

For Six Month Period Ending 12/31/2005
(Insert date)

I - REGISTRANT

1. (a) Name of Registrant (b) Registration No.
Patton Boggs, LLP 2165
- (c) Business Address(es) of Registrant
2550 M Street, NW
Washington, DC 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.

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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, U.S. Department of Justice, Washington, DC 20530.)

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

If yes, furnish the following information:

Name	Position	Date connection ended
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See Attachment A

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

If yes, furnish the following information:

Name	Residence address	Citizenship	Position	Date assumed
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See Attachment B

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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 employees or individuals, who have filed a short form registration statement, terminated their employment or connection with the registrant during this 6 month reporting period? Yes No

If yes, furnish the following information:

Name	Position or connection	Date terminated
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See attached Short Form Registration Information Sheet - Section A

- (c) During this 6 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
Tom Stillitano	401 Holland Lane, # 605 Alexandria, VA 22314	American	Consultant	7/11/2005

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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
1. The Embassy of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela	11/3/2005
2. Sociedade Nacional de Combustiveis de Angola (SONANGOL)	12/31/2005
3. The Republic of Bulgaria	12/31/2005
4. Corporate Fund Kazakhstan	12./31/2005

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

Yes No

If yes, furnish the following information:

Name and address of foreign principal	Date acquired
The Embassy of the People's Republic of China 2300 Connecticut Ave., NW Washington, DC 20008	7/11/2005

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.

1. The Royal Embassy of Saudi Arabia; 2. The Government of Trinidad and Tobago; 3. Government of the State of Qatar;
4. The Embassy of the State of Kuwait; 5. The Government of the Republic of Cameroon; 6. United Arab Emirates;

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 the 6 month period? Yes No

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

If no, please attach the required amendment.

² The term "foreign principal" includes, in addition to those defined in Section 1(b) of the Act, an individual organization any of whose activities are directly or indirectly supervised, directed, controlled, financed, or subsidized in whole or in major part by a foreign government, foreign political party, foreign organization or foreign individual. (See Rule 100(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 and 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 the political or public interests, policies, or relations of a government of a foreign country or a foreign political party.

IV - FINANCIAL INFORMATION

14 . (a) **RECEIPTS - MONIES**

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

If no, explain why.

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

Date	From whom	Purpose	Amount
	See Attachment E		

Total

(b) **RECEIPTS - FUND RAISING CAMPAIGN**

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

If yes, have you filed an Exhibit D⁸ to your registration? Yes No

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

(c) **RECEIPTS - THINGS OF VALUE**

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

If yes, furnish the following information:

Name of foreign principal	Date received	Description of thing of value	Purpose
Government of the State of Qatar	December 22, 2005	Wines, Spirits and Tobacco	Holiday Gift

^{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 materials ¹²?
Yes No

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

17. Identify each such foreign principal.

- 1. Royal Embassy of Saudi Arabia; and
- 2. The Government of Trinidad & Tobago

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
- Newspapers
- Libraries
- Legislators
- Editors
- Educational institutions
- Government agencies
- Civic groups or associations
- 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 for Saudi Arabia No for Trinidad & Tobago (see Attachment I)

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 the 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)

January 25, 2006

(Type or print name under each signature¹³)

Stuart M. Pape

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

and as the holder of Powers of Attorney from the Partners

of the Firm listed on Attachment H.

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



U.S. Department of Justice

Criminal Division

Washington, DC 20530

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, LLP

Last Name	First Name	Registration Date	Termination Date	Role
Addison	Daniel	8/15/2003	11/3/2005	Partner
Annett	Alexander F.	12/18/2003		Associate
Arbuckle	J Gordon	10/21/2003	11/3/2005	Partner
Boggs	Thomas Hale, Jr	10/9/1969		Partner
Brand	Joseph L.	7/14/1999		Partner
Buck	Daniel	8/1/2003		Consultant
Chorba	Timothy	7/21/2005		Partner
Christie	Ronald	6/27/2005	12/31/2005	Consultant
Cowan	Mark	3/8/2001		Partner
Delaney	Timothy	7/21/2005		Director, Business Development
Deschauer	John J	7/27/1995		Partner
Dilley	Dean	9/7/1989		Partner
Driver	Michael	6/16/2003	12/31/2005	Partner
Dunn	David	5/30/1979	12/31/2005	Partner
Frechette	Myles	3/31/2005		Associate
Garrett	John C.	7/13/1998		
Gavin	Stephen	2/19/1999	12/31/05	Partner
Glassco	Timothy	5/6/2003		Associate
Harris	Laurence	8/4/2003		Of counsel
Horn	Robert	4/1/2005		Partner
Johnson	Clete	3/11/2005	12/31/2005	Associate
Kapla	Robert	4/21/2003		Associate
Lee	Lansing, III	8/13/2003		Partner
Liston	Leah	8/17/2004		Associate

Last Name	First Name	Registration Date	Termination Date	Role
Martinez-Fernandez	Mayra	5/6/2003		Public Policy Advisor
Mills	Timothy	5/31/2005	10/17/1991	Partner
Newberry	Edward	1/22/2002		Partner
Novey	Rogelio	10/21/2003		
O'Neill	Kevin	9/18/2001	12/30/2005	Associate
Passaic	Joseph	8/09/1999	12/31/2005	Partner
Peters	Stephanie	5/6/2003		Partner
Power	Michael	6/15/2005	12/31/2005	Partner
Slater	Rodney	3/9/2004	12/31/2005	Partner
Stillitano	Tom	7/21/2005		Consultant
Thompson	Scott	1/3/2005		Associate
Wegner	Kirsten	8/8/2005		Associate

Attachment A

FARA 6-Month Supplemental Statement July 1, 2005 - December 31, 2005

Section I, 4(a) Terminated Partners

Name	Position	Date Connection Ended
Kenneth A. Grigg, Jr.	Partner	9/30/05
Michael E. Klein	Partner	8/31/05
Daniel A. Kracov	Partner	11/7/05
Middleton A. Martin	Partner	12/31/05
Donald H. Pearlman	Partner	8/12/05
Stephen H. Sherman	Partner	10/7/05
M. Peter Sirh	Partner	8/31/05

Attachment B

FARA 6-Month Supplemental Statement July 1, 2005 – December 31, 2005

Section I, 4(b) New Partners

Name	Residence Address	Citizenship	Position	Date Assumed
Terrance L. Bessey	1945 Barton Hill Road Reston, VA 20191	US	Partner	7/5/05
Edmond W. Cattan, Jr.	PO Box 22632 Doha, FN	US	Partner	11/1/05
Laura F. Laemmle	7 Groves Avenue Alexandria, VA	US	Partner	8/8/05
Mark C. Nelson	5526 Merrimac Avenue Dallas, TX 75206	US	Partner	12/19/05

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 bilateral relations with the United States.

The Royal Embassy of Saudi Arabia

Pursuant to our agreement with Qorvis Communications, we provided services to the Royal Embassy of Saudi Arabia regarding 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 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.

Republic of Bulgaria

We advised the Republic of Bulgaria in its efforts to recover debt owed to it by Iraq. In addition, we advised the government on certain bilateral issues of importance between Bulgaria and the U.S. This entailed, in part, advising the government on its relationship with the U.S. Congress and the Executive Branch Departments and Agencies. We met with Members of Congress, Congressional staff and Executive Branch officials to help Bulgaria build support for its policy objectives.

Government of the Republic of Cameroon

We advised the Republic of Cameroon with respect to its relationship with the U.S. Congress and the Executive Branch Departments and Agencies. We met with Members of Congress, Congressional staff and Executive Branch officials to discuss several bilateral and multilateral issues of importance to Cameroon, including the Bakassi Peninsula. In addition, we facilitated meetings with such officials for representatives of the Cameroonian government to assist the government in advancing its public policy objectives

The United Arab Emirates

We advised the foreign principal regarding Free Trade Agreement negotiations with the United States with respect to financial services and investment.

The Government of Trinidad and Tobago

We were part of a team led by Ainsley Gill & Associates advising the Government of Trinidad & Tobago with respect to its relationship with the US Government regarding trade, energy and security issues.

The People's Republic of China

Counseled the foreign principal on U.S. Congressional matters

Embassy of the State of Kuwait

We communicated primarily with individuals at the Office of the United States Trade Representative concerning bilateral relations with the US regarding the signing of a possible Free Trade Agreement between the two countries.

Corporate Fund Kazakhstan

No activities were performed on behalf of this foreign principal.

Embassy of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela

No activities were performed on behalf of this foreign principal.

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; economic assistance to victims of Hurricane Katrina; 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 U.S. Government officials. We also provided legal advice to the Government of Qatar in matters involving international law, commercial investment, litigation and contracts.

Royal Embassy of Saudi Arabia

Date	Office of	Met with	Issues discussed
12/13/05	Rep. John Tanner	David Burns	Appointment of new ambassador, WTO accession and other updates
12/13/05	Rep. Jim Ryun	Jay Rinehart	Appointment of new ambassador, WTO accession and other updates
12/07/05	Rep. George Miller	Justin Hamilton	Appointment of new ambassador, WTO accession and other updates
12/05/05	Rep. Ellen Tauscher	Simon Limage	Rep. Tauscher's recent visit to Saudi Arabia
12/01/05	Rep. Jay Inslee	Nick Shipley	Appointment of new ambassador, WTO accession and other updates
12/01/05	Rep. Dennis Moore	Laura Hall	Appointment of new ambassador, WTO accession and other updates
11/17/05	Rep. Ben Chandler	Clinton Dockery	Education curriculum reform in Saudi Arabia
11/17/05	Rep. Ike Skelton	Dana O'Brien	Education curriculum reform in Saudi Arabia
11/14/05	Rep. Charlie Norwood	Greg Louer	General update on US-Saudi security cooperation and Saudi domestic reforms; legislative developments
11/14/05	Rep. Heather Wilson	F. Greg Thomas	General update on US-Saudi security cooperation and Saudi domestic reforms; legislative developments
11/09/05	Rep. Darrell Issa	Frederick Hill	Appointment of new ambassador; general update on US-Saudi security cooperation and Saudi domestic reforms; legislative developments
11/09/05	Rep. Dan Boren	Jason Buckner	Appointment of new ambassador; general update on US-Saudi security cooperation and Saudi domestic reforms; legislative developments
11/04/05	Sen. Johnny Isakson	Catherine Henson	Appointment of new ambassador; general update on US-Saudi security cooperation and Saudi domestic reforms; legislative developments
11/04/05	Rep. Jay Inslee	Nick Shipley	General update on US-Saudi security cooperation and Saudi domestic reforms; energy issues; elevation of King Abdullah

