

~~GEHELIJK~~
MEMORANDUM

GEANNULEERD 2.08.06

Van: Chef DPV $w \frac{13}{1}$ Datum: 13 januari 1989
 Aan: DAV/PW via AMAD Nr 14/89
 Onderwerp: Irak/chemische wapens

Referte Uw memorandum nr DAV/PW-2/89.

DPV kan weinig meer doen dan kennisnemen van de feiten genoemd in Uw memorandum onder referte.

Om niettemin iets meer tot actie te geraken heb ik, i.o.m. AMAD, in algmene termen (zonder namen te noemen) naar aanleiding van Uw memorandum van 3 november jl. Hr Ms Ambassadeur te Bern in kennis gesteld van dezerzijdse wetenschap van Iraakse inspanningen in Zwitserland, hem gevraagd hierop attent te zijn en bij ongezochte gelegenheid de Zwitserse autoriteiten van Nederlandse zorg te doen blijken. Het laatste is intussen geschied. De Zwitserse overheid bevestigde over deze aangelegenheid niet anders te denken dan wij; de Zwitsers houden nauwkeurig in het oog of bij exporttransacties richting Irak de wettelijke bepalingen in acht worden genomen. Wel gaan de desbetreffende bepalingen in Zwitserland minder ver dan bij ons.

In concreto zou ik nu willen weten wat met de twee firmanamen genoemd in Uw memorandum 2/89 aan te vangen ware.

Volgens de afspraak met AMAD geef ik die namen niet door aan Ambassadeur Van Berckel. Toch zou het niet goed zijn als er verder niets mee gebeurt.

Geven onze diensten die namen door aan hun Zwitserse (en andere) zusterdiensten? Als dat zo is, kijk ik met iets grotere gelijkmoedigheid tegen dit dossier, c.q. Uw memorandum, aan.

~~GEHELIJK~~

Firmanamen:

~~_____~~

~~_____~~

~~GEANNUEERD~~ 08.06
MEMORANDUM

PAMAD t.k

Van: DPV/NM
Aan: Chef DPV via DPV/OV
Onderwerp: Iraakse belangstelling voor koolstof

Datum: 16 januari 1989

Nr 9/89

cc: DAV/PC
DAM/MO
Drs Fortuin
(EZ/BEB)
ECD
(Mr Stalenhoeft)
DPV/NW

Op 12 januari werd ik opgebeld door [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] (niet te verwarren met [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] dat wellicht betrokken is bij de leveranties aan Libië),
die mij om advies vroeg over mogelijke leverantie aan Irak van:

- 50 ton niet geïmpregneerde kool;
- 25 ton geïmpregneerde kool.

Navraag bij het Prins Maurits Laboratorium leerde dat niet geïmpregneerde kool civiele toepassingen heeft zoals luchtzuivering, waterzuivering en ontkleuring. De toepassingsmogelijkheid van geïmpregneerde kool hangt af van de stof waarmee de kool is geïmpregneerd. Impregnatie met ijzer duidt op ontleding van stikstofdioxide, dus een burgerlijk gebruik. Impregnatie met zilver, chroom en koper duidt daarentegen op ontleding van respectievelijk arsine, chloorcyaan en blauwzuur. Impregnatie met tri-ethyleen-diamine duidt op ontleding van chloorcyaan en blauwzuur. Deze impregnaties hebben geen civiele toepassing.

Uit verdere navraag bij [REDACTED] bleek dat in de specificatie van de geïmpregneerde koolstof gesproken wordt over zowel koper, zilver als chroom. Bovendien wordt in de specificatie gesproken over een blauwzuurbeschermingstijd van 65 minuten en een chloorcyaanbeschermingstijd van 50 minuten.

Ik heb [REDACTED] van het bovenstaande op de hoogte gesteld. Hij zei mij van de order voor geïmpregneerde koolstof af te zullen zien.

Naschrift

1. Mij dunkt dat de betreffende koolstof zou vallen onder paragraaf D van post 7 van de strategische goederenlijst, ook al zijn chloorcyaan en blauwzuur van paragraaf A van post 7 uitgezonderd.
2. [REDACTED] produceert koolstof in allerlei vormen. Het zou wellicht zinvol zijn om ooit eens nader van gedachten te wisselen met dit bedrijf, teneinde enerzijds een

duidelijker beeld te krijgen van het soort koolstoffen dat zij produceren en de afnemers hiervoor en anderzijds het bedrijf te waarschuwen voor mogelijke verwikkeling in chemische wapen-programma's van bepaalde landen.

~~GEANNONCEERD 0 2.08.06
HEIM~~

45.000 Koerden keerden terug naar de gifstad Halabja (zegt Irak)



Jaargang 50 — 25 februari 1

Het VN-Hoge Commissariaat voor de Vluchtelingen blijkt grenzeloos goed van vertrouwen

Dit najaar staken in alle stilte vijfenveertigduizend Koerden de grens van Iran naar Irak over. Nog geen half jaar eerder waren zij de andere kant op gevlucht. VN-vertegenwoordigers stonden erbij. 'We hebben gezegd dat we er officieel niets mee te maken konden hebben, maar dat we er wel graag bij wilden zijn.' Toch kregen ze geen enkele kans om te controleren hoe de opvang in Irak verliep.

Kees Schaepman

Vorig voorjaar vluchtten bijna zeventigduizend Koerden van Irak naar Iran. De luchtmacht van Irak had de stad Halabja met mosterdgas en zenuwgas bestookt — sindsdien is die plaatsnaam voor Koerden synoniem met massamoord.

'Saddam Hoessein haat ons erger dan hij Khomeiny haat,' zegt een Koerdische vluchteling in Nederland. De haat is wederkerig. In ziekenhuizen en opvangcentra in Teheran en Bakhtaran heb ik vorig jaar de gewonde en ontworpelde overlevenden de naam van de Iraakse dictator horen vervloeken met stemmen die schor waren geworden als gevolg van de aantasting door mosterdgas.

Toch keerden in de afgelopen herfst vijfenveertigduizend Koerden terug naar Irak.

Uit vrije wil?

'Ja, daar ben ik volledig van overtuigd. Die mensen zijn uit eigen vrije wil de grens overgestoken,' zegt G.A. Everts van het Hoge Commissariaat voor de Vluchtelingen van de Verenigde Naties (UNHCR). 'het is niet onze taak om de individuele beslissingen die deze mensen genomen hebben te beoordelen.'

