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NATIONAL SECURITY AGENCY
FORT GEORGE G. MEADE, MARYLAND 20755-6000

FOIA Case: 104979A
10 December 2018

JOHN GREENEWALD
27305 W LIVE OAK ROAD
SUITE #1203
CASTAIC CA 91384

Dear Mr. Greenewald:

This responds to your Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) request of 19 August 2018, for Intellipedia pages on "Bilderberg". As stated in our initial response to you dated 23 August 2018, your request was assigned Case Number 104979. For purposes of this request and based on the information you provided in your letter, you are considered an "all other" requester. As such, you are allowed 2 hours of search and the duplication of 100 pages at no cost. There are no assessable fees for this request. Your request has been processed under the provisions of the FOIA.

For your information, NSA provides a service of common concern for the Intelligence Community (IC) by serving as the executive agent for Intelink. As such, NSA provides technical services that enable users to access and share information with peers and stakeholders across the IC and DoD. Intellipedia pages are living documents that may be originated by any user organization, and any user organization may contribute to or edit pages after their origination. Intellipedia pages should not be considered the final, coordinated position of the IC on any particular subject. The views and opinions of authors do not necessarily state or reflect those of the U.S. Government.

We conducted a search across all three levels of Intellipedia and located documents that are responsive to your request. Some of the documents are enclosed. Certain information, however, has been deleted from the documents.

This Agency is authorized by statute to protect certain information concerning its activities (in this case, internal URLs), as well as the names of its employees. Such information is exempt from disclosure pursuant to the third exemption of the FOIA, which provides for the withholding of information specifically protected from disclosure by statute. The specific statute applicable in this case is Section 6, Public Law 86-36 (50 U.S. Code 3605). We

have determined that such information exists in this record, and we have excised it accordingly.

In addition, personal information regarding individuals has been deleted from the enclosure in accordance with 5 U.S.C. 552 (b)(6). This exemption protects from disclosure information that would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy. In balancing the public interest for the information you requested against the privacy interests involved, we have determined that the privacy interests sufficiently satisfy the requirements for the application of the (b)(6) exemption.

Since these deletions may be construed as a partial denial of your request, you are hereby advised of this Agency's appeal procedures. If you decide to appeal, you should do so in the manner outlined below.

- The appeal must be in sent via U.S. postal mail, fax, or electronic delivery (e-mail) and addressed to:

NSA FOIA/PA Appeal Authority (P132)
National Security Agency
9800 Savage Road STE 6932
Fort George G. Meade, MD 20755-6932

The facsimile number is (443)479-3612.

The appropriate email address to submit an appeal is FOIARSC@nsa.gov.

- It must be postmarked or delivered electronically no later than 90 calendar days from the date of this letter. Decisions appealed after 90 days will not be addressed.
- Please include the case number provided above.
- Please describe with sufficient detail why you believe the denial was unwarranted.
- NSA will endeavor to respond within 20 working days of receiving your appeal, absent any unusual circumstances.

For further assistance and to discuss any aspect of your request, you may contact our FOIA Public Liaison at foialo@nsa.gov. You may also contact the Office of Government Information Services (OGIS) at the National Archives and Records Administration to inquire about the FOIA mediation services they offer. OGIS contact information is: Office of Information Services, National Archives and Records Administration, 8601 Adelphi Road-OGIS, College Park, MD 20740-6001; e-mail: ogis@nara.gov; main: 202-741-5770; toll free: 1-877-684-6448; or fax: 202-741-5769.

Please be advised that records responsive to your request include material containing other government agencies' information. Because we are

unable to make determinations as to the releasability of the other agencies' information, the subject material has been referred to the appropriate agencies for review and direct response to you.

Sincerely,


for

JOHN R. CHAPMAN
Chief, FOIA/PA Office
NSA Initial Denial Authority

Encls:
a/s

(U) Ahmed Chalabi

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From Intellipedia

(U) This page or section needs to be portion-marked. Please do so!