Date	Office of	Met with	Issues discussed
11/04/05	Rep. Patrick Kennedy	Dominic Nguyen	Appointment of new ambassador; general update on US-Saudi security cooperation and Saudi domestic reforms
11/02/05	Sen. Charles Schumer	Preet Bhara	Delivered information to office regarding US-Saudi security cooperation; Saudi counter-terrorism financing efforts; general domestic Saudi reforms
11/02/05	Sen. Russell Feingold	Bob Schiff	Delivered information to office regarding US-Saudi security cooperation; Saudi counter-terrorism financing efforts; general domestic Saudi reforms
11/02/05	Sen. Dianne Feinstein	Steve Cash	Delivered information to office regarding US-Saudi security cooperation; Saudi counter-terrorism financing efforts; general domestic Saudi reforms
11/02/05	Sen. Joe Biden	Eric Rosen	US-Saudi security cooperation; Saudi counter-terrorism financing efforts; general domestic Saudi reforms
11/02/05	Sen. Patrick Leahy	Matt Nelson	US-Saudi security cooperation; Saudi counter-terrorism financing efforts; general domestic Saudi reforms
11/02/05	Sen. Edward Kennedy	Christine Leonard	Delivered information to office regarding US-Saudi security cooperation; Saudi counter-terrorism financing efforts; general domestic Saudi reforms
11/02/05	Sen. Richard Durbin	Joe Zogby	Delivered information to office regarding US-Saudi security cooperation; Saudi counter-terrorism financing efforts; general domestic Saudi reforms
11/02/05	Sen. Herb Kohl	Nate Jones	US-Saudi security cooperation; Saudi counter-terrorism financing efforts; general domestic Saudi reforms
10/27/05	Rep. Ike Skelton	Dana O'Brien	House resolution on Saudi education reform
10/27/05	Rep. William Delahunt	Cliff Stammerman	General update on US-Saudi security cooperation and Saudi domestic reforms
10/27/05	Rep. Rahm Emanuel	Luis Jimenez	Saudi accession to WTO
10/26/05	Sen. Rick Santorum	George Bernier	General update on US-Saudi security cooperation and Saudi domestic reforms; energy issues; elevation of King Abdullah

Date	Office of	Met with	Issues discussed
10/26/05	Sen. Johnny Isakson	Catherine Henson	Delivered general update on US-Saudi security cooperation and Saudi domestic reforms; planned for future meeting
10/26/05	Sen. Barak Obama	Mark Lippert	Delivered general update on US-Saudi security cooperation and Saudi domestic reforms; planned for future meeting
10/26/05	Sen. Mark Pryor	Terry Glaze	Delivered general update on US-Saudi security cooperation and Saudi domestic reforms; planned for future meeting
10/26/05	Rep. Luis Gutierrez	Tom Kotarac	General update on US-Saudi security cooperation and Saudi domestic reforms
10/26/05	Sen. Pat Roberts	Chris Arnold	Appointment of new ambassador; general update on US-Saudi security cooperation and Saudi domestic reforms
10/24/05	Sen. Dianne Feinstein	Peter Cleveland	Recent legislative developments
10/05/05	Rep. Tim Ryan	John Stephan	Energy prices; US-Saudi security cooperation
10/05/05	Rep. Bart Gordon	Erica Antonson	Cooperation and Saudi domestic reforms; general energy issues
10/05/05	Rep. Ed Towns	David Grimaldi	Recent legislative developments
10/05/05	Sen. David Vitter	Curt Beaulieu	Cooperation and Saudi domestic reforms; general energy issues
9/28/05	House Permanent Select Comm. on Intelligence	Jacob R. Abel	Appointment of new ambassador; security cooperation and Saudi domestic reforms
9/27/05	Rep. Nick Rahall	Erika Young	Saudi Study Group; appointment of new ambassador; security cooperation and Saudi domestic reforms
9/23/05	Rep. Ike Skelton	Dana O'Brien	Appointment of new ambassador; energy issues
9/23/05	Sen. Richard Lugar	Sen. Richard Lugar and Kim Savit	Meeting between Sen. Lugar and Foreign Minister Prince Saud regarding Iraq rebuilding efforts and other regional issues
9/21/05	Rep. Marion Berry	Andrew Grobmyer	Energy prices; WTO accession

Date	Office of	Met with	Issues discussed
8/31/05	Rep. Michael Turner	Neil Sieftring	US-Saudi cooperation on security issues; human rights
8/30/05	Rep. Nathan Deal	Ellis Chaplin	US-Saudi cooperation on security issues; Saudi domestic reform; energy issues
8/24/05	Rep. Donna Christian-Christensen	Brian Modeste	Women's rights; US-Saudi cooperation on security issues; Saudi domestic reform
8/24/05	Rep. John Kline	Jeff McNichols	US-Saudi cooperation on security issues; Saudi domestic reform; recent legislative developments
8/18/05	Rep. Steve Buyer	Abigail Webber	US-Saudi cooperation on security issues; Saudi domestic reform; recent legislative developments
8/10/05	Sen. Jeff Bingaman	Jennifer Michael	Visit by Saudi Energy Minister Al-Naimi; general energy issues

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

Date	Office of	Met with	Issues discussed
11/10/05	U.S. Embassy Luanda, Angola	Amb. Efird	E-mail status report
9/22/05	U.S. Embassy Luanda, Angola	James Knight	Project status
9/21/05	U.S. Embassy Luanda, Angola	James Knight	Project status
9/14/05	U.S. Embassy Luanda, Angola	Amb. Efird	Country projects conversations and issues
9/7/05	Export-Import Bank	Bert Ubamado	Country projects
8/15/05	U.S. Embassy Luanda, Angola	Amb. Efird	Country inquiry
7/22/05	House Comm. on Africa, Human Rights & int'l Ops	Greg Simpkins	Country inquiry
7/20/05	US Rep. Chris Smith	Katie Doherty	Country inquiry
7/18/05	Export-Import Bank	Joe Grandmaison	Angola debt financing
7/11/05	Department of State	Desk Officer, Jeanne Maloney	Angola debt financing
7/8/05	Department of State	Desk Officer, Jeanne Maloney	Angola debt financing
7/6/05	US Embassy Luanda, Angola	Deputy Chief of Mission	LNG Financing
7/6/05	Export-Import Bank	Joe Grandmaison	LNG Financing
7/5/05	Export-Import Bank	Burt Ubamado	Angola Financing

Government of the Republic of Cameroon

Date	Office of	Met with	Issues discussed
12/06/05	Department of State	Naomi Fellows	Cameroon country inquiry
11/29/05	Department of State	Naomi Fellows	Cameroon country inquiry
11/07/05	Department of State	Naomi Fellows	Cameroon country inquiry
10/24/05	Department of State	Naomi Fellows	Cameroon country inquiry
10/18/05	Department of State	Veronica Zeitlin	Cameroon country inquiry
7/21/05	Department of State	Rachel Yousey	Cameroon country inquiry
7/12/05	Sen. Lugar	Justin Ailes, Scheduler	Cameroon appointment request
7/12/05	Sen. Kolbe	Patrick Baugh, Scheduler	Cameroon appointment request
7/12/05	Sen. Frist	Tom Craig, Projects Director	Cameroon appointment request
7/12/05	USAID	Ana Bodipo-Memba	Schedule appointment for Cameroon representatives
7/12/05	Sen. Hagel	Lindsay Hamilton, Scheduler	Schedule appointment for Cameroon representatives
7/11/05	Rep. Carter	Spivey Paul, Legislative Assistant	Schedule appointment for Cameroon representatives
7/11/05	House Committee on International Relations	John Condon, Professional Staff Member	Schedule appointment for Cameroon representatives
7/11/05	Rep. Kolbe	Patrick Baugh, Scheduler	Schedule appointment for Cameroon representatives
7/11/05	Sen. Mmartinez	CJ Johnson, Scheduler	Schedule appointment for Cameroon representatives
7/11/05	Sen. Frist	Tom Craig, Projects Director	Schedule appointment for Cameroon representatives
7/11/05	Rep Carter	Carmen Terry, Scheduler	Schedule appointment for Cameroon representatives

Date	Office of	Met with	Issues discussed
7/11/05	Rep. Flake	Noelle Lecheminant, Scheduler	Schedule appointment for Cameroon representatives
7/11/05	US Senate subcommittee on Foreign Operations	Paul Grove, Staff Director	Schedule appointment for Cameroon representatives
7/11/05	USAID	Ana Bodipo-Memba	Schedule appointment for Cameroon representatives
7/11/05	Rep. Tancredo	Aaron Levy, Legislative Assistant	Schedule appointment for Cameroon representatives
7/11/05	Sen. Lugar	Justin Ailes, Scheduler	Schedule appointment for Cameroon representatives
7/8/05	Rep. Tancredo	Aaron Levy, Legislative Assistant	Schedule appointment for Cameroon representatives
7/8/05	Rep. Hyde	Linda Soloman, Protocol Director	Schedule appointment for Cameroon representatives
7/8/05	House Committee on Africa, human Rights	Greg Simpkins, Professional Staff Member	Schedule appointment for Cameroon representatives
7/8/05	Rep. Chris Smith	Noelle Lecheminant, Scheduler	Schedule appointment for Cameroon representatives
7/8/05	Rep. Meeks	Pat Fisher, Scheduler	Schedule appointment for Cameroon representatives
7/7/05	Sen. Lugar	Justin Ailes, Scheduler	Schedule appointment for Cameroon representatives

Republic of Bulgaria

Date	Office of	Met with	Issues discussed
11/10/05	Rep. Weldon	Yevgeny Bendersky, Legislative Assistant	Status Inquiry
11/04/05	Rep. Weldon	Yevgeny Bendersky, Legislative Assistant	Status Inquiry
10/26/05	Rep. Weldon	Yevgeny Bendersky, Legislative Assistant	Status Inquiry
10/25/05	Rep. Weldon	Russ Caso, Chief of Staff	Status Inquiry
10/25/05	Rep. Weldon	Yevgeny Bendersky, Legislative Assistant	Status Inquiry
10/24/05	Rep. Weldon	Yevgeny Bendersky, Legislative Assistant	Status Inquiry
10/24/05	Rep. Weldon	Russ Caso, Chief of Staff	Status Inquiry
10/20/05	Rep. Weldon	Yevgeny Bendersky, Legislative Assistant	Status Inquiry
10/20/05	Rep. Weldon	Russ Caso, Chief of Staff	Status Inquiry
10/19/05	Rep. Weldon	Russ Caso, Chief of Staff	Status Inquiry
10/18/05	Rep. Weldon	Russ Caso, Chief of Staff	Status Inquiry

Embassy of the State of Kuwait

Date	Office of	Met with	Issues discussed
7/21/05	Director, Western Europe and Middle East Affairs, United States Trade Representative (USTR)	Jason Buntin	US-Kuwait Trade and Investment Framework Agreement (TIFA)
7/26/05	Director, Western Europe and Middle East Affairs, United States Trade Representative (USTR)	Jason Buntin	US-Kuwait Trade and Investment Framework Agreement (TIFA)
7/28/05	Director, Western Europe and Middle East Affairs, United States Trade Representative (USTR)	Jason Buntin	US-Kuwait Trade and Investment Framework Agreement (TIFA)
8/2/05	Director, Western Europe and Middle East Affairs, United States Trade Representative (USTR)	Jason Buntin	US-Kuwait Trade and Investment Framework Agreement (TIFA)
8/1/05	Director for Customs Policy, Office of WTO and Multilateral Affairs, United States Trade Representative (USTR)	Jay L. Eizenstat	MEFTA process.
8/4/05	Director, Western Europe and Middle East Affairs, United States Trade Representative (USTR)	Jason Buntin	US-Kuwait Trade and Investment Framework Agreement (TIFA)
8/9/05	Director, Western Europe and Middle East Affairs, United States Trade Representative (USTR)	Jason Buntin	US-Kuwaiti TIFA issues and status.
8/15/05	Director, Western Europe and Middle East Affairs, United States Trade Representative (USTR)	Jason Buntin	US-Kuwait Trade and Investment Framework Agreement (TIFA)
8/31/05	U.S. Department of State	U.S. Department of State officials	TIP report.
9/2/05	U.S. Department of State	U.S. Department of State officials	TIP report.
9/20/05	United States Trade Representative (USTR)	United States Trade Representative (USTR) officials	TBT issues.

