foreign Relations

3. Entertainment or Travel Disbursements

<u>Date</u>	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Office</u>	<u>Amount</u>
07/24/03	Jeff Hawkins	Department of State	\$30.85
12/16/03	Kim Savit	Senate Committee on Foreign Relations	\$46.65

4. Informational Materials

Yes, we did disseminate informational materials on behalf of the principal (attached).

5. Items of Value

- (a) No.
- (b) No.

ATTACHMENT D Section III, 12

Sociedade Nacional de Combustiveis de Angola / Republic of Angola (SONANGOL)

July 14	Lunch conference with Bio Tchane, IMF
August 29	Meeting with Peter Watson, President and CEO of the Overseas Private Investment Corporation, Mary sue Shore is the Director for Africa, Jim Williams and Forest Metz. Meeting was held to discuss OPIC's programs in Angola.
September 3	Correspondence to Ambassador Dell.
September 9	E-mail Amb. Dell
September 11	E-mail Amb. Dell re IMF Article IV and Soros.
September 12	Letter and e-mail to Angolan Amb. Chris Dell regarding Heads
September 22	E-mail to Amb. Dell regarding visit to Luanda.
September 25	E-mail Amb. Dell
September 26	Telephone conference with Obamadu.
October 1	Telephone conference with Don Gatto, DCM, U.S. Embassy, Luanda.
October 8	E-mail to Ambassador Dell.
October 20	In Angola: Telephone conferences with Amb. Dell.
October 21	Dinner conference with Amb. Dell in Luanda
October 24	Telephone conferences with Gonzalo Pastor, IMF
October 30	Telephone conference with Chris Dell.
November 4	E-mail Amb. Dell regarding Heads signing.
November 5	Meeting with Charles R. Synder, Acting Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs and Brian Hunt, Angolan desk Officer, Department
November 13	Telephone conference with Brian Hunt, Dept. of State; Ambassador Chris Dell, Angola.
November 20	Telephone conference with Chris Dell, Ambassador, Angola.
November 21	Telephone conference with Chris Dell

ATTACHMENT D Section III, 12

November 28 E-mail to Amb. Dell

December 1 E-mail to Amb. Dell regarding signing of Heads.

ATTACHMENT D Section III, 12

Embassy of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela

On behalf of the Venezuelan Embassy, we scheduled and attended, or accompanied an Embassy representative, to meetings with Executive Branch officials and with Members of Congress and Congressional staffers. The primary focus of most of the meetings was to discuss U.S.-Venezuelan bilateral relations. The dates and individuals with whom we met are as follows:

DATE	MEETING CONTACT	OFFICE OF:
10/15/03	Damon Moley	U.S. Department of State
10/16/03	Damon Moley	U.S. Department of State
10/16/03	Pete Olson	Senator John Cornyn
10/17/03	Pete Olson	Senator John Cornyn
10/20/03	Pete Olson	Senator John Cornyn
10/20/03	Marc Lubin	Representative Henry Bonilla
10/20/03	Heather Couri	Representative Joe Barton
10/22/03	Damon Moley	U.S. Department of State
10/23/03	Charlie Flickner	House Foreign Operations Committee
10/23/03	Senator Bill Nelson	Senator Bill Nelson
10/24/03	Andy Black	Representative Joe Barton
10/27/03	Representative Richard Burr	Representative Richard Burr
10/27/03	Damon Moley	U.S. Department of State
10/30/03	David Malech	Representative Kevin Brady
10/30/03	Representative Gary Ackerman	Representative Gary Ackerman
10/30/03	Matt Winslow	Senator John Cornyn
10/30/03	Spencer Friedman	Representative Jerry Lewis
10/31/03	Andy Black	Representative Joe Barton
10/31/03	Representative Kevin Brady	Representative Kevin Brady
10/31/03	Representative Gene Green	Representative Gene Green
10/31/03	Steve Justus	U.S. Southern Command
10/31/03	Colonel Clark Lynn (U.S. Army)	DOD Exchange Officer to the Bureau of Western Hemisphere Affairs
11/3/03	Pete Olson	Senator John Cornyn
11/3/03	Guy Harrison	Representative Pete Sessions
11/3/03	Marc Lubin	Representative Henry Bonilla
11/4/03	Marc Gonzales	Representative Mark Green
11/4/03	Mac King	Representative Solomon Ortiz
11/4/03	Representative William Delahunt	Representative William Delahunt
11/4/03	Representative Cass Ballenger	Representative Cass Ballenger
11/5/03	Representative Tom DeLay	Representative Tom DeLay
11/5/03	Representative Pete Sessions	Representative Pete Sessions
11/5/03	Representative John Carter	Representative John Carter
11/5/03	Representative John Culberson	Representative John Culberson
11/5/03	Representative Sheila Jackson Lee	Representative Sheila Jackson Lee
11/12/03	Spencer Friedman	Representative Jerry Lewis
11/12/03	Representative Jerry Lewis	Representative Jerry Lewis
11/14/03	Bruce Freedman	U.S. Department of State

ATTACHMENT D Section III, 12

11/14/03	John Shaw	U.S. Department of Energy
11/14/03	Damon Moley	U.S. Department of State
11/14/03	Brooke Vosburgh	U.S. Department of Commerce
11/17/03	Marilyn Able	U.S. Department of Commerce
11/17/03	Guy Harrison	Representative Pete Sessions
11/18/03	John Shaw	U.S. Department of Energy
11/20/03	Spencer Friedman	Representative Jerry Lewis
11/26/03	Andy Black	Representative Joe Barton
11/26/03	David Malech	Representative Kevin Brady
11/26/03	Connie Humphrey	Representative Ruben Hinojosa
12/3/04	Phil Chicola	U.S. Department of State
12/3/04	Damon Moley	U.S. Department of State
12/3/04	Dawn Loffredo	Representative Tom DeLay
12/3/04	Pete Olson	Senator John Cornyn
12/9/04	Pete Olson	Senator John Cornyn
12/9/04	Dawn Loffredo	Representative Tom DeLay
12/11/04	Pete Olson	Senator John Cornyn
12/11/04	Dawn Loffredo	Representative Tom DeLay
12/16/04	Representative Tom DeLay	Representative Tom DeLay
12/16/04	Barkley Peschel	Representative Tom DeLay
12/17/04	Lorianne Woodrow	Senator Norm Coleman
12/17/04	Larry Vigil	Senator Ben Nighthorse Campbell
12/17/04	James Dean	Senator Ben Nighthorse Campbell
12/17/04	Mark Lippert	Senator Patrick Leahy
12/17/04	Bret Shogren	Representative Tom DeLay
12/17/04	Senator John Cornyn	Senator John Cornyn
12/18/04	Jennifer Biggy	Representative Roger Wicker
12/19/04	Ted Brennan	Representative Cass Ballenger

(3) Names and Titles of Any Government Officials Involved in "Entertainment" or "Travel" Disbursements.

None.

(4) Statement of Whether You Have Disseminated Any Informational Materials on behalf of the Principal During the Six-Month Period.

No informational materials were disseminated on behalf of the principal during the six-month period. No materials in connection with the registration were disseminated.

(5)(a) Have You Received Anything of Value Other than Money from the Foreign Principals for Which You Have Responsibility or from Any Other Sources for or in the Interest of that Foreign Principal?

No.

ATTACHMENT D Section III, 12

(5)(b) Have You Disposed of Anything of Value Other than Money in Furtherance of or in Connection with Your Activities on Behalf of the Foreign Principal for Which You Have Responsibility?

No.