Everts is chef van de afdeling Iran van de UNHCR en tijdelijk in Teheran gestationeerd.

Waarop baseert de vertegenwoordiger van de UNHCR zijn overtuiging dat de exodus vrijwillig was? Twee van zijn mensen stonden erbij, toen eind september een enorme karavaan gehuurde vrachtwagens de grens tussen Iran en

Irak overstak om de vluchtelingen terug te brengen. 'Zij hebben honderden mensen gesproken en niets van dwang gemerkt.' Spraken de medewerkers van Everts dan Koerdisch? Nee, helaas niet. Een Belgische projectmedewerker van Artsen zonder Grenzen die verscheidene bezoeken bracht aan de Koerdische vluchtelingenkampen in het westen van Iran, is verbijsterd als hij hoort hoe medewerkers van de Verenigde Naties passief aanwezig waren bij de stille uittocht van de Koerden: 'Ik ken die Iraanse truc. Ze geven twee mensen toestemming om te gaan kijken en zeggen: *jullie zijn waarnemers*. Zo bewijzen ze toch maar dat ze niets te verbergen hebben. Die twee zijn allang blij, die gaan niet lastig doen, ze willen hun positie en hun carrière niet riskeren. De UNHCR heeft niets, absoluut niets in te brengen in Iran. Het feit dat ze toestemming krijgen om Teheran te verlaten is al een overwinning voor ze.' Aan de overkant van de grens stond alleen het leger van Saddam Hoessein, de vertegenwoordigers van de UNHCR hadden daar geen toegang.

Eerder tijdens het gesprek, toen het nog niet over Koerden ging, gaf Everts hoog op over de gewetensvolle taakvervulling van het Hoge Commissariaat: 'We willen zekerheid hebben dat vluchtelingen veilig en waardig kunnen terugkeren. Is dat niet het geval, dan willen we er niets mee te maken hebben. Onze bescherming houdt niet op zodra een vluchteling de grens is overgestoken.'

Is er dan in Irak gecontroleerd wat er verder gebeurde met de vijfenveertigduizend teruggestuurde Koerden?

In Genève zegt Everts' collega Djamal, die chef is van de afdeling Irak van het Hoge Commissariaat: 'De Irakezen zelden dat ze het zelf wel aankonden, we waren niet bij de terugkeer aanwezig. Als je informatie wilt hebben, moet je ter plaat-

se zijn. Daarom proberen we ook een kantoor in Bagdad te openen. Nu zit er daar maar één stafid van ons. Dat maakt het werken in Irak uiterst moeilijk, over die groep waar u naar vraagt hebben we niets gehoord.'

Geen toestemming

Jacques de Milliano, directeur van Artsen zonder Grenzen, was vorig jaar na de massamoord een van de eersten die Halabja bezochten.

Zijn organisatie trachtte tevergeefs voet aan de grond te krijgen in de Koerdische vluchtelingenkampen. De Milliano: 'Samen met de UNHCR voerden we onderhandelingen met de Iraanse regering om projecten te starten. Dat is mislukt, de UNHCR kreeg geen toestemming om in de kampen te werken. We wisten dat Koerden in de hele historie altijd onder de voet zijn gelopen, daarom wilden we daar aanwezig zijn. Alleen al door je aanwezigheid kan je soms voorkomen dat er iets fout loopt.'

Vier keer ging er een delegatie van Artsen zonder Grenzen naar Iran. De laatste missie keerde eind juli terug. De UNHCR had vierhonderdvijftigduizend dollar toegezegd voor hulp aan de Koerdische vluchtelingen, de Iraanse autoriteiten hadden hun medewerking toegezegd — het bericht dat Iran zijn toestemming introk kwam dan ook volkomen onverwacht.

Nog tijdens het laatste bezoek van Artsen zonder Grenzen was het vuren langs de grens tussen Iran en Irak gestaakt. In augustus begonnen de onderhandelingen tussen de twee landen over een wapenstilstand.

Toen werd al voorspeld dat de Koerden het slachtoffer van de vrede zouden kunnen worden. Dat was een decennium eerder ook zo geweest. Na de beëindiging van een eerder conflict tussen Iran en Irak in de jaren zeventig, had de sjah Koerdische vluchtelingen naar Irak teruggestuurd.

Artsen zonder Grenzen wist tot deze week niet dat kort na die laatste mislukte missie naar Iran tienduizenden Koerden onder het toezicht oog van de UNHCR naar hun vaderland terugkeerden.

Als hij over die uittocht hoort, zegt Jacques de Milliano: 'Het is slordig, heel slordig van de UNHCR. Ze hebben zich, tot een verlengstuk van het Iraanse apparaat laten maken.' De thuiskeer van de Koerden uit Iran werd aangemoedigd

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door Saddam Hoessein, die op 8 september vorig jaar een algemene amnestie afkondigde voor 'alle Iraakse Koerden, ongeacht of zij zich op dit moment in Irak of in het buitenland bevinden'.

Ondanks die amnestie vluchtten diezelfde maand duizenden Koerden de grens met Turkije over - in de kranten verschenen weer berichten over aanvallen met gifgas op Koerdische dorpen.

Irak heeft alle beschuldigingen van genocide steeds verworpen. Zelfs het gebruik van gifgas in Halabja, wat toch door veel deskundigen is vastgesteld, wordt door Irak ontkend.

Niet welkom

Op 16 september vorig jaar vroeg Artsen zonder Grenzen een visum aan voor Irak naar aanleiding van de alarmerende berichten over bombardementen op Koerdische dorpen.

Een week later antwoordde de Iraakse ambassadeur in Den Haag: 'Het verbaast me niet dat u opgeschrikt bent door de informatie die u hebt ontvangen, wellicht via de massamedia die een campagne tegen mijn land voeren. (...) Ik kan verzekeren dat Iraakse artsen in de autonome regio Koerdistan en ook andere Iraakse artsen volledig in staat zijn om iedere onplezierige toestand op te lossen, voor zover die al zou bestaan.'