The Government of Trinidad and Tobago

Date	Office of	Met with	Issues discussed
8/25/05	White House	Meeting with Sara Taylor	Summit of the Americas
9/8/05	National Security Council	Meeting with Chase Hutto	Energy Issues
9/21/05	Department of State	Meeting with Patrick Duddy, Brian Nichols	Bilateral relations
9/23/05	Department of Energy	Meeting with Kevin Kolevar	Energy reliability issues
9/23/05	Department of State	Meeting with Aimee Strudwick and Walter Bastian	Bilateral trade relations
9/27/05	National Security Council	Meeting with John Simon	Summit of the Americas
10/06/05	USTR	Meeting with Russell Smith	Bilateral trade relations
10/18/05	Department of Energy	Meeting with Darren Bearson	Summit of the Americas
11/15/05	Department of State	Meeting with Thomas Shannon, Assistant Secretary of State	Discussing Trinidad/U.S. Bilateral Relations
11/16/05	Department of State	Phone conversation with Brian Nichols, Director, Office of Caribbean Affairs	Discussing Trinidad/U.S. Bilateral Relations
11/18/05	Department of State	Meeting with Brian Nichols, Director, Office of Caribbean Affairs	Discussing Trinidad/U.S. Bilateral Relations
12/16/05	Department of Energy	Telephone call with Karen Harbert, Assistant Secretary of Energy for International Affairs	Discussing Trinidad Energy Issues
12/22/05	Department of State	Meeting with Brian Nichols, Director, Office of Caribbean Affairs	Discussing Trinidad/U.S. Bilateral Relations

The Government of the State of Qatar

Date	Office of	Met with	Issues discussed
10/19/2005	US Embassy, Doha, Qatar	Ambassador Chase Untermeyer	US-Qatar Bilateral Relationship
12/23/2005	Firm office, Doha, Qatar	Terry Sutton, assistant to Jennifer Viau	US Department of State, Press
12/27/2005	Firm office, Doha, Qatar	Terry Sutton, assistant to Jennifer Viau	US Department of State, Press

Corporate Fund Kazakhstan

No political activities were performed for this foreign principal.

Embassy of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela

No political activities were performed for this foreign principal.

The United Arab Emirates

No political activities were performed for this foreign principal.

People's Republic of China			
Date	Office of	Contact person	Issues discussed
12-19-2005	Rep. Geoff Davis	Dan Adelstein	US-China relations
12-19-2005	Senate Armed Services Committee	Lynn Rusten	US-China relations
12-15-2005	Sen. Lugar	Keith Luse	US-China relations
12-14-2005	Department of State	Robert Goldberg	US-China relations
12-13-2005	Rep. Geoff Davis	Dan Adelstein	US-China relations
12-12-2005	Rep. Everett	Forrest Allen	US-China relations
12-12-2005	Rep. Schwarz	Aaron Taliaferro	US-China relations
12-12-2005	Rep. McKeon	Brandi Ballou	US-China relations
12-12-2005	Rep. Thornberry	Bryan Whitworth	US-China relations
12-12-2005	Rep. Geoff Davis	Dan Adelstein	US-China relations
12-12-2005	Rep. Saxton	Michael Silvestro	US-China relations
12-12-2005	Rep. Kline	Jeff McNichols	US-China relations
12-12-2005	Rep. Shuster	Jon Bennett	US-China relations
12-12-2005	Rep. McHugh	Anne LeMay	US-China relations
12-09-2005	Rep. Shuster	Jon Bennett	US-China relations
12-09-2005	Rep. Mike Turner	Mike Wiehe	US-China relations
12-09-2005	Rep. McHugh	Anne LeMay	US-China relations
12-09-2005	Rep. Kline	Jeff McNichols	US-China relations
12-09-2005	Rep. Gibbons	Emily Lasofski	US-China relations
12-09-2005	Rep. Geoff Davis	Dan Adelstein	US-China relations
12-09-2005	Rep. Saxton	Michael Silvestro	US-China relations
12-09-2005	Rep. Skelton	Dana O'Brien	US-China relations
12-09-2005	Rep. McKeon	Brandi Ballou	US-China relations
12-09-2005	White House Legislative Affairs	Michael Allen	US-China relations
12-09-2005	House Armed Services Committee	Julie Unmacht	US-China relations
12-09-2005	Rep. Thornberry	Bryan Whitworth	US-China relations
12-09-2005	Rep. LoBiondo	Geoff Gosselin	US-China relations
12-09-2005	Rep. Everett	Forrest Allen	US-China relations
12-09-2005	Rep. Calvert	Maria Bowie	US-China relations
12-09-2005	Rep. Schwarz	Aaron Taliaferro	US-China relations
12-08-2005	White House Legislative Affairs	Michael Allen	US-China relations
12-07-2005	Sen. Lieberman	Joel Reifman	US-China relations
12-06-2005	Sen. Lieberman	Joel Reifman	US-China relations

Date	Office of	Contact person	Issues discussed
12-05-2005	Sen. Chaffee	Mark Silverman	US-China relations
12-05-2005	Senate Armed Services Committee	Lynn Rusten	US-China relations
11-15-2005	Senate Armed Services Committee	Lynn Rusten	US-China relations
11-10-2005	Sen. Chaffee	Mark Silverman	US-China relations
11-09-2005	Sen. Schumer	Sen. Schumer	US-China relations
10-25-2005	Sen. Graham	Sen. Graham	US-China relations
10-20-2005	Senate Finance Committee	Everett Eissenstat	US-China relations
10-19-2005	Sen. Chaffee	Allison Sugeran	US-China relations
10-19-2005	Sen. Chaffee	Mark Silverman	US-China relations
10-18-2005	Sen. Snowe	Erik Heilmann	US-China relations
10-17-2005	Sen. Sununu	David Cuzzi	US-China relations
10-17-2005	Sen. Snowe	Erik Heilmann	US-China relations
10-17-2005	Sen. Specter	Chris Bradish	US-China relations
10-17-2005	Sen. Coleman	Lorianne Woodrow-Moss	US-China relations
10-17-2005	Sen. Coleman	Lorianne Woodrow-Moss	US-China relations
10-14-2005	Sen. Chaffee	Mark Silverman	US-China relations
10-13-2005	Sen. Byrd	Eric Raven	US-China relations
10-13-2005	Senate Finance Committee	Everett Eissenstat	US-China relations
10-12-2005	Rep. Sherman	Don MacDonald	US-China relations
10-11-2005	Sen. Frist	Tom Craig	US-China relations
10-07-2005	Sen. Burr	David Cotts	US-China relations
10-07-2005	Sen. Bahy	Todd Rosenblum and Jayme Roth	US-China relations
10-05-2005	Rep. Sherman	Don MacDonald	US-China relations
10-03-2005	Sen. Bill Nelson	Caroline Tess	US-China relations
10-03-2005	Sen. Dodd	Jonathan Pearl	US-China relations
09-30-2005	Sen. Sarbanes	Mariah Sieber	US-China relations
09-30-2005	Rep. Sherman	Don MacDonald	US-China relations
09-30-2005	Sen. Hatch	Bill Castle	US-China relations
09-30-2005	Senate Banking Committee	Aaron Klein	US-China relations
09-29-2005	Sen. Hatch	Bill Castle	US-China relations
09-29-2005	Sen. Sarbanes	Mariah Sieber	US-China relations
09-29-2005	Sen. Alexander	Matt Sonneyson	US-China relations
09-28-2005	Rep. Skelton	Dana O'Brien	US-China relations
09-27-2005	Sen. Hatch	Bill Castle	US-China relations
09-27-2005	Sen. Specter	Chris Bradish	US-China relations

Date	Office of	Contact person	Issues discussed
09-27-2005	Sen. Voinovich	Jeannie Siskovic	US-China relations
09-27-2005	Sen. Crapo	Mike Quickel	US-China relations
09-27-2005	Sen. Sarbanes	Mariah Sieber	US-China relations
09-27-2005	Sen. Kerry	Jim Ludes	US-China relations
09-27-2005	Sen. Bill Nelson	Caroline Tess	US-China relations
09-27-2005	Sen. Alexander	Matt Sonneyson	US-China relations
09-27-2005	Senate Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs Committee	Andrew Olmem	US-China relations
09-27-2005	Sen. Dodd	Jonathan Pearl	US-China relations
09-26-2005	Sen. Sarbanes	Mariah Sieber	US-China relations
09-26-2005	Senate Foreign Relations Committee	Frank Januzi	US-China relations
09-26-2005	Senate Majority Leader	Mark Esper	US-China relations
09-23-2005	Sen. Lugar	Keith Luse	US-China relations
09-23-2005	Sen. Alexander	Matt Sonneyson	US-China relations
09-23-2005	Rep. Skelton	Dana O'Brien	US-China relations
09-22-2005	Sen. McConnell	Joe Lanier	US-China relations
09-22-2005	Sen. Lugar-	Keith Luse	US-China relations
09-21-2005	Sen. Voinovich	Jeannie Siskovic	US-China relations
09-21-2005	Senate Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs Committee	Andrew Olmem	US-China relations
09-21-2005	Sen. Hagel	Rexon Ryu	US-China relations
09-21-2005	Sen. Lugar	Keith Luse	US-China relations
09-20-2005	Sen. Obama	Mark Lippert	US-China relations
09-20-2005	Sen. Chaffee	Allison Sugerman	US-China relations
09-19-2005	Rep. Sessions	Scott Cunningham	US-China relations
09-19-2005	Rep. Skelton	Dana O'Brien	US-China relations
09-18-2005	Sen. Obama	Mark Lippert	US-China relations
09-16-2005	Rep. Sessions	Scott Cunningham	US-China relations
09-16-2005	Sen. Voinovich	Jeannie Siskovic	US-China relations
09-16-2005	Rep. Skelton	Dana O'Brien	US-China relations
09-16-2005	Sen. Lugar	Keith Luse	US-China relations
09-16-2005	Sen. Sarbanes	Mariah Sieber	US-China relations
09-16-2005	Sen. Alexander	Matt Sonneyson	US-China relations
09-16-2005	Sen. Bill Nelson	Matthew Benham	US-China relations
09-16-2005	Sen. Hagel	Rexon Ryu	US-China relations
09-16-2005	Sen. Obama	Mark Lippert	US-China relations
09-16-2005	Sen. Bill Nelson	Caroline Tess	US-China relations

Date	Office of	Contact person	Issues discussed
09-15-2005	Sen. Obama	Mark Lippert	US-China relations
09-14-2005	Sen. Chaffee	Allison Sugeran	US-China relations
09-14-2005	Sen. Chaffee	Mark Silverman	US-China relations
09-13-2005	Sen. Warner	Ann Reilly	US-China relations
09-13-2005	Rep. Conaway	Erika Schick	US-China relations
09-12-2005	Rep. Conaway	Erika Schick	US-China relations
09-08-2005	Senate Armed Services Committee	Lynn Rusten	US-China relations
09-01-2005	Sen. Warner	Ann Reilly	US-China relations
08-29-2005	Sen. Rockefeller	Jason Forrester	US-China relations
08-29-2005	Sen. Crapo	Mike Quickel	US-China relations
08-29-2005	Sen. Hatch	Bill Castle	US-China relations
08-04-2005	Sen. Warner	Sen. Warner	US-China relations
08-03-2005	Sen. Warner	Ann Reilly	US-China relations
07-22-2005	Sen. Collins	Avery Day	US-China relations
07-13-2005	Rep. Skelton	Dana O'Brien	US-China relations
07-12-2005	Rep. Tancredo	Aaron Levy	US-China relations

