

1: Notice of Interruption - Anchorage Daily News

new proposals to expand iraqi oil for food: the end of sanctions? joint hearing before the committee on foreign relations and the committee on energy and natural.

Over the next 30 years, it is estimated that the world will need a trillion more. With this expected demand, oil supply will be needed both from conventional resources and from more complex, technically challenging unconventional resources. Malo happen in the deepwater Gulf of Mexico. According to its New Policies Scenario, the International Energy Agency projects global energy demand to grow by more than a quarter by And oil, natural gas and coal are expected to meet most of that demand. We are the largest private producer of oil in Kazakhstan , the top oil producer in Thailand , one of the largest oil producers in Indonesia and the second-largest leaseholder in the U. Gulf of Mexico as of the end of In , Chevron produced 2. Our technological capabilities play a pivotal role in making these projects successful and in producing more oil from mature fields. Chevron is involved in several projects in different stages of development, including these: The main production facility for Mafumeira Sul â€” the second stage of the Mafumeira Field development â€” was brought on line in February and is expected to continue ramp-up through The first two phases of infill drilling, Agbami 2 and Agbami 3, are complete, and the third phase of infill drilling has begun. Major projects include these: Using state-of-the-art sour gas injection technology, which was successfully developed and proven during the previous expansion, the FGP-WPMP is expected to increase total daily crude oil production by , barrels oil per day. These projects are designed to sustain production and increase oil recovery. The Wafra Steamflood Stage 1 Project is designed for a capacity of , barrels of crude oil per day. In , we finished processing a 3-D seismic survey covering the entire onshore Partitioned Zone, 1. The project has been deferred pending dispute resolution between Saudi Arabia and Kuwait. Production began in early at this deepwater project, which has a design capacity of , barrels of oil per day. In , 70 development wells were drilled, and net daily production averaged 30, barrels of liquids. Chevron is one of the largest petroleum liquids producers in the United States. In , net oil-equivalent production in the United States accounted for one-quarter of the companywide total. Gulf of Mexico â€” Chevron is one of the top leaseholders in the deepwater U. Key producing fields include Jack, St. Malo are being developed jointly. Malo and Tahiti to expand production. The company uses steam to increase oil recovery. Our industry-leading expertise in steamflood operations has resulted in more than a 60 percent crude oil recovery rate at the Kern River Field. Net daily production in from Canadian operations was 36, barrels of crude oil and 51, barrels of synthetic oil from oil sands. Chevron operates and holds a 40 percent interest in the project, which has a design capacity of , barrels of oil per day. Front-end engineering and design work continued in The block covers approximately , net acres sq km. Evaluation of the acreage is ongoing. April energy is at the heart of everything we do Our success is driven by our people and their commitment to get results the right way â€” by operating responsibly, executing with excellence, applying innovative technologies and capturing new opportunities for profitable growth.

2: Effects of Iraq Sanctions – Global Issues

New proposals to expand Iraqi oil for food: the end of sanctions?: joint hearing before the Committee on Foreign Relations and the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, United States Senate, One Hundred Sixth Congress, first session, March 17,

