

For Six Month Period Ending JAN. 31, 2005
(Insert date)

I - REGISTRANT

1. (a) Name of Registrant (b) Registration No.
The Gallagher Group, LLC 5467

(c) Business Address(es) of Registrant
1800 North Kent Street
Suite 907
Arlington, VA 22209

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

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

N/A

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.

2005 MAR 7 PM 4: 10
REGISTRATION UNIT
CRM/ISS

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

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

N/A

II - FOREIGN PRINCIPAL

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

Yes No

If yes, furnish the following information:

Name of foreign principal

Date of termination

Embassy of the Republic of Djibouti

09/15/04

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

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

Royal Embassy of Saudi Arabia

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

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

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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 A (Royal Embassy of Saudi Arabia)

See attachment B (Embassy of the Republic of Djibouti)

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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 C (Royal Embassy of Saudi Arabia)

See attachment D (Embassy of the Republic of Djibouti)

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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
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See attachment E (Royal Embassy of Saudi Arabia)

See attachment F (Embassy of the Republic of Djibouti)

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
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N/A

^{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
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See attachment G (Royal Embassy of Saudi Arabia)

See attachment H (Embassy of the Republic of Djibouti)

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 (Royal Embassy of Saudi Arabia)

See attachment H (Embassy of the Republic of Djibouti)

^{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.

See attachment I (Royal Embassy of Saudi Arabia)

~~See attachment J (Embassy of the Republic of Djibouti)~~

17. Identify each such foreign principal.

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

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

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

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

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

- Public Officials
- 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 No

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

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

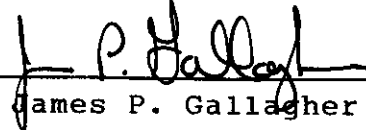
VI - EXECUTION

In accordance with 28 U.S.C. §1746, the undersigned swear(s) or affirm(s) under penalty of perjury that he/she has (they have) read the information set forth in this registration statement and the attached exhibits and that he/she is (they are) familiar with the contents thereof and that such contents are in their entirety true and accurate to the best of his/her (their) knowledge and belief, except that the undersigned make(s) no representation as to 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)

(Type or print name under each signature¹³)

February 28, 2005


James P. Gallagher

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

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

NOTICE

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

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

YES for Saudi Filing or NO for Djibouti Filing

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

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

YES _____ or NO for Djibouti Filing

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


Signature

2/24/05
Date

James P. Gallagher
Please type or print name of
signatory on the line above

President
Title

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

SHORT-FORM REGISTRATION INFORMATION SHEET

SECTION A

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

Short Form List For Registrant: Gallagher Group, L.L.C.

Last Name	First Name and Other Names	Registration Date	Termination Date	Role
Gallagher	James P.		3/3/03	

ATTACHMENT A, Section III, #11

Royal Embassy of Saudi Arabia

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

ATTACHMENT B, Section III, #11

Government of the Republic of Djibouti

Pursuant to an agreement with BKSH and Associates, the Gallagher Group had provided services to the Embassy of the Republic of Djibouti in respect to the Embassy's relationship with the U.S. Congress. However, due to a lapse in the contract, the Gallagher Group did not undertake any activities on behalf of the Embassy during this reporting period.

ATTACHMENT C, Section III, #12

Royal Embassy of Saudi Arabia

On behalf of the Royal Embassy of Saudi Arabia, the Gallagher Group scheduled and accompanied Embassy representatives to meetings with Members of Congress and Congressional staff. The principle focus of every meeting was to discuss U.S.-Saudi bilateral relations and U.S.-Saudi cooperation in the War on Terrorism. Other topics discussed include oil and energy issues, economic development, government reform, education, role of women, human rights, the Saudi peace initiative, and Saudi charities. The dates and individuals with whom the Gallagher Group, LLC met with or called are as follows: Meeting with Kelly Kirk, Assistant, Office of Rep. Mike Oxley, 9/8/04; Meeting with Rob Lehman, Chief of Staff, Office of Rep. Rob Portman, 9/10/04; Meeting with Steve Petersen, Legislative Assistant, Office of Rep. Rob Bishop, 9/13/04; Call to Ted Brennan, Professional Staff Member, House International Relations Committee, 9/14/04; Meeting with Mark Morrison, Legislative Assistant, Office of Senator Bob Bennett, 9/15/04; Meeting with Ed McDonald, Chief of Staff, Office of Rep. Howard Coble, 9/17/04; Call to Chris Walker, National Security Advisor, Office of the Speaker of the House, 9/20/04; Call to Brian Gaston, Deputy Chief of Staff, Office of the Majority Whip, 9/21/04; Call to Hillel Weinberg, Professional Staff Member, House International Relations Committee, 9/24/04; Meeting with Congressman Robin Hayes, 9/28/04; Meeting with Congressman Jo Bonner, 9/28/04; Call to Bill Castle, Counsel, Senate Judiciary Committee, 10 /1/04; Call to Ray Shepherd, Staff Director, PSI, 10/6/04; Meeting with Ted Brennan, Professional Staff Member, House International Relations Committee, 10/8/04; Call to Hillel Weinberg, Professional Staff Member, House International Relations Committee, 10/12/04; Call to Walker Roberts, Deputy Staff Director, House International Relations Committee, 10/15/04; Meeting with John McDonald, Legislative Assistant, Office of Rep. Pete Hoekstra, 10/22/04; Call to Gregg Rickman, Professional Staff Member, House International Relations Committee, 10/29/04; Meeting with Ed McDonald, Chief of Staff, Office of Rep. Howard Coble, 11/9/04; Call to Chris Walker, National Security Advisor, Office of the Speaker of the House, 11/9/04; Meeting with Mark Morrison, Legislative Assistant, Office of Senator Bob Bennett, 11/9/04; Meeting with Kraig Siracuse, Professional Staff Member, Senate Appropriations Committee, 11/18/04; Call to Gregg Rickman, Professional Staff Member, House International Relations Committee, 11/19/04; Meeting with Maurice Perkins, Professional Staff Member, Senate Banking Committee, 11/19/04; Call to John Conger, Legislative Assistant, Office of Rep. Chet Edwards, 11/29/04; Meeting with David Hemenway, Legislative Assistant, Office of Rep. Candace Miller, 12/9/04; Call to Ken Katzman, Congressional Research Service, 12/14/04; Call to John Walker Roberts, Deputy Staff Director, House International Relations Committee, 12/15/04; Meeting with Mike Schuttloffel, Legislative Assistant, Office of Rep. Mike Turner, 12/15/04; Call to Arthur Estopinian, Administrative Assistant, Office of Rep. Ileana Ros-Lehtinen, 12/16/04; Meeting with Senator Richard Burr, 1/5/05; Meeting with Joni Higgins, Legislative Assistant, Office of Senator Voinovich, 1/14/05; Meeting with Laura Parker, Legislative Assistant, Office Senator Mike DeWine, 1/18/05; Meeting with Ken Katzman and Al Prados, Congressional Research Service, 1/18/05; Meeting with Jared Dilley, Legislative Assistant, Office of Rep. Oxley, 1/21/05; Meeting with Chris Walker, National Security Advisor, Office of the Speaker of the House, 1/21/05.

ATTACHMENT D, Section III, #12

Government of the Republic of Djibouti

No activity was undertaken on behalf of this client.

ATTACHMENT E, Section IV, #14 (a)

Royal Embassy of Saudi Arabia

<u>Date</u>	<u>From Whom</u>	<u>Purpose</u>	<u>Amount</u>
9/16/04	Qorvis Comm.	Consulting Fees	\$10,000.00
9/28/04	Qorvis Comm.	Consulting Fees	\$10,000.00
11/8/04	Qorvis Comm.	Consulting Fees	<u>\$10,000.00</u>
		<i>Total:</i>	\$30,000.00

ATTACHMENT F, Section IV, #14 (a)

Government of the Republic of Djibouti

No payments were received from this client during this reporting period.