Attachment E - Section IV, 14(a)

Date Paid	Payments received from the below Foreign Principals	Amount Paid
07-19-2005	Royal Embassy of Saudi Arabia/Qorvis Communications	\$40,000.00
08-10-2005	Royal Embassy of Saudi Arabia/Qorvis Communications	\$40,000.00
12-27-2005	Royal Embassy of Saudi Arabia/Qorvis Communications	\$120,000.00
12-28-2005	Royal Embassy of Saudi Arabia/Qorvis Communications	\$200,000.00
	TOTAL RECEIPTS	\$400,000.00
12/8/2005	Sociedade Nacional de Combustiveis de Angola (Sonangol)	\$549,950.00
07-11-2005	The Government of the State of Qatar	\$59,052.87
07-28-2005	The Government of the State of Qatar	\$50,554.23
08-12-2005	The Government of the State of Qatar	\$40,165.92
08-22-2005	The Government of the State of Qatar	\$1,465.82
09-26-2005	The Government of the State of Qatar	\$53,733.89
10-11-2005	The Government of the State of Qatar	\$44,769.92
10-26-2005	The Government of the State of Qatar	\$74,108.18
11-28-2005	The Government of the State of Qatar	\$33,970.94
12-06-2005	The Government of the State of Qatar	\$31,438.33
12-15-2005	The Government of the State of Qatar	\$64,427.22
12-30-2005	The Government of the State of Qatar	\$40,375.55
	TOTAL RECEIPTS	\$494,062.87
07-20-2005	The Embassy of the State of Kuwait Trade Matters	\$22,000.00
08-29-2005	The Embassy of the State of Kuwait Trade Matters	\$22,000.00
09-22-2005	The Embassy of the State of Kuwait Trade Matters	\$22,000.00
10-31-2005	The Embassy of the State of Kuwait Trade Matters	\$22,000.00
11-22-2005	The Embassy of the State of Kuwait Trade Matters	\$22,000.00
12-22-2005	The Embassy of the State of Kuwait Trade Matters	\$22,000.00
	TOTAL RECEIPTS	\$132,000.00
07-18-2005	Republic of China	\$66,000.00
10-14-2005	Republic of China	\$66,000.00
	TOTAL RECEIPTS	\$132,000.00
08-11-2005	Corporate Fund of Kazakhstan	\$23,719.96
09-30-2005	Corporate Fund of Kazakhstan	\$5,354.88
	TOTAL RECEIPTS	\$29,074.84
08-09-2005	Republic of Cameroon	\$107,692.31
09-12-2005	Republic of Cameroon	\$100,000.00
	TOTAL RECEIPTS	\$207,692.31
	Embassy of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela	\$0.00
07-05-2005	Government of Bulgaria	\$33,331.05
	TOTAL RECEIPTS	\$33,331.05
07-18-2005	Government of Trinidad & Tobago/Ainsley Gill & Associates, LLC	\$67,950.67
09-20-2005	Government of Trinidad & Tobago/Ainsley Gill & Associates, LLC	\$135,000.00
12-16-2005	Government of Trinidad & Tobago/Ainsley Gill & Associates, LLC	\$135,000.00
	TOTAL RECEIPTS	\$202,950.67
07-13-2005	Central Bank of the UAE	\$38,979.42
09-19-2005	Central Bank of the UAE	\$17,777.07
10-11-2005	Central Bank of the UAE	\$5,836.69
11-21-2005	Central Bank of the UAE	\$12,366.24
	TOTAL RECEIPTS	\$74,959.42

Attachment F, Section IV, 15 (a)												
Code	Disbursements	Royal Embassy of Saudi Arabia	Sociedade Nacional de Combustiveis de Angola	Government of the State of Qatar	Embassy of the State of Kuwait	The Republic of China	Corporate Fund Kazakhstan	Government of the Republic of Cameroon	Embassy of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela	Republic of Bulgaria	Government of Trinidad & Tobago	United Arab Emirates
002	Duplicating	\$9.75	\$94.00	\$459.25	\$1.25	\$129.25	\$1.75	\$79.50	\$0.75		\$90.50	\$29.50
003	Local Transportation	\$694.87	\$875.33	\$57.00	\$36.00	\$695.30	\$20.00	\$141.00		\$36.00	\$345.00	\$36.00
006	Client Subsistence - Meals	\$729.22	\$239.36	\$122.15		\$572.79					\$541.65	\$95.70
008	Subscriptions	\$71.93	\$137.80		\$81.20	\$211.50		\$6.67			\$229.58	
010	Court Costs/Filing Fees	\$305.00	\$305.00	\$305.00	\$305.00	\$305.00	\$305.00	\$305.00	\$305.00	\$305.00	\$305.00	\$305.00
017	Fax Charges	\$50.00	\$30.00	\$100.00	\$30.00	\$5.00		\$1,490.00		\$5.00	\$5.00	
018	Lexis-Nexis/Library Research Time	\$2,529.06		\$285.46								
020	Miscellaneous Firm/Client Expense	\$57.25	\$774.00					\$250.00				
021	Postage	\$0.37	\$0.60	\$6.64	\$2.68			\$1.97			\$0.60	
023	Secretary Overtime	\$22.00										
027	Courier	\$23.01	\$170.05	\$165.45		\$30.10	\$99.54	\$136.17		\$49.33	\$61.33	\$51.98
053	Cellular Telephone Charges	\$25.00	\$628.65	\$141.12	\$16.75		\$295.09	\$139.29		\$50.00	\$1,193.00	
101	Outside Long Distance	\$24.00	\$652.96	\$366.74	\$67.70		\$21.00	\$416.44		\$71.55		
001	Long Distance Telephone		\$364.28	\$147.89		\$15.31	\$77.06	\$2,596.90	\$17.87	\$15.46	\$105.99	\$27.99
004	Client Travel - Meals		\$579.70	\$39.86			\$554.34	\$13.55			\$69.44	
005	Client Travel - Other		\$37,615.42	\$12,247.05			\$4,350.32	\$196.45			\$392.90	
026	Publications		\$70.32			\$59.31						
028	Food Service		\$11.00									
011	Outside Fax Charges			\$3.01				\$2.01				
013	Translation Services			\$156.25								
014	Outside Duplicating			\$381.55								
080	Westlaw Research			\$187.02								
106	Beverage Service			\$11.06							\$80.58	
123	Secretary Overtime			\$379.87	\$176.34						\$84.78	
128	Food Service			\$106.50								
016	Professional Fees - Outside					\$8,000.00	\$223.75				\$5,000.00	
	TOTAL	\$ 4,541.46	\$ 42,548.47	\$ 15,668.87	\$ 716.92	\$10,023.56	\$ 5,947.85	\$ 5,774.95	\$323.62	\$532.34	\$ 8,505.35	\$ 546.17

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Attachment F, Section IV – Financial Information : Question 15(a) – Details of entertainment/lunches

Date Disposed	Name of person to whom given	On behalf of what Foreign principal	Description of thing of Value	Purpose
10-05-2005	Curt Beaulieu	Royal Embassy of Saudi Arabia	Lunch with Curt Beaulieu and Tim Glassco	Discuss energy issues, appointment of new ambassador
09-24-2005	Various House and Senate staff	Royal Embassy of Saudi Arabia	Food and drinks for Congressional staff following reception	Provide extended socializing opportunity.
09-01-2005	Andrew Grobmyer	Royal Embassy of Saudi Arabia	Lunch with Andrew Grobmyer and Tim Glassco	Discuss energy prices.
08-02-2005	Frederick Hill	Royal Embassy of Saudi Arabia	Lunch with Frederick Hill and Tim Glassco	Discuss passing of King Fahd, Saudi Study Group
07-11-2005	Rep. John Barrow	Royal Embassy of Saudi Arabia	Lunch with Rep. Barrow, Larry Harris and Tim Glassco	Discuss energy prices, Saudi curriculum reform and other issues
06-23-2005	Various House and Senate staff	Royal Embassy of Saudi Arabia	Food and drinks for Congressional staff following reception	Provide extended socializing opportunity.

Attachment G - Section IV, # 15(c)			
Date	Amount	Name of Political Organization	Name of Candidate
Joe Brand			
11-23-2005	\$1,000	Forward Together PAC	Governor Warner
09-28-2005	\$125	Chet Culver Committee	Chet Culver, Governor Iowa
Scott Thompson			
10-18-2005	\$87.50	Creigh Deeds for Attorney General	Creigh Deeds
07-27-2005	\$100	Friends of Mary Landrieu	Mary Landrieu
07-10-2005	\$35	Tim Kaine for Governor	Tim Kaine
Mark Cowan			
09-22-2005	\$500.00	Gidwitz for Governor	Ron Gidwitz
06-30-2005	\$500.00	Holtzman for Governor	Marc Holtzman
Gordon Arbuckle			
12-01-2005	\$1,000	Jay Inslee for Congress	Jay Inslee
11-21-2005	\$500	McCaskill for Missouri	Claire McCaskill
11-15-2005	\$1,000	Sen. John Unger (WV)	John Unger
09-27-2005	\$1,000	Bingaman for Senate	Jeff Bingaman
09-26-2005	\$1,000	Larsen for Congress	Rick Larsen
07-26-2005	\$750.00	Friends of Mary Landrieu	Senator Mary Landrieu
07-12-2005	\$500	Holtzman for Governor	Marc Holtzman
Bob Horn			
07-24-2005	\$1,000	Knollenberg for Congress	Joe Knollenberg
Ed Newberry			
09-16-2005	\$250	Gus Bilirakis for Congress	Gus Bilirakis
09-06-2005	(in kind) \$	Friends of Roy Blunt	Roy Blunt
07-27-2005	\$500	Landrieu for Senate	Mary Landrieu
07-27-2005	\$1,000	Knollenberg for Congress	Joe Knollenberg
6/14/2005	(in kind) \$1	Friends of Roy Blunt	Roy Blunt
Lansing Lee, III			
09-19-2005	\$250	Maine Victory 2006	Governor John E. Baldacci
12/12/2005	\$500	Jon Kyl for US Senate	Senator Jon Kyl
John Garrett			
9/15/2005	\$250	Zoe Lofgren for Congress	Zoe Lofgren
11/4/2005	\$125	2005 NJ Victory Fund	John Corzine

Attachment G - Section IV, # 15(c)

Thomas H. Boggs, Jr.			
Date	Amount	Name of Political Organization	Name of Candidate
7/27/05	\$1000.00	Friends of Mary Landrieu	Mary Landrieu
8/8/05	\$500.00	Narragansett Bay PAC	
8/22/05	\$1000.00	New Jersey State Committee	
9/14/05	\$1000.00	Zoe Lofgren for Congress	Zoe Lofgren
9/20/05	\$500.00	Maine Victory 2006	
9/22/05	\$1000.00	Green Mountain PAC	
9/26/05	\$4000.00	Garamendi for Lt. Governor	John Garamendi
9/27/05	\$1000.00	Mark Pryor for U.S. Senate	Mark Pryor
9/28/05	\$1000.00	Chet Culver Committee	Chet Culver
9/28/05	\$1000.00	Abercrombie	Neil Abercrombie
10/14/05	\$500.00	The Arizona Democratic Party	
10/18/05	\$1000.00	Kaine for Governor	Tim Kaine
10/26/05	\$500.00	Louise Slaughter Re-election Committee	Louise Slaughter
11/17/05	\$1000.00	Friends of Max Baucus	Max Baucus
11/17/05	\$250.00	Welch for Congress	Gerald Welch