A Chronology 21 November Statement by Benon V. Sevan to the Security Council by Benon V. Sevan, Executive Director of the Iraq Programme, updating Members on the Phasing down and termination of the Programme pursuant to Security Council resolution 29 September Security Council briefing by Mr. Sevan, Executive Director, Office of the Iraq Programme, on phasing down and termination of the Programme, pursuant to Security Council resolution 1483 The report provides an initial assessment of the challenges in implementing the mandate under resolution and indicates areas in which the SG feels the UN can play a useful role. Report of the Secretary-General pursuant to paragraph 16 c of resolution 1483 The report provides an estimated operating budget for all known and projected costs associated with the implementation of resolution 1483, including the termination of the Oil-for-Food Programme. The Security Council adopted resolution 1483 lifting civilian sanctions and providing for termination of the Oil-for-Food Programme within six months and transferring responsibility for the administration of any remaining activity to the Authority representing the occupying powers. Benon Sevan welcomed the adoption of resolution 1483 lifting civilian sanctions on Iraq and phasing out the Programme over the next six months. Provisions for the Secretary-General to accelerate the delivery of priority items in the Oil-for-Food pipeline to Iraq were extended to 3 June. The extension under resolution 1483, adopted by the Security Council gives the Office of the Iraq Programme and UN agencies, valuable time to identify and ship additional goods and supplies. Sevan, Executive Director of the Office of the Iraq Programme, briefed members of the Security Council on the implementation of resolution 1483 Sevan, Executive Director of the Office of the Iraq Programme, briefed members of the Security Council on the implementation of resolution 1483 since its adoption on 28 March. A resolution was adopted unanimously by the Security Council to adjust the Oil-for-Food Programme and give the Secretary-General authority to facilitate the delivery and receipt of goods contracted by the Government of Iraq for the humanitarian needs of its people. The Secretary General pledges to do his utmost to ensure that the UN rises to the challenge of shielding the civilian population "from the grim consequences of war. But let us not dwell on the divisions of the past. Let us confront the realities of the present, however harsh, and look for ways to forge stronger unity in the future. War in Iraq begins with the bombing of Baghdad. The President of the Security Council asks the Secretary General to submit proposals to adjust the mandate of the Oil-for-Food Programme so that it will have the necessary flexibility to meet new humanitarian challenges presented by the prospect of war in Iraq. On 17 March, the United Nations Secretary-General announced that in view of warnings received from the Governments of the United Kingdom and the United States, regarding the continued safety and security of UN personnel present in the territory of Iraq, he had decided that he was no longer in a position to guarantee the safety and security of these personnel. As a result, he was obliged to withdraw temporarily all remaining humanitarian personnel from Iraq. The Secretary-General noted that he was aware that these measures would lead to the suspension of the activities of the humanitarian programme in Iraq pursuant to resolution 1483. However, the threat to the safety and security of the personnel concerned had in effect rendered their mandates inoperable. The Secretary-General stated, for the record, that he regards those activities as suspended de facto. The mandates established by the relevant Security Council resolutions under which these activities are carried out remain in force until such time as the Security Council should decide otherwise. All remaining UN international staff in Iraq were evacuated on 18 March. The action was required by paragraph 3 of Security Council resolution 1483. OIP would start implementing the consumption rates indicated in the Note on 1 March. On Monday 30 December, the Security Council approved changes to the list of goods subject to review and approval by the Committee under the United Nations oil-for-food programme, as well as new procedures for implementation of the list. The changes to the goods review list GRL, which went into effect under resolution 1483, also require a thorough review of the List and its procedures, both 90 days after the commencement of phase