Artsen zonder Grenzen was niet welkom in Irak. Het Hoge Commissariaat voor de Vluchtelingen van de Verenigde Naties was ook niet welkom. Alleen de vijfenveertigduizend Koerden die nog geen halfjaar eerder gevlucht waren voor het mosterdgas en het zenuwgas van Saddam Hoessein werden weer toegelaten in Irak. De Verenigde Naties stonden

erbij, keken ernaar en hielden hun mond. Dat staat haaks op de eigen richtlijnen. Everts: 'Als wij bij repatriëring betrokken zijn, willen we waarnemers aan beide kanten van de grens hebben. We willen aan beide kanten van de grens kampen waar mensen medisch onderzocht kunnen worden. We willen mensen kunnen vragen waarom ze terugkeren. Wij werken alleen mee als aan al onze voorwaarden voldaan wordt.'

De medewerking aan de repatriëring van vijfenveertigduizend Koerden was dan ook officieus, zegt Everts: 'We hebben gezegd dat we er officieel niets mee te maken konden hebben, maar dat we er wel graag bij wilden zijn.'

Vol vertrouwen stelt hij dat de Koerden zijn teruggekeerd naar Halabja.

Wie die stad vorig jaar na de plunderingen en de bombardementen gezien heeft, weet hoe onwaarschijnlijk dat klinkt.

Eind september, begin oktober begint de winter in de bergen van Noordoost-Irak.

In de verwoeste stad Halabja kan het dan tientallen graden onder nul zijn.

Maar Irak kan onplezierige situaties (voor zover die al bestaan) zelf heel goed aan. De Verenigde Naties hebben klaarblijkelijk geen redenen gehad om daar geen geloof aan te hechten en iedere medewerking te weigeren. ■

Met medewerking van Paul Koring

Drs Van Haff

2) -> WD CW M0 (Iran-IRA)

3. Over de inhoud van een codeber. mag niet met verwijzing naar dat bericht per telefoon worden gesproken.
4. Dossiers, welke codeber. bevatten, dienen veilig te worden opgeborgen.

2. Afschriften van codeberichten mogen uitsluitend door de afdeling Verbin- dingen worden vervaardigd.

1. Op een codeber. mag telegr. niet in open taal worden geantwoord, tenzij aan bepaalde voorwaarden wordt voldaan (zie Richtlijn nr. 1).

KOPIE:
88
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MINISTERIE VAN BUITENLANDSE ZAKEN
AFDELING VERBINDINGEN
'S-GRAVENHAGE BEZUIDENHOUTSEWEG 67
TEL. 484836 - 471166

ONTVANGEN CODEBERICHT

DATUM VAN ONTVANGST:
6 maart 1989

BESTEMD VOOR:
min van b.z.

KOPIE No.:	REFERENTIE No
	5357
Dir./Afd.:	
Visie	
Ag. No:	
Dossier:	

DATUM VAN AFZENDING:
6 maart 1989

AFKOMSTIG VAN: b a g d a d

PARAAF/OPM.:

~~CONFIDENTIEEL~~

GENUULEERD 2.08.06

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ter info geseind aan: teheran
ter info te seinen aan: pv geneve -pv new york
i m m e d i a t e
onderwerp: 45e vn-mensenrechtencie/agpt. 12: irak.
ref. van schaik 147 en 156.

werd op 6 dezer tesamen met ambassadeurs van vk, brd, belgie, zweden, noorwegen, denemarken, canada en australia ontboden bij irakse vice-minister voor buitenlandse zaken, wisam al-zahhawi.

al-zahhawi gaf een kort overzicht van de thans voorliggende ontwerp-resolutie inzake irak en vroeg zich af waarom deze juist werd ingediend in een periode waarin irak niet alleen niet meer in oorlog was, maar bovendien bezig was met het transformeren van het irakse bestel in democratische richting. de - door irak van de hand gewezen - beschuldigingen hadden grotendeels betrekking op een tijdperk waarin irak nog in oorlog was verwickeld geweest. nu was sprake van een ander tijdperk. irak wenste niet gezien te worden als een land dat onder druk van buitenaf handelde. eerder was, zo betoogde al-zahhawi, nog besloten om irak in het geheel niet ter sprake te brengen. (hij refereerde hier waarschijnlijk naar het niet in werking stellen van 1503 procedure). waarom dan nu deze verandering? en waarom nu na een lange periode van stilte plotseling weer allerlei onbewezen aantijgingen oprakelen?

al-zahhawi ging uitvoerig in op allerlei beschuldigingen inzake het gebruik van chemische wapens. degenen die destijds beschuldigingen terzake hadden geuit waren nooit met waterdichte bewijzen gekomen. zelfs minister howe was nooit verder gegaan dan dat de aanwijzingen wel "compelling but not conclusive" waren. v.w.b. de als getuigen gehoorde irakse koerden kon worden gesteld dat deze veelal hadden gecollaboreerd

X

~~CONFIDENTIEEL~~

ONTVANGEN CODEBERICHT

VERVOLG 2

Ref. no.: 5357

Rubricering:

~~CONFIDENTIEEL~~

GEANNULEERD 2.08.06

met de iraanse vijand tegen hun eigen vaderland. irak bestreed dan ook dat hun verklaringen betrouwbaar zouden zijn en had bezwaren tegen de wijze waarop e.e.a. thans werd gepresenteerd.

terwijl al-zahhawi wel langdurig voortborduurde op het thema van onbewezen c.w.-gebruik, alsook op rapporten op grond waarvan kon worden geconcludeerd dat de naar buurlanden gevluchte irakse koerden uit angst waren vertrokken doordat zij slechts hadden gehoord over c.w.-gebruik, ging de vice-minister in het geheel niet in op de beschuldigingen van amnesty international. bovendien was de situatie inmiddels geheel gewijzigd, ook t.a.v. de koerden. aan hen was immers amnestie verleend, zo betoogde al-zahhawi.

irak legde de recente actie in de mensenrechtencommissie uit als een politiek gemotiveerde exercitie. wellicht hadden betrokken landen die de resolutie indienden danwel sponsorden de bedoeling om een zogenaamd evenwichtige benadering tussen irak en iran te volgen. wellicht ook was het hun bedoeling om de schade in te dammen die ontstaan was in hun relaties met iran ten gevolge van de salman rushdie affaire. voor irak was e.e.a. echter onacceptabel. niet alleen waren de aantijgingen ongegrond en onbewezen, bovendien werden ze geuit net in een periode waarin irak zich herstelde van een brute oorlog die tegen haar was gevoerd door barbaarse horden.

de irakse vice-minister deed geen expliciet verzoek om te helpen bewerkstelligen dat de (ontwerp)resolutie zou worden ingetrokken.

van dam 60++

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~~CONFIDENTIEEL~~

1. Op een codeboek, mag wegr. met in open taal worden
geantwoord, tenzij aan bepaalde voorwaarden wordt
voldaan (zie Richtlijnen).
2. Aankomen van codeberichten mogen
uitsluitend door de afdeling Verbin-
dingen worden vervaardigd.
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bericht per telefoon worden gesproken.
4. zaiers, welke codeber. bevatten, dienen veilig te worden opgeborgen.