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(U) Summary

Ahmed Abdel Hadi Chalabi^[1] (Arabic: أحمد الجبلي 'Ahmad al-Jalabi) (born October 30, 1944) was interim oil minister in Iraq^[2] in April-May 2005 and December-January 2006 and deputy prime minister from May 2005 until May 2006. Chalabi failed to win a seat in parliament in the December 2005 elections, and when the new Iraqi cabinet was announced in May 2006, he was not awarded a post. Once dubbed the "George Washington of Iraq" by some Americans, he has fallen out of favor and is currently under investigation by several U.S. government sources. He is also wanted for embezzling nearly \$300 million through a bank he created in Jordan.

Chalabi was also part of a three-man executive council for the umbrella Iraqi opposition group, the Iraqi National Congress (INC), created in 1992 for the purpose of fomenting the overthrow of Iraqi president Saddam Hussein. Although the INC received major funding and assistance from the United States, it never had any influence or any following to speak of in Iraq after the 2003 invasion. The INC's influence gradually waned until the December 2005 elections, in which it failed to win a single seat in Parliament.

Chalabi is a controversial figure for many reasons. In the lead-up to the 2003 invasion of Iraq, under his guidance the INC provided a major portion of the information on which U.S. Intelligence based its condemnation of Saddam Hussein, including reports of weapons of mass destruction and alleged ties to al-Qaeda. Chalabi subsequently boasted about the impact that their falsifications had in an interview with the British Sunday Telegraph, which led to a falling out between him and the United States.

Initially, Chalabi enjoyed close political and business relationships with some members of the U.S. government, including some prominent officials within the Pentagon. Chalabi is said to have had political contacts within the Project for the New American Century, most notably with Paul Wolfowitz, a student of nuclear strategist Albert Wohlstetter and Richard Perle who was introduced to Chalabi by Wohlstetter in

Ahmed Chalabi



Deputy Prime Minister of Iraq

Nationality:	Iraq
Surname:	Chalabi
Given Name:	Ahmed
Addressed As:	
Pronunciation:	
Date of Birth:	October 30, 1944
Place of Birth:	Khadamiya, Iraq
Languages:	

Doc ID: 6643448 1985. He also enjoyed considerable support among politicians and political pundits in the United States, most notably Jim Hoagland of *The Washington Post*, who held him up as a notable force for democracy in Iraq. Chalabi's opponents, on the other hand see him as a charlatan of questionable allegiance, out of touch with Iraq and with no effective power base there.^[3]

(U) History

Chalabi is the scion of a prominent Shi'a family, one of the wealthy power elite of Baghdad, where he was born. Chalabi left Iraq with his family in 1956 and spent most of his life in the United States and the United Kingdom. He studied mathematics with cryptographer Whitfield Diffie at MIT in the mid-1960s^[4] and, in 1965, he received a Bachelor of Science degree in Mathematics from Massachusetts Institute of Technology. In 1969, he earned a Ph.D. in Mathematics from the University of Chicago under the direction of George Glauber^[5], after which he took a position in the mathematics department at the American University of Beirut. He published 3 mathematics papers between 1973 and 1980, one being "Modules over group algebras and their application in the study of semi-simplicity."^[6] His Erdős number is 6.

In 1971, Chalabi married Leila Osseiran, daughter of Lebanese politician Adil Osseiran. They have four children.^[7]

In 1977, he founded the Petra Bank in Jordan. In the late 1980s, the Jordanian government issued a decree ordering all banks in the country to deposit one fifth of their reserves with the Central Bank. Petra Bank was the only bank that was unable to meet this requirement, and so Chalabi fled the country before the authorities could react. Chalabi was convicted and sentenced in absentia for bank fraud by a Jordanian military tribunal. He faces 22 years in prison, should he again enter Jordan. Chalabi maintains that his prosecution was a politically motivated effort to discredit him. In May 2005, it was reported that King Abdullah II of Jordan had promised to pardon Chalabi, in part to ease the relations between Jordan and the new Iraqi government of which Chalabi was a member. According to one report, Chalabi proposed a 32 million dollar compensation fund for depositors affected by Petra Bank's failure. The Web site for Petra Bank contains a press release stating that Chalabi would refuse the pardon.^[8] Although he has always maintained the case was a plot to frame him by Baghdad, the issue was revisited later when the State Department raised questions about the INC's accounting practices. According to the *New York Times*, "Chalabi insisted on a public apology, which the Jordanians refused to give."^[7]

He was involved in organizing a resistance movement among Kurds in northern Iraq in the mid-1990s. When that effort was crushed and hundreds of his supporters were killed, Chalabi fled the country. Chalabi lobbied in Washington for the passage of the Iraq Liberation Act (passed February 1998), which earmarked US\$97 million to support Iraqi opposition groups, virtually all of which was funneled through the INC.