ATTACHMENT G, Section IV, #15 (a)

Royal Embassy of Saudi Arabia

The Registrant's contract with Qorvis Communications, LLC does not allow for the billing of expenses. The Registrant did not incur any expenses or expend any funds in connection with his activities. All materials used by the Registrant was provided by Qorvis Communications. All travel to Capital Hill and elsewhere was done in conjunction with other client activities.

Section IV, #15 (c)

Royal Embassy of Saudi Arabia

<u>Date</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Name of Candidate</u>
September 27	\$1000.00	NC Victory 2004 Fund <i>(Non-federal race)</i>
September 27	\$500.00	Bush-Cheney 2004 Compliance
September 28	\$500.00	Rep. Robin Hayes (NC)
September 28	\$500.00	Rep. Jo Bonner (AL)
October 15	\$500.00	Bush-Cheney 2004 Compliance
October 18	\$500.00	Patrick McHenry (NC-10)

ATTACHMENT H, Section IV, #15 (a)

Government of the Republic of Djibouti

The Registrant does not bill BKSH & Associates or the Government of the Republic of Djibouti for any expenses.

Section IV, #15 (c)

Government of the Republic of Djibouti

<u>Date</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Name of Candidate</u>
September 27	\$1000.00	NC Victory 2004 Fund <i>(Non-federal race)</i>
September 27	\$500.00	Bush-Cheney 2004 Compliance
September 28	\$500.00	Rep. Robin Hayes (NC)
September 28	\$500.00	Rep. Jo Bonner (AL)
October 15	\$500.00	Bush-Cheney 2004 Compliance
October 18	\$500.00	Patrick McHenry (NC-10)

ATTACHMENT I, Section V, #16-23

Royal Embassy of Saudi Arabia

16. The registrant did disseminate informational materials on behalf of the foreign principal. Materials are attached to this statement.

17. The foreign principal was the Royal Embassy of Saudi Arabia.

18. No

19. Press Releases

20. Public Officials and Congressional Staff

21. English

22. Yes. Material is attached to this statement.

23. No. All material is already labeled by Qorvis Communications, LLC.

ATTACHMENT J, Section V, #16-23

Government of the Republic of Djibouti

16. No. The registrant did not disseminate informational materials on behalf of the foreign principal.

17 - 23. Not applicable

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

August 6, 2004

CONTACT:

Saudi Information Office

(202) 337-4076

www.saudiembassy.net

**SUSPECT ON MOST WANTED LIST ARRESTED BY SAUDI
AUTHORITIES**

[Washington, DC] [August 6, 2004]-- One of Saudi Arabia's most-wanted terrorist suspects was arrested yesterday without incident by Saudi authorities. Faris Ahmad Jamaan Al Showeel Alzahrani, who is on the list of Saudi Arabia's 26 most-wanted, is described as one of the leaders of the group that has been calling for terrorist attacks and instigating the murder of security officers and other innocent people.

Alzahrani was arrested with another individual whose identity is being withheld pending investigation. Due to the swift and efficient actions by security forces, the suspects were apprehended before they were able to use weapons that they were carrying.

According to Ambassador to the United States Prince Bandar bin Sultan: "The diligence of our authorities, along with the support of our citizens, will continue to bring these criminals to justice."

Saudi Arabia's most-wanted list now stands at 11 at large, with 12 killed and three in custody.

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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

August 11, 2004

CONTACT:

Saudi Information Office

(202) 337-4076

www.saudiembassy.net

SAUDI ARABIA READY TO INCREASE OIL PRODUCTION IMMEDIATELY

[Washington, DC] [August 11, 2004] -- Saudi Arabia has announced that it is prepared to increase its oil production by up to 1.3 million barrels per day if necessary based on the demands of consumers.

In a statement today, Saudi Arabia's Minister of Petroleum and Mineral Resources Ali bin Ibrahim Al-Naimi declared: "The Kingdom is well prepared to meet all the requirements of the international oil companies if they need additional volumes, relying on its surplus production capacity of more than 1.3 million barrels daily, which could be used immediately if required."

According to Minister Al-Naimi: "The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, in collaboration with the other OPEC countries, endeavors to ensure the stability of the international oil market and prevent oil prices from escalating in a way that may negatively affect the world economy or oil demand. To achieve this goal, the Kingdom has increased its production during the last three months to meet the growing demand for Saudi oil. This increase amounted to more than one million barrels per day, bringing to more than 9.3 million barrels daily the average production of the Kingdom during the past three months."

Saudi Arabia's policy over the last 30 years has been to ensure an adequate supply of crude oil at moderate prices. The Kingdom remains a strong and reliable energy supplier for the international community.

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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

August 13, 2004

CONTACT:

Saudi Information Office

(202) 337-4076

www.saudiembassy.net

ROYAL EMBASSY OF SAUDI ARABIA RESPONDS TO NEW YORK SUN ARTICLE

[Washington, DC] [August 13, 2004] – *The Royal Embassy of Saudi Arabia in Washington DC has issued the following statement:*

On August 10, 2004, *The New York Sun* published an article by Daniel Pipes entitled 'The Saudis' Covert P.R. Campaign'. The article speculates that Saudi Arabia pays five Middle East experts to speak on its behalf as part of a program to educate Americans about U.S./Saudi relations. This is absolutely not true.

We hope that *The New York Sun* prints an immediate apology to former Ambassadors Walter Cutler and Richard Murphy, and to Sandra Mackey, Mary Morris and Samer Shehata, people who are devoted to building a greater understanding among the international community.

Neither the government of Saudi Arabia nor any public relations firm compensates these individuals for their activities. These esteemed experts on Middle East issues speak their own minds and on their own behalf.

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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

August 13, 2004

CONTACT:

Saudi Information Office

(202) 337-4076

www.saudiembassy.net

**ROYAL EMBASSY OF SAUDI ARABIA LAUNCHES NEW ADVERTISING
CAMPAIGN**

Ads to Reinforce Findings of 9-11 Commission Report

[Washington, DC] [August 13, 2004] – The Royal Embassy of Saudi Arabia in Washington, DC announced today the launch of a nationwide radio advertising campaign designed to publicize the recently released findings of the bipartisan and independent National Commission on Terrorist Attacks Upon the United States. The ads aim to echo the findings of the 9-11 Commission and reinforce Saudi Arabia's commitment to the war on terrorism.

Minister of Foreign Affairs Prince Saud Al-Faisal recently stated: "The 9-11 Commission has put to rest the false accusations that have cast fear and doubt over Saudi Arabia. For too long, Saudi Arabia stood morbidly accused of funding and supporting terrorism The government and the people of Saudi Arabia are engaged in a determined and deadly battle with Al-Qaeda forces. This is a battle that we cannot and will not lose, God willing. But to succeed, we need encouragement, not recrimination; we need partners, not prejudice; and we need cooperation, not condemnation."

The 9-11 Commission confirmed that it has found no evidence that the government of Saudi Arabia funded Al-Qaeda. The Commission also concluded that the post 9-11 flights that repatriated Saudi citizens, including members of the bin Laden family, were investigated by the FBI and "no one with known links to terrorism departed on these flights." Furthermore, the Commission confirmed accounts of Saudi Arabia's attempts to capture Osama bin Laden prior to 9-11 and efforts to foil Al-Qaeda terror attacks inside the Kingdom as early as 1998.

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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

August 16, 2004

CONTACT:

Saudi Information Office

(202) 337-4076

www.saudiembassy.net

SAUDI ARABIA PLEDGES \$10.7 MILLION IN AID TO DARFUR

[Washington, DC] [August 16, 2004] – The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia will provide \$10.7 million in humanitarian aid, through the Saudi Red Crescent Society, to displaced Sudanese refugees in the war-stricken region of Darfur in western Sudan.

The funds are earmarked for food and medicine, according to Dr. Abdulrahman Al-Swilem, head of the Saudi Red Crescent Society. As part of this aid, a Saudi medical team flew to Darfur yesterday to provide urgent health services.

In addition, the Arab Gulf Programme for United Nations Development Organizations (AGFUND), based in Riyadh, has pledged \$100,000 for humanitarian relief in the region, to be channeled through the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC).