Attachment G - Section IV, # 15(c)

Date	Amount	Name of Political Organization	Name of Candidate
Timothy Glassco			
12/9/2005	\$100	Kathleen Sebelius Committee	Governor Kathleen Sebelius
12/6/2005	\$100	Forward Together PAC	Governor Mark Warner
11/2/2005	\$25	Pepper for Mayor Committee (Cincinnati, OH)	David Pepper
10/25/2005	\$50	Kansas Democratic Party	Kansas Democratic Party
10/19/2005	\$100	Lampson for Congress	Nick Lampson
10/14/2005	\$50	Napolitano for Governor	Governor Janet Napolitano
10/12/2005	\$50	Kaine for Governor	Tim Kaine
9/20/2005	\$35	Maine Victory 2006	Governor John Baldacci
7/27/2005	\$100	Friends of Mary Landrieu	Senator Mary Landrieu
Jack Deschauer			
11/1/2005	\$500	LoBiondo for Congress	Frank LoBiondo
9/24/2005	\$1000	Dave Albo for Delegate	Dave Albo
9/12/2005	\$1000	Friends of Corrine Brown	Corrine Brown

Attachment G – Section IV, # 15(c)

Date	Amount	Name of Political Organization	Name of Candidate
Larry Harris			
12-15-2005	\$500.00	Friends of John Barrow	John Barrow
12-13-2005	\$1,000.00	Delahunt for Congress Committee	William D. Delahunt
11-17-2005	\$500.00	Friends of Max Baucus	Max S. Baucus
11-16-2005	\$500.00	Maloney for Congress	Carolyn B. Maloney
11-15-2005	\$1,000.00	McCaskill for Missouri	Claire McCaskill
11-06-2005	\$250.00	John Spratt for Congress	John M. Spratt, Jr.
10-28-2005	\$1,000.00	Democratic Congressional Campaign Committee	Democratic Congressional Campaign Committee
10-18-2005	\$250.00	Lampson Victory 2006	Nick Lampson
10-04-2005	\$250.00	Arizona Democratic Party	Janet Napolitano
09-30-2005	\$5,000.00	Democratic Congressional Campaign Committee	Democratic Congressional Campaign Committee
09-27-2005	\$1,000.00	Mark Pryor for US Senate	Mark Pryor
09-22-2005	\$2,000.00	NJ Victory 2005	Jon S. Corzine
09-22-2005	\$500.00	Green Mountain PAC	Patrick Leahy
07-27-2005	\$500.00	Friends of Mary Landrieu	Mary L. Landrieu

Attachment G - Political contributions

Patton Boggs PAC Contributions : July 1 - December 31, 2005

Date	Amount or Thing of Value	Name of Political Organization	Name of Candidate
07/19/05	\$2,000.00	Texans for Henry Bonilla	Hon. Henry Bonilla
07/27/05	\$2,000.00	Knollenberg for Congress	Joe Knollenberg
09/14/05	\$2,000.00	Zoe Lofgren for Congress	Zoe Lofgren
09/20/05	\$500.00	Cummings for Congress	Elijah Cummings
09/21/05	\$1,000.00	Reynolds for Congress	Tom Reynolds
09/21/05	\$1,000.00	Davis for Congress	Danny Davis
10/03/05	\$1,000.00	Berry for Congress	Marion Berry
10/21/05	\$1,000.00	Louise Slaughter re-elect campaign	Louise M. Slaughter
10/25/05	\$1,000.00	Radanovich for Congress	George Radanovich
10/28/05	\$1,000.00	LoBiondo for Congress	Frank A. LoBiondo
10/31/05	\$500.00	Snowe for Senate	Olympia Snowe
11/02/05	\$1,000.00	Herseth for Congress	Stephanie Herseth
11/08/05	\$1,000.00	John Spratt for Congress	John Spratt
11/16/05	\$1,000.00	People with Hart	Melissa Hart
11/16/05	\$1,000.00	Devin Nunes Campaign Committee	Devin Nunes
11/16/05	\$1,000.00	Friends of Robert C. Byrd	Robert C. Byrd
11/17/05	\$1,000.00	Welch for Congress	Peter Welch
11/29/05	\$1,000.00	Delahunt for Congress Committee	Bill Delahunt
12/05/05	\$1,000.00	Friends of Jeb Hensarling	Jeb Hensarling
12/14/05	\$1,000.00	McCotter Congressional Committee	Thaddeus McCotter
12/14/05	\$2,500.00	Jon Kyl for U.S. Senate	Jon L. Kyl
12/14/05	\$500.00	Friends of John Barrow	John Barrow
12/27/05	\$500.00	Stephanie Tubbs Jones for Cong	Stephanie Tubbs Jones
	\$25,500.00		

ATTACHMENT H, Section VI

FOREIGN AGENT REGISTRATION ACT Limited Power of Attorney

Addison, Daniel R.
Allard, Nicholas
Andrew, Anne S.
Antin, Norman
Ariagno, Constance
Arbuckle, J. Gordon
Aslan, Shaoul
Baker, James
Bagley, Judith W.
Bangert, Philip A.
Bastress, Susan B.
Bearman, Robert M.
Besozzi, Paul C.
Bessey, Terrance
Boggs, Thomas Hale
Boggs, Douglas
Borababy, George M.
Bosco, Mary Beth
Brams, Robert S.
Brand, Joseph L.
Brody, David
Caffey, Norman
Cattan, Edward
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
Colella, Ugo
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.
Forest, Carl

ATTACHMENT H, Section VI

Forshey, Michael S.
Frank, Michele
Franklin, Talcott
Freedman, Laurence
Gardner, Jamie S.
Garr, Sally D.
Gausvik, Cynthia L.
Gavin, Stephen D.
Ginsberg, Benjamin L
Graziano, James M.
Guiffre, Thomas
Jeffrey Haas
Hager, Robert A.
Hall, Leigh
Hambrick, Kathryn
Harris, Laurence E.
Hellmich, Christopher
Henry M. Gibson
Horn, Robert J.
Hough, Clayton L.
Hurley, Rebecca
Johnson, Gregory
Jonas, John
Jones, Robert C.
Jones, Robert W.
Kaplan, Philip S.
Kendrick, Martha M.
Koch, Amy
Koehler, Robert H.
Kott, Stephen J.
Kuwana, Eric A.
Laemmle, Laura
Laporte, Barat
Lee, Lansing III
Leforce, Henry
Lessy, Roy
Lewis, James
Liebman, Ronald S.
Lodge, Deborah M.
Long, Pat
Luskin, Robert D.
Macdowell, G. Kendrick
MacHarg, Jean V.
McHale, Stephen
Makel, Larry A.
Martin, John C.
Massa, Cliff, III
May, Timothy J.
Mayer, David G.
Mayo, Stanley O.
McAllister, Singleton B.
McCaffrey, Read K.
McCutcheon, Robert
McIntosh, Carolyn L.
McNair, James E.
McWatters, J M
Means, Kathleen
Miller, Charles P.
Mills, Timothy B.
Mirabelli, Mario V.

ATTACHMENT H, Section VI

Mishkin, Douglas B.
Moeller, Beth
Moorehead, Donald V.
Moran Fitzpatrick, Janet
Murray, Nancy A.
Nardotti, Michael J., Jr.
Nelson, Mark
Nelson, Thomas
Newberry, Edward J.
Nierenberg, Darryl D.
Oberdorfer, John
Parker, Kyle
Passaic, Joseph G., Jr.
Planzos, Sotiris
Parnell, Sean
Prioleau, Florence W.
Prochnow, James R.
Proxmire, Douglas C.
Randle, Russell V.
Richter, Jennifer
Robertson, Peter D.
Robinson, David B.
Ross, Tina M.
Rothrock, Aubrey A.
Rubin, Paul D.
Rupert, Gregory J.
Ryan, Deborah
Samolis, Frank R.
Savit, Mark
Schaengold, Michael
Schmitz, Joseph E.
Schutzer, George J.
Schwarz, James N.
Serdahely, Douglas J.
Sibbison, V. Heather
Sibbison, Virginia H.
Siler, Duane
Silver, Harry
Simmons, Michael R.
Slater, Rodney E.
Slaughter Andrew, Anne
Slevin, Patrick
Smith, Jeffrey T.
Spaan, Michael R.
Stolbach, Richard M.
Stone, Scott N.
Suarez, Michelle White
Deborah Swanstrom
Tafari, David
Talisman, Charles E.
Talisnick, Alan L.
Termini, Raymond J.
Todd, David
Trapasso, Joseph S.
Turner, Jeffrey L.
Tuttle, Allan A.
Vanderver, Timothy A., Jr.
Vanison, Denise A.

ATTACHMENT H, Section VI

Vesledahl, Kenneth M.

Vogel, John H.

Wade, J. Kirk

Wallace, Scott C.

Waltz, Daniel E.

Weiler, David

Welch, Gerald

White, Edward

White, Michael

Wilson, Paul A.J.

Wisneski, Edward

Wist, Cole A.

Yarowsky, Jonathan R.

Attachment I, V - Informational Materials (Question 22)

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THE CARIBBEAN IN 2020

A Vision for the Future of the Caribbean Community

In response to U.S. Secretary of State Condoleezza Rice's recent request for comments from Caribbean nations regarding their long-term development goals, this paper outlines a vision for the future of the Caribbean Community (CARICOM).

In short, it is CARICOM's goal for all of its 15 member nations to have made significant progress toward achieving developed nation status by 2020, and for CARICOM as a whole to play an influential and positive role in the economic, security, and energy affairs of the Western Hemisphere. CARICOM's population and economic potential place it among the leaders of the region:

- If CARICOM were a single country, its population of 14.5 million would make it the 9th most populous country in the Western Hemisphere, behind Chile at 16 million and larger than other major countries such as Cuba and the Dominican Republic.¹
- At US \$42 billion, CARICOM's combined GDP would presently constitute the 10th largest economy in the Americas, between Peru (US \$73 billion) and Ecuador (US \$32 billion).²

Since the early days of European exploration of the New World, the Caribbean region has played a central role in the commerce and security of the Western Hemisphere, and as the "third border" of the United States and neighbor to other powers such as Brazil and Venezuela, the region remains crucial to the economic and physical security of the Americas. CARICOM intends to continue its post-colonial development toward achieving a political and economic status sufficient to help lead the Americas toward a free, prosperous and secure Western Hemisphere.

This paper outlines CARICOM's vision for development – and also the United States' potential role in this vision – in the following six areas:

- 1) Economic development and international trade,
- 2) Energy resources,
- 3) Security and criminal justice
- 4) Public health (particularly HIV/AIDS),
- 5) Education, and
- 6) Democracy, transparent governance and civil society.

We welcome the cooperation of the United States in implementing the vision outlined below.

¹ Population figures according to the CIA WORLD FACTBOOK.

² GDP figures according to the International Monetary Fund.

(1) Economic development and international trade

Since the establishment of CARICOM in 1973, the organization's primary goal has been the development of the CARICOM Single Market and Economy (CSME), which will consolidate the diverse and significant labor and natural resources of CARICOM's member nations into one large market. The key elements of the CSME are free movement of goods, services, labor and capital within CARICOM and a common external tariff and international trade policy. Over the last decade, CARICOM member nations have taken steps to liberalize trade in goods, implement a common external tariff, and move towards a single market, including free trade in services and the free movement of capital and skilled labor. The coming years will bring further integration of our markets and economies toward the ultimate goal of the CSME.