ATTACHMENT D Section III, 12

The Royal Embassy of Saudi Arabia

On behalf of the Royal Embassy of Saudi Arabia, we scheduled and attended, or accompanied an Embassy representative, to meetings with Members of Congress and Congressional staffers. The primary focus of most of these meetings was to discuss U.S.-Saudi bilateral relations and U.S.-Saudi cooperation in the War on Terrorism. Although our representation does not extend to the following subjects, in some meetings members or staff asked questions about the following subjects: oil and energy issues, economic development, government reform, education, role of women, human rights, child custody, Saudi banking, the Saudi peace initiative, the War in Iraq, and Saudi charities. The dates and individuals with whom we met are as follows:

DATE	OFFICE OF:	MEETING CONTACT:
7/1/2003	Rep. <u>Barton, Joe, TX, 6th</u>	Andrea Rodriguez, Scheduler
7/2/2003	Rep. <u>Pence, Mike, Indiana, 6th</u>	Ryan Fisher, Senior LA
7/2/2003	Rep. <u>Barton, Joe, TX, 6th</u>	Ryan Long, LD
7/2/2003	Rep. <u>Cubin, Barbara, Wyoming, At Large</u>	Patrick Thompson, LA
7/2/2003	Rep. <u>Greenwood, James C., PA, 8th</u>	Vernon Harding, LA
7/2/2003	Rep. <u>Scott, Robert C. "Bobby", Virginia, 3rd</u>	Larry Dillard, Press Secy
7/2/2003	Rep. <u>Shimkus, John, IL, 19th</u>	Courtney Anderson, LA
7/2/2003	Rep. <u>Whitfield, Ed, Kentucky, 1st</u>	Jeff Miles, Press Secretary and LA
7/2/2003	Senator Cochran, Thad	Ann M. Copland, Senior Executive and LA
7/8/2003	Rep. <u>Davis, Jim, Florida, 11th</u>	J.J. Piskadlo, LA
7/8/03	Rep. <u>Issa, Darrell, CA, 49th</u>	David Tebbe, LA
7/8/2003	Senator Feinstein, Dianne	Rich Harper, LA
7/8/03	Rep. Barton, Joe, TX, 6 th	Rep. Barton
7/9/03	Rep. Sessions, Pete, TX, 32 nd	Rep. Sessions
7/10/03	Rep. <u>Delahunt, William, MA, 10th</u>	Rep. Delahunt
7/10/2003	Rep. <u>Deal, Nathan, Georgia, 10th</u>	Graham Thompson, LA
7/10/2003	Rep. <u>Radanovich, George P., CA, 19th</u>	Nolty J. Theriot, Senior LA
7/11/03	Rep. <u>Hunter, Duncan, CA, 52nd</u>	Rep. Hunter
7/11/2003	Rep. <u>Wexler, Robert, Florida, 19th</u>	Halie Sofer, LA
7/15/2003	Rep. <u>Ferguson, Michael, New Jersey, 7th</u>	Rogan Kelly, LA
7/15/2003	Rep. <u>Stupak, Bart, MI, 1st</u>	Lori Mrowka, LA
7/15/2003	Rep. <u>Hall, Ralph M., TX, 4th</u>	Jean Jones, LA
7/23/03	Rep. <u>Hunter, Duncan, CA, 52nd</u>	Rep. Hunter
7/23/2003	Senator Cantwell, Maria	Ari Melber, LC
7/23/2003	Senator Kerry, John F.	Jim Ludes, Ph.D., LA

ATTACHMENT D Section III, 12

DATE	OFFICE OF:	MEETING CONTACT:
7/28/2003	Senator Lautenberg, Frank	Dafna Hochman, LA
7/29/2003	Rep. <u>Bereuter, Doug, Nebraska, 1st</u>	Alicia O'Donnell, LA
8/7/2003	Rep. <u>Pelosi, Nancy, CA, 8th</u>	Mike Sheehy, Advisor
8/8/2003	Rep. <u>Burns, Max, Georgia, 12th</u>	Michael Donohue, LA
8/8/2003	Rep. <u>Frost, Martin, TX, 24th</u>	Sarah Wisner, SA
8/8/2003	Rep. <u>Bell, Chris, TX, 25th</u>	John Michael Gonzales, CoS
8/11/2003	Senator Shelby, Richard C.	Skip Fisher, Senate Banking Committee Staff
8/11/2003	Rep. <u>Gephardt, Dick, Missouri, 3rd</u>	Elizabeth O'Hara, LA
8/11/2003	Senator Stabenow, Debbie	Dok Satcher, LA
8/12/2003	Rep. <u>Hunter, Duncan, CA, 52nd</u>	Vicki Middleton, CoS
8/12/2003	Rep. <u>Gonzalez, Charlie A., TX, 20th</u>	Stephanie Smith, LA
8/12/2003	Rep. <u>Gutierrez, Luis, IL, 4th</u>	Tom Kotarac, LC
8/13/2003	Rep. <u>Hunter, Duncan, CA, 52nd</u>	Vicki Middleton, CoS
8/14/2003	Senator Biden, Joseph R.	Perry Cammack, SFRC Staff
8/28/2003	Rep. <u>Hunter, Duncan, CA, 52nd</u>	Vicki Middleton, CoS
9/3/2003	Rep. <u>Van Hollen, Chris, Maryland, 8th</u>	Ken Cummings, LA Phil Alperson, LD
9/5/2003	Rep. <u>Hunter, Duncan, CA, 52nd</u>	Rep. Hunter Vicki Middleton, CoS
9/10/2003	Rep. <u>Hunter, Duncan, CA, 52nd</u>	Rep. Hunter
9/12/2003	Senator Pryor, Mark	Nathan McCarroll, LC
9/12/2003	Senator DeWine, Mike	Laura Parker, LA
9/15/2003	Senator Kyl, Jon L.	Jeff Kuhnreich
9/26/2003	Rep. <u>Coble, Howard, North Carolina, 6th</u>	Robert P. Boone III, LA
9/26/2003	Rep. <u>Andrews, Robert E., New Jersey, 1st</u>	Paul Bauer, LC
9/29/2003	Rep. <u>Norwood, Charlie, Georgia, 9th</u>	Jennie Derge, Senior LA
9/29/2003	Rep. <u>Souder, Mark E., Indiana, 3rd</u>	Mark Pfundstein, Deputy LD
10/1/2003	Rep. <u>Lahood, Ray, R-IL, 18th</u>	Erin Reif, LA
10/2/2003	Rep. <u>Hunter, Duncan, CA, 52nd</u>	Rep. Hunter
10/2/2003	Senator Collins, Susan M.	Rob Owens, Counsel
10/3/2003	Rep. <u>Turner, Jim, TX, 2nd</u>	Mike Mullen, LA
10/6/2003	Rep. <u>Jenkins, William L., Tennessee, 1st</u>	Richard Vaughn, LD
10/6/2003	Rep. <u>Hostettler, John N., Indiana, 8th</u>	Michael Hurt, LA
10/15/2003	Rep. <u>Keller, Ric, Florida, 8th</u>	Erik P. Heilman, LA
10/15/2003	Rep. <u>Pickering, Charles W. "Chip", Mississippi, 3rd</u>	John Rounsaville, Deputy COS
10/16/2003	Senator Murray, Patty	Shay Hancock, LA, Michael Begley, LA
10/17/2003	Rep. <u>Bachus, Spencer, Alabama, 6th</u>	Warren Tryon, Sr., LA
10/17/2003	Rep. <u>Cannon, Chris, Utah, 3rd</u>	Rob Morgan, LA
10/20/2003	Rep. <u>Carter, John, TX, 31st</u>	Gregory D. Johnston, LA
10/20/2003	Rep. <u>Buyer, Steve, Indiana, 4th</u>	Stephen Reid

ATTACHMENT D Section III, 12

DATE	OFFICE OF:	MEETING CONTACT:
10/20/2003	Rep. <u>Feeney, Tom, Florida, 24th</u>	Sherry Dudley, LA
10/31/2003	Rep. <u>Nadler, Jerrold, NY, 8th</u>	Brett Heimov, AA

ATTACHMENT D Section III, 12

Expenditures

Date	Event	Offices	Expenditure
7/24/2003	Food and refreshments following Congressional relations event at the Royal Embassy of Saudi Arabia.	Lara Muldoon, Office of Sen. Mikulski; Lee Frazier, Office of Sen. Nighthorse-Campbell; Kevin Bruce, Office of Rep. Tiahart; Justin Hamilton, Office of Rep. Bell; Nathan McCarrol, Office of Sen. Pryor (AK); Laura Parker and Christopher Guilford, office of Rep. DeWine.	\$500

ATTACHMENT D Section III, 12

Republic of Sri Lanka

During the relevant period we communicated with following U.S. Government officials regarding support for a Free Trade agreement between the United States and Sri Lanka: Senate Finance Committee staff members (October 30, 2003); staff members of the House Of Representatives (October 30, 2003 and October 31, 2003); Representative Charles B. Rangel, George A. Dalley, Staff Director and Counsel to Representative Rangel, Frederick W. Hatfield, Chief of Staff to Senator John B. Breaux (October 31, 2003); Representative Calvin Dooley's staff, Rep. Robert Matsui's staff, Rep. Jim McDermott staff, Rep. Joseph Crowley's staff (November 3, 2003); staff members of the House Of Representatives (November 3, 2003); Rep. Robert Masui's office (November 4, 2003); Congressional staff members (November 4, 2003); Senate Finance Committee staff members (November 20, 2003); meetings with House staff (November 26, 2003).

Item 3. N/A

Item 4. N/A

Item 5.