Ambassador to the United States Prince Bandar bin Sultan stated: "The Saudi people heed the call of international relief organizations when we can be of assistance financially and most importantly, medically. We hope these funds help the Sudanese feed their families and provide the urgent medical care many of them need."

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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

September 6, 2004

CONTACT:

Saudi Information Office

202-337-4076

<http://www.saudiembassy.net>

Prince Bandar Responds to Sen. Graham's Book

Ambassador to the United States Prince Bandar bin Sultan issued the following statement in Jeddah, Saudi Arabia today:

"I have heard and seen Senator Bob Graham's false assertion that the Saudi government was involved in the 9-11 tragedy and this involvement was then covered up by the Bush Administration. It is irresponsible of the Senator to make statements that he says are based on intelligence when there are no bases for such allegations. His claims have been completely discredited by the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the independent and bipartisan 9-11 Commission.

"Senator Graham has repeatedly made unsubstantiated and reckless charges, including allegations that my own wife funded the 9-11 hijackers. And while this allegation has been proven false, Senator Graham has yet to retract his erroneous statements.

"Saudi Arabia and the United States are the primary targets of Al-Qaeda and both have suffered terrorist attacks and loss of innocent life. But together, we are winning this war. We are killing and capturing the terrorists; we are choking off their sources of funding; and we are changing the mindset that foments extremism.

"To continue in this fight, we need cooperation and support. Unfortunately, Senator Graham's unsubstantiated and reckless statements do not contribute to this."

To editors and producers, following are excerpts from The 9-11 Commission Report and staff monograph on terror financing as related to Omar Al-Bayoumi:

From The 9-11 Commission Report, page 138:

No aid from U.S. persons

No credible evidence exists that the hijackers received any substantial funding from any person in the United States. With one possible minor exception discussed below, the FBI's investigation has not revealed any evidence that any person in the United States knowingly provided any funding to the hijackers. Extensive investigation by Commission staff has revealed nothing to the contrary.

Despite persistent public speculation, there is no evidence that the hijackers who initially settled in San Diego, Mihdhar and Hazmi, received funding from Saudi citizens Omar al Bayoumi and Osama Bassnan, or that Saudi Princess Haifa al Faisal provided any funds to the hijackers either directly or indirectly.

From The Staff Monograph On Terror Financing

Bayoumi, then 42 years old, was in the United States as a business student, supported by a private contractor for the Saudi Civil Aviation Authority, where Bayoumi had worked for over 20 years. The object of considerable media speculation following 9/11, he lives now in Saudi Arabia, well aware of his notoriety. Both we and the FBI have interviewed him and investigated evidence about him.

Bayoumi is a devout Muslim, obliging and gregarious. He spent much of his spare time involved in religious study and helping run a mosque in El Cajon, about 15 miles from San Diego. It is certainly possible that he has dissembled about some aspects of his story, perhaps to counter suspicion. On the other hand, we have seen no credible evidence that he believed in violent extremism or knowingly aided extremist groups.

Our investigators who have dealt directly with him and studied his background find him to be an unlikely candidate for clandestine involvement with Islamist extremists.

This advisory is distributed by Qorvis Communications on behalf of the Royal Embassy of Saudi Arabia. Additional information is available at the Department of Justice in Washington, DC.

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

October 13, 2004

CONTACT

Saudi Information Office

202-337-4076

<http://www.saudiembassy.net>

SAUDI AUTHORITIES KILL TERRORIST ON MOST WANTED LIST

[Washington, DC] [October 13, 2004] -- Saudi security forces have killed Abdulmajeed Mohammad Abdullah Almoneea', who was on the Kingdom's list of 26 most-wanted. Almoneea' was wanted for issuing edicts promoting bombings and charging people with being infidels. Authorities have evidence that he participated in killings and enlisted collaborators.

Two other wanted suspects, Abdulhameed bin Abdulaziz bin Ibrahim Al-Yahya and Isam bin Miqbil bin Saqr Alotaibi, were also killed during the confrontation. Al-Yahya was known for providing safe houses for militants, and Alotaibi had a criminal record. The three men were armed with machine guns and hand grenades, hiding on the second floor of a house in the Al-Nahda district of Riyadh. Seven security officers were wounded during the encounter. A search of the house uncovered weapons, ammunition, and documents.

Ambassador to the United States Prince Bandar bin Sultan remarked: "Our authorities have succeeded again in hunting down these criminals. We will continue to track them and the networks that support them."

Saudi Arabia's most-wanted list now stands at 10 at large, with 13 killed and three in custody.

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This press release is distributed by Qorvis Communications on behalf of the Royal Embassy of Saudi Arabia. Additional information is available at the Department of Justice in Washington, DC.

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

October 23, 2004

CONTACT:

Saudi Information Office

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www.saudiembassy.net

**SAUDI OFFICIAL REFUTES ALLEGATIONS THAT THE
KINGDOM IS NEGLECTING THE ISSUE OF FUNDING TO THE
IRAQI INSURGENCY**

WASHINGTON [Oct. 23, 2004] -- *The following comments were made by Adel Al-Jubeir, Foreign Affairs Advisor to Crown Prince Abdullah, in a conference call with journalists on October 22, 2004:*

“We are disappointed by the statements made to the media by a Pentagon official alleging that “Saudi donors” are providing funds to the Iraqi insurgency and that the Saudi government is neglecting the problem. Such an allegation is not only irresponsible, but factually incorrect.

“Saudi Arabia is determined to go after the terrorists, those who support them and those who condone their actions. Our record is clear: we have arrested hundreds of suspects, killed or captured al-Qaeda members in the Kingdom, broken up terror cells, and taken strong measures to ensure that no Saudi funding goes to evil-doers. Where we have found wrong-doing, we have taken swift and firm action. And we will continue to do all we can to eradicate this scourge from our midst.

“Saudi Arabia monitors the situation in Iraq very carefully and desires to see the country stabilized, united and at peace. The last thing we need is increased violence in our region. We have been proactive in securing our border with Iraq, and we are working with the U.S. to ensure that the same take place on the Iraqi side of the border. We have also been firm in dealing with anyone who supports or condones violence, including in Iraq, and have arrested such individuals.

“The U.S. government is fully aware of our firm commitment to fighting evil, and I would suggest that the Pentagon official be better briefed about the Kingdom’s efforts before making allegations about its seriousness in going after terrorists whose objective is to inflict harm on our citizens and residents.

“If the Pentagon official has any evidence that funds from Saudi individuals are reaching the insurgency in Iraq, I would respectfully ask that this evidence be provided to us so we can take firm action to deal with it, and punish those responsible. We believe that anyone who funds violence in Iraq will likely fund violence in Saudi Arabia, and this is

something we will not tolerate. To allege, therefore, that the Kingdom is neglecting this matter is neither truthful, nor factual.”

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This press release is distributed by Qorvis Communications, LLC on behalf of the Royal Embassy of Saudi Arabia. Additional information is available at the Department of Justice, Washington, D.C.

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

October 24, 2004

CONTACT:

Saudi Information Office

(202) 337-4076

www.saudiembassy.net

PRINCE BANDAR REFUTES 9-11 COMMISSIONER'S ALLEGATION

WASHINGTON [October 24, 2004] -- *Ambassador to the United States Prince Bandar bin Sultan today issued the following statement:*

“Saudi Arabia strongly objects to the allegation made by former Secretary of the Navy John Lehman as reported in *The San Bernardino Sun* on Thursday, October 21, 2004, that Osama bin Laden receives money from high-ranking ministers inside Saudi Arabia.

“Saudi Arabia is at war with bin Laden and his terror network and we are doing all we can, in cooperation with our allies, to kill or capture these terrorists and the people who support or condone their actions. In addition, Saudi Arabia has in place strict laws and systems to combat terror financing and was praised for its efforts by both the U.S. government and international organizations such as the Financial Action Task Force of the G8. To say that Saudi government officials are supporting bin Laden is ridiculous and has no basis in fact.

“Mr. Lehman should recall the conclusions of the 9-11 Commission, on which he served, which stated in its final report: ‘...we have found no evidence that the Saudi government as an institution or senior Saudi officials individually funded the organization [Al-Qaeda].’”