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Set	Items	Description
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?s iraq		
S1	135	IRAQ
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613957

CHEMICAL EXPORT CONTROLS ARE IMPOSED BY US COMMERCE DEPT.
US Commerce Dept will impose foreign policy export controls on 23 chemicals and 5 classes of biological agents that can be used in the manufacture of chemical and biological weapons. Prior to this Commerce Dept action, the US government already maintained foreign policy controls on 17 chemicals that could be used to make chemical weapons. The US will now control all 40 chemicals believed to be particularly useful in weapons production. The licensing policy under the new foreign policy based controls will be to deny exports of these materials to Iran, Iraq, Syria and Libya. Exports to other destinations will generally be approved, unless there is a reason to believe the export is intended for chemical or biological weapons.

JOURNAL: Chem. Mark. Rep. Vol 235 Issue 10 (column) pp 7,19 DATE: 890306

DOCUMENT TYPE: journal ISSN: 0090-0907

LANGUAGE: English

DESCRIPTORS: other industries;autres industries;Sonstige Industriezweige; regulations and rulings;reglementation;Gesetze und Verordnungen (MS-20; LA-10)

SUBSTANCE: war chemicals SIC CODE: 2869

COUNTRY: USA (12400)

BUSINESS TERM: trade barrier;barriere douaniere;Handelsschranken

FACT DATE: Mar 1989

SUBSTANCE: war chemicals SIC CODE: 2869

COUNTRY: Iran (31616)

BUSINESS TERM: trade barrier;barriere douaniere;Handelsschranken

FACT DATE: Mar 1989

SUBSTANCE: war chemicals SIC CODE: 2869

COUNTRY: Iraq (31612)

BUSINESS TERM: trade barrier;barriere douaniere;Handelsschranken

FACT DATE: Mar 1989

SUBSTANCE: war chemicals SIC CODE: 2869

COUNTRY: Syria (31608)

BUSINESS TERM: trade barrier;barriere douaniere;Handelsschranken

FACT DATE: Mar 1989

SUBSTANCE: war chemicals SIC CODE: 2869

COUNTRY: Libya (32216)

BUSINESS TERM: trade barrier;barriere douaniere;Handelsschranken

FACT DATE: Mar 1989

1/5/2
613845

term prospects. But so far, Europe and major markets such as India and Pakistan have not been affected, traders said. The loss of the US market can be made up by imports from expanding markets such as China, the USSR, Iran and Iraq. World output of 10 major oilseeds will fall by 7 M tonnes to 197.7 M in 1988/89, and, due to a rise in demand, stocks will fall to 19.9 M tonnes. India is expected to produce a record 15.7 M tonnes oilseed crop this season. Oilseed stocks are likely to drop by a massive 26 % to 19.9 M tonnes.

JOURNAL: Polym., Paint, Colour J. Vol 179 Issue 4243 (column) pp 131

DATE: 890222

DOCUMENT TYPE: journal ISSN: 0370-1158 CODEN: PPCJA3

LANGUAGE: English

DESCRIPTORS: coatings, paints, and inks; revetements, peintures, et encres; Farbe und Lacke, Druckfarben (MS-17)

SUBSTANCE: soya oil SIC CODE: 2075

COUNTRY: USA (12400)

BUSINESS TERM: trade; commerce; Handel

FACT DATE: 1988/1989

SUBSTANCE: vegetable oil SIC CODE: 2076

COUNTRY: World (00000)

BUSINESS TERM: market; marche; Markt

FACT DATE: 1989+

1/5/5

613276

SOVIET UNION: MORE PHOSPHATE ROCK, LESS TSP TO BE IMPORTED

The USSR is showing an interest in high grade Moroccan phosphate rock in the view to improving the capacity utilisation of the country's downstream fertilizer plants. OCP has been asked to deliver 1 Mtonnes of phosphate rock to the USSR. The USSR may not import any TSP in 1989. A new plant with 500,000 tonnes/y capacity was brought onstream in Nov 1988. Producers in North Africa, Turkey, and Iraq could be seriously affected by the decision not to import TSP. After the Armenian earthquake the chemical works at Kirovakan, a town near the epicentre of the earthquake, was immediately shut down. The Kirovakan works produces 109,000 tonnes/y of ammonia, as well as urea nitric acid, and ammonium nitrate. The bulk of the stores of ammonia has been removed to a place of safety. The chemical works will be restarted only after the problem of housing has been solved.

JOURNAL: Fert. Int. Issue 270 (column) pp 13 DATE: 890201

DOCUMENT TYPE: journal ISSN: 0015-0304 CODEN: FRZIAJ

LANGUAGE: English

DESCRIPTORS: fertilizers; engrais; Duengemittel; raw material winning; obtention des matieres premieres; Erzaufbereitung (MS-06; MS-10)

SUBSTANCE: phosphate rock SIC CODE: 1475

COMPANY NAME: Office Cherifien des Phosphates

COUNTRY: Morocco (32204)

BUSINESS TERM: trade; commerce; Handel

FACT DATE: 1989

SUBSTANCE: triple superphosphate; (TSP) SIC CODE: 2874

COUNTRY: USSR (21156)

BUSINESS TERM: trade; commerce; Handel

FACT DATE: 1989

SUBSTANCE: triple superphosphate; (TSP) SIC CODE: 2874

COUNTRY: USSR (21156)

BUSINESS TERM: plant capacity; capacite de l'unite; Kapazitaet

FACT DATE: Nov 1988

SUBSTANCE: ammonia SIC CODE: 2873
CAS REG NUMBER: 7664-41-7
COMPANY SITE: Kirovakan, Armenia
COUNTRY: USSR (21156)
BUSINESS TERM: plant closure;fermeture de l'unite;Stillegung
FACT DATE: 1988