XIII of the programme 5 December and prior to the end of its defined day period 3 June The MOU established the terms of implementation of the oil-for-food programme under resolution 14 April It focuses on three main areas: It is the first such assessment since the adoption of that resolution. Concurrently, OIP releases its latest Note on the implementation of the humanitarian programme under resolution - prepared in lieu of the day report on phase XII. United Nations independent inspection agents at authorized points of entry confirm and authenticate the delivery of humanitarian supplies to Iraq under the oil-for-food programme only. The other four authorized entry points are: Myat was appointed as Humanitarian Coordinator in March The Security Council adopts resolution , introducing the Goods Review List GRL and a new set of procedures for the processing and approval of contracts for humanitarian supplies and equipment. The resolution marks the second most significant change in the programme after resolution It also extends the programme for another days phase XII , effective 30 May The phase ends on 25 November The Government of Iraq announces a day suspension of its oil exports under the programme, in support of Palestinians. Exports resume on 9 May. Sevan, undertakes a three-week working visit to Iraq, including a week-long visit to the three northern governorates. He meets with the Vice-President of the Republic of Iraq, Taha Yasin Ramadan, the Ministers of Foreign Affairs, Oil, Trade, Health, Interior, Higher Education, Agriculture and the Commissioner of Electricity, as well as the local authorities in the three northern governorates and representatives of the United Nations agencies and programmes to review the implementation of the humanitarian in Iraq pursuant to Security Council resolution , with a view to improving further the effective implementation of the programme. The Security Council adopts resolution , extending the programme for an additional days phase XI. Phase XI is to be in effect from 1 December to 29 May The Security Council adopts resolution extending the programme for an additional days phase X. Iraq suspends its oil exports under the programme over its rejection of resolution Security Council adopts resolution , extending the terms of resolution , or phase IX, for another 30 days. High-level talks are held in New York between the United Nations and an Iraqi delegation headed by the Foreign Minister of Iraq on the situation in Iraq, including the humanitarian programme. The Security Council adopts resolution extending the programme for an additional days phase IX. Iraq suspends its oil exports under the United Nations oil-for-food programme over oil pricing disagreement with the UN. It also requests an in-depth report within three months on the costs and benefits for the Programme and other financial and administrative implications of the payment for Iraqi oil in euro. Sevan, presents the day report of the Secretary-General to the Security Council. The Security Council approves a massive expansion of the health sector list for "fast track" procedures. The Security Council Committee approves the list of water and sanitation supplies eligible for approval by notification under the accelerated or "fast track" procedures. The Secretary-General appoints two additional oil overseers. Issues a statement on the status of the programme. The Security Council Committee approves the list of oil spare parts and equipment eligible for approval by notification under the accelerated procedures. Two FAO staff are killed and six injured, including four Iraqi government guards, in an exchange of gunfire. The Security Council adopts resolution which extends the programme for another days as of 9 June It invites the Secretary-General to appoint independent experts to prepare a comprehensive report and analysis of the humanitarian situation in Iraq. Briefing by Benon V. At a formal meeting of the Committee on the issue of "holds" Benon V. Sevan points out that the effectiveness of the programme has suffered considerably, not only because of funding shortfalls in earlier phases, but also because of the very large number of applications on hold. The Security Council Committee approves two more lists of commodities - in health and agriculture sectors - for "fast track" contract processing. In line with para. The Secretary-General submits to the Security Council a report on the status of implementation of certain provisions of resolution The Security Council adopts resolution Resolution extends phase VI for one week, until 11 December Resolution extends phase VI for two weeks, until 4 December He says that a new review will be undertaken with a view to proposing to the Council various measures to enhance further the effectiveness of this programme. The Secretary-General in a letter to the Security Council expresses concern over the growing number of holds placed on applications and the resultant serious implications for the implementation of the humanitarian programme. The Secretary-General submits to the Security Council a detailed list of spare parts and equipment requirements in the oil industry sector. United Nations rejects

allegations of "sabotage". The Security Council adopts resolution , extending the Programme for another days as of 25 May phase VI. The Secretary-General approves the inclusion of a new sector in the distribution plan - telecommunications. The review and assessment report on the implementation of the Programme covering the period December - November is submitted to the Security Council. Ambassador Celso Amorim Brazil presents the reports of the three panels established by the Security Council on Iraq in January , including the report of the humanitarian panel. Following a proposal by Canada, the Security Council establishes three separate panels on disarmament, humanitarian situation and prisoners of war and Kuwaiti missing persons and archives. United Nations staff begin to return to Baghdad on 22 December. United Nations staff are not evacuated at first and remain restricted to the UN office through two nights of bombing. The Security Council adopts resolution extending the Programme for another days phase V as of 26 November. UN personnel, temporarily redeployed to Amman, return to Baghdad. Mr Sevan writes to the Chairman of the Committee and later briefs the Committee on issues related to prioritizing and repeats his concerns on the slow approvals for oil spare parts and equipment. He holds meetings with Iraqi government officials and heads of United Nations agencies on ways to improve the implementation performance of the Programme. Secretary-General Kofi Annan travels to Baghdad to defuse the growing political crisis with the Government of Iraq on the issue of UN weapons inspections. Phase III officially begins. The Iraqi Government announces that pumping of oil under phase III will not flow into the pipeline until the distribution plan is approved by the Secretary-General. The Security Council adopts resolution , extending the Programme for another six months. It also requests the Secretary-General to submit a supplementary report, reviewing humanitarian needs, and expresses its willingness to authorize "additional resources". The Secretary-General establishes the Office of the Iraq Programme OIP , effective 15 October , to consolidate and manage the activities of the Secretariat in implementing the oil-for-food programme. Iraqi oil flow under phase II begins. On 12 September, the Security Council adopts resolution Phase II officially begins. However, the Iraqi Government announces that oil will not be pumped under this phase until a new distribution plan is approved by the Secretary-General.