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This press release is distributed by Qorvis Communications, LLC on behalf of the Royal Embassy of Saudi Arabia. Additional information is available at the Department of Justice, Washington, D.C.

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

November 7, 2004

CONTACT:

Saudi Information Office

(202) 337-4076

www.saudiembassy.net

**PRINCE BANDAR RESPONDS TO CALLS FOR SUPPORT OF ARMED
RESISTANCE IN IRAQ**

WASHINGTON [November 7, 2004] -- *Ambassador to the United States Prince Bandar bin Sultan today issued the following statement:*

"In regard to the open letter to the Iraqi people by a number of individuals calling for support of armed resistance in Iraq, I would like to state that these individuals do not represent the Saudi government nor the Council of Senior Ulama [Religious Scholars], both of whom have repeatedly condemned terrorism in Iraq and throughout the world. The Saudi people pray for the end of bloodshed in Iraq, and the restoration of peace, security and stability in Iraq for the benefit of the Iraqi people and the region."

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This press release is distributed by Qorvis Communications, LLC on behalf of the Royal Embassy of Saudi Arabia. Additional information is available at the Department of Justice, Washington, D.C.

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

December 28, 2004

CONTACT:

Saudi Information Office

(202) 337-4076

www.saudiembassy.net

SAUDI ARABIA PLEDGES \$10 MILLION IN AID TO VICTIMS OF TSUNAMI

WASHINGTON [December 28, 2004] -- The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia will provide U.S. \$10 million in emergency humanitarian aid to the victims of the tsunami in the Indian Ocean region. Five million dollars in food and medical assistance will be distributed through the Saudi Red Crescent Society, and \$5 million in cash will be channeled through the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies.

Ambassador to the United States Prince Bandar bin Sultan stated: "The Kingdom has historically been on the forefront of nations providing assistance to others in need, and it will do so now to help those who have suffered from the recent tragedy. Saudi Arabia will continue to follow the situation closely to determine what other assistance it can provide. May God Almighty have mercy on the souls of those who died, and may He grant strength and patience to their families as they go through this difficult time."

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This press release is distributed by Qorvis Communications, LLC on behalf of the Royal Embassy of Saudi Arabia. Additional information is available at the Department of Justice, Washington, DC



**INITIATIVES AND ACTIONS TAKEN
BY THE KINGDOM OF SAUDI ARABIA
TO COMBAT TERRORISM**

SEPTEMBER 2004

Following the horrific events of September 11, an international coalition composed of more than 100 nations was formed to combat terrorism. Saudi Arabia is an active partner in this coalition and has been working diligently with the United States and other nations to destroy terrorist organizations and eliminate the threat they pose to the international community.

Saudi Arabia, as the birthplace and cradle of Islam, has a very special role to play in the war on terrorism. Its opposition to Al-Qaeda's hateful ideology sends a clear message to the world that these extremists and their cult do not represent the peaceful Islamic religion. This stand has unfortunately made the Kingdom even more of a target, but the people of Saudi Arabia are determined not to let terrorism destroy their country or corrupt their faith.

The attached report is a compilation of the Kingdom's counter-terror efforts to date. The people of Saudi Arabia remain staunch allies of the international community in its campaign against terrorism.

In its efforts to confront terrorism, Saudi Arabia has:

- Questioned thousands of suspects
- Arrested more than 600 individuals
- Dismantled a number of Al-Qaeda cells
- Seized large quantities of arms caches
- Extradited suspects from other countries
- Established joint task forces with the United States

I vow to my fellow citizens and to the friends who reside among us, that the State will be vigilant about their security and well-being. Our nation is capable, by the Grace of God Almighty and the unity of its citizens, to confront and destroy the threat posed by a deviant few and those who endorse or support them. With the help of God Almighty, we shall prevail.

Crown Prince Abdullah bin Abdulaziz, Deputy
Prime Minister and Commander of the National
Guard, May 13, 2003

**INITIATIVES AND ACTIONS TAKEN BY THE KINGDOM OF SAUDI ARABIA
TO COMBAT TERRORISM**

This report covers:

Arrests and Questioning of Suspects	Page 3
International Cooperation	Page 12
Actions Taken with Regard to Charitable Organizations	Page 15
Freezing Suspected Terrorist Assets, Combating Money Laundering	Page 18
Legal and Regulatory Actions to Combat Terrorism	Page 20
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ARRESTS AND QUESTIONING OF SUSPECTS

Saudi intelligence and law enforcement authorities have been working closely with the United States and other countries as well as with Interpol to identify, question and when appropriate, arrest suspects. Since September 11, Saudi Arabia has questioned thousands of suspects and arrested more than 600 individuals with suspected ties to terrorism.

Specific Actions:

- On September 5, 2004, three security officers were killed when their car caught fire after being hit by gunfire while pursuing a suspect vehicle. The officers were part of a security force carrying out operations in the southern part of the city of Buraidah. Seven militants were arrested in the operation. The deaths of Sergeant Mufleh Saad Ruweishid Al-Rasheedi, Sergeant Sayer Farhan Ghanim Al-Nomasi and Murif Shakir Eid Al-Rasheedi bring to 36 the total of security personnel who have lost their lives fighting terrorism since May 2003.
- On September 3, 2004, one security officer, Yousef bin Ayed Al-Harbi, was killed and three injured during operations in Buraidah. Surveillance of a suspected residence and vehicle led to an exchange of fire between security forces and another vehicle. After a pursuit through a residential neighborhood, the driver of the second vehicle was killed, and another individual involved in the incident was arrested.
- On September 2, 2004, the Ministry of Interior announced that Abdullah bin Abdulaziz bin Ahmed Almughrin had voluntarily surrendered to security authorities. He was wanted for his involvement in setting up an Al-Qaeda cell in the Eastern Province, three of whose members were recently arrested. The cell is suspected of preparing the attack in Al-Khobar on May 30, 2004. Almughrin is also suspected of having links to other parties, both inside and outside the Kingdom, that have been planning acts of terrorism.
- On August 30, 2004, security forces in the Eastern Province were carrying out investigations when a car carrying four persons tried to break through security

barriers. In the ensuing exchange of fire, one of them was killed, and the other three wounded, and arrested. The search operation also led to the arrest of another suspect, and the seizure of two vehicles that had been under surveillance by the security forces.

- On August 11, 2004, Abdulrahman bin Obaid-Allah Al-Harbi was killed in the vicinity of the Holy Mosque in Makkah after he attacked security officers who were trying to apprehend him. He was wanted for his involvement with an extremist group and the manufacturing of explosives.
- On August 5, 2004, Faris Ahmad Jamaan Al Showeel Alzahrani, one of the leaders of the group that has been calling for terrorist attacks, was arrested. Saudi Arabia's most-wanted list now stands at 11 at large, with 12 killed and three in custody.
- On July 22, 2004, Fayeز bin Rasheed bin Mohammad Al-Khashman Al-Dossary surrendered to security authorities in the city of Taif, expressing the desire to benefit from the grace period offered by Custodian of the Two Holy Mosques King Fahd bin Abdulaziz.
- On July 20, 2004, in a raid on a suspected hideout in the city of Riyadh, security forces killed two suspects, one of whom, Isa Saad Mohammad bin O'ooshan, was on the list of Saudi Arabia's most-wanted. Recovered during the raid were the partial remains of Mr. Paul Marshall Johnson, Jr., the American who was kidnapped and murdered by Al-Qaeda in June.
- On July 17, 2004, Ibrahim Al-Sadiq Al-Bakri Al-Qaidi arrived in the Kingdom from Damascus, where he had surrendered to the Saudi Embassy, expressing the desire to benefit from the grace period offered by Custodian of the Two Holy Mosques King Fahd bin Abdulaziz.
- On July 13, 2004, top Al-Qaeda suspect Khalid bin Odeh bin Mohammed Al-Harbi, also known as Abu Sulaiman Al-Makki, surrendered to Saudi authorities at the Saudi Embassy in Iran and was later transported to Saudi Arabia.