(a) No

(b) No

Attachment E - Section IV, 14(a)

Client #	Date Paid	Payee	Amount Paid	Client Total
6155	7/23/2003	Embassy of the State of Qatar	\$ 21,423.20	
	7/23/2003	Embassy of the State of Qatar	\$ 38,194.80	
	8/15/2003	Embassy of the State of Qatar	\$ 17,868.96	
	8/18/2003	Embassy of the State of Qatar	\$ 38,826.19	
	9/30/2003	Embassy of the State of Qatar	\$ 40,906.95	
	9/30/2003	Embassy of the State of Qatar	\$ 44,734.89	
	9/30/2003	Yehia Shaker (Diwan Amiri)	\$ 77,679.02	
	10/27/2003	Embassy of the State of Qatar	\$ 36,569.60	
	10/27/2003	Embassy of the State of Qatar	\$ 26,277.81	
	11/24/2003	Embassy of the State of Qatar	\$ 25,682.31	
	12/11/2003	Embassy of the State of Qatar	\$ 35,718.63	
	12/22/2003	Embassy of the State of Qatar	\$ 33,822.14	
	12/22/2003+C	Embassy of the State of Qatar	\$ 28,262.28	
	12/26/2003	Government Supreme Council for Economic Affairs and Investment	\$ 15,000.00	
	12/26/2003	Yehia Shaker (Diwan Amiri)	\$ 117,009.50	
	12/26/2003	Qatar Foundation	\$ 74,870.83	\$ 672,847.11
20694	8/15/2003	Sonangol Soc National Combustives	\$ 550,000.00	
	10/10/2003	Sonangol Soc National Combustives	\$ 550,000.00	\$ 1,100,000.00
21418	10/31/2003	Kazakhstan Corporative Fund Astana, Kazakhstan	\$ 307,480.52	
	11/18/2003	Kazakhstan Corporative Fund Astana, Kazakhstan	\$ 54,772.15	
	12/19/2003	Kazakhstan Corporative Fund Astana, Kazakhstan	\$ 179,975.00	\$ 542,227.67
21100		Republic of Sri Lanka	\$ -	\$ 0.00
14062		The Royal Embassy of Saudi Arabia		
	7/3/2003	Qorvis Communications	\$ 85,000.00	
	8/4/2003	Qorvis Communications	\$ 85,000.00	
	9/5/2003	Qorvis Communications	\$ 85,000.00	\$ 255,000.00
21830	10/29/2003	Embassy of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela	\$ 100,000.00	
	12/2/2003	Embassy of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela	\$ 100,730.28	
	12/22/2003	Embassy of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela	\$ 109,262.04	\$ 309,992.32

Attachment F, Section IV, 15(a)									
	Sociedade Nacional de								
	Comunistvris de Angola/ Republic of Angola	Government of Qatar	Corporate Fund Kazakhstan	Royal Embassy of Saudi Arabia/ Qorvis	Republic of Sri Lanka	Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela			
Duplicating charges	\$ 119.25	\$ 2,902.50	\$ 357.75	\$ 1,611.00	\$ 187.00	\$ 187.00			
Outside duplicating		\$ 3,504.60	\$ 145.94	\$ 105.34	\$ 113.83	\$ 113.83			
Client Travel	\$ 45,269.68	\$ 39,082.63	\$ 50,880.49	\$ 49.77	\$ 6,409.72	\$ 6,409.72			
Client travel - meals	\$ 1,825.15	\$ 1,386.69	\$ 3,018.60	\$ 357.99	\$ 25.82	\$ 25.82			
Subscriptions		\$ 119.40		\$ 39.96					
Fax charges	\$ 530.00	\$ 594.88	\$ 115.00	\$ 35.00	\$ 20.00	\$ 20.00			
Library computer time	\$ 76.58	\$ 1,035.31	\$ 2,699.70	\$ 3,313.04	\$ 2,113.06	\$ 2,113.06			
Special supplies									
Secretary / Legal Assistant OT		\$ 1,043.38	\$ 154.62	\$ 1,332.86	\$ 271.63	\$ 271.63			
Publications				\$ 203.34					
Local Transportation	\$ 481.38	\$ 161.00	\$ 643.00	\$ 1,679.80	\$ 56.00	\$ 56.00			
Cellular telephone charges	\$ 1,307.90	\$ 1,320.07	\$ 10,127.25	\$ 502.94	\$ 34.43	\$ 34.43			
Courier	\$ 263.11	\$ 1,748.08	\$ 491.51	\$ 65.30	\$ 132.95	\$ 132.95			
Outside long distance	\$ 1,562.42	\$ 1,256.94	\$ 1,649.97	\$ 121.10	\$ 147.37	\$ 147.37			
Outside research		\$ 47.00	\$ 109.19	\$ 6.32	\$ 305.00	\$ 305.00			
Beverage /Food service									
FARA Filing fee									
Dues									
Postage	\$ 5.64	\$ 47.38	\$ 14.67	\$ 12.62	\$ 4.37	\$ 4.37			
Long distance telephone	\$ 1,662.86	\$ 6,125.99	\$ 1,748.03	\$ 913.09	\$ 913.09	\$ 913.09			
Translation services		\$ 2,318.75							
Professional fees - outside	\$ 550,000.00	\$ 60,438.66		\$ 73.50	\$ 30,000.00	\$ 30,000.00			
Conference / Seminar									
Binder / Books /Supplies	\$ 160.62	\$ 48.28	\$ 40.07	\$ 110.00					
Client subsistence - meals	\$ 989.05	\$ 1,269.74	\$ 477.66	\$ 1,095.77	\$ 377.34	\$ 377.34			
Miscellaneous charge	\$ 531.32	\$ 2,393.20	\$ 1,211.76						
Photocopy - Color	\$ 560.00								
Parking	\$ 241.16			\$ 375.00					
Recording/Serving Fees									
TOTAL	\$ 605,586.12	\$ 126,953.67	\$ 73,903.44	\$ 11,423.30	\$ -	\$ 40,978.66			

ATTACHMENT G, Section IV, # 15 (c)

DATE	AMOUNT	POLITICAL ORGANIZATION	NAME
Thomas Hale Boggs, Jr.			
7/16/03	2,000.00	Friends of Schumer	Charles E. Schumer
7/17/03	500.00	Portman for Congress	Rob Portman
7/30/03	2,000.00	Feinstein for U.S. Senate	Diane Feinstein
9/9/03	500.00	Roybal-Allard for Congress	Lucille Roybal-Allard
9/17/03	1,000.00	Bob Graham for Congress	Bob Graham
9/25/03	10,000.00	DSCC	Democratic Senatorial Campaign Committee
10/1/03	500.00	Shannon for Delegate	Steve Shannon
10/15/03	1,000.00	Friends of Chris Dodd	Chris Dodd
10/27/03	1,000.00	Hatch Presidential Exploration	Orrin G. Hatch
10/30/03	1,000.00	LA PAC	LA PAC
11/13/03	2,000.00	Dean for America	Howard Dean
12/17/03	1,000.00	Wyden for Senate	Ron Wyden
Mayra Martinez-Fernandez			
12/01/03	200.00	Anibal for Congress	Anibal Acevedo Vila, Puerto Rico's Resident Commissioner
Michael Driver			
10/15/03	215.00	Beauprez for Congress	Bob Beauprez
10/17/03	500.00	Roybal-Allard for Congress	Lucille Roybal-Allard
11/10/03	250.00	Men for DeGette	Diana DeGette

12/22/03	100.00	Tate for Mayor	Colorado State Senator Penfield Tate
Greg Laughlin			
7/14/03	250.00	Barbour for Governor	Haley Barbour
7/23/03	1,000.00	Bush-Cheney '04	Bush-Cheney
10/30/03	1,000.00	KPAC	Senator Kay Bailey Hutchinson
Timothy Glassco			
9/29/03	50.00	Rosenberg for Congress	Andy Rosenberg
10/29/03	100.00	Clark for President	Wesley Clark
12/17/03	50.00	Rosenberg for Congress	Andy Rosenberg
12/31/03	200.00	Chris Bell U.S Congress Committee	Chris Bell
12/31/03	50.00	Brad Carson for U.S. Senate	Brad Carson
Jack Deschauer			
7/10/03	2,000.00	Bush-Cheney '04 George Bush	George Bush
7/14/03	250.00	Barbour for Governor	Haley Barbour
9/4/03	500.00	Citizens for D'Onofrino	Joe D'Onofrino
10/28/03	500.00	Ensign for Senate	John Ensign
11/6/03	150.00	Kalyn Free for Congress	Kalyn Free
Lansing Lee			
9/24/03	100.00	Andy Rosenberg for Congress	Andy Rosenberg
12/9/03	500.00	Clark for President	General Wesley Clark
12/16/03	100.00	Andy Rosenberg for Congress	Andy Rosenberg
Heather Thompson			