3: Subscribe to read | Financial Times

The BiblioGov Project is an effort to expand awareness of the public documents and records of the U.S. Government via print publications. In broadening the public understanding of government and its work, an enlightened democracy can grow and prosper.

We dedicate a tremendous amount of time to research to ensure the best organic, GMO-free ingredients in all of our products. This sets us apart from our competitors as no other business in town produces sustainable, local and organic packaged food. Living in the Yampa Valley can have its setbacks in the agriculture and product creation sector due to our rather remote and high-altitude location. Obtaining certain ingredients is already problematic but we need to again dramatically narrow our search to meet our high standards of organic and GMO-free ingredients. Marketing Plan First, include a section on economics here. Because this is drastically different for every industry, we have not include an example here. However, here are some of the questions you should seek to answer with your economics section: What is the total size of your market? Is there a current demand for your product? What are the trends? Is there growth opportunity? Are there any barriers you face to being successful as a start-up? Start-ups have a bit more of a challenge when writing the business plan. Improve your chances of success by taking this business plan for start-ups course. Next, include a section about customers. Identify your targeted customers, their characteristics, and their geographic locations, otherwise known as their demographics. Customers Our target customers range from young to old and they will primarily be residents of Routt County, CO. Our products cater to the sweet tooth of kids, the health nut to the diabetic elderly. There is one important theme here and that is: Our most popular customer groups will most likely be Steamboat Springs residents with at least a middle-range income. Typically these customers will be eco-conscious or health-conscious citizens and could very well be in the education, health, or food sector. You should also include a section on your competitors. List major competitors by name in this section if possible. There are local farms that produce fresh herbs, but this is only a small portion of our entire product inventory. Insofar, we have seen no signs of local gourmet mushroom farmers or any local organic foodservice companies. Restaurants in town primarily carry big name organic foods in their shops and we intend to become the new local source for high-quality organic products at the retail, wholesale and foodservice levels. For a lot of Steamboat residents, locally produced foods are more appealing than ones produced from corporations. The results were impressive. These people are our target market and we have no true competitors at this moment. How will you get the work out to customers? Include this information in the next section. You should include not just direct promotional strategies, but also branding strategies and budget information. Promotion Currently we are relying heavily on word-of-mouth. Our business financial structure right now cannot hold as many clients as we are receiving inquiries from which is why we are seeking a loan. Once we are able to aptly expand our operations we intend to use local print media newspaper, other publications, social media, email, flyers and our previous product exposure at local businesses. Yampa Valley Naturals is reserved, yet hip, organic and sustainable, small town gig. We seek to portray a contemporary and simultaneously back country feel with our products. They are sleek, yet cozy and familiar yet exotic. If we manage to make our customers feel any of these then we are on the right track. Promotional Budget Monthly spending really depends on our sales. We anticipate approximately 1 shipment of paper a month, 1 shipment of business cards every 6 months. Our prices are comparable to a bit higher than our competitors. After much research we have realized that because our products are primarily made with organic, GMO-free and local ingredients. We do not have any direct competitors in Steamboat Springs that produce and package their own organic and local foods for sale. We have already see our customers make their decision on the quality of our product over the price. We have driven the prices up considerably and have actually seen an increase in our sales. Here is also a startup expenses worksheet to use. This part will be most scrutinized by anyone considering giving you money. Operational Plan Explain the daily operation of the business, its location, equipment, people, processes, and surrounding environment. Production We are producing our products in our home kitchen currently. We intend on producing all products on site once we obtain a certified commercial