1/5/6
612789

Bemberg: nach Asien und Suedamerika.
BEMBERG EXPORTING TO ASIA AND S AMERICA.
The Italian chemical fibres producer Bemberg sees Argentina, Brazil, Venezuela, and Columbia as well as Indonesia, Thailand, India, Pakistan, Iran, and Iraq as providing the best export possibilities. The bulk of exports, which in 1988 accounted for over 30 % of total turnover of ITL 190 bn (up 8 %), went to France, W Germany, the US, and the Eastern-bloc countries. Turnover of ITL 120 bn is expected in 1989, polyamide 6 accounting for ITL 65 bn and copper rayon ITL 55 bn.
JOURNAL: Eur. Chem. Issue 5 (column) pp 58 DATE: 890214
DOCUMENT TYPE: journal ISSN: 0014-2484 CODEN: EUCHAD
LANGUAGE: German
L DESCRIPTORS: chemical fibres and textiles;fibres chimiques et textiles; Chemiefasern und Textilien (MS-07)

SUBSTANCE: nylon 6 SIC CODE: 2821
CAS REG NUMBER: 25038-54-4
COMPANY NAME: Bemberg
COUNTRY: Italy (11106)
BUSINESS TERM: company results;resultats des entreprises;Firmenbilanzen
FACT DATE: 1989
SUBSTANCE: copper rayon SIC CODE: 2821
COMPANY NAME: Bemberg
COUNTRY: Italy (11106)
BUSINESS TERM: trade;commerce;Handel
FACT DATE: 1988

SUBSTANCE: chemical fibres SIC CODE: 22
COMPANY NAME: Bemberg
COUNTRY: South America (36500)
BUSINESS TERM: trade;commerce;Handel

SUBSTANCE: chemical fibres SIC CODE: 22
COMPANY NAME: Bemberg
COUNTRY: Asia (39000)
BUSINESS TERM: trade;commerce;Handel

1/5/7
612500

IRAQ: PETROCHEMICAL COMPLEX PROPOSED.
Iraq will decide soon whether to build a \$ 2 bn petrochemical complex 35 M south of Baghdad. The site is near a proposed 140,000 bbl/d refinery, which would provide naphtha for a 420,000 tonnes/y ethylene cracker. Other products: 160,000 tonnes/y of polyethylene, 100,000 tonnes/y of polypropylene, and 120,000 tonnes/y of polystyrene.
JOURNAL: Oil Gas J. Vol 87 Issue 8 (newsbrief) pp 32 DATE: 890220
DOCUMENT TYPE: journal ISSN: 0030-1388 CODEN: OIGJAV
LANGUAGE: English
DESCRIPTORS: petrochemical industry;petrochimie;Petrochemische Industrie;

polymer and elastomer production;production des polymeres et d'elastomeres;
Kunststoff- und Kautschukherstellung (MS-08; MS-09)

SUBSTANCE: polyethylene; (PE) SIC CODE: 2821
CAS REG NUMBER: 9002-88-4
COUNTRY: Iraq (31612)
BUSINESS TERM: plant capacity;capacite de l'unite;Kapazitaet
FACT DATE: 1989+

SUBSTANCE: polystyrene; (PS) SIC CODE: 2821
CAS REG NUMBER: 9003-53-6
COUNTRY: Iraq (31612)
BUSINESS TERM: plant capacity;capacite de l'unite;Kapazitaet
FACT DATE: 1989+

1/5/8
612158

UNITED KINGDOM: THE PHARMACEUTICAL INDUSTRY LAST YEAR (88)
recorded a trade surplus of 835 M Pounds (pds), a 3 per cent increase on
1987. This is according to figures released yesterday (28.2.89) by the
Association of the British Pharmaceutical Industry. Exports were up by 7
per cent to 1.62 bn pds while imports rose by 11 per cent to 876 m pds. The
association said that, in spite of the good trade figures for drugs, it was
worried by an increase in imports from European countries such as Greece
which have relatively low prices for pharmaceuticals. Many such imports are
accounted for by trade in UK-made medicines bought by overseas
distributors at low prices. UK merchants then buy the products for
importing into Britain, where they are sold at prices below the UK market
rate. Such so-called parallel imports are thought to be on the increase.
Europe and North America took more than two thirds of Britain's medicines
exports last year, according to the association. The US was the UK's
biggest customer for drugs, last year, importing products worth 166 m pds,
an increase of 7 per cent. Middle East sales stood up well, Iraq and Saudi
Arabia remaining large purchasers of UK-made pharmaceuticals.

JOURNAL: Financial Times (column) pp 12 DATE: 890301

DOCUMENT TYPE: journal

LANGUAGE: English

DESCRIPTORS: pharmaceuticals, prosthetics, and medical chemistry;
medicaments et genie medical;Pharmazeutische Erzeugnisse (MS-04)

SUBSTANCE: pharmaceuticals; (drug) SIC CODE: 2834
COUNTRY: United Kingdom (11116)
BUSINESS TERM: trade;commerce;Handel
FACT DATE: 1988

1/5/9
610701

DUNLOP INTERNATIONAL TECHNOLOGY (DITL) (UK): CONTRACTS WORTH 40 M POUNDS
(PDS)

to set up or expand vehicle tyre plants in China, Iraq, Nigeria and
Zimbabwe have been awarded to this company, owned by the UK-based BTR
industrial conglomerate. DITL is one of the companies acquired by BTR in
1985 as part of its takeover of Dunlop Holdings. DITL's main function
within BTR has been to continue developing tyre-manufacturing technology to
sell on to other producers. The largest of the contracts is for 21.2 m pds,
to develop a 150,000 units a year plant making radial tyres for trucks in
China's Sichuan province. A DITL subsidiary, Dunlop International Projects,
is to supply the manufacturing technology, basic engineering design,
product technology and training, as well as mainly UK-sourced plant and
equipment. The contract is the third for DITL from the Chinese authorities

since contacts were first established in the early 1980s. Two previous contracts, for tyre plants in Guangzhou and Liaoning provinces, had a combined value of 23.6 m pds. Work has already begun on the Iraqi contract, which is worth 16 m pds and involves a plant to produce a wide variety of car, commercial vehicle and tractor tyres and with a capacity of 2 m units a year. DITL is supplying an engineering design service, specialised equipment, know-how and training, plus advice for ten years. The other two contracts, with a combined value of around 3 m pds, are to increase output of radial tyres for cars from 100,000 to 500,000 a year at the Dunlop Nigeria plant in Lagos, and to help Dunlop Zimbabwe develop a new design of truck tyre to cope with arduous operating conditions in central Africa. BTR has substantial shareholdings in both companies, as well as stakes in some other small scale producers in Africa, the Middle East and Caribbean. Also mentioned: Sumitomo.