8/15/03	40.00	Women's Campaign Fund	Women's Campaign Fund
11/30/03	500.00	Kalyn Free for Congress	Kayln Free
12/15/03	50.00	Andy Rosenberg for Congress	Andy Rosenberg
Dan Addison			
9/30/03	250.00	Bob Beauprez for Congress	Bob Beauprez
7/4/03	2000.00	Bush/Cheney 2005	George W. Bush
Gordon Arbuckle			
7/1/03	1,000.00	Norm Dicks	Norm Dicks
7/1/03	1,000.00	Jay Inslee for Congress	Jay Inslee
9/3/03	25.00	Citizens for Quigley	Kevin Quigley
9/26/03	500.00	Bob Beauprez	Bob Beauprez
11/14/03	2000.00	People for Patty Murray	Patty Murray
John Garrett			
9/24/03	100.00	Rosenberg for Congress	Andy Rosenberg
10/02/03	250.00	Beauprez for Congress	Bob Beauprez
Gregory Laughlin			
7/14/03	250.00	Barbour for Congress	Haley Barbour
7/23/03	1000.00	Bush-Cheney 04	George W. Bush
10/30/03	1000.00	KPAC	Senator Kay Bailey Hutchinson
Stephanie Peters			
9/30/03	750.00	Andy Rosenberg for Congress	Andy Rosenberg
9/30/03	500.00	Gephardt for President	Richard Gephardt

FARA Short Form
July 2003-December 2003

Larry Harris

DATE	AMOUNT	POLITICAL ORGANIZATION	NAME
7/15	\$500	Schumer for Senate	Sen. Chuck Schumer
7/30	\$1000	Feinstein for Senate	Sen. Dianne Feinstein
9/17	\$500	Bayh for Senate	Sen. Evan Bayh
9/25	\$250	Andy Rosenberg for Congress	Andy Rosenberg
10/7	\$500	Leahy for Senate	Sen. Leahy
10/22	\$250	Citizens for Arlen Spector	Sen. Arlen Spector
10/27	\$1000	Hatch Re-election Campaign	Sen. Orin Hatch
12/21	\$500	Debbie Schultz for Congress	Debbie Schultz
12/3	\$1000	VanHollen for Congress	Rep. VanHollen
12/8	\$3000	DCCC	Democratic Congressional Campaign Committee
12/10	\$1000	Friends of Blanche Lincoln	Sen. Blanche Lincoln
12/14	\$1000	Friends of Byron Dorgan	Sen. Byron Dorgan

ATTACHMENT H, Section VI

FOREIGN AGENT REGISTRATION ACT Limited Power of Attorney

Addison, Daniel R.
Andrew, Anne S.
Norman Antin
Arbuckle, J. Gordon
Aslan, Shaoul
Bagley, Judith W.
Bangert, Philip A.
Barron, Francis B.
Bastress, Susan B.
Bearman, Robert M.
Besozzi, Paul C.
Boggs, Thomas Hale
Borababy, George M.
Bosco, Mary Beth
Bowen, Stuart
Brams, Robert S.
Brand, Joseph L.
Brody, David
Caffey, Norman
Callahan, Kevin D.
Chadwick, James C.
Chajet, Henry
Chambers, Scott
Chew, Benjamin G.
Chorba, Timothy A Jr.
Christian, James B.
Christopher G. Townsend
Cinelli, Giovanna M.
Colaianni, Joseph V.
Cole, Elliott
Cole, Robert Jeffrey
Cooper, William
Cowan, Mark D.
Craven, J. Jeffrey
Cubbage, Brenda
Culver, Nada
Curto, Michael A.
Davis, Geoffrey G.
Deschauer, John J. Jr.
Dilley, Dean M.
Downes, Thomas
Driver, Michael J.
Dunn, David E.
Dziewitt Halina S.
Eichberg, Ross E.
Farber, David
Farthing, Penelope S.
Featherly, Walter T.
Fishman, Ira A.
Fithian, John F.
Forest, Carl
Forshey, Michael S.
Michele Frank
Gardner, Jamie S.
Garr, Sally D.

ATTACHMENT H, Section VI

Gausvik, Cynthia L.
Gavin, Stephen D.
Ginsberg, Benjamin L.
Graziano, James M.
Grigg, Kenneth A., Jr
Guiffre, Thomas
Jeffrey Haas
Hager, Robert A.
Harris, Laurence E.
Henry M. Gibson
Horn, Robert J.
Hough, Clayton L.
Hurley, Rebecca
Jessup, Clifton
Johnson, Gregory
Jonas, John
Jones, Robert C.
Jones, Robert W.
Kaplan, Philip S.
Kendrick, Martha M.
Klein, Michael
Amy Koch
Koehler, Robert H.
Kott, Stephen J.
Kracov, Daniel A.
Kuwana, Eric A.
Lee, Lansing III
Leforce, Henry
Liebman, Ronald S.
Lodge, Deborah M.
Long, Pat
Luskin, Robert D.
Maddowell, 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.
Moran Fitzpatrick, Janet
Murray, Nancy A.
Nardotti, Michael J., Jr.
Nelson, Thomas
Newberry, Edward J.
Nierenberg, Darryl D.
Oberdorfer, John
Parker, Kyle
Passaic, Joseph G., Jr.
Pearlman, Donald H.

ATTACHMENT H, Section VI

Sotiris Planzos
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.
Serdahely, Douglas J.
Sherman, Stephen H.
Sibbison, V. Heather
Sibbison, Virginia H.
Siler, Duane
Simmons, Michael R.
Slater, Rodney E.
Slaughter Andrew, Anne
Smith, Jeffrey T.
Spaan, Michael R.
Stolbach, Richard M.
Stone, Scott N.
Suarez, Michelle White
Deborah Swanstrom
Talisman, Charles E.
Talisnick, Alan L.
Termini, Raymond J.
Trapasso, Joseph S.
Turner, Jeffrey L.
Tuttle, Allan A.
Vanderver, Timothy A., Jr.
Vanison, Denise A.
Vesledahl, Kenneth M.

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

FOREIGN OPERATIONS APPROPRIATIONS BILL
Fiscal Year 2004
(H. Rpt. 108-401)

Certification Language on Kazakhstan

TALKING POINTS

- Section 568(b) of H. Rpt. 108-401 contains language which prohibits funds appropriated by the Act to be made available to Kazakhstan unless the Secretary of State determines and reports to Congress that Kazakhstan has made "significant improvements in the protection of human rights during the preceding 6 month period." (Language attached). This language was renewed from last year's FY 2003 Omnibus Appropriations Bill. The language was originally sponsored by Senator John McCain.
- Kazakhstan OPPOSES this language.
- The Department of State OPPOSES this language.
- The House version of H.R. 2800 (the original Foreign Operations bill) did NOT address the issue, and thus, did not contain the certification language. That bill's report (H. Rpt. 108-222) specifically states that the House chose not to renew specific language on Central Asia in this year's bill. (Language attached). The House bill passed on July 24.
- Prior to passage of the Senate version of H.R. 2800, the Department of State met with Senate Foreign Operations Subcommittee staff to request that the language be struck from the bill. Senate staff refused to do so. The Senate bill passed by voice vote on October 30 and contained the certification language. (Language attached).
- Both the House and Senate bills were rolled into the Omnibus Bill (H.R. 2673). The conference report for that measure (H. Rpt. 108-401) passed the House on December 8. As stated, the Report contains the certification language. The Senate is expected to vote on the Report in late January 2004.
- Kazakhstan has made significant improvements in protecting human rights:
 - On July 10, Kazakhstan's President signed a new anti-trafficking law which toughens that nation's laws against trafficking in persons.
 - On July 22, 2003 the Department of State certified Kazakhstan pursuant to the certification requirement in the FY 2003 Omnibus Appropriations bill. The certification noted the new anti-trafficking law and several other positive developments. (Certification attached).
 - On September 10, 2003, the Department of State announced that it would positively raise its ratings of Kazakhstan's performance in addressing trafficking in persons. (Press release attached). As a result, Kazakhstan moved up from Tier III to Tier II in the Department of State's rankings.
 - On November 12 and 14, 2003, Assistant Secretary of State Elizabeth Jones stated that she is very pleased with the democratic changes taking place in Kazakhstan. (Financial Times articles attached).
- BOTH THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE AND KAZAKHSTAN WOULD LIKE TO PREVENT THE CERTIFICATION LANGUAGE FROM BEING RENEWED IN THE FY 2005 FOREIGN OPERATIONS BILL.