kitchen and retail space. We plan to keep a tight rein on inventory by implementing monthly inventory checks and will adjust our methods on a regular basis accordingly. Location We started off as a cottage kitchen business working out of our home kitchen. We now operate out of a commercial kitchen in town, use our home mailing address as our business location and our products are sold via events, farmers markets, third party, and on our website. Our ideal location is a small shop off of the main street. Oak Street, which runs parallel to Lincoln Ave. There is ample street parking and rent is cheaper. Legal Environment Yampa Valley Naturals has already obtained a city sales tax license, a state sales tax license, a wholesale and retail manufacturer license and insurance through Mountain West insurance agency. We have no trademarks and are unsure as to zoning at this point as our location is still to be determined. Personnel Yampa Valley Naturals will be run by the founders, with a possibility of hiring one or two part-time employees depending on business. We have factored in these salaries into our forecasts. If we do bring on employees there will be extensive training required to ensure that our product quality and customer service is always consistent. We will not offer health insurance. For more in depth information about how to complete a full business plan, forecasts and all, check out this easy online course: There is also a great article on how to write a winning proposal. There is so much information at your disposal use it!

4: Oil “ providing energy for progress ” www.enganchecubano.com

s. hrg. new proposals to expand iraqi oil for food: the end of sanctions? joint hearing before the committee on foreign relations.

About the Programme Oil-for-Food Origins: In the immediate aftermath of the Gulf War in , the Secretary-General dispatched an inter-agency mission to assess the humanitarian needs arising in Iraq and Kuwait. The mission visited Iraq from 10 to 17 March and reported that "the Iraqi people may soon face a further imminent catastrophe, which could include epidemic and famine, if massive life-supporting needs are not rapidly met. The Government of Iraq declined these offers, contained in particular, in resolutions and , adopted, respectively, in August and September On 14 April , acting under Chapter VII of the United Nations Charter, the Security Council adopted resolution , establishing the "oil-for-food" programme, providing Iraq with another opportunity to sell oil to finance the purchase of humanitarian goods, and various mandated United Nations activities concerning Iraq. The programme, as established by the Security Council, is intended to be a "temporary measure to provide for the humanitarian needs of the Iraqi people, until the fulfillment by Iraq of the relevant Security Council resolutions, including notably resolution of 3 April ". The first Iraqi oil under the Oil-for-Food Programme was exported in December and the first shipments of food arrived in March Until 20 March , when war intervened and oil exports under the programme ended, the Oil-for-Food Programme was funded exclusively from the proceeds of Iraqi oil exports, authorised by the Security Council. In December , the ceiling on Iraqi oil exports under the programme was removed by the Security Council. The Office of the Iraq Programme is headed by the Executive Director who is responsible for the overall management and coordination of all United Nations humanitarian activities in Iraq under resolutions and and the procedures established by the Security Council and its Committee set up by resolution , as well as the Memorandum of Understanding between the United Nations and the Government of Iraq May The Humanitarian Coordinator in Iraq reports directly to the Executive Director of OIP, and is responsible for the management and implementation of the programme in the field. There are nine United Nations agencies and organizations involved in the programme. It focuses on improvements, shortcomings and difficulties in the humanitarian situation in Iraq; a revenue shortfall in the programme; and an assessment of the implementation of the new set of procedures for the processing and review of contracts for humanitarian supplies. It is the first such assessment since the adoption of that resolution. The Programme, as outlined in the latest report of the Secretary-General , was expanded by the Security Council beyond its initial emphasis on food and medicines to include infrastructure rehabilitation and 24 sectors: The Government of Iraq introduced the following 10 new sectors in June Pre-War and Post-War Developments On 17 March , the United Nations Secretary-General announced that in view of warnings received from the Governments of the United Kingdom and the United States, regarding the prospect of war and the continued safety and security of UN personnel present in the territory of Iraq, he was no longer in a position to guarantee their safety and security. All remaining UN international staff in Iraq were evacuated on 18 March and the President of the Security Council asked the Secretary General to submit proposals to adjust the mandate of the Oil-for-Food Programme so that it would have flexibility to meet new humanitarian challenges presented by the prospect of war in Iraq. On 19 March , the war in Iraq began with the bombing of Baghdad and on 20 March , the Secretary General pledged to do his utmost to ensure that the UN rose to the challenge of shielding the civilian population "from the grim consequences of war. On 24 April those provisions were extended to 3 June. The extension under resolution , gave the Office of the Iraq Programme and UN agencies, valuable time to identify and ship additional goods and supplies. The Security Council lifted civilian sanctions on Iraq on 22 May with the adoption of resolution Updated 4 November

5: Oil Exports Fall Slightly in January | Iraq Business News

Encuentra NEW PROPOSALS TO EXPAND IRAQI OIL FOR FOOD: THE END OF SANCTIONS? de United States Congress Senate (ISBN:) en Amazon. Env -os gratis a partir de 19 ,-.