JOURNAL: Financial Times (column) pp 6 DATE: 890210

DOCUMENT TYPE: journal

LANGUAGE: English

DESCRIPTORS: plastics and rubbers applications; application des plastiques et des caoutchoucs; Kunststoff- und Kautschukverarbeitung; transportation and vehicles; transports et vehicules; Transport und Fahrzeugbau (MS-16; MS-13)

SUBSTANCE: rubber products SIC CODE: 30

COMPANY NAME: Dunlop International Technology (DITL)

COUNTRY: United Kingdom (11116)

BUSINESS TERM: contract; contrat; Vertrag - tyres

FACT DATE: 1989

SUBSTANCE: rubber products SIC CODE: 30

COUNTRY: China (22720)

BUSINESS TERM: investment; investissement; Investitionen - tyres

FACT DATE: 1989

SUBSTANCE: rubber products SIC CODE: 30

COUNTRY: Iraq (31612)

BUSINESS TERM: plant capacity; capacite de l'unite; Kapazitaet - tyres

SUBSTANCE: rubber products SIC CODE: 30

COMPANY NAME: Dunlop Nigeria

COMPANY SITE: Lagos

COUNTRY: Nigeria (33288)

BUSINESS TERM: plant restructuring; restructuration de l'unite;

U. trukturierung - tyres

SUBSTANCE: rubber products SIC CODE: 30

COMPANY NAME: Dunlop Zimbabwe

COUNTRY: Zimbabwe (33382)

BUSINESS TERM: R&D; recherche et developpement; Forschung und Entwicklung - tyres

1/5/10

610168

IRAQ FIRMS PLANS FOR \$ 2.5 BN PC2 MUSSAYED PETROCHEMICALS COMPLEX.

For full details please consult your copy of ECN. If you wish to exclude ECN from your next search, negate ECHNAW from your search either as a CODEN or as a basic index term.

JOURNAL: Eur. Chem. News Vol 52 Issue 1359 (column) pp 21 DATE: 890206

DOCUMENT TYPE: journal ISSN: 0014-2875 CODEN: ECHNAW

LANGUAGE: English

DESCRIPTORS: petrochemical industry;petrochimie;Petrochemische Industrie;
polymer and elastomer production;production des polymeres et d'elastomeres;
Kunststoff- und Kautschukherstellung (MS-08; MS-09)

SUBSTANCE: petrochemicals SIC CODE: 286
COMPANY NAME: Techcorp
COMPANY SITE: Mussayed
COUNTRY: Iraq (31612)
BUSINESS TERM: plant capacity;capacite de l'unite;Kapazitaet
FACT DATE: May 1991

SUBSTANCE: 1-butene SIC CODE: 2869
CAS REG NUMBER: 106-98-9
COMPANY NAME: IFP
COMPANY SITE: Mussayed
COUNTRY: Iraq (31612)
BUSINESS TERM: contract;contrat;Vertrag
FACT DATE: 1989

SUBSTANCE: polypropylene; (PP) SIC CODE: 2821
CAS REG NUMBER: 9003-07-0
COMPANY NAME: Tecnimont
COMPANY SITE: Mussayed
COUNTRY: Iraq (31612)
BUSINESS TERM: contract;contrat;Vertrag
FACT DATE: 1989

SUBSTANCE: polypropylene; (PP) SIC CODE: 2821
CAS REG NUMBER: 9003-07-0
COMPANY NAME: Himont
COMPANY SITE: Mussayed
COUNTRY: Iraq (31612)
BUSINESS TERM: contract;contrat;Vertrag
FACT DATE: 1989

SUBSTANCE: acrylonitrile butadiene styrene polymer; (ABS) SIC CODE:
2821
CAS REG NUMBER: 9003-56-9
COMPANY NAME: Toyo Engineering
COMPANY SITE: Mussayed
COUNTRY: Iraq (31612)
BUSINESS TERM: contract;contrat;Vertrag
FACT DATE: 1989

SUBSTANCE: acrylonitrile butadiene styrene polymer; (ABS) SIC CODE:
2821
CAS REG NUMBER: 9003-56-9
COMPANY NAME: JSF
COMPANY SITE: Mussayed
COUNTRY: Iraq (31612)
BUSINESS TERM: contract;contrat;Vertrag
FACT DATE: 1989

SUBSTANCE: acrylonitrile styrene polymer; (SAN) SIC CODE: 2821
CAS REG NUMBER: 9003-54-7
COMPANY NAME: Toyo Engineering
COMPANY SITE: Mussayed
COUNTRY: Iraq (31612)
BUSINESS TERM: contract;contrat;Vertrag
FACT DATE: 1989

SUBSTANCE: chlorine SIC CODE: 2812
CAS REG NUMBER: 7782-50-5
COMPANY SITE: Basrah
COUNTRY: Iraq (31612)
BUSINESS TERM: plant startup;demarrage de l'unite;Inbetriebnahme
FACT DATE: 1989

1/5/11
609348

SULPHUR MARKET; SURPLUS OR DEFICIT?

In a paper presented at the Sulphur '88 conference, Monique Nicolas, Elf Aquitaine, discussed the world sulphur market up to 1995. In 1987, the sulphur market was roughly in balance, with stocks of major suppliers at ca 14 M tonnes, compared with 28 M tonnes in 1978. In the period 1988 to 1995, the sulphur market will be affected by the emergence of the USSR as a major producer; stringent environmental regulations; and the ending of the Iran-Iraq war. The share of voluntary sulphur in world production will be reduced from 41 % in 1987 to 34 % in 1995, to the benefit of fatal production; the production of recovered sulphur from gas, oil, and sulphuric acid will account for 66 % of supply in 1995, compared with 59 % in 1987. By 1995, world production of sulphur from sour gas is expected to be 23.5 M tonnes; that from the desulphurization of crude oil, 10 M tonnes; and that from fatal smelter sulphuric acid, 13 M tonnes.