RECOGNIZING THE REPUBLIC OF
KAZAKHSTAN

HON. _____
OF [STATE]

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
[Day], November __, 2003

[Mr./Ms.] [LAST NAME] of [State]. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize and commend the Republic of Kazakhstan for the work it has done to promote religious tolerance in that country, Central Asia, and throughout the world.

This September, several hundred delegates from faiths around the globe gathered in Astana, Kazakhstan, for the Congress of World and Traditional Religions. In and of itself, perhaps, such a gathering may not appear to be consequential. But consider that the congress was held in a majority Muslim nation situated midway between the East and the West, and that it brought together Muslims, Christians, Jews, Buddhists, and Hindus, among others, with the purpose of “uniting efforts of world religions for peaceful solution of conflicts.”¹ The Vatican sent a delegation. The Ashkenazi chief rabbi of Israel, the secretary-general of the Lutheran World Federation, and the secretary-general of the Muslim World League also were present.²

The conference, followed a similar dialogue held in the Central Asian country last February which brought together the leaders of six Muslim nations, as well as representatives of Islamic, Christian, and Jewish groups. Several members of Congress, in a letter to Kazakh President Nursultan Nazarbayev, lauded the February meeting for “promoting greater tolerance and understanding during these most difficult times.”³

These gatherings are part of a forward-looking Kazakh effort to build bridges between the East and the West,

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and to span the misunderstandings that divide world religions. Kazakhstan is well suited for the task. It occupies the vast steppes between Russia on the West and China on the East, and hosts more than 100 ethnic groups and 50 religions within its borders. Although Muslim is the dominant faith, freedom of religion is a constitutional right and is generally respected throughout the country.⁴

Sociologist Riaz Hassan studied public opinion in several Muslim-majority states, and found in Kazakhstan particularly tolerant attitudes on a range of issues, from religion to women's rights. In fact, as Hassan reports in *Faithlines: Muslim Conceptions of Islam and Society*, of the five Muslim countries he surveyed, Kazakhstan is the least traditional and the most liberal.⁵

Another example of Kazakhstan's openness and modernity is that it was the first of the Central Asian countries of the Soviet Union to establish diplomatic relations with Israel. Establishing diplomatic ties was just the beginning. "Kazakhstan is the only Muslim country strongly encouraging Jewish life," Avraham Berkowitz, Federation of Jewish Communities director, told the *Jerusalem Post* last February.⁶ "Right now, there are 20 synagogues being built across the country, paid for by the state. The government is helping Jewish schools, providing security to Jewish institutions, and working to improve relations with Israel."⁷ One such synagogue was built in Astana by Rabbi Yeshaya Cohen, a graduate of a Lubavitcher yeshiva in New York's Crown Heights.⁸

The warm relations are working both ways. Israel's Center for Development Program ("MASHAV") is operating agricultural and scientific programs in Kazakhstan;⁹ more than 75 Israeli companies have invested several hundred million dollars in various Kazakh enterprises, and some two dozen bi-lateral accords have been signed on such topics as telecommunications, aviation, science and technology, culture, and tourism.¹⁰

Kazakhstan's leadership goes beyond religious tolerance. Earlier this year, President Nazarbayev urged Iraq

to follow the example of Kazakhstan and disarm. At the time of its independence in 1991, Kazakhstan inherited a mass of nuclear and biological weapons, including more than one thousand nuclear warheads and the world's largest anthrax production facilities. With financial and technical support from the West, chiefly the United States via our Cooperative Threat Reduction program, it gave them up.¹¹ "The international community knows what real disarmament looks like: We saw it in Kazakhstan," Secretary of State Colin Powell said last January at the World Economic Forum in Switzerland.¹²

We are seeing something more in Kazakhstan, the growth of moderate Islam in a democratic, free market environment. All the more heartening because it is a young country, with no deep-rooted democratic tradition. Kazakhstan spent 100 years under the domination of the Czars, the Bolsheviks, and the Soviets. In little more than a decade since its independence, the country has come a surprisingly long way. And it is providing the rest of the world a lesson in getting along.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to join me in recognizing and commending Kazakhstan's work to promote religious tolerance in Kazakhstan, Central Asia and throughout the world.

Thank you.

#

¹ "Congress of world and traditional-national values," Permanent Mission of the Republic of Kazakhstan to the UN office and other international organizations in Geneva, September 8, 2003, <http://missions.itu.int/~kazaks/eng/news03.htm> (September 10, 2003). Attachment 1.

² Id. (See Attachment 1).

³ "Almaty Dialogue - February 2003," NCSJ Advocates on Behalf of Jews in Russia, Ukraine, the Baltic States and Eurasia, September 11, 2003, <http://www.ncsj.org/AuxPages/021303Almaty.shtml#Congress> (September 11, 2003). Attachment 2.

⁴ "Kazakhstan: International Religious Freedom Report 2002," U.S. Department of State, October 7, 2002, <http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/irf/2002/13942.htm> (September 10, 2003). Attachment 3.

- ⁵ "Review - Which Way to Mecca? Part II," The New York Review of Books, July 3, 2003, <http://www.nybooks.com/articles/16419> (September 10, 2003). Attachment 4.
- ⁶ Tom Rose, "The Arc of Moderate Islam," Jerusalem Post (February 21, 2003): Features 7. Attachment 5.
- ⁷ Id. (See Attachment 5).
- ⁸ Uri Dan, "Islam Under Snow," Jerusalem Post (February 20, 2003): Opinion 8. Attachment 6.
- ⁹ "National Security," Jewish Virtual Library, 2003, <http://www.us-israel.org/jsource/partners/security.html> (September 10, 2003). Attachment 7.
- ¹⁰ "Israel," The United States Agency for International Development, May 29, 2002, <http://www.usaid.gov/pubs/cbj2003/ane/il/> (September 10, 2003). Attachment 8.
- ¹¹ "Kazakhstan Nuclear Weapons Overview," Nuclear Threat Initiative, November 7, 2002, http://www.nti.org/b_aboutnti/b_index.html (September 10, 2003). Attachment 9.
- ¹² "Remarks at the World Economic Forum," Secretary of State Colin L. Powell, U.S. Department of State, January 26, 2003, <http://www.state.gov/secretary/rm/2003/16869.htm> (September 10, 2003). Attachment 10.

[REPRESENTATIVE BARTON OF TEXAS]

Mr. President, I rise today to recognize the Republic of Kazakhstan for its potential to enhance our nation's energy independence and for its significant contributions in support of the United States in the War on Terror. I ask that my colleagues join me in recognizing the strategic importance of Kazakhstan to our nation's well-being.

It is widely recognized that the United States relies greatly on imports of OPEC oil from the Middle East. This reliance is exacerbated by the present instability of that region. Our dependence upon this source of energy has constrained our foreign policy throughout the world and has threatened our security. Mr. President, if the United States is to become truly energy independent, it must seek non-OPEC alternatives for our supply of oil. Kazakhstan can – and is willing to – help greatly in this endeavor.

The Caspian region of Central Asia contains a wealth of oil reserves. Kazakhstan, in particular, shows great promise. Adding to its robust economy, over the past six years, Kazakhstan has more than doubled its production of oil from 415,000 to almost 1 million barrels per day.¹ By 2015, Kazakhstan is expected to produce 3.6 million barrels per day.² This production would place it among the top non-OPEC producers of oil in the world. However, Kazakhstan requires foreign investment in order to improve and expand its oil and gas infrastructure so that the benefit of its significant reserves can be realized.

¹ "Kazakhstan Country Analysis Brief," Energy Information Agency, U.S. Department of Energy, July 2003.

² Id.; See also, "The Economy: Bigger Kazak Oil Output is Goal", Wall Street Journal, Sept. 5, 2003.

Importantly, Kazakhstan has taken steps to promote transparency in its financial transactions, particularly with regard to oil transactions. The government recently established the National Fund, which will be a model for openness and disclosure in the management of the country's oil revenues.³ The government also has pledged transparency and openness in future oil and gas contracts, and has officially endorsed the British government's Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative.⁴

Kazakhstan is a young country struggling to institute meaningful democratic reforms. This has been a difficult path to travel and much work remains. Yet from the beginning, Kazakhstan's tangible progress has signaled its unwavering commitment to effect true change. Kazakhstan's desire to forge a strong energy partnership with the United States is one example. Another is Kazakhstan's support of the United States in the War on Terror.

As the center of the former Soviet Union's nuclear and biological weapons programs, Kazakhstan held considerable -- and potentially dangerous -- power over the world as the Soviet Union broke apart. In fact, Kazakhstan had the fourth largest arsenal of nuclear weapons in the world larger than Britain, France and China combined.⁵ Rather than capitulating to countries offering to pay millions of dollars to purchase these weapons, Kazakhstan's leader, Nursultan Nazarbayev, boldly chose instead to destroy the country's stockpile and position Kazakhstan as a stabilizing force in the region.⁶ Mr. President, in light of September 11, threats from North Korea, and the war and

³ "Kazakhstan: Waiting to Be Rich," *The Economist*, June 12, 2003; "Finance in Kazakhstan: Small But Elegant," *The Economist*, May 29, 2003.