Chalabi has been accused by some opposition figures of using the INC to further his own ambitions.

(U) Invasion of Iraq

As U.S. forces took control during the 2003 Invasion of Iraq, Chalabi returned under their aegis and was given a position on the Iraq interim governing council by the Coalition Provisional Authority. He served as president of the council in September 2003. He denounced a plan to let the UN choose an interim government for Iraq. "We are grateful to President Bush for liberating Iraq, but it is time for the Iraqi people to run their affairs," he was quoted as saying (*NY Times*)^[citation needed].

(U) Falling out with the U.S.

As Chalabi's position of trust with the Pentagon crumbled, he found a new political position as a champion

of Iraq's Shi'ites. Beginning January 25, 2004, Chalabi and his close associates promoted the claim that leaders around the world were illegally profiting from the Oil for Food program. These charges were around the same time that UN envoy Lakhdar Brahimi indicated that Chalabi would likely not be welcome in a future Iraqi government. Up until this time, Chalabi had been mentioned formally several times in connection with possible future leadership positions. Chalabi contends that documents in his possession detail the misconduct, but he has yet to provide any documents or other evidence. The U.S. has criticized Chalabi's Oil for Food investigation as undermining the credibility of its own.

Additionally, Chalabi and other members of the INC have been being investigated for fraud involving the exchange of Iraqi currency, grand theft of both national and private assets, and many other criminal charges in Iraq. On May 19, 2004 the U.S. government discontinued their regular payments to Chalabi for information he provided. Then on May 20, Iraqi police supported by U.S. soldiers raided his offices and residence, taking documents and computers, presumably to be used as evidence. A major target of the raid was Aras Habib, Chalabi's long-term director of intelligence, who controls the vast network of agents bankrolled by U.S. funding.

In June 2004, it was reported that Chalabi gave U.S. state secrets to Iran in April, including the fact that one of the United States' most valuable sources of Iranian intelligence was a broken Iranian code used by their spy services. Chalabi allegedly learned of the code through a drunk American involved in the code-breaking operation. Chalabi has denied all of the charges, and nothing has ever come of the charges nor do the Iraqi or U.S. governments currently seemed very interested in pursuing them.^[9]

An arrest warrant for alleged counterfeiting was issued for Chalabi on August 8, 2004, while at the same time a warrant was issued on murder charges against his nephew Salem Chalabi (at the time, head of the Iraqi Special Tribunal), while they both were out of the country. Chalabi returned to Iraq on August 10 planning to make himself available to Iraqi government officials, but he was never arrested. Charges were later dropped against Ahmed Chalabi, with Judge Zuhair al-Maliki citing lack of evidence.

On September 1, 2004 Chalabi told reporters of an assassination attempt near Latifiya, a town south of Baghdad. Chalabi was said to be returning from a meeting with Ayatollah Ali al-Sistani in Najaf, where a few days earlier a cease fire had taken effect, ending three weeks of confrontations between followers of Muqtadah al-Sadr and the U.S. military.

He regained enough credibility to be made deputy prime minister on April 28, 2005. At the same time he was made acting oil minister^[10], before the appointment of Mohammed Bahr al-Uloum in May 2005. On protesting IMF austerity measures, Al-Uloum was instructed to extend his vacation by a month in December 2005 by Prime Minister Ibrahim al-Jaafari, and Chalabi was reappointed as acting oil minister. Al-Uloum returned to the post in January 2006 but now may or may not be "resigning" again.^[11]

In November 2005, Chalabi traveled to the U.S. and met with top U.S. government officials, including Defense Secretary Donald H. Rumsfeld, Vice President Dick Cheney, Robert Zoellick, the deputy secretary of state, Secretary of State Condoleezza Rice, and Stephen Hadley, President Bush's national security adviser. At this time Chalabi also traveled to Iran to meet with controversial Iranian president Mahmoud Ahmadinejad.