Increase in social inequality Income gap between rich and poor ; Social upheaval, violence distress Psychosocial impact difficult to measure 4. In an authoritarian state which continued to hold most of the levers of control, much of the burden caused by the embargo fell on the civilian population. The immediate consequence of eight years of sanctions has been a dramatic fall in living standards, the collapse of the infrastructure, and a serious decline in the availability of public services. The longer-term damage to the fabric of society has yet to be assessed but economic disruption has already led to heightened levels of crime, corruption and violence. Competition for increasingly scarce resources has allowed the Iraqi state to use clan and sectarian rivalries to maintain its control, further fragmenting Iraqi society. The Iraqi government also withdrew funding and services from the three northern governorates and imposed its own economic blockade on the region in October , leading to the creation of a de facto Kurdish-controlled region Iraqi Kurdistan. However, the international community did not alter the scope of sanctions, which remained in force over the whole of Iraq. This anomalous economic situation fuelled the conflict between rival political factions, resulting in four years of internal fighting from By this conflict resulted in the virtual collapse of the Kurdish Regional Administration established after the May elections in the northern Iraq. The previous link is to a paper presented to the International Law Association, in February First, it targets civilians in breach of Articles 48 and 51 2. Secondly, it constitutes indiscriminate attack, in breach of Article 51 3. Thirdly and most flagrantly, it employs starvation as a method of warfare, in breach of Article However, the sanctions regime was not lifted due to such concerns, but only when the Saddam Hussein regime was eventually toppled. United Nations reports on massive death toll â€” from sanctions In , George Bush jr. Since the bombing has been over, Iraq had been constantly bombed, with the killing of civilians as well. However, this was rarely reported in the US mainstream media apart from the larger bombing campaigns. Up to half of these are said to have been be children, but the , number has been controversial based on the methods of data collection and estimation. Other estimates suggest , For sanctions to work, there needs to be a promise of relief to counterbalance the suffering; that is, a carrot as well as a stick. Indeed, it was the failure of both the United States and the United Nations to explicitly spell out what was needed in order for sanctions to be lifted that led to Iraq suspending its cooperation with UN inspectors in December Stephen Zunes, Continuing Storm: The report also says that child deaths have actually doubled in the last ten years. As the above link also highlighted, Unicef Executive Director, Carol Bellamy noted that if the substantial reduction in child mortality throughout Iraq during the s had continued through the s, there would have been half a million fewer deaths of children under-five in the country as a whole during the eight year period to Recognizing a multitude of reasons, she pointed to a March statement of the Security Council Panel on Humanitarian Issues which states: Parents were fined for failing to send their children to school. The phenomenon of street children or children begging was unheard of. Iraq had reached a stage where the basic indicators we use to measure the overall well-being of human beings, including children, were some of the best in the world. In 10 years, child mortality has gone from one of the lowest in the world, to the highest. John Pilger, Squeezed to Death , Guardian, March 4 According to an article from the Progressive magazine, citing declassified documents from the U. Note that this is not a UN-authorized no-fly-zone as the media keeps saying. Check out this link for more information. While Sadam Hussain no doubt bears some responsibilities, as outlined by The Nation Magazine , the impacts of the UN policies largely pressured by the U. Consider for example, Denis Halliday. He was co-ordinator of humanitarian relief to Iraq and Assistant Secretary-General of the United Nations, one of the top most officials. He resigned in , after 34 years with the UN. As John Pilger comments, His was the first public expression of an unprecedented rebellion within the UN bureaucracy. I am resigning, [as Assistant Secretary-General of the United Nations] he [Denis Halliday] wrote, because the policy of economic sanctions is totally bankrupt. We are in the process of destroying an entire society. It is as simple and terrifying as that