⁴ "Kazakh President Pledges Transparency in Negotiating New Caspian Oil Deals," *Associated Press*, June 18, 2003; "Boost for UK-Led Plan to Increase Oil Payment Openness," *Financial Times*, June 18, 2003; "Soros Aims to Stop Graft in Mining and Oil Projects," *Financial Times*, June 13, 2003.

⁵ "Nuclear Status Report," Number 6, June 2001, p. 51, *The Monterey Institute of International Studies & The Carnegie Endowment for International Peace*. (This report lists Kazakhstan as having the third largest nuclear stockpile at the time. The Embassy, however, uses the ranking of fourth largest nuclear stockpile.)

⁶ "The Nunn-Lugar Cooperative Threat Reduction (CTR) Program," March 22, 1999; "Kazakhstan: Nuclear Weapons Overview," November 7, 2002, *Nuclear Threat Initiative*, www.nti.org.

continuing operations in Iraq, Kazakhstan's courageous decision against becoming a nuclear state certainly has helped the world avoid greater threats to peace and stability.

Kazakhstan has been a leader and is the current chair of the Central Asian Cooperation Organization, which unites several nations of the region to combat terrorism, extremism, and drug trafficking.⁷

Toward that end, Kazakhstan has consistently supported the United States in the War on Terror.

During the war in Iraq, Kazakhstan granted to the United States overflight rights and access to its airbase at Almaty.⁸ Kazakhstan also participates in NATO's International Security Assistance Force in Afghanistan.⁹

Kazakhstan's contributions have not gone unnoticed. During a visit to Kazakhstan in July 2003, the NATO Secretary General praised Kazakhstan for its support of the peace keeping mission in Iraq and its support for the War on Terror.¹⁰ Kazakhstan was the first Central Asian republic to join in the post-war reconstruction efforts.¹¹ Once on the brink of becoming the first Muslim country to possess nuclear weapons, Kazakhstan instead is now the first predominantly Muslim country to send troops to Iraq in support of the United States -- in August 2003, Kazakhstan sent 27 military personnel, including de-mining experts, engineers, and translators to Iraq.¹²

⁷ "Kazakhstan Will Chair Central Asian Cooperation Organization," Interfax-Kazakhstan, July 8, 2003.

⁸ "Kazakhstan's Contribution," Washington Times, May 5, 2003; "Kazahs Allow Some U.S. Landings," Washington Post, July 13, 2003.

⁹ "NATO Chief in Kazakhstan for Cooperation Talks," AFP, July 9, 2003; "NATO Secretary General Thanks Kazakhstan for Aid in Tackling Iraq," Interfax-Kazakhstan, July 10, 2003; "NATO Seeks to Expand Military Presence to Central Asia," Xinhua News Agency, July 17, 2003; "Kazakh, U.S., British Troops Begin Joint Military Exercises," Associated Press Worldstream, July 17, 2003.

¹⁰ "NATO Secretary General Thanks Kazakhstan for Aid in Tackling Iraq"; "NATO Seeks to Expand Military Presence to Central Asia".

¹¹ "Poland to Take Center Stage, in South Iraq," Associated Press, August 1, 2003; "Kazakhstan to Send Forces to Iraq," Islamic Republic of Iran Broadcasting, June 30, 2003.

¹² "Kazakhstan Sending Peacekeepers to Iraq," Financial Times/BBC Monitoring/Interfax-Kazakhstan, August 19, 2003.

The illustrations of Kazakhstan's tangible efforts to join the democratic world could not be more stark. Kazakhstan chose non-proliferation over possessing nuclear weapons; it chose peace and prosperity over terrorism and strife; it chose a market economy over the communist status quo; and it chose the difficult path of reform over complacency. Kazakhstan's ability to greatly enhance our energy independence, and its position alongside the United States in the War on Terror, are but two illustrations of Kazakhstan's resolve to affect positive, longstanding change.

Kazakhstan stands out as a predominantly Muslim country possessing great potential, supported by a powerful commitment toward democracy. Considerable work remains, and the United States must lend its support to ensure that Kazakhstan continues down the path toward democratization. This objective can be met by investing in the country's oil and gas infrastructure which, in turn, will greatly benefit the energy independence and national security of the United States.

Mr. President, in an era of pervasive anti-Americanism throughout the Muslim world, the question is not should the United States seek closer ties to Kazakhstan, but how soon. I ask that my colleagues join me in commending the Republic of Kazakhstan on its positive steps forward.

Thank you.

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THE REPUBLIC OF KAZAKHSTAN AT TWELVE

HON. _____
OF [STATE]

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
[Day], December ____, 2003

[Mr./Ms.] [LAST NAME] of [STATE]. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to share with my colleagues some information about one of America's allies in Central Asia: the Republic of Kazakhstan. With all the turmoil in the world and the criticism sometimes leveled against our country's efforts to promote democracy, it is easy to overlook the fact that progress is being made.

Kazakhstan is a young democracy. This month, after well over a century of domination by Czars, Bolsheviks, and Soviets; Kazakhstan celebrates its twelfth anniversary as an independent nation. Yet in those twelve years, under the leadership of President Nursultan Nazarbayev, it has come a long way.

As with the development of any young country, progress has not been without problems. Nevertheless, Kazakhstan is well on the road to a free market economy and a functioning democracy. Significantly, as a Muslim-majority country, it also is showing the world how to promote a religiously tolerant society.

It goes without saying that converting from a communist economy to a free-market system in a little more than a decade would be – under any circumstances – a formidable challenge. Yet that challenge has been met. In fact, Kazakhstan is the economic success story of Central Asia. The

Wall Street Journal last month took note: “Kazakhstan is undergoing an economic boom, driven largely by oil revenues but also by some smart restructuring moves. Mr. Nazarbayev’s success in holding the country together and moving the economy from near-collapse to strong growth is a rare bright spot in the former Soviet Union.”¹ Consumer prices have fallen, the gross domestic product is up, and inflation is steady. The banking sector is independent and transparent, with the highest private bank deposits among any of the former Soviet republics. And a national fund has been set up to save oil income for development and economic stabilization purposes.²

The International Monetary Fund was even able to close its office in Kazakhstan because President Nazarbayev’s government had paid off its loans eight years early.³ How many developing countries can make that claim?

Similar challenges have been met in transforming Kazakhstan into a functioning political democracy. A perfect example is President Nazarbayev himself. His parents were shepherds. He became a steelworker. From those humble beginnings he rose to become Kazakhstan’s first elected president. Building a civil society has been a top priority, and there are indications that he is achieving that goal. Kazakhstan now has 3,500 NGO’s (non-governmental organizations). The NGOs work on a wide variety of issues, including women’s rights, the environment, and consumer rights.⁴

The country presently has 1,192 newspapers, 468 magazines, and 158 television and radio companies – a far cry from the restricted media during Soviet era.. Moreover, most three-quarters of the mass media in Kazakhstan is privately owned.⁵

President Nazarbayev has recently proposed abolishing capital punishment, which has sparked a lively debate – both pro and con – as well as a larger discussion on penal reform.⁶ In addition, Kazakhstan just recently signed on to two important international human rights covenants: the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights; and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights.⁷

The president has exhibited international courage as well. In the wake of the September 11 attacks on the United States, President Nazarbayev condemned terrorism as a “global evil” and pledged his country’s support to fight it. During Operation Enduring Freedom, his government gave the United States fly-over and landing rights. Kazakhstan also was the first Central Asian country to contribute a contingent to the multinational peacekeeping force in Iraq.⁸ General Tommy R. Franks said that Kazakhstan’s contribution was “a very powerful contribution” to the war on terrorism.⁹

Kazakhstan’s cooperation takes on added importance with reports of arms and narcotics smuggling in the Caspian Sea area – a problem that drew the attention of Secretary of Defense Donald Rumsfeld during his visit to the region this month.¹⁰

President Nazarbayev’s leadership on disarmament issues has been widely recognized. When Kazakhstan became an independent nation in 1991, it had inherited from the Soviet Union a major arsenal of nuclear and biological weapons, including more than one thousand nuclear warheads and the world’s largest anthrax production facilities. But it did the right thing. With financial and

technical support from the United States – via our Cooperative Threat Reduction Program – and from other countries, Kazakhstan eliminated the arsenal.¹¹ “The international community knows what real disarmament looks like: We saw it in Kazakhstan,” Secretary of State Colin Powell said last January at the World Economic Forum in Switzerland.¹²

Finally, President Nazarbayev’s leadership in promoting religious tolerance also has been widely recognized. In a report issued last year, the U.S. Department of State noted the “generally amicable relationship among religions in society contributed to religious freedom. The country is multi-ethnic, with a long tradition of tolerance and secularism”¹³ President Nazarbayev has hosted two inter-faith conferences that brought together religious leaders from all the world’s major faiths to promote understanding and peace.¹⁴ Under his leadership, Kazakhstan was the first former Soviet republic to establish diplomatic relations with Israel. In fact, the two countries now have extensive cultural and trade ties.¹⁵

These are just a few highlights of accomplishments achieved by Kazakhstan during its brief twelve years as an independent nation. I look forward to many more in the coming years.