- On July 3, 2004, the Ministry of Interior confirmed the deaths of two militants, Rakan Muhsin Mohammed Alsaykhan and Nasir Rashid Nasir Alrashid, who were on the list of 26 most wanted that was published in December 2003. The two died of wounds received in an incident on April 12 in the Riyadh suburb of Al-Fayha, in which a security officer lost his life.
- On July 1, 2004, terrorist Awad bin Mohammed bin Ali Al-Awad, wanted for his involvement in the April 12 incident, was killed and another suspect was arrested and has been identified as Abdulrahman bin Mohammed bin Abdulrahman Al-Abdulwahab, wanted in connection with the murder of a German resident in Riyadh on May 22. A security officer, Private Muslih bin Saad Al-Qarni, was killed in this incident.
- On June 30, 2004, a terrorist was killed in a shootout in Riyadh, later identified as Fahd bin Ali Aldakheel Algablan. Security forces seized, in addition to weapons such as Kalashnikovs and pistols, a laboratory for preparing explosive devices, equipment for forging documents, and materials for medical treatment and first aid.
- On June 23, 2004, in a televised address read on behalf of Custodian of the Two Holy Mosques King Fahd bin Abdulaziz by Crown Prince Abdullah bin Abdulaziz, Deputy Prime Minister and Commander of the National Guard, the government of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia offered those involved in terrorist activity a last opportunity to repent and voluntarily surrender within one month, or face resolute and determined force: whoever surrendered would be assured due process in accordance with Shariah [Islamic Law]. Hours later, Sa'aban bin Mohammed bin Abdullah Al-Lailahi Al-Shihri, wanted for the past two years, became the first militant to accept the offer and surrender to authorities. On June 28, 2004, Osman Hadi Al Maqboul Almary Alomary became the second to do so; he is on the list of Saudi Arabia's 26 most-wanted that was posted last December.
- On June 18, 2004, Abdulaziz Abdulmohsen Almughrin, head of the deviant group that has been terrorizing the Kingdom, and which was responsible for the brutal

murder of U.S. hostage Paul Johnson, was one of the four suspects killed in a siege in the Maalaz area of the city of Riyadh. The three others killed were identified as Faisal bin Abdulrahman Al-Dakheel, Turki bin Fehaid Al-Mutairi, and Ibrahim bin Abdullah Al-Duraihem. One security officer was killed, and two others wounded. Found at the scene were three cars, one of which had been used in a recent attack on a BBC journalist and his photographer; ammunition and weapons, including sub-machine guns, rocket launchers, pipe bombs and grenades; and a stack of identity papers.

- On June 1, 2004, security forces killed two suspects during a shootout in an isolated area of Al-Hada on the Taif-Makkah road. The two suspects had been identified as being implicated in the criminal terrorist attack that took place in Al-Khobar on May 29, 2004, that resulted in the deaths of 22 people, including one American and three Saudis. Security forces rescued 41 hostages in that incident; one of the four terrorists was wounded and apprehended.
- On May 20, 2004, security forces killed four terrorist suspects and injured another in a gunfight in Qasim Province. The security forces came under heavy fire from machineguns after locating five terrorist suspects in a rest house in Khudairah, a village in the area of Buraidah. Two security officers were killed. Weapons and ammunition were confiscated.
- On May 1, 2004, four terrorists were killed after carrying out an attack in Yanbu that left eight people dead and twenty others wounded. The four belonged to one family: Sameer Sulaiman Alansari, Sami Sulaiman Alansari, Ayman Abdulqader Alansari, and Mustafa Abdulqader Abed Alansari.
- On April 22, 2004, five terror suspects were killed following a shootout with security forces in the Al-Safa neighborhood in Jeddah. Four of them were identified as Ahmad Abdulrahman Saqr Alfadhli, Khalid Mobarak Habeeb-Allah Alqurashi, Mostafa Ibrahim Mohammad Mobaraki, and Talal A'nbar Ahmad A'nbari, numbers 23, 11, 25, and 13 on the most wanted list published on December 6, 2003.

- On April 18, 2004, the Ministry of Interior issued a statement explaining the developments following incidents on April 12 and 13, 2004; confirming that security forces had seized two trucks loaded with 4,118 kilograms of explosives ready for detonation, plus a car full of weapons; and adding that various other items and weapons had also been seized at different locations. Eight suspects have been arrested in connection with these events.
- On March 15, 2004, security forces killed one of Saudi Arabia's most wanted terror suspects: Khalid Ali Ali-Haj, who was on the December 6 list of wanted terrorist suspects. Ali-Haj was a Yemeni national who trained at Al-Qaeda camps in Afghanistan where he worked closely with Osama bin Laden. Security forces searched his car and found six hand grenades, two Kalashnikov assault rifles, ten Kalashnikov ammunition magazines, three 9-mm pistols and the equivalent of about \$137,000 in cash.
- On February 22, 2004, the Ministry of Interior confirmed the death of A'amir Mohsin Moreef Al Zaidan Alshihri, who was on the December 6 list of wanted terrorist suspects. He died some time after being wounded during a clash with police in Riyadh on November 6, 2003. The body was recently recovered from where it was buried, just outside the city, and DNA tests proved that it was Alshihri.
- On January 30, 2004, security forces stormed a rest house in Al-Siliye district in the east of the city of Riyadh, arrested seven suspects and seized a number of items including a car rigged with explosives, five rocket-propelled grenade launchers, seven machine guns, 11 pistols, five hand grenades, 21 detonators, military uniforms, and ammunition.
- On January 12, 2004, the Ministry of Interior announced that, over the past six months, large quantities of ammunition and weapons had been seized. The total weight of confiscated explosives was 23,893 kilograms. In addition, 301 rocket-propelled grenades together with launchers, 431 homemade grenades, 304 explosive belts (ready for use by suicide bombers), 674 detonators, 1,020 small arms and 352,398 rounds of ammunition were confiscated. The Ministry of

Interior also called on everyone in Saudi Arabia to cooperate in fighting terrorism and extremism.

- On December 30, 2003, Mansoor Mohammad Ahmad Faqeeh, whose name had been published in a December 6 list of 26 wanted terrorist suspects, surrendered to security authorities.
- On December 8, 2003, the Ministry of Interior announced that Ibrahim Mohammad Abdullah Alrayis, whose name was on the December 6 list, had been killed by security forces. The Ministry statement praised citizens' cooperation with the security forces, who are pursuing those wanted and those who are trying to undermine the country's security and safety.
- On December 6, 2003, the Ministry of Interior published the names and photos of 26 suspects wanted by security forces in connection with the terrorist incidents that have taken place in the Kingdom in the past few months, urging them to surrender to the authorities. The Ministry called on all citizens and residents to report information they may have about any of the wanted suspects. Immediate financial rewards of up to \$1.9 million are being offered for information leading to the arrest of any wanted suspect, or any other terrorist elements and cells.
- On November 26, 2003, a suspected terrorist was arrested. The suspect's hiding place was linked to the terrorist cell involved in the November 9 car bombing at the Al-Muhaya residential complex in Riyadh. Search of the hiding place revealed large quantities of arms and documents. Items discovered by security forces include one SAM-7 surface to air missile, five rocket-propelled grenade launchers, 384 kilogram of the powerful explosive RDX, 89 detonators, 20 hand grenades, eight AK-47 assault rifles, 41 AK-47 magazines, and 16,800 rounds of ammunition. Also recovered were four wireless communication devices, three computers, computer disks and CDs, and SR 94,395 in cash, as well as numerous identity cards and leaflets calling for the perpetration of acts of terror.
- On November 25, 2003, a car bomb plot was foiled in Riyadh. The encounter with security forces led to the deaths of two wanted terrorist suspects:

Abdulmohsin Abdulaziz Alshabanat, who was killed in the exchange of fire, and Mosaed Mohammad Dheedan Alsobaiee, who committed suicide by detonating the hand grenade he was carrying. The vehicle that was seized was loaded with explosives and camouflaged as a military vehicle.