(U) Political activity in Iraq 2005-2007

The Iraqi National Congress, headed by Ahmed Chalabi, was a part of the United Iraqi Alliance in the Iraqi legislative election, 2005. After the election, Chalabi claimed that he had the support of the majority of elected members of United Iraqi Alliance and staked claim to be the first democratically elected Prime Minister of Iraq.^[12] However, Ibrahim al-Jaafari later emerged as the consensus candidate for prime minister.^[13]

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Prior to the December 2005 elections, the Iraqi National Congress left the United Iraqi Alliance and formed the National Congress Coalition, which ran in the elections but failed to win a single seat in Parliament, gaining less than 0.5% of the vote. Other groups joining the INC in this list included: Democratic Iraqi Grouping, Democratic Joint Action Front, First Democratic National Party, Independent List, Iraqi Constitutional Movement, Iraqi Constitutional Party, Tariq Abd al-Karim Al Shahd al-Budairi, and the Turkoman Decision Party.

Chalabi attended the 2006 Bilderberg Conference meeting outside of Ottawa, Ontario, Canada.

In October 2007, Chalabi was appointed by Prime Minister Nouri al Maliki to head the Iraqi services committee, a consortium of eight service ministries and two Baghdad municipal posts tasked with the "surge" plan's next phase, restoring electricity, health, education and local security services to Baghdad neighborhoods.^[14] "The key is going to be getting the concerned local citizens — and all the citizens — feeling that this government is reconnected with them.... [Chalabi] agrees with that," said Gen. David Petraeus. Chalabi "is an important part of the process," said Col. Steven Boylan, Petraeus' spokesman. "He has a lot of energy."^[14]

(U) Personal Data

- Married to Leila Chalabi

(U) Curriculum Vitae

(U) Awards

(U) Education

- 1965: received an Bachelor of Science degree in Mathematics from MIT
- 1969: earned a Ph.D. in mathematics from the University of Chicago

(U) Titles

- Deputy prime minister
 - From April 28, 2005 to December 15, 2005
- Oil Minister
 - From April 2005 to May 2005
 - From December 2005 to January 2006
- Leader of Iraqi National Congress
 - From 1992 to Present