Domestically, CARICOM intends to use the CSME to transform its service sector, establish an abundance of knowledge-based companies, and encourage entrepreneurship and small business development. The economies of scale that the CSME will provide will allow CARICOM to diversify its commercial sectors beyond the traditional commodity production and tourism to attract foreign direct investment and increase CARICOM's combined GDP.

In turn, this domestic economic development will allow CARICOM's businesses to compete in the global economy for production of value-added goods and services. International trade issues are of course central to this goal. To that end, CARICOM's Regional Negotiating Machinery (RNM, the CARICOM equivalent of the U.S. Trade Representative) will be aggressive in coming years to help complete the Doha Development Round of global trade talks as well as the Free Trade Area of the Americas. As these negotiations continue, CARICOM would like to explore the possibility of a Free Trade Agreement (FTA) with the United States that would complement the United States' recently completed FTA with the Dominican Republic and the nations of Central America. Trade in agricultural products such as sugar, rice and bananas, and also development of CARICOM's biotechnology sector, will be among the top priorities of the RNM in these negotiations.

Through its Caribbean Basin Initiative (CBI), the United States has long played an important role in the region's economic development and international trade, and CARICOM would like to expand this mutually beneficial relationship. As most goods from CARICOM countries presently receive duty-free entry into the United States, perhaps the most beneficial expansion of the CBI framework would be a revision of the existing rules of origin that would encourage the development of processing, conversion, and assembly capacity among CARICOM businesses. The present rules of origin for duty-free treatment under CBI require that at least 35 percent of the appraised value of the article imported into the United States consist of the value of materials produced in CBI beneficiary countries and/or the direct costs of processing operations performed in CBI beneficiary countries. The value of materials imported into a CBI beneficiary country from a non-beneficiary country may be included in calculating the 35 percent value-added requirement if the materials are first "substantially transformed" into new and different articles of commerce (i.e., a different product under the Harmonized Tariff Schedule) and are then used as constituent materials in the production of the article to be exported from a CBI beneficiary country into the United States. Revising these rules of origin – for instance, lowering the "appraised value" requirement from 35 percent to 25 percent – could lead to further diversification of CBI beneficiaries' economies by encouraging

development of capacity for importation and subsequent processing, conversion, assembly and/or “substantially transforming” various goods for duty-free export to the United States.

Finally, natural disaster prevention and mitigation are among the most important considerations regarding the stability of Caribbean economies. Many of the nations of CARICOM are particularly susceptible to floods, hurricanes, volcanic eruptions and earthquakes, and as the United States itself has seen with regard to recovery from Hurricanes Katrina and Rita, these natural disasters can have a devastating effect on economic development and growth. CARICOM has established the Caribbean Meteorological Organization and the Caribbean Disaster Emergency Response Agency to address these issues, and we would like for these institutions to work closely with their counterparts in other countries of the Caribbean and the Gulf of Mexico to develop a regional plan for disaster prevention, mitigation and risk management that would draw on the experience and resources of all the region’s countries, including the United States.

(2) Energy resources

Energy production and supply is an integral part of economic development, and this is particularly true for the nations of CARICOM for two reasons: First, only one of CARICOM’s countries, Trinidad & Tobago, has proven oil and gas reserves and refinery capacity, which presently leaves the other CARICOM countries susceptible to the negative effects of petroleum geopolitics. Second, those reserves and production/refinery capacity of Trinidad & Tobago are quite significant and carry the potential of providing an intra-CARICOM buffer to disruptions in global petroleum markets.

The nations of CARICOM presently find themselves geographically and politically in the middle of the increasingly acrimonious disputes between Venezuela and the United States – particularly in light of Venezuela’s “Petro Caribe” initiative, which proposes to provide much-needed oil to Caribbean nations at discount prices but also could possibly indebt these countries to Venezuela on the one hand, and anger their powerful neighbor to the north on the other. With this in mind, CARICOM would like to move substantially toward energy independence by the year 2020.

To do so, CARICOM will undertake a two-pronged strategy, and the United States has a significant role to play with regard to both prongs:

- 1) ***Development of oil and gas production and export capacity.*** CARICOM would like to increase its capacity to produce and refine Trinidad & Tobago’s oil and natural gas resources, both for domestic consumption (i.e., intra-CARICOM consumption) and for export to international markets. This will require foreign direct investment in oil/gas exploration and increased access to foreign markets, particularly for liquefied natural gas (LNG). Increased production of LNG terminals in the United States and tax incentives for U.S. investment in oil and natural gas exploration and refinery in Trinidad & Tobago would constitute effective and valuable incentives for further development of these capacities. (Additionally, this would constitute a substantial commitment to the stability of U.S. imports of petroleum and natural gas products, as U.S. ally Trinidad & Tobago already provides nearly 70 percent of U.S. imports of LNG.) Given sufficient development of this sector, CARICOM also envisions developing a “Caribbean pipeline” for delivery of petroleum products to other countries in the region. For instance, a pipeline from Trinidad & Tobago to its neighbor and

fellow CARICOM member Guyana would connect the petroleum resources of Trinidad & Tobago to the continent of South America.

- 2) ***Development of renewable energy resources.*** Thirteen CARICOM nations are presently cooperating in the Caribbean Renewable Energy Development Programme (CREBP), which aims to increase the use of renewable energy resources and reduce dependence on fossil fuels throughout the region. The nations of CARICOM obviously have an abundance of sun and wind that could be harvested to meet growing energy demands and fuel economic growth, and many have the potential for significant development of geothermal and biomass energy resources as well. CARICOM's efforts in these areas would benefit greatly from technology exchange with and investment from the United States.

(3) Security and criminal justice

As noted above, the Caribbean region is at the geographical, political and commercial mid-point between South America and the United States, a position that for centuries has presented both tremendous opportunities and also significant vulnerabilities. The Caribbean is often characterized as the United States' "third border" due to the narco-trafficking and immigration concerns that arise in Florida and the Gulf Coast. With this in mind, President Bush announced the "Caribbean Third Border Initiative" in April 2001 to enhance the diplomatic, economic, health, education, and law enforcement cooperation between the United States and the nations of the Caribbean. In addition to providing increased funding for HIV/AIDS prevention and disaster preparedness and mitigation, the initiative provides additional funding for critical areas of law enforcement cooperation such as anti-money laundering and professional development of police and prosecutors.

CARICOM would like to build on the United States' Third Border Initiative to develop a regional security and anti-crime regime that will serve all of the countries of the Caribbean and the Gulf of Mexico. To that end, the CARICOM Regional Task Force on Crime and Security has recommended the creation of two new CARICOM institutions: the Caribbean Drug Control and Crime Prevention Commission and a Regional Rapid Response Mechanism. We expect that these institutions will be robust and effective well before 2020, but due to the transnational nature of these threats, our vision for a safe and secure Caribbean region requires the close cooperation of CARICOM's neighbors, including most importantly the United States.

The U.S. has been providing G-26 aircraft based in Trinidad & Tobago to provide surveillance of narco-trafficker aircraft flying out of Venezuela and Colombia toward the eastern Caribbean. CARICOM is disappointed that those flights will now be discontinued. Only \$500,000 remains in the pipeline to continue this activity until December 31, 2005. The U.S. has two large (over the horizon) radar arrays, one in Colombia and one in Florida, which show all aircraft tracks in the region; the vast majority are to Central America and Mexico. CARICOM is concerned that if the G-26's stop flying out of Trinidad & Tobago, the narco-trafficking aircraft will move back into the Caribbean where there will be less surveillance.

Violent crime is a significant problem throughout CARICOM – for instance, Jamaica has the highest murder rate in Latin America – and trade in illegal drugs between the Andes region of South America and the United States via the Caribbean is among the primary causes of this criminal

activity. The money-laundering and trafficking in illegal arms that accompanies the international narcotics trade is a pressing security issue for all countries in the region, including the United States – especially in light of the increased threat of terrorism in recent years. CARICOM believes this regional threat deserves a coordinated and comprehensive regional response, and it is eager to work with the United States and other neighbors to develop and implement such a plan.

Finally, an additional and related issue for the nations of CARICOM vis-à-vis the United States is that of criminal deportees. CARICOM believes that advanced notice, communication and cooperation with regard to criminals deported from the United States to the nations of CARICOM is an essential part of any plan to reduce crime and promote security in the region.

(4) Public health

It is well-known that the primary public health challenge facing the Caribbean is the HIV/AIDS epidemic. It is estimated that HIV/AIDS is prevalent in 2.3 percent of persons aged 15 to 44 in the Caribbean, making our region the second-most affected region in the world behind Sub-Saharan Africa. HIV/AIDS is now the leading cause of death among people of this age group, and with approximately 1,000 newly infected persons per week in the Caribbean, this epidemic is imposing severe burdens not only on our health care systems but also on our economies. HIV/AIDS is not only a public health tragedy, but also a significant impediment to development. A recent study by the University of the West Indies estimated that the economic cost of the epidemic will equal approximately 6 percent of our region's GDP in 2005.

In 2001 CARICOM established the Pan-Caribbean Partnership Against HIV/AIDS (PANCAP). PANCAP aims to coordinate the regional response to the threat of HIV/AIDS and mobilize regional and international resources and expertise, thereby increasing country-level resources, both human and financial, to address the epidemic. PANCAP presently coordinates the work of CARICOM national governments, international aid agencies such as the Red Cross, UNICEF and UNAIDS, and NGOs such as the Caribbean Network of People Living with HIV/AIDS and the Caribbean Federation of Youth. PANCAP's membership has grown to over 70 members and has given the HIV/AIDS issue prominence in CARICOM's policy agenda and with regard to public awareness. Additionally, PANCAP has successfully mobilized resources to address the issue – HIV/AIDS funding in the region has tripled since 2000.

The political, economic and medical resources of the United States will be vital to the success of these efforts. President George W. Bush's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief, a five-year \$15 billion effort, constitutes the largest international initiative ever made by one nation to combat a single disease, and in the coming years CARICOM expects to continue to work with its generous friends to aggressively fight this epidemic and ameliorate its devastating effects.

(5) Education

The nations of CARICOM have long suffered from the so-called "brain drain," in which our well-educated citizens – including people trained in essential professions such as medicine, engineering and teaching – emigrate to North America or the United Kingdom. It is crucial to CARICOM's economic, social and political development that these citizens determine that they can receive world-

class educations, and then develop world-class and rewarding careers, within their native CARICOM region. To that end, CARICOM has developed a Strategic Plan for Youth that encourages regional programs for the educational and social development of our children. Additionally, CARICOM has established the Caribbean Knowledge and Learning Network, which aims to bolster traditional education methods with new technologies such as video-teleconferencing and the internet.

CARICOM's plans for the development of human capital also include a formal relationship between CARICOM and the University of the West Indies (UWI) intended to focus the energies and know-how of each into providing regional leadership, both political and intellectual. UWI has taken a regional approach toward quality, affordability and accessibility of higher education in the Caribbean. Among the small countries of CARICOM, this regional approach is necessary to promote regional intellectual growth at lower individual and national costs. UWI has three campuses – Mona-Jamaica, St. Augustine-Trinidad and Cave Hill-Barbados – and has university centers in all non-campus CARICOM countries. UWI is heavily dependent upon government funding, and it is taking steps to diversify its income sources through summer school programs, business development offices on each campus, and a Development Endowment. Political and university leaders are promoting administrative and technological reforms necessary to allow UWI and other institutions of higher education such as the University of Guyana and the Caribbean Law Institute to compete with their international counterparts in the coming years. In addition to these older institutions, CARICOM has high expectations for the University of Trinidad & Tobago (established in 2004), which will focus on engineering and technology to meet the region's needs for leaders in science and industry.