- On November 20, 2003, Abdullah bin Atiyyah bin Hudeid Al-Salami surrendered to security authorities. He was wanted for suspected terrorist activities.
- On November 6, 2003, security forces investigating a suspected terrorist cell in the Al-Suwaidi district of the city of Riyadh came under fire from the suspects, who attempted to flee while attacking security forces with machine guns and bombs. In the exchange of fire, one terrorist was killed and eight of the security officers suffered minor injuries. On the same day, in the Al-Shara'ei district of the city of Makkah, two terrorist suspects, who were surrounded by security forces, used home-made bombs to blow themselves up. Their suicide followed a firefight during which they refused to surrender when requested by the security officers.
- On November 3, 2003, Saudi police arrested six suspected Al-Qaeda militants after a shootout in the holy city of Makkah in Saudi Arabia. The raid on an apartment triggered a shootout that left two suspected terrorists dead, and one security officer wounded.
- On October 20, 2003, security forces raided several terrorist cells in various parts of the country, including the city of Riyadh, the Al-Majma'a District in Riyadh Province, Makkah Province, the Jeddah District of Makkah Province, and Qasim Province. Security forces confiscated items including C4 plastic explosives, home-made bombs, gas masks, and large quantities of assault rifles and ammunition.
- On October 8, 2003, security forces raided a farm in the northern Muleda area of Qasim Province and were able to arrest a suspect. Three other suspects fled the scene. Two security officers suffered injuries.
- On October 5, 2003, security forces arrested three suspects during a raid in the desert to the east of Riyadh.

- On September 23, 2003, security forces surrounded a group of suspected terrorists in an apartment in the city of Jizan. During a gun battle, one security officer was killed and four officers injured. Two suspects were arrested and one killed. The suspects were armed with machine guns and pistols and a large quantity of ammunition.
- On July 28, 2003, security forces killed six terrorist suspects and injured one in a gunfight at a farm in Qasim Province, 220 miles north of the capital, Riyadh. Two security officers were killed and eight suffered minor injuries. Four people who harbored the suspects were arrested.
- On July 25, 2003, three men were arrested at a checkpoint in Makkah for possessing printed material that included a “religious edict” in support of terrorist acts against Western targets.
- On July 21, 2003, the Minister of Interior announced that Saudi authorities had defused terrorist operations which were about to be carried out against vital installations and arrested 16 members of a number of terrorist cells after searching their hideouts in farms and houses in Riyadh Province, Qasim Province and the Eastern Province. In addition, underground storage facilities were found at these farms and homes containing bags, weighing over 20 tons, filled with chemicals used in the making of explosives.
- On July 3, 2003, Turki Nasser Mishaal Aldandany, a top Al-Qaeda operative and one of the masterminds of the May 12 bombings, was killed along with three other suspects in a gun battle with security forces that had them surrounded.
- On June 26, 2003, Ali Abdulrahman Said Alfagsi Al-Ghamdi, a.k.a. Abu Bakr Al-Azdi, surrendered to Saudi authorities. Al-Ghamdi, considered one of the top Al-Qaeda operatives in Saudi Arabia, is suspected of being one of the masterminds of the May 12 bombings in Riyadh.
- On June 14, 2003, security forces raided a terrorist cell in the Alattas building in the Khalidiya neighborhood of Makkah. Two Saudi police officers and five suspects were killed in a shootout. Twelve suspects were arrested, and a number

of booby-trapped Qur'ans and 72 home-made bombs, in addition to weapons, ammunition, and masks were confiscated.

- On May 31, 2003, Yousif Salih Fahad Al-Ayeeri, a.k.a. Swift Sword, a major Al-Qaeda operational planner and fundraiser, was killed while fleeing from a security patrol.
- On May 27-28, 2003, eleven suspects were taken into custody in the city of Madinah. Weapons, false identity cards and bomb-making materials were confiscated. In addition, Saudi national Abdulmonim Ali Mahfouz Al-Ghamdi was arrested, following a car chase. Three non-Saudi women without identity cards, who were in the car he was driving, were detained.
- In May 2003, three clerics, Ali Fahd Al-Khudair, Ahmed Hamoud Mufreh Al-Khaledi and Nasir Ahmed Al-Fuhaid, were arrested after calling for support of the terrorists who carried out the Riyadh attacks. In November 2003, Ali Fahd Al-Khudair recanted his religious opinions on Saudi TV. Shortly after, a second cleric, Nasir Ahmed Al-Fuhaid, recanted and withdrew his religious opinions describing them as a "grave mistake". On December 16, 2003, Ahmed Hamoud Mufreh Al-Khaledi became the third cleric to recant on national television.

Saudi Arabia has provided extensive intelligence and military cooperation in the assault on Al-Qaeda. Given the sensitivity of these operations, disclosure of specific actions or the nature of Saudi cooperation in these areas has intentionally been limited. However, public disclosures to date have revealed major Saudi contributions to the breakup of a number of Al-Qaeda cells, the arrests of key Al-Qaeda commanders, and the capture of numerous Al-Qaeda members.

- In June 2002, Saudi Arabia successfully negotiated with Iran for the extradition of 16 suspected Al-Qaeda members.
- In June 2002, Saudi Arabia asked Interpol to arrest 750 people, many of whom are suspected of money laundering, drug trafficking, and terror-related activities. This figure includes 214 Saudis whose names appear in Interpol's database in addition to expatriates who fled Saudi Arabia.

- In early 2002, Saudi intelligence and law enforcement agencies identified and arrested a cell composed of seven individuals linked to Al-Qaeda who were planning to carry out terrorist attacks against vital sites in the Kingdom. The cell leader was extradited from the Sudan. This cell was responsible for the attempt to shoot down American military planes at Prince Sultan Airbase using a shoulder-launched surface-to-air missile.

INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

Multilateral cooperation is essential in order to successfully defeat terrorism. Saudi Arabia has supported many international and regional efforts in the fight against terrorism through multilateral and bilateral agreements. The Kingdom is committed to working closely with the European, Asian and U.S. governments, and with the United Nations, to ensure that information is shared as quickly and effectively as possible.

Specific Actions:

- On July 22, 2004, the final report of the National Commission on Terrorist Attacks Upon the United States confirmed: that there is no evidence the government of Saudi Arabia funded Al-Qaeda; that the post 9-11 flights that repatriated Saudi citizens, including members of the bin Ladin family, were investigated by the FBI and “no one with known links to terrorism departed on these flights”; and that the Saudi government had been pursuing Osama bin Laden prior to the attacks on the United States.
- On July 2, 2004, the Financial Task Force (FATF) released its fifteenth annual report, which contains an evaluation of Saudi Arabia’s laws, regulations and systems to combat money laundering and terrorist financing. According to this evaluation: “Saudi authorities have focused heavily on systems and measures to counter terrorism and the financing of terrorism. Specifically, they have taken action to increase the requirements for financial institutions on customer due diligence, established systems for tracing and freezing terrorist assets, and tightened the regulation and transparency of charitable organizations.”
- On April 29, 2004, the Office of the Coordinator for Counter-Terrorism of the U.S. Department of State released its 2003 ‘Patterns of Global Terrorism’ report. The report

praises the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia for its “unprecedented” efforts to fight terrorism both inside its borders and abroad. Ambassador J. Cofer Black, Coordinator for Counter-Terrorism, states in his introductory remarks: “I would cite Saudi Arabia as an excellent example of a nation increasingly focusing its political will to fight terrorism. Saudi Arabia has launched an aggressive, comprehensive, and unprecedented campaign to hunt down terrorists, uncover their plots, and cut off their sources of funding.”