JOURNAL: Sulphur Issue 200 (overview) pp 26-29 DATE: 890201

DOCUMENT TYPE: journal ISSN: 0039-4890 CODEN: SULPAW

LANGUAGE: English

DESCRIPTORS: chemical businesses generally;industrie chimique;Chemische Industrie allgemein; trends;tendances;Trends (MS-00; TR-40)

SUBSTANCE: sulphur SIC CODE: 1479
CAS REG NUMBER: 7704-34-9
COUNTRY: World (00000)
BUSINESS TERM: inventories;stocks;Lagerbestaende
FACT DATE: 1987

SUBSTANCE: sulphur SIC CODE: 1479
CAS REG NUMBER: 7704-34-9
COUNTRY: World (00000)
BUSINESS TERM: market;marche;Markt
FACT DATE: 1988-1995

SUBSTANCE: sulphur SIC CODE: 1479
CAS REG NUMBER: 7704-34-9
COUNTRY: World (00000)
BUSINESS TERM: production;production;Produktion
FACT DATE: 1988-1995

1/5/12
609219

INDIAN SULPHUR DEAL WITH IRAQ.

For full details please consult your copy of ECN. If you wish to exclude ECN from your next search, negate ECHNAW from your search either as a CODEN or as a basic index term.

JOURNAL: Eur. Chem. News Vol 52 Issue 1358 (paragraph) pp 8 DATE: 890130

DOCUMENT TYPE: journal ISSN: 0014-2875 CODEN: ECHNAW

LANGUAGE: English

DESCRIPTORS: chemical businesses generally;industrie chimique;Chemische Industrie allgemein (MS-00)

SUBSTANCE: sulphur SIC CODE: 1479
CAS REG NUMBER: 7704-34-9
COMPANY NAME: Minerals and Metals Trading
COUNTRY: India (34664)
BUSINESS TERM: trade;commerce;Handel
FACT DATE: 1989

SUBSTANCE: sulphur SIC CODE: 1479
CAS REG NUMBER: 7704-34-9
COMPANY NAME: Mishraq Sulphur State Enterprise
COUNTRY: Iraq (31612)
BUSINESS TERM: trade;commerce;Handel
FACT DATE: 1989

1/5/13
608310

Duengemittel im Irak: Baiji wird verdoppelt.

BAIJI (IRAQ) DOUBLES FERTILIZER CAPACITY.

An agreement covering the doubling of capacity at Iraq's Baiji fertilizer works is about to be signed. The original contract was for 2 production lines with capacity of 1700 tonnes/day of urea and 1000 tonnes/day of ammonia. The decision to double these capacities was made after plans for a 5th fertilizer complex were trimmed back.

JOURNAL: Eur. Chem. Issue 35/36 (column) pp 606 DATE: 881222

DOCUMENT TYPE: journal ISSN: 0014-2484 CODEN: EUCHAD

LANGUAGE: German

DESCRIPTORS: fertilizers;engrais;Duengemittel (MS-06)

SUBSTANCE: urea SIC CODE: 2873
CAS REG NUMBER: 57-13-6
COMPANY SITE: Baiji
COUNTRY: Iraq (31612)
BUSINESS TERM: plant capacity;capacite de l'unite;Kapazitaet
FACT DATE: Dec 1988 +

SUBSTANCE: ammonia SIC CODE: 2873
CAS REG NUMBER: 7664-41-7
COMPANY SITE: Baiji
COUNTRY: Iraq (31612)
BUSINESS TERM: plant capacity;capacite de l'unite;Kapazitaet
FACT DATE: Dec 1988 +

5/14
606700

IRAN FERTILIZER DEVELOPMENTS.

Iran is looking to reconstruct and reactivate fertilizer plants that were shut down or damaged during the eight-year Gulf War with Iraq. A decision has already been taken to begin repair work on the Razi petrochemical complex, near Abadan, which sustained extensive damage during the conflict. This plant was the country's largest fertilizer producer before the war. The Shiraz fertilizer plant, completed during the war, was also seriously affected, but the 300,000 t/a urea plant in Bandar Abbas, which sustained only minor damage, could be on stream within six months once the decision has been made to reactivate it. There are reports of plans for the construction of a new DAP plant between Mashad and Quchan.

JOURNAL: Fert. Int. Issue 269 (paragraph) pp 11 DATE: 890101

DOCUMENT TYPE: journal ISSN: 0015-0304 CODEN: FRZIAJ

LANGUAGE: English

DESCRIPTORS: fertilizers;engrais;Duengemittel (MS-06)

SUBSTANCE: petrochemicals SIC CODE: 286
COMPANY SITE: Razi
COUNTRY: Iran (31616)
BUSINESS TERM: investment;investissement;Investitionen
FACT DATE: 1989
SUBSTANCE: urea SIC CODE: 2873
CAS REG NUMBER: 57-13-6
COMPANY SITE: Bandar Abbas
COUNTRY: Iran (31616)
BUSINESS TERM: plant capacity;capacite de l'unite;Kapazitaet
FACT DATE: from 1989

1/5/15
606406

GULF CEASEFIRE HERALDS IRAQI FERTILIZER EXPANSION.

Iraq has ambitious plans for increasing the world-market impact of its fertilizer sector. The eight-year war with Iran depleted the Iraqi economy and disrupted nitrogen production at the war-zone plants. Before the Gulf War began in 1980, production of nitrogen fertilizer in Iraq had reached some 355,000 tonnes. The outbreak of hostilities had a dramatic effect on production, however. In 1981, the ammonia/urea units at Basra and Khor al-Zubair, in the heart of the war zone, ceased all production of urea and ammonium sulphate. No nitrogen fertilizers were produced at all in Iraq until production of NPK fertilizers began at Al Qaim in 1983. Production has been increasing steadily since then, rising to 64,000 tonnes N in 1986. Consumption has also risen steadily, to 131,000 tonnes in 1986. Iraq's import requirement in 1986 was 48,318 tonnes N. By 1986, exports of compound fertilizers had grown to 22,600 tonnes product. Phosphate fertilizer output, by 1986, had risen to 280,000 tonnes P2O5. Consumption of phosphate fertilizers had risen to 58,000 tonnes in 1986. Imports fell to just 14 tonnes in 1986, and the export total had risen to 234,100 tonnes P2O5. Once a ceasefire in the Gulf was agreed in August 1988, the Iraqi fertilizer industry moved quickly to get back on its feet. The ammonia plant at Khor al-Zubair is already thought to be working at full capacity, while it was reported in October that one of the two urea units at Basra was operating at almost 100 % capacity. Two fertilizer projects were proposed for the north and west of the country. These were for the construction of a 2000 t/d ammonia and 3500 t/d urea complex at Mosul and a 1000 t/d ammonia, 1700 t/d urea complex at Baiji. Construction work began on the Baiji complex in 1985, where production was due to start at the end of 1988. However, it has been decided for the time being not to go ahead with the Mosul project, but instead to double the capacity of both ammonia and urea at Baiji. Iraq would seem to have the potential for becoming a significant exporter of urea. The new Baiji unit will push Iraqi production up to a possible 1.5 M t/a N. With domestic consumption accounting for anything between 500-700,000 t/a, this could leave a surplus for export of up to 1 M t/a N.