The primary CARICOM institution for secondary education, the Caribbean Examinations Council (CXC), administers examinations and develops curricula for 48 secondary school subjects throughout the English-speaking nations of CARICOM. The CXC is an exemplary initiative of pan-Caribbean functional cooperation, and in the coming years it will be expanding its reach in vocational areas to develop specific skill sets (particularly in the services industries) that will benefit economic growth in the single market.

(6) Democracy, transparent governance and civil society

CARICOM aims to further the post-colonial democratic development of its member nations. In 2003, CARICOM member governments established a Prime Ministerial-level Expert Group on Governance to develop findings and suggestions regarding regional governance. The Group's Declaration on Regional Governance and Integrated Development (also known as the "Rose Hall Declaration") established the following principles and goals:

- CARICOM is a community of sovereign states that pursue collective action to complete the integration process. (For instance, with the development of the Caribbean Court of Justice.)
- CARICOM decisions are translated into Community law not through supra-national authority of CARICOM itself, but through implementing legislation in each of the individual CARICOM member nations. Therefore "CARICOM law" rests on national sovereignty exercised in concert with fellow CARICOM members.

- This “collective national sovereignty” should eventually be facilitated through a CARICOM Commission with executive responsibilities for core areas of regional integration, to include the single market and economy, external economic/trade negotiations, and transnational matters of regional governance. This Commission would fulfill this role through initiating proposals and encouraging the legislative implementation of Commission decisions.

Additionally, the Expert Group examined the functioning of the Assembly of Caribbean Community Parliamentarians, which was established in 1994 to foster greater public involvement in CARICOM affairs. The Assembly, which is comprised of up to four representatives elected by each CARICOM member nation’s parliament, was conceived as a consultative forum for the discussion of policies and proposals, as opposed to a legislative or decision-making body. The Expert Group has recommended that the Assembly’s consultative role should be strengthened by allowing it to provide official comment and direction on the recommendations emanating from the above-mentioned Commission. In the coming years, CARICOM leaders will be considering further development of the legal standing of the Assembly, which could and should be central to the democratic integration of the Community.

CARICOM institutions that provide a framework for the development of an integrated and transparent economy include the CARICOM Regional Organization for Standards and Quality, which promotes the production of goods and services through regional standardization and verification of quality controls; and the CARICOM Competition Commission, which will facilitate the implementation of a standard competition policy among CARICOM’s member nations.

Finally, in the interest of developing CARICOM’s institutions of civil society, CARICOM’s member governments have agreed to create formal structures for consultation with the private sector and non-profit communities to inform CARICOM deliberations on matters of business, labor and the single market and economy.

* * * * *

As noted in the introduction to this paper, CARICOM intends to play an influential and positive role in the economic, security, and energy affairs of the Western Hemisphere in the coming years. The member nations of CARICOM have set an ambitious agenda of economic, political and social development, and we expect that the Caribbean in 2020 will be a valuable partner to all nations in the Americas that wish to promote peace and prosperity in the region. We welcome the close cooperation of the United States in implementing the vision outlined above.

This material is distributed by Patton Boggs, LLP, on behalf of the team of Ainsley Gill & Associates, representing the Government of Trinidad & Tobago. Additional information is available at the Department of Justice, Washington, D.C.

Trinidad & Tobago: Leading U.S. Strategic Partner in the Caribbean Region

Benefits of a Presidential Visit to Trinidad & Tobago

A Presidential visit to Trinidad & Tobago (“TT”) to meet with both TT Prime Minister Patrick Manning and the other CARICOM Heads of State would provide President Bush the opportunity to advance U.S. interests in the Caribbean at a crucial time in U.S.-Latin American relations. As Venezuelan President Hugo Chavez attempts to use his country’s oil wealth and developing political influence and military strength to create an anti-United States bloc of countries in the region, it is important that the United States establish a dialogue with leading regional allies to ensure that its relations with the region remain productive and avoid the antagonism that Chavez apparently seeks. As we explain below, TT is uniquely positioned to be just such an ally.

Chavez has become an increasingly outspoken critic of the United States, accusing Washington of planning military attacks on Venezuela and even plotting his own assassination. Meanwhile, Venezuela itself is becoming increasingly militarized, with plans to buy 100,000 Kalishnikov rifles, 10 military helicopters, and possibly MiG fighter jets from Russia. Both the State Department and the Department of Defense have criticized Venezuela as providing a safe haven for Colombian guerrillas and arms traffickers. The United States recently revoked the visas of several Venezuelan officials in Washington on suspicion of involvement in drug trafficking; the Chavez government responded by announcing that it would cease its anti-drug trafficking cooperation with the United States, and it withdrew diplomatic immunity of U.S. Drug Enforcement Agency officials working in Venezuela. Finally, last week’s news (week of August 15th) from Venezuela portends still worsening relations: Chavez and his vice president participated in a mock trial of President Bush at a festival called “Against Imperialism and War” in which Bush was found guilty of “crimes against humanity”; and Chavez threatened to end oil exports to the United States if it continued its “aggressions.”

In this context, friendly and productive relations with our Caribbean neighbors are critical to U.S. national interests regarding energy, trade, and security. We believe that TT – whose coast is only 14 miles away from that of Venezuela – can and should be the key U.S. ally in securing these productive relations. TT is the only producer of petroleum in the fifteen-nation Caribbean Community (CARICOM), and its dynamic economy and excellent seaports and airports make TT CARICOM’s commercial engine and transportation hub.¹ TT’s positions on matters of energy, trade and security thus carry significant weight in CARICOM’s international politics. Most importantly, TT does not wish to be politically aligned with Venezuela to the exclusion of good relations with the United States; to the contrary, it seeks to lead the nations of the Caribbean towards a mutually beneficial relationship with the United States.

¹ CARICOM’s 15 members include the following: Antigua and Barbuda, The Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Dominica, Grenada, Guyana, Haiti, Jamaica, Montserrat, St. Lucia, St. Kitts and Nevis, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, Suriname and TT & Tobago.

TT's strategic importance to U.S. interests in the Caribbean is manifest:

- **Energy.** TT is the leading exporter of liquefied natural gas (LNG) to the United States, and along with Barbados, it recently broke ranks with the rest of CARICOM on Venezuela's Petro Caribe initiative, which could make CARICOM countries dependent on Venezuela's oil.
- **Trade.** As a leading economy in CARICOM, TT is among the top Caribbean trade partners of the United States. Additionally, it is a beneficiary of the U.S. Caribbean Basin Initiative and a strong proponent of the Free Trade Area of the Americas.
- **Regional Security.** TT has played a leading role in the implementation of the U.S. "Third Border Initiative," which aims to bolster transparency in governance and efforts to fight Caribbean drug trafficking, migrant smuggling and money laundering.
- **International Security and the War on Terror.** Since the commencement of hostilities in Iraq in March 2003, TT has sought to turn CARICOM's initial disagreement with the war into pragmatic support for post-war democratization and reconstruction. Additionally, although TT was a leading proponent of the International Criminal Court (ICC), it is willing to discuss the implications for both TT and the United States of signing a non-surrender agreement under Article 98 of the Rome Treaty establishing the ICC.

TT's leading role in CARICOM and the Caribbean region in general on matters of energy, trade, and security place TT in a position of significant strategic importance to United States interests in the Caribbean and throughout Central and South America. At a time when Chavez appears intent on turning the countries of this region away from their traditional support for the United States, TT's active support for productive U.S.-Caribbean relations will be critical to U.S. national interests.

Fortunately, there is an opportunity for the United States to foster a strategic partnership with CARICOM, through TT, that could defuse the antagonistic relations that Chavez seeks. Moreover, unique avenues for constructive, and even interpersonal, dialogue between TT and the United States toward this end are available: as the former chairman and chief executive of the Cabot Corporation, a company that imported natural gas into the United States from TT, U.S. Energy Secretary Samuel Bodman was intimately familiar with TT's LNG sector long before he ascended to Cabinet rank; of equal importance, the two-term U.S. Ambassador to TT, Roy Austin (who incidentally is originally from St. Vincent and the Grenadines), has had a trusted relationship with President Bush since their undergraduate days at Yale.

As we detail below, we believe that a Presidential visit to TT could galvanize TT's, and Prime Minister Patrick Manning's, U.S.-friendly leadership in CARICOM and in the Caribbean region in general. Such a visit would enhance the positive Caribbean relations that the United States seeks and secure vital U.S. national interests in the region.

(1) Energy Resources

TT is the leading exporter of liquefied natural gas (LNG) to the United States, providing approximately 65 percent of U.S. LNG imports. Atlantic LNG Company's completion of "Train V" (the fifth expansion) of its LNG plant in TT will soon complete the largest LNG production and

distribution facility in the world. (In addition to meetings with Prime Minister Manning and the other CARICOM leaders at Whitehall in downtown Port of Spain, a visit by the President to this plant, which sends significant LNG shipments to the U.S., would be a good opportunity.) The recently-passed Energy Policy Act of 2005, which gave the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) exclusive approval authority for new LNG import terminals in the United States and provided for significant expansion of domestic natural gas delivery infrastructure, signaled the long-term significance to U.S. energy policy of politically stable and U.S.-friendly exporters of LNG.

However, TT's strategic significance to the United States on matters of energy goes far beyond LNG and has implications that could potentially affect global oil politics in general, and U.S.-Venezuelan oil trade in particular. Of particular interest in this area is TT's recent decision to opt out of Venezuela's "Petro Caribe" initiative, which provides oil to Caribbean nations at discount prices. The United States has urged Caribbean nations not to join in this initiative, which is seen as part of Chavez's efforts to isolate the United States among countries of the Americas.

Venezuela is the fourth-leading source of U.S. oil imports, and as noted above, Chavez threatened this week to shut off oil exports to the United States. The Petro Caribe initiative must therefore be seen in this context: last month Chavez asserted that his wish to "share [Venezuela's] huge oil and gas reserves with the peoples of the Caribbean, Central and South America" is a reaction to the United States' alleged desire to secure energy resources "to fuel their irrational development model which at the same time brings underdevelopment and misery to the rest of the planet." Petro Caribe, like Venezuela's similar initiatives for the Mercosur² countries and the countries of the Andean region³ (Petrosur and Petro Andina, respectively), ostensibly aims to provide low-cost oil to the associated countries, but critics argue that the preferential deals' goals are mostly political.

Few CARICOM states possess any oil refining infrastructure (and as mentioned above, only TT possesses appreciable oil *production* resources), and the Petro Caribe proposal would provide oil products to these countries from Venezuela at below-market costs by eliminating the "middleman" costs of refining. Additionally, the initiative provides for financing of oil purchases from Venezuela at a variable percentage of credit tied to the global price of oil. (That is, if the market price is \$30 per barrel, Venezuela will provide a 25 percent line of credit; if the price is \$50 per barrel, the credit percentage moves to 40 percent; and if the price reaches \$100 per barrel, the credit line will be 50 percent.) Additionally, Venezuela would establish a "development fund" from oil sales, with an initial annual contribution of \$50 million for social and economic programs in the participating states. Finally, Chavez also has offered to dismantle large, unused oil storage tanks in Venezuela for shipment to CARICOM countries whose U.S.-owned storage facilities might be unavailable for storage of oil obtained through the Petro Caribe initiative.