- U.S. Secretary of Treasury John W. Snow said on January 22, 2004: “The United States, Saudi Arabia, and our other partners around the globe have spoken out loud and clear - terrorism has no place in a civilized world. We will continue to work with Saudi Arabia and all our allies in the war against terror to seek out those who bankroll terrorist organizations and shut them down.”
- President George W. Bush said on November 22, 2003: “Crown Prince Abdullah is an honest man...And he has told me that we are joined in fighting off the terrorist organizations which threatened the Kingdom and they threaten the United States, and he’s delivering.”
- SAMA has also created a committee to carry out self-assessment for compliance with the FATF recommendations and these self-assessment questionnaires have been submitted. The FATF conducted a mutual evaluation on September 21 – 25, 2003.
- Attorney General John Ashcroft commended Saudi Arabia’s efforts in the war on terrorism and stated, on August 29, 2003: “I believe that progress is being made and I think not only that it (cooperation) is good but it continues to improve.”
- Saudi Arabia and the United States established a second joint task force in August 2003, this one aimed at combating the financing of terror. The task force, which was initiated by Crown Prince Abdullah, is further indication of the Kingdom’s commitment to the war on terrorism and its close cooperation with the United States in eradicating terrorists and their supporters.
- In May 2003, a Saudi-U.S. task force was organized from across law enforcement and intelligence agencies to work side by side to share “real time” intelligence and conduct joint operations in the fight against terrorism. The U.S. Ambassador to Saudi Arabia,

Robert Jordan, described the cooperation of Saudi investigators with the U.S. law enforcement representatives as “superb”.

- On April 30, 2003, Ambassador Cofer Black, Coordinator for Counterterrorism, released the Annual Patterns of Global Terrorism 2002 report and stated that “The Saudi Government has made significant strides, certainly in the last year. They are a strong partner in the war on terrorism. In the past several months, we have made significant strides in our counterterrorism cooperation. The Saudi Government continues to work with us in identifying and working to counter al-Qaeda and other terrorist groups... In recent months, I've made two separate trips to Saudi Arabia to work with senior officials. This is, in part, what we believe to be a long-term pattern of close coordination on terrorism issues.”
- Saudi Arabia redeployed Special Forces to enhance security and counter-terrorism efforts.
- Saudi Arabia maintains close relationships with the intelligence and law enforcement agencies of many other nations intensifying counter-terrorism cooperation.
- Saudi government departments and banks are required to participate in international seminars, conferences and symposia on combating terrorist financing activities. Saudi Arabia has also hosted many seminars, conferences and symposia on combating terrorism; and is a member of the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) established by the G-7 in 1988.
- In 2002, Saudi Arabia completed and submitted two FATF self-assessment questionnaires: one regarding the 40 FATF recommendations on the prevention of money laundering and the other regarding its eight special recommendations on terrorist financing.
- SAMA exchanges information on activities related to money laundering and terrorist financing with other banking supervisory authorities and with law enforcement agencies.
- Saudi Arabia has appointed Price Waterhouse Coopers as advisors for the FATF Mutual Evaluation and the IMF-sponsored FSAP examination. In addition, the Kingdom has

appointed an executive task force representing SAMA and other government agencies for a successful outcome of these evaluations.

ACTIONS TAKEN WITH REGARD TO CHARITABLE ORGANIZATIONS

Charitable giving is an important part of Islam and there are thousands of legitimate charities throughout the Middle East. Since September 11, Saudi Arabia has conducted a thorough review of its charitable organizations and has made a number of specific changes.

Specific Actions:

- On June 2, 2004, a press conference was held at the Royal Embassy of Saudi Arabia in Washington, DC to announce that Saudi Arabia and the United States had jointly designated five branch offices of the Al-Haramain Islamic Foundation as financial supporters of terrorism. It was also announced that Saudi Arabia is folding Al-Haramain and other charities which used to operate abroad into the Saudi National Commission for Relief and Charity Work Abroad.
- On February 27, 2004, the Custodian of the Two Holy Mosques King Fahd bin Abdulaziz issued a royal order approving the creation of the Saudi National Commission for Relief and Charity Work Abroad, which, in order to eliminate any misdeed that might undermine Saudi charitable operations, is charged exclusively with responsibility for all donations and contributions outside the Kingdom.
- On January 29, 2004, one week after Saudi Arabia and the United States requested the designation of four branch offices of the Al-Haramain Islamic Foundation, the United Nations Security Council announced that Al-Haramain's offices in Indonesia, Pakistan, Kenya and Tanzania had been added to its consolidated list of terrorists tied to Al-Qaeda, Osama bin Laden and the Taliban. Now that these offices are under UN sanctions, member states are obligated to take legal action against them.
- On January 22, 2004, Crown Prince Abdullah's Foreign Affairs Advisor Adel Al-Jubeir and Secretary of the Treasury John Snow held a joint press conference in Washington, DC to announce that Saudi Arabia and the United States had asked the UN Sanctions

Committee to designate four branch offices of the Al-Haramain Foundation as financial supporters of terrorism. The branches are located in Kenya, Tanzania, Pakistan and Indonesia and subject to the laws and regulations of those countries.

- On December 22, 2003, Saudi Arabia and the United States took steps to designate two organizations as financiers of terrorism under United Nations Security Council Resolution 1267 (1999). These organizations are the Bosnia-based Vazir and the Liechtenstein-based Hochburg AG. Mr. Safet Durguti, a representative of the Vazir organization, has also been designated under the relevant United Nations Security Council Resolutions as a terrorist financier. This was the third joint action taken against terrorist financing by the United States Treasury Department and the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.
- In May 2003, the Saudi Arabian Monetary Agency (SAMA) distributed an update entitled “Rules Governing Anti-Money Laundering and Combating Terrorist Financing” to all banks and financial institutions in Saudi Arabia requiring the full and immediate implementation of nine new policies and procedures. The new regulations include:
 - All bank accounts of charitable or welfare societies must be consolidated into a single account for each such society. SAMA may give permission for a subsidiary account if necessary, but such an account can only be used to receive, not to withdraw or transfer, funds.
 - Deposits in these accounts will be accepted only after the depositor provides the bank with identification and all other required information for verification.
 - No ATM cards or credit cards can be issued for these accounts. No cash withdrawals are permitted from the charitable institution’s account, and all checks and drafts are to be in favor of legitimate beneficiaries and for deposits in a bank account only.
 - No charitable or welfare society can open or operate these bank accounts without first presenting a valid copy of the required license.
 - No overseas fund transfers are allowed from these bank accounts.
 - SAMA’s approval is required to open a bank account.

- Only two individuals duly authorized by the Board of a charitable institution shall be allowed to operate the main account.
- In May 2003, Saudi Arabia asked the Al-Haramain Islamic Foundation and all Saudi charities to suspend activities outside Saudi Arabia until mechanisms are in place to adequately monitor and control funds so they cannot be misdirected for illegal purposes.
- Also in May 2003, SAMA instructed all banks and financial institutions in the Kingdom to stop all financial transfers by Saudi charities to any accounts outside the Kingdom.
- On April 30, 2003, Ambassador Cofer Black, Coordinator for Counterterrorism stated: "We are pleased with the steps the Saudis are taking to ensure that all charitable donations by Saudis reach their intended good works and that no funds from Saudi Arabia are diverted by those who would use them for evil purposes."
- In December 2002, a special Financial Intelligence Unit was established to track charitable giving to ensure that no funds reach evildoers.
- In the summer of 2002, in another successful joint anti-terrorism action, the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and the United States took steps to freeze the assets of a close bin Laden aide, Wa'el Hamza Julaidan, who is believed to have funneled money to al-Qaeda. Julaidan served as the director of the Rabita Trust and other organizations.
- In March 2002, the U.S. Treasury Department and Saudi Arabia blocked the accounts of the Somalia and Bosnia branches of the Saudi Arabia-based Al-Haramain Islamic Foundation. While the Saudi headquarters for this private charity is dedicated to helping those in need, the United States and Saudi Arabia determined that the Somalia and Bosnia branches supported terrorist activities and terrorist organizations such as Al-Qaeda and AIAI (al-Itihaad al-Islamiya). In May 2003, Saudi Arabia asked the Al-Haramain Islamic Foundation and all Saudi charities to suspend activities outside Saudi Arabia until mechanisms are in place to adequately monitor and control funds so they cannot be misdirected for illegal purposes.
- Saudi Arabia has established a High Commission for oversight of all charities, contributions and donations. In addition, it has established operational procedures to

manage and audit contributions and donations to and from the charities, including their work abroad.