Thank you.

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1. "In Volatile Region, a New Prosperity," Hugh Pope, *Wall Street Journal*, November 21, 2003.
2. Hugh Pope, *WSJ*, November 21, 2003.
3. Hugh Pope, *WSJ*, November 21, 2003.
4. "Kazakhstan - A Contemporary Study: A Report on the Economic, Political, and Civic Development of the Republic of Kazakhstan," September 2003, Caspian Information Centre (CIC). London, <<http://www.caspianinfo.org>> .
5. "Kazakhstan," CIC, September 2003.
6. "Kazakhstan," CIC, September 2003.
7. "Kazakhstan Joins Two Human Rights Pacts," Kazakhstan News Bulletin, Dec. 5, 2003, Embassy of the Republic of Kazakhstan, <<http://www.kazakhembus.com>> .
8. "Kazakhs to Allow Some U.S. Landing Rights," Robert Kaiser, *Washington Post*, July 13, 2002; "Kazakhstan's Contribution," Kazakh Ambassador Kanat Saudabayev, *Washington Times*, May 5, 2003.
9. "Gen. Franks Says Kazakhstan Has Made Powerful Contribution to War on Terrorism," Press Release, U.S. Embassy, Kazakhstan, August 21, 2003, <<http://www.usembassy-kazakhstan.freenet.kz>> .
10. "Seeking to Block Terrorist Route, Rumsfeld Asks Help in Azerbaijan," Thom Shanker, *New York Times*, December 4, 2003.
11. "Kazakhstan: Nuclear Weapons Overview," NTI, November 7, 2003, <<http://www.nti.org/db/nisprofs/kazakst/weapons/nuclearw.htm>> .
12. "Remarks at the World Economic Forum," Secretary of State Colin L. Powell, January 26, 2003, <<http://www.state.gov/secretary/rm/2003/16869.htm>> .
13. "Kazakhstan: International Religious Freedom Report 2002," Bureau of Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor, U.S. Department of State, October 7, 2002.
14. "Almaty Dialogue – February 2003, <<http://www.ncsj.org/AuxPages/021303Almaty.shtml>>; "Congress of World and Traditional-National Religions," September 8, 2003, <<http://missions.itu.int/~kazaks/eng/news03.htm>> .

15. "The Arc of Moderate Islam," Tom Rose, *Jerusalem Post*, February 21, 2003; "Islam Under Snow," Uri Dan, *Jerusalem Post*, February 20, 2003.

THE REPUBLIC OF KAZAKHSTAN:
A MODERATE, MUSLIM TEMPLATE

HON. _____
OF [STATE]

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
[Day], January __, 2004

[Mr./Ms.] [LAST NAME] of [STATE]. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the Republic of Kazakhstan. As international attention continues to focus intently upon Islamic fundamentalism and calls for a holy war against the West, a more subtle, but equally important call emanates from Central Asia. In Kazakhstan, where 47 percent of the population is Muslim, preparations are well under way for a congress of world and traditional religions in Astana, the nation's capital, at the end of September.

Kazakhstan is an exception we don't often see mentioned in the media, a moderate, forward-looking Muslim-majority country seeking to span religious and cultural differences. The supreme mufti's remarks come as representatives from the major world religions make plans to attend the conference. From Israel, Ashkenazi Chief Rabbi Yona Metzger is attending, and from the Vatican, Cardinal Joseph Tomko. Islam will be represented by clergy from Egypt, India, Indonesia, Iran, Saudi Arabia, and Pakistan.ⁱ

A few years ago, sociologist Riaz Hassan conducted a series of public opinion surveys among Muslims in four Muslim-majority countries, Egypt, Indonesia, Kazakhstan, and Pakistan, which together account for about half the population of Muslim countries worldwide. The surveys indicated that Kazakhstan was the least "traditional" and the most "liberal."ⁱⁱ For example, the

Kazakhs “were significantly more modern in their attitudes towards Muslim women’s public and private domain roles.”ⁱⁱⁱ

Kazakhstan’s bridge-building and liberality is also evident in its positive attitude toward its own Jewish community and toward Israel.”

“Kazakhstan is the only Muslim country strongly encouraging Jewish life,” Rabbi Avraham Berkowitz told the *Jerusalem Post* last February. “Right now, there are 20 synagogues being built across the country, paid for by the state. The government is helping Jewish schools, providing security to Jewish institutions, and working to improve relations with Israel.”^{iv}

Kazakhstan’s post-independence history is a clue. It was the first of the Muslim-majority states of the former Soviet Union to establish diplomatic relations with Israel. Soon thereafter, the Israeli Knesset established the Parliament Commission of Israel on Friendship and Cooperation with Kazakhstan, and the countries began exchanging official delegations. Kazakh President Nursultan Nazarbayev visited Israel twice, in 1995 and 2000. During the latter visit, the president met with Israeli Prime Minister Ehud Barak, who expressed gratitude for Kazakhstan’s assistance in sheltering thousands of Jews who fled Nazi occupation in the Soviet Union during World War II.”^v

These visits have resulted in some two dozen bi-lateral accords on such topics as telecommunications, aviation, science and technology, culture, and tourism. Kazakhstan and Israel also are joined by scientific and cultural assistance programs. For example, Israel’s Center for Development Program (MASHAV), has funded agricultural and fisheries technical assistance projects in Kazakhstan.”^{vi}

The deepening relationship between Kazakhstan and Israel is also economic. More than 75 Israeli companies are operating in Kazakhstan, with several hundred millions of dollars in total investments. Israeli companies have financed more than 50 million dollars in agricultural enterprises alone. Total trade between the two countries now exceeds 20 million dollars.^{viii}

The energy business is yet another example. Israeli companies are involved in oil, gas, and chemical processing projects in Kazakhstan. The Israeli government is retrofitting its Ashkelon-Eilat pipeline, commonly known as the Tipline, so that it may be used to transport Kazakh oil to growing markets in Asia and elsewhere. The pipeline will diversify Central Asian and Middle Eastern oil export routes, as well as help augment Israel's own sources.^{ix}

The upcoming inter-faith conference is a follow-up to a similar event held last February, when President Nazarbayev hosted a gathering of government and religious leaders from around the world to encourage Central Asian leaders, as one observer said, to “condemn militant Islam, showcase their moderation, and encourage greater interaction with the West.”^x Representatives of six Muslim nations, including three presidents and three foreign ministers, as well as a delegation from the Conference of Presidents of Major American Jewish Organizations were in attendance. Mortimer Zuckerman, the Conference of Presidents delegation co-chair, said that the moderate Islamic culture of Kazakhstan and its Central Asian neighbors was a “Muslim firewall to the expansion of the extremism that we see in the Middle East.”^{xi}

It should be noted that the September 11, 2001, terrorist attack on the United States drew an immediate and unequivocal condemnation from Kazakhstan. President Nazarbayev correctly

described terrorism as a “global evil,” and offered his unconditional support to fight it. During Operation Enduring Freedom, Kazakhstan gave the United States fly-over and landing rights. Kazakhstan also was the first Central Asian country to contribute a contingent to the multinational peacekeeping force in southern Iraq, and it also recently signed a five-year defense and security accord with the United States.^{xii}

In a time of pervasive anti-Americanism throughout the Muslim world, Kazakhstan’s efforts to promote religious tolerance and stability can serve as a model for the United States as it works to stem the tide of Islamic fundamentalism.