In contrast to Chavez' claims of magnanimity, critics assert that this initiative is meant to secure political support for Venezuela, or even to "buy votes" for Venezuela in international organizations such as the Organization of American States. In any case, the potential for development of Caribbean dependence on Venezuelan oil at preferential terms, and the potential for disruption of

² Mercosur, or *Mercado Común del Sur* (Southern Common Market), is a trade zone among Brazil, Argentina, Paraguay, and Uruguay.

³ Colombia, Ecuador, Peru and Bolivia.

U.S. oil imports from Venezuela, is self-evident. In the words of Guyana's ambassador to Venezuela, "Undoubtedly, President Chavez is asserting a leadership role in the region through the Petro Caribe scheme."

TT's decision to opt out of this initiative is thus of great significance to U.S. energy interests in the Caribbean region. It is all the more striking because Prime Minister Manning of TT was himself tapped by CARICOM leaders to negotiate the agreement; these leaders had hoped that the lure of TT's possibly becoming the location of the primary refining center for Petro Caribe oil from Venezuela would convince TT to participate. Despite pressure from CARICOM partners to join the agreement, however, Prime Minister Manning decided that TT would join Barbados in abstaining from the initiative. Even in the wake of the 13 other CARICOM countries' decisions to begin bilateral negotiations with Venezuela under Petro Caribe, TT's central CARICOM leadership role on matters of energy production remains. Dr. Raymond Wright, the director of the Petroleum Corporation of Jamaica, stated this week: "I can speak on behalf of the political directorate that we will not abandon TT. We will not turn our backs on the country which for so long has been our reliable supplier and has stood side by side with us."

In sum, a Presidential visit to TT would encourage such pro-TT (and thus pro-United States) positions among CARICOM leaders on matters of energy. Such a visit would present an opportunity for the United States to provide diplomatic support and encouragement to TT and other Caribbean nations that wish to foster productive energy relationships with the United States and avoid the antagonistic relations sought by President Chavez.

(2) Trade

As the most dynamic and developed economy in CARICOM, TT is among the top Caribbean trade partners of the United States. TT has taken advantage of the benefits of the U.S. Caribbean Basin Initiative (CBI) to diversify its economy, and its development of its seaports and excellent international airport has positioned it to become the commercial and transportation hub of the Caribbean. Moreover, due largely to the leading candidacy of its capital city, Port of Spain, as a potential host city for the Secretariat of the Free Trade Area of the Americas (FTAA), it has been a strong proponent of the U.S.-led negotiations for free trade throughout the Americas. In contrast to Venezuela's efforts to turn countries in the region away from the United States, TT is forward-looking on matters of trade and investment with the United States.

With the momentum from last month's Congressional approval of the Dominican Republic—Central American Free Trade Agreement, the time is ripe for the United States to cultivate allies for further liberalization in trade relations with other countries in the Caribbean and throughout the Americas. Additionally, on August 22, 2005, CARICOM called for a resumption of the stalled FTAA negotiations and advocated development of a "road map" toward successful completion of the FTAA. The region is clearly open to further trade liberalization, and as the commercial center of the Caribbean region, TT is well-positioned to provide crucial leadership on these issues both within CARICOM and in larger settings such as the FTAA negotiations. A Presidential visit to TT would accelerate the free trade momentum in the region that was begun with the successful conclusion of DR-CAFTA. Such a visit would encourage TT and other CARICOM members to reject Chavez' anti-U.S. demagoguery and instead become strategic partners to the United States in its efforts to liberalize trade throughout the Americas.

(3) Regional Security

As noted above, the United States suspects Venezuela of providing safe haven to Colombian guerrillas, and Venezuela has recently explicitly refused to cooperate with U.S. anti-drug trafficking efforts. This stands in contrast to TT's leading role in bolstering transparency in governance and efforts to fight Caribbean drug trafficking, migrant smuggling and money laundering. Prime Minister Manning has commended the United States for its efforts to fight HIV/AIDS in the region, and stated last year in Miami that TT is a "stable and reliable ally of the United States in the maintenance of security in the region."

The nations of the Caribbean are often characterized as the United States' "third border," and with this in mind, President Bush announced the "Caribbean Third Border Initiative" in April 2001 to enhance the diplomatic, economic, health, education, and law enforcement cooperation between the United States and the nations of the Caribbean. In addition to providing increased funding for HIV/AIDS prevention and disaster preparedness and mitigation, the initiative provides additional funding for critical areas of law enforcement cooperation such as anti-money laundering and professional development of police and prosecutors.

Due to its central position in the Caribbean economic, diplomatic, and security sectors, TT is crucial to the success of securing the "third border" of the United States. This is particularly true in light of TT's position as the leading supplier of LNG to the United States, all through Caribbean shipping lines, and the energy infrastructure security needs that are inherent in such trade. Prime Minister Manning has taken a leadership role in Caribbean efforts to fight drug trafficking and related organized crime, and a Presidential visit to TT would bolster these efforts and remind Caribbean heads of state of the U.S. commitment to the Caribbean Third Border Initiative.

(4) International Security and the War on Terror

Despite differences between CARICOM and the United States regarding the liberation of Iraq, TT has exhibited pragmatic leadership in CARICOM regarding the United States' post-war democratization and reconstruction efforts in Iraq. Additionally, although TT was a leading proponent of the International Criminal Court (ICC), whose jurisdiction over U.S. nationals is opposed by the United States, TT is willing to discuss the implications for both TT and the United States of signing a non-surrender agreement under Article 98 of the Rome Treaty establishing the ICC. A Presidential visit to TT would reward TT for its leadership on these matters, thereby signaling to other CARICOM members U.S. eagerness to find common ground on matters of international security.

(a) The Liberation of Iraq

While CARICOM members were initially opposed to the U.S.-led coalition's approach to liberating Iraq from the rule of Saddam Hussein, immediately following the commencement of hostilities in Iraq in March 2003, Prime Minister Manning's government began to take a pragmatic approach to the war that sought to avoid "post-mortems" or "placing blame." At a news conference on April 10, 2003, Foreign Minister Knowlson Gift stated that concerns over the war's origins "should not overshadow what needs to be done," and soon after, CARICOM itself followed TT's lead. In May 2003, CARICOM foreign ministers issued the following statement:

“CARICOM’s position on the Iraq crisis... [was] at variance with that of members of the Coalition, which includes some of CARICOM’s closest allies. The Ministers conclude that these differences of opinion should not lead to prolonged tension or damage to the excellent relations which the CARICOM democracies share with these major partners.

Ministers [are] of the firm view that the efforts of the international community should now be focused on the future. In this regard, they emphasized the urgency of implementing a comprehensive programme for the reconstruction of Iraq, giving priority to the humanitarian plight of the Iraqi people...

In this regard, Ministers [identify] as a priority the strengthening of ties with traditional friends and a reinvigorated dialogue based on shared values, friendship and openness with historic allies, particularly those in the hemisphere.”

The stark difference between the positive, forward-looking approach of TT-led CARICOM and the demagoguery of Chavez’ participation in the “Against War and Imperialism” festival in Venezuela this week is clear. As the struggle to assist Iraq in establishing a secure democracy continues, a Presidential visit to TT will underscore the importance of pragmatic cooperation among traditional regional allies even in security initiatives outside their geographical region. While the military and financial resources of TT and other CARICOM countries are of course limited, TT wishes to continue its CARICOM leadership role in fostering diplomatic and political support for the global effort to establish democracy in Iraq.

(b) Article 98 Agreements

TT is widely recognized as the Caribbean region’s strongest proponent of the International Criminal Court (ICC). It was among the first three states worldwide to ratify the Rome Statute that established the ICC, and one of TT’s most distinguished jurists, Judge Karl Hudson-Phillips, was among the 18 judges recently elected by the state parties to the ICC to fill the Court upon its establishment. This leadership role in the establishment of the ICC is a point of pride for TT, but it does not foreclose the possibility of finding common ground on the matter with the United States, which is opposed to ICC jurisdiction over U.S. citizens.

The United States is seeking to negotiate bilateral non-surrender (i.e., non-extradition) agreements under Article 98 of the Rome Statute with as many countries as possible. To date, the United States has negotiated 99 such agreements. Among CARICOM countries, only two – Antigua & Barbuda and Belize – have concluded Article 98 agreements with the United States, and TT is presently among the four CARICOM countries that are parties to the ICC but have not concluded Article 98 agreements with the United States. (The other three are Barbados, Dominica, and St. Vincent & the Grenadines.) Under the American Servicemembers Protection Act of 2002, TT and other parties to the ICC that have not concluded Article 98 agreements are subject to suspension of U.S. military assistance.

TT understands that concluding an Article 98 agreement with the United States could bring it substantial benefits, including resumption of military assistance and general improvement in trade and diplomatic relations. However, there are also certain disadvantages to TT inherent in entering into such an agreement, namely the possibility of being negatively regarded by its neighbors. This is a particularly delicate issue for TT due to its relationship with the ICC.

In this context, a Presidential visit to TT could go a long way toward convincing TT that an Article 98 agreement would solidify the relationship between TT and the United States. Due to the prominence of TT's role in establishing the ICC, such an agreement with TT would provide substantial support for the U.S. position that its necessary global military operations in the War on Terror are not compatible with ICC jurisdiction over U.S. citizens, and could therefore possibly lead to the negotiation of Article 98 agreements with other CARICOM parties to the ICC.

This material is distributed by Patton Boggs, LLP, on behalf of the team of Ainsley Gill & Associates, representing the Government of Trinidad & Tobago. Additional information is available at the Department of Justice, Washington, D.C.

Executive Summary

Trinidad & Tobago: Leading U.S. Strategic Partner in the Caribbean

Benefits of a Presidential Visit

A Presidential visit to Trinidad & Tobago (“TT”) to meet with both TT Prime Minister Patrick Manning and the other CARICOM Heads of State would provide President Bush the opportunity to advance U.S. interests in the Caribbean at a crucial time in U.S.-Latin American relations. As Venezuelan President Hugo Chavez attempts to use his country’s oil wealth and developing political influence and military strength to create an anti-United States bloc of countries in the region, friendly and productive relations with our Caribbean neighbors are critical to U.S. national interests regarding energy, trade, and security.

The United States should establish a dialogue with leading regional allies to ensure that its relations with the region remain productive and avoid the antagonism that Chavez apparently seeks. TT, whose coast is only 14 miles away from that of Venezuela, can and should be the key U.S. ally in securing productive Caribbean relations regarding energy, trade and security. TT does not wish to be politically aligned with Venezuela to the exclusion of good relations with the United States; to the contrary, it seeks to lead the nations of the Caribbean towards a mutually beneficial relationship with the United States.

Top U.S. officials including Energy Secretary Samuel Bodman, who was involved with TT’s LNG sector long before he ascended to Cabinet rank, and two-term U.S. Ambassador to TT, Roy Austin, who has had a trusted relationship with President Bush since their undergraduate days at Yale, add a valuable element of personal diplomacy to U.S.-TT relations.

TT is the only producer of petroleum in the fifteen-nation Caribbean Community (CARICOM), and its dynamic economy and excellent seaports and airports make TT CARICOM’s commercial engine and transportation hub. TT’s positions on matters of energy, trade and security thus carry significant weight in CARICOM’s international politics:

- **Energy.** TT is the leading exporter of liquefied natural gas (LNG) to the United States. Along with Barbados, it recently broke ranks with the rest of CARICOM on Venezuela’s Petro Caribe initiative, which could make CARICOM countries dependent on Venezuela’s oil.
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