Five thousand children are dying every month When I first met Halliday, I was struck by the care with which he chose uncompromising words. I had been instructed, he said, to implement a policy that satisfies the definition of genocide: We all know that the regime, Saddam Hussein, is not paying the price for economic sanctions; on the contrary, he has been strengthened by them. It is the little people who are losing their children or their parents for lack of untreated water. What is clear is that the Security Council is now out of control, for its actions here undermine its own Charter, and the Declaration of Human Rights and the Geneva Convention. History will slaughter those responsible. John Pilger, Squeezed to Death , Guardian, March 4 For such a top UN official to have resigned with such harsh accusations, gives an idea of the amount of impact the U. That letter was published, amongst other places, in the Guardian newspaper in U. Amongst other things, Sponeck said to the minister, it is an outrage that against your better knowledge you repeat again and again truly fabricated and self-serving disinformation. You can read that letter, published by the Guardian newspaper, January 4, Peter Hain, even former President Clinton and others have pointed out how Iraq had billions of dollars of relief and aid available to spend on its people. However, that glosses over a number of points best summarized by John Pilger who, in an article , quotes the above-mentioned von Sponeck: One of the additional major concerns with the sanctions regime was that it has exacerbated poverty and prevented the shattered civilian economy from being rebuilt. In this way, it had not targeted the Saddam Hussen regime or the miliary. Smart sanctions which were attempted later, were also criticized for being a smarter way to prevent rebuilding of the civilian economy.

6: UN Office of the Iraq Program - Oil for Food: About the Program

About the Programme. Oil-for-Food. Origins: In August the Security Council adopted resolution , imposing comprehensive sanctions on Iraq following that country's invasion of Kuwait.

Who among us can now claim that U. It criticizes Annan and slams his stewardship and management skills, as well as the oversight of the Security Council. While some branches of the U. Former Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali search , who played a key role in the creation of Oil-for-Food, also comes under heavy scrutiny. Volcker presented the report at a Security Council meeting attended by Annan. The IIC was commissioned by the secretary general to probe the program. To seek out and report mismanagement While he acknowledged that Oil-for-Food helped avert a more dire humanitarian crisis and food shortage in Iraq and helped keep Saddam from obtaining weapons of mass destruction, "over time, these important achievements came under a dark cloud," Volcker added. The report said those managing the program failed the ideals of the United Nations, ignoring clear evidence that corruption and waste flourished after it was created in The credibility of the United Nations depends on it. He said the roles of various U. But Saddam was allowed to choose the buyers of Iraqi oil and the sellers of humanitarian goods, and used that power to curry favor by awarding oil contracts to former government officials, activists, journalists and U. None of us " member states, Secretariat, agencies, funds and programs " can be proud of what it has found. We are carrying on with our work. At the same time, things went wrong, damaging the reputation and credibility of the United Nations," the IIC said in a statement. The committee also accused top U. Security Council of turning a blind eye to the smuggling of Iraqi oil outside the program in violation of U. General Assembly search should demand that the changes go into force no later than a year from now, the preface said. Yet, as the Volcker panel has said previously, Annan did not sufficiently investigate conflicts of interest involving his son. The newspapers said the payments appeared to be linked to oil deals in West Africa. Click here to read about the FOX News investigation. He has pleaded not guilty. This came less than one month after U. An ESS spokesman would not comment, citing client confidentiality. The preface of the report makes four broad recommendations: Security Council is clearer about the purpose and criteria for U. While the report recommends the changes be enacted by next year, the chances of that happening are not clear.

7: Iraqi Kurdistan profile - timeline - BBC News

Under the Oil-for-Food program, the United Nations was supposed to monitor and approve all of Iraq's oil sales. All profits went into special escrow accounts that the United Nations controlled.

8: A Business Proposal Example, Simplified

The UN's investigation into the abuse of the Iraqi oil-for-food program officially ended in October , but it continues to reverberate within UN headquarters and in an increasing number of.

9: Iraq Oil & Gas News | Iraq Business News

6 June The Secretary-General's report to the Security Council on the 'cash component' for the Iraqi oil industry under the United Nations oil-for-food programme is issued.

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