(U) Languages Spoken

(U) Political Affiliation

- Party: Iraqi National Congress

(U) Religion

(U) Physical Data

(U) Meeting Notes

(U) Attachments

Preceded by:
Mohammed Bahr al-Uloum

Oil Minister
December-January 2006

Succeeded by:
Hussain al-Shahristani

Preceded by:
Thamir Ghadhban

Oil Minister
April-May 2005

Succeeded by:
**Mohammed Bahr
al-Uloum**

Preceded by:
Mohammed Bahr al-Uloum

President of Iraq
September 2003

Succeeded by:
Iyad Allawi

(U) Reference Links

- State Department Diplomatic Reporting - Iraq

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(U) External links

- Iraqi National Congress (<http://inciraq.com/>) official INC website
- Al-Mutamar (<http://inciraq.com/Al-Mutamar/AlMutamar.html>) official INC daily newspaper
- Petra Bank (<http://www.petrabank.com/>) Petra Bank court case website
- The Friend We Betrayed (http://inciraq.com/English/Press/050407_LA_Times.htm) LA Times, (April 7, 2005)
- Ahmed Chalabi (http://www.sourcewatch.org/wiki.phtml?title=Ahmed_Chalabi) - from SourceWatch
- Ahmed Chalabi (http://www.iraqinews.com/people_chalabi.shtml) - from Iraqi News
- How Ahmed Chalabi conned the neocons (<http://archive.salon.com/news/feature/2004/05/04/chalabi/>) - John Dizard writing for Salon.com (May 4, 2004).
- Ahmed Chalabi's List of Suckers (<http://www.alternet.org/mediaculture/19210/>) - Douglas McCollam writing for AlterNet.org (July 12, 2004).
- Ahmad Chalabi Why shouldn't a politician be president of Iraq? (<http://slate.msn.com/id/2081360/>) - Chris Suellentrop writing for Slate.msn.com (April 9, 2003).
- Unveiled: the thugs Bush wants in place of Saddam (<http://www.sundayherald.com/27877>) from the Sunday Herald, September 22nd, 2002. Chalabi is one of the three men profiled.
- BBC (http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/middle_east/4422638.stm) November 9, 2005 Visit to Washington Causes Controversy
- List of political parties participating in December 2005 election. (http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/middle_east/4511450.stm)
- Where Plan A left Ahmad Chalabi (<http://www.ihf.com/articles/2006/11/03/africa/web.1103chalabi.php>) In-depth autopsy of the Chalabi/Neocon relationship, November 3, 2006



Wikiquote has a collection of quotations related to:
Ahmed Chalabi

1. Sometimes transcribed as *Ahmad al-Jalabi*.
 2. [1] (http://www.stratfor.com/products/premium/read_article.php?id=260268)- Subscription required.
 3. "Iraqi minister: Chalabi will be arrested: One-time U.S. confidant to face bank fraud charges in Jordan" (<http://www.cnn.com/2005/WORLD/meast/01/22/iraq.chalabi/index.html>). CNN. 22 January 2005. Accessed 20 January 2008.
 4. Mentioned in Diffie and Susan Landau. *Privacy on the Line*.
 5. Dissertation title: *On the Jacobson Radical of a Group Algebra*, see [2] (<http://www.genealogy.ams.org/html/id.phtml?id=6597>)
 6. Appeared in *Mathematische Annalen*, 201 (1973), 57-63.
 7. Dexter Filkins. "Where Plan A left Ahmad Chalabi" (<http://www.iht.com/articles/2006/11/03/africa/web.1103chalabi.php>). *The New York Times*. 3 November 2006. Accessed 20 January 2008.
 8. Response to press reports about the resolution of Petra bank case (<http://web.archive.org/web/20070105133312/http://www.petrabank.com/pre/table.php?news>). INC Press Statement. Undated. Page dated 5 January 2005 archived at Wayback Machine Internet Archive. Accessed 20 January 2008.
 9. James Risen and David Johnston. "The Reach of War: The Offense; Chalabi Reportedly Told Iran That U.S. Had Code" (<http://query.nytimes.com/gst/fullpage.html?res=9F02E4DE1431F931A35755C0A9629C8B63>). *New York Times*. 2 June 2004. Accessed 20 January 2008.
 10. [3] (http://story.news.yahoo.com/news?tmpl=story&cid=564&ncid=564&e=17&u=/nm/20050428/ts_nm/iraq_government_oil_dc_1)
 11. [4] (<http://www.alertnet.org/thenews/newsdesk/KAR948618.htm>)
 12. [5] (http://news.yahoo.com/news?tmpl=story&u=/afp/20050220/wl_mideast_afp/iraqvotecandidate_050220202124)
 13. [6] (http://news.yahoo.com/news?tmpl=story&u=/ap/20050223/ap_on_re_mi_ea/iraq_050223030910)
 14. Nancy A. Youssef. "Chalabi back in action in Iraq" (<http://www.mcclatchydc.com/homepage/story/20893.html>). *McClatchy Newspapers*. 28 October 2007. Accessed 20 January 2008.
- Profile: Ahmed Chalabi. (http://news.bbc.co.uk/1/hi/not_in_website/syndication/monitoring/media_reports/2291649.stm) - BBC News (October 3, 2002).
 - Selective Intelligence (http://www.newyorker.com/fact/content/?030512fa_fact) - Seymour M. Hersh writing for the New Yorker (May 5, 2003).
 - Q & A War and Intelligence (http://www.newyorker.com/online/content/?030512on_onlineonly01) - Amy Tübke-Davidson talking to Seymour Hersh for the New Yorker (May 5, 2003).

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