JOURNAL: Fert. Int. Issue 269 (overview) pp 19,22-23 DATE: 890101
DOCUMENT TYPE: journal ISSN: 0015-0304 CODEN: FRZIAJ
LANGUAGE: English
DESCRIPTORS: fertilizers;engrais;Duengemittel (MS-06)

SUBSTANCE: urea SIC CODE: 2873
CAS REG NUMBER: 57-13-6
COUNTRY: Iraq (31612)
BUSINESS TERM: market;marche;Markt
FACT DATE: 1989
SUBSTANCE: ammonia SIC CODE: 2873
CAS REG NUMBER: 7664-41-7
COMPANY SITE: Baiji

COUNTRY: Iraq (31612)
BUSINESS TERM: plant capacity;capacite de l'unite;Kapazitaet
FACT DATE: 1989

SUBSTANCE: nitrogen fertilizers SIC CODE: 2873
COUNTRY: Iraq (31612)
BUSINESS TERM: production;production;Produktion
FACT DATE: 1986

SUBSTANCE: compound fertilizers SIC CODE: 2875
COUNTRY: Iraq (31612)
BUSINESS TERM: trade;commerce;Handel
FACT DATE: 1986

SUBSTANCE: phosphorus fertilizers SIC CODE: 2874
COUNTRY: Iraq (31612)
BUSINESS TERM: trade;commerce;Handel
FACT DATE: 1986

1/5/16
606051
La dieldrine pour enrayer l'invasion des criquets.
EELDRIN IN LOCUST CONTROL.
The United Nations Food and Agriculture Organisation FAO is considering the reintroduction of dieldrin of control spread of locust infestation that now extends as far as India, where the increase in density of reproductive adults is causing concern. Arab countries including Iraq, Saudi Arabia, Yemen, and Egypt have recently been affected and the authorities in Iraq have launched a control programme in conjunction with FAO experts.
JOURNAL: Chim. Actual. Issue 266 (paragraph) pp 10 DATE: 881121
DOCUMENT TYPE: journal ISSN: 0009-4323 CODEN: CHIABC
LANGUAGE: French
DESCRIPTORS: agrochemicals;agrochimie;Pflanzenschutzmittel; environment; environnement;Umweltschutz (MS-05; LA-30)

SUBSTANCE: dieldrin SIC CODE: 2879
CAS REG NUMBER: 60-57-1
COUNTRY: Middle East (31000)
BUSINESS TERM: market;marche;Markt

SUBSTANCE: dieldrin SIC CODE: 2879
CAS REG NUMBER: 60-57-1
COUNTRY: Indian Subcontinent (34000)
BUSINESS TERM: market;marche;Markt

1/5/17
604721
IRAQI AMMONIA/UREA PLANT COMMISSIONED.
Commissioning work has now begun at the new ammonia/urea unit at Baiji in Iraq, where commercial production may start at the end of 1988. Nominal production capacity at the plant, which is being run by the Ministry of Industry and Minerals, is 1000 t/d ammonia and 1700 t/d urea.
JOURNAL: Fert. Int. Issue 268 (newsbrief) pp 16 DATE: 881201
DOCUMENT TYPE: journal ISSN: 0015-0304 CODEN: FRZIAJ
LANGUAGE: English
DESCRIPTORS: fertilizers;engrais;Duengemittel (MS-06)

SUBSTANCE: ammonia SIC CODE: 2873
CAS REG NUMBER: 7664-41-7
COMPANY SITE: Baiji

COUNTRY: Iraq (31612)
BUSINESS TERM: plant startup;demarrage de l'unite;Inbetriebnahme
FACT DATE: 4Q 1988

SUBSTANCE: urea SIC CODE: 2873
CAS REG NUMBER: 57-13-6
COMPANY SITE: Baiji
COUNTRY: Iraq (31612)
BUSINESS TERM: plant capacity;capacite de l'unite;Kapazitaet
FACT DATE: from 1989

1/5/18
603816

MIDEAST MAY GET TOLUENE DIISOCYANATE UNIT.

A 40,000 tonnes toluene diisocyanate plant is being considered for the Middle East under supervision of the Gulf Organization for Industrial Consulting. Demand for TDI in the Middle East and northern Africa is estimated at 50, 000 tonnes/y. The project, with an estimated cost of \$ 150 M, would take advantage of the petroleum resources in the area, and would probably be located neat an existing petrochemical complex, perhaps in Saudi Arabia or Iraq.

JOURNAL: Rubber Plast. News Vol XVIII Issue 8 (column) pp 35 DATE:
1114

DOCUMENT TYPE: journal ISSN: 0300-6123

LANGUAGE: English

DESCRIPTORS: petrochemical industry;petrochimie;Petrochemische Industrie (MS-08)

SUBSTANCE: toluene diisocyanate; (TDI) SIC CODE: 2865
CAS REG NUMBER: 26471-62-5
COMPANY NAME: Gulf Organization for Industrial Consulting
COUNTRY: Middle East (31000)
BUSINESS TERM: investment;investissement;Investitionen
SUBSTANCE: toluene diisocyanate; (TDI) SIC CODE: 2865
CAS REG NUMBER: 26471-62-5
COUNTRY: Middle East (31000)
BUSINESS TERM: market;marche;Markt

SUBSTANCE: toluene diisocyanate; (TDI) SIC CODE: 2865
CAS REG NUMBER: 26471-62-5
COUNTRY: Middle East (31000)
BUSINESS TERM: plant capacity;capacite de l'unite;Kapazitaet