FREEZING SUSPECTED TERRORIST ASSETS, COMBATING MONEY LAUNDERING

In the wake of the events of September 11, the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia took prompt action on September 26, 2001 and required Saudi banks to identify and freeze all assets relating to terrorist suspects and entities per the list issued by the United States government on September 23, 2001. Saudi banks have complied with the freeze requirements and have initiated investigations of transactions that suspects linked to Al-Qaeda may have undertaken in the past.

Specific Actions:

- In August 2003, the Council of Ministers approved new legislation that puts in place harsh penalties for the crime of money laundering and terror financing. This legislation stipulates jail sentences of up to 15 years and fines up to \$1.8 million for offenders.
- The new law:
 - Bans financial transactions with unidentified parties.
 - Requires banks to maintain records of transactions for up to 10 years.
 - Establishes intelligence units to investigate suspicious transactions.
 - Sets up international cooperation on money-laundering issues with countries with which formal agreements have been signed.
- In February 2003, the Saudi Arabian Monetary Agency (SAMA) began to implement a major technical program to train judges and investigators on legal matters involving terrorism financing and money-laundering methods, international requirements for financial secrecy, and methods followed by criminals to exchange information.

- Saudi Arabia was one of the first countries to take action against terrorist financing, freezing the assets of Osama bin Laden in 1994.
- Saudi Arabia has investigated many bank accounts suspected of having links to terrorism and has frozen more than 40 accounts.
- Saudi Arabia, as a member of the G-20, approved an aggressive plan of action directed at the rooting out and freezing of terrorist assets worldwide. Saudi Arabia is proud to have been a leader in the development of this plan and its implementation, and of key objectives for U.S. and international policies for dealing with terrorism now and in the future.
- SAMA instructed Saudi banks to promptly establish a supervisory committee to closely monitor the threat posed by terrorism and to coordinate all efforts to freeze the assets of the identified individuals and entities. The committee is composed of senior bank officers who are in charge of risk control, auditing, money-laundering units, legal affairs, and operations. The committee meets regularly in the presence of SAMA officials.
- Saudi banks have put in place, at the level of their Chief Executive Officers, as well as at the level of a supervisory committee, mechanisms to respond to all relevant inquiries, both domestic and international. To ensure proper coordination and effective response, all Saudi banks route their responses and relevant information via SAMA.
- A Special Committee was established drawing from the Ministry of Interior, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Intelligence Agency and SAMA to handle requests from international bodies and countries with regard to combating terrorist financing.
- Even before September 11, Saudi Arabia had taken steps to ensure that its financial system is not used for illegal activities. In 1988 the Kingdom signed and joined the United Nations Convention against Illicit Trafficking of Narcotics and Psychotropic Substances. In 1995, Saudi Arabia established units countering money laundering at the Ministry of Interior, in SAMA and in the commercial banks.

LEGAL AND REGULATORY ACTIONS TO COMBAT TERRORISM

The Kingdom has a strong legislative, regulatory and supervisory framework for banking and financial services. This infrastructure ensures that each bank or other financial service provider remains vigilant and also has strong internal controls, processes and procedures to not only know the identity of its customers but also have awareness of their activities and transactions. Money-laundering and other suspicious activities are targeted and all those found violating laws and regulations are subject to severe financial penalties and imprisonment. Money-laundering crimes are high-profile crimes and all cases are referred to a senior court.

Specific Actions:

- SAMA and the Ministry of Commerce issued instructions and guidelines to the Kingdom's financial and commercial sectors for combating money-laundering activities. To further strengthen and implement the current regulations, the Ministry of Commerce issued Regulation #1312 aimed at preventing and combating money laundering in the non-financial sector. These regulations are aimed at manufacturing and trading sectors and also cover professional services such as accounting, legal affairs, and consultancy.
- The Saudi Government has taken concrete steps to create an institutional framework for combating money laundering. This includes the establishment of units to counter money laundering, with trained and dedicated specialist staff. These units work with SAMA and law enforcement agencies. The government has also encouraged banks to bring money-laundering-related experiences to the notice of various bank committees (such as Fraud Committees, and those of Chief Operations Officers and Managing Directors) for exchange of information and joint action.
- Saudi banks and SAMA have implemented an online reporting system to identify trends in money-laundering activities to assist in policy-making and other initiatives.
- In May 2003, SAMA issued instructions to all Saudi financial institutions to strictly implement 40 recommendations of the FATF regarding money laundering and the eight recommendations regarding terror financing. Furthermore, SAMA issued instructions to

all Saudi financial institutions prohibiting the transfer of any funds by charitable organizations outside the Kingdom.

- Another major institutional initiative is the creation of a specialized Financial Intelligence Unit (FIU) in the Security and Drug Control Department of the Ministry of Interior. This unit is specially tasked with handling money-laundering cases. A communication channel between the Ministry of Interior and SAMA on matters involving terrorist-financing activities has also been established.
- In May 2002, SAMA issued rules “Governing the Opening of Bank Accounts” and “General Operational Guidelines” in order to protect banks against money-laundering activities. For instance, Saudi banks are not permitted to open bank accounts for non-resident individuals without specific approval from SAMA. Banks are required to apply strict “Know your Customer” rules and any non-customer business has to be fully documented.
- Saudi Arabia carries out regular inspections of banks to ensure compliance with laws and regulations. Any violation or non-compliance is cause for serious action and is referred to a bank’s senior management and the Board. Furthermore, the Government has created a permanent committee of banks’ compliance officers to review regulations and guidelines and recommend improvements, and to ensure that all implementation issues are resolved.
- Saudi authorities have made significant efforts to train staff in financial institutions and others involved in compliance and law as well as those in the Security and Investigation departments of the Ministry of Interior.
- Special training programs have been developed for bankers, prosecutors, judges, customs officers and other officials from government departments and agencies. Furthermore, training programs are offered by the Nayef Arab University for Security Sciences (formerly the Nayef Arab Academy for Security Sciences), the King Fahd Security Faculty, Public Security Training City, and SAMA.
- The Saudi government has established a permanent committee of representatives of seven ministries and government agencies to manage all legal and other issues related to money-laundering activities.

- In 1995, SAMA issued “Guidelines for Prevention and Control of Money-Laundering Activities” to Saudi Banks to implement “Know your Customer” rules, maintain records of suspicious transactions, and report them to law enforcement officials and SAMA.
- The first conference for FATF outside the G-7 countries was held in Riyadh at the SAMA Institute of Banking in 1994.

OTHER INITIATIVES RELATED TO FIGHTING TERRORISM

Saudi Arabia has publicly supported and extended cooperation to various international efforts to combat terrorism. These include:

- In January 2004, while in Tunis for the 21st session of the Arab Interior Ministers’ Council, Minister of Interior Prince Nayef bin Abdulaziz called for better coordination of counterterrorism efforts throughout the Arab world, declaring: “It is painful to have some of our sons as tools of terrorism, but with the joint efforts by our scholars, intellectuals and mass media, we can confront this matter and purify our Islamic and Arab thought from all blemishes.”
- Saudi Arabia has signed a multilateral agreement under the auspices of the Arab League to fight terrorism.
- Saudi Arabia participates regularly and effectively in G-20 meetings and the Kingdom has signed various bilateral agreements with non-Arab countries.
- Every 90 days, Saudi Arabia prepares and submits to the UN Security Council Committees upon their request, a report on the initiatives and actions taken by the Kingdom with respect to the fight against terrorism.
- The Kingdom has supported the following requirements of various UN resolutions related to combating terrorism:
 - Freezing funds and other financial assets of the Taliban regime based on UN Security Council Resolution 1267.
 - Freezing funds of listed individuals based on UN Security Council Resolution 1333.

- Signing the International Convention for Suppression and Financing of Terrorism based on UN Security Council Resolution 1373.
- Reporting to the UN Security Council the implementation of Resolution 1390.
- Saudi Arabia has given support to and implemented Resolution No. 1368 dated September 12, 2001 related to the financing of terrorist activities.



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