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- i. “Astana: 18 delegations will participate in Cross-confessional forum,” Embassy of Kazakhstan, Washington, D.C., September 5, 2003.
 - ii. Clifford Geertz, “Which Way to Mecca? Part II,” *New York Review of Books*, July 3, 2003
 - iii. Riaz Hassan, *Faithlines: Muslim Conceptions of Islam and Society* (Oxford University Press, 2002), p. 178
 - iv. Alden Oreck, “The Virtual Jewish History Tour: Kazakhstan,” *Virtual Jewish Library*, <www.us-israel.org>, 2003.
 - v. Tom Rose, “The Arc of Moderate Islam,” *Jerusalem Post*, February 20, 2003.
 - vi. “Kazakhstan Country Page,” National Conference of Soviet Jewry, www.ncsj.org >.
 - vii. “National Security,” *Jewish Virtual Library*, <www.us-israel.org>; and “USAID: Israel,” www.usaid.gov >.
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[SENATOR CONRAD BURNS OF MONTANA]

Mr. President, I rise today to recognize the Republic of Kazakhstan for its potential to enhance our nation's energy independence and for its many contributions in support of the United States in the War on Terror.

I ask that my colleagues join me in recognizing the strategic importance of Kazakhstan to our nation's well-being, and urge that they work with me in fostering closer ties with this important Central Asian country.

It is widely recognized that the United States relies greatly on imports of OPEC oil from the Middle East. This reliance is exacerbated by the present instability of that region. Our dependence upon this source of energy has constrained our foreign policy throughout the world and has threatened our security. Mr. President, I have stated it in the past and I will state it again: the United States must seek non-OPEC alternatives for our supply of oil.

The Caspian region of Central Asia contains a wealth of oil reserves. Kazakhstan, in particular, shows great promise. Adding to its robust economy, over the past six years, Kazakhstan has more than doubled its production of oil from 400,000 to almost 1 million barrels per day. By 2015, Kazakhstan is expected to produce 3.5 million barrels per day. This production would place it among the top non-OPEC producers of oil in the world.

Importantly, Kazakhstan has taken steps to promote transparency in its financial transactions, particularly with regard to oil transactions. The government recently established the National Fund, which will be a model for openness and disclosure in the management of the country's oil revenues. The government also has pledged transparency and openness in future oil and gas contracts, and has officially endorsed the British government's Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative.

Kazakhstan is a young country struggling to institute meaningful democratic reforms. This has been a difficult path to travel and much work remains. Yet from the beginning, Kazakhstan's tangible progress has signaled its unwavering commitment to effect true change. Kazakhstan's desire to forge a strong energy partnership with the United States is one example. Another is Kazakhstan's support of the United States in the War on Terror.

Located in Central Asia, Kazakhstan is positioned at the confluence of the Muslim, Judaic and Christian worlds. Since its independence in 1991, Kazakhstan has been a successful leader in fostering stability and peace within this religiously diverse region and throughout the world.

As the center of the former Soviet Union's nuclear and biological weapons programs, Kazakhstan held considerable – and potentially dangerous – power over the world as the Soviet Union broke apart. In fact, Kazakhstan had the fourth largest arsenal of nuclear weapons in the world – larger than Britain, France and China combined. Rather than capitulating to countries offering to pay millions of dollars to purchase these weapons, Kazakhstan's leader, Nursultan Nazarbayev, boldly chose instead to destroy the country's stockpile and position Kazakhstan as a stabilizing force in the region. Mr. President, in light of September 11 and the war and continuing operations in Iraq, one cannot help but to wonder what terror and destruction was averted as a result of Kazakhstan's courageous decision to decide against what surely was a tempting and highly profitable alternative.

Kazakhstan has been a leader and is the current chair of the Central Asian Cooperation Organization, which unites several nations of the region to combat terrorism, extremism, and drug trafficking. Toward that end, Kazakhstan has consistently supported the United States in the War on Terror. During the war in Iraq, Kazakhstan granted to the United States overflight rights and access to its airbase at Zhetgin. Kazakhstan

also participates in NATO's International Security Assistance Force in Afghanistan, helping to keep the peace in that troubled country.

Kazakhstan has taken a lead in fostering a Jewish-Islamic dialogue. It has hosted conferences and meetings with Jewish and Islamic leaders from around the world. At one meeting, senior representatives of six Muslim nations convened to condemn militant Islam, showcase their moderation, and encourage greater interaction with the West. In June 2003, the government of Kazakhstan sponsored the First Almaty Conference on Security and Regional Cooperation, which brought together government officials from Central Asia, Europe and the United States to address pressing security issues.

Kazakhstan's contributions have not gone unnoticed. During a visit to Kazakhstan in July 2003, the NATO Secretary General praised Kazakhstan for its support of the peace keeping mission in Iraq and its support for the War on Terror. Kazakhstan was the first Central Asian republic to join in the post-war reconstruction efforts. Once on the brink of becoming the first Muslim country to possess nuclear weapons, Kazakhstan instead is now poised to become the first Muslim country to send troops to Iraq in support of the United States – in August 2003, Kazakhstan will send 25 military personnel, including de-mining experts, engineers, and translators to Iraq.

The illustrations of Kazakhstan's tangible efforts to join the democratic world could not be more stark. Kazakhstan chose non-proliferation over possessing nuclear weapons; it chose peace and prosperity over terrorism and strife; it chose a market economy over the communist status quo; and it chose the difficult path of reform over complacency. Kazakhstan's ability to greatly enhance our energy independence, and the country's position alongside the United States in the War on Terror, are but two illustrations of Kazakhstan's resolve to affect positive, longstanding change.

Kazakhstan stands out as a predominantly Muslim country possessing great potential, supported by a powerful commitment toward democracy. Considerable work remains, and the United States must lend its support to ensure that Kazakhstan continues down the path toward democratization. Doing so will greatly benefit the energy independence and national security of the United States.

Mr. President, in an era of pervasive anti-Americanism throughout the Muslim world, the question is not *should* the United States seek closer ties to Kazakhstan, but *how soon*. I ask that my colleagues join me in commending the Republic of Kazakhstan on its positive steps forward, and strongly urge that they work with me to strengthen our ties with this strategic ally.

Thank you.

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Additional information is available at the Department of Justice, Washington, D.C.*

[SENATOR CONRAD BURNS OF MONTANA]

Mr. President, I rise today to recognize and commend the Republic of Kazakhstan on its efforts to reform its rapidly developing telecommunications sector. This initiative – one of several systematic reforms commenced by the Kazakh Government – promises to keep Kazakhstan on the path toward greater democratization, and will further the growing friendship between this Central Asian country and the State of Montana.

During July and August, the United States Telecommunications Training Institution sponsored a five week training course for telecom experts from Kazakhstan and other Central Asian nations. This training course was designed to inform the attendees about the U.S. telecom industry, how to regulate their own telecom sectors, and how to collaborate with U.S. telecom companies. The program included a visit to the Federal Communications Commission in Washington, D.C. and a trip to Silicon Valley for an insightful look at the U.S. telecom industry. The course concluded with a weeklong training program at the Burns Telecommunication Center in Bozeman, Montana.

Kazakhstan, in particular, shows great promise in growing its telecom industry. The country has emerged as an economic locomotive within Central Asia, and is positioned to prosper greatly in the future. For 2003, a year of global economic uncertainty, Kazakhstan leaders are projecting an 8 percent growth rate. Moreover, the country's foreign trade surplus has doubled; the surplus balance of payments hit a record level; fixed capital investment rose 13 percent; and industrial production was up almost 10 percent, as was the GDP. Furthermore, as testimony to Kazakhstan's commitment to a free market economy, it has requested membership in the World Trade Organization and has made great progress on forming a common market among several of its neighbors, including Russia and Ukraine.

Perhaps most importantly, Kazakhstan's rapidly growing economy presents considerable investment opportunities for certain American businesses, many of which are located in Montana. Kazakhstan's telecom

market currently sits at \$600 million per year but is expected to expand significantly as the country develops its considerable natural resources and integrates into the world economy. Kazakhstan's agricultural sector also holds great promise. The country has been one of the top grain producers and exporters in the world, and boasts opportunities in livestock breeding, food processing and packaging.

Adding to its robust economy is Kazakhstan's wealth of oil. In the past six years, Kazakhstan has more than doubled its production of oil from 400,000 to almost 1 million barrels per day. By 2015, Kazakhstan is expected to produce 3.5 million barrels per day. This production would place it among the top non-OPEC producers of oil in the world. Most importantly, it positions Kazakhstan as a viable alternative to Middle East oil.

At 12 years old, Kazakhstan is a fledgling nation, struggling to institute meaningful democratic reform. Given the strategic importance of this country, coupled with its proven potential for American businesses, Kazakhstan must not be ignored.

Mr. President, Kazakhstan's participation in the recent telecom training session is but one illustration of this country's resolve to affect positive, longstanding change. I ask that my colleagues join me in recognizing and commending the Republic of Kazakhstan for this positive step forward. I ask also that my colleagues work with me to help strengthen our nation's ties with Kazakhstan as it works to further develop its infrastructure so that it may join the rest of the democratic world.

Thank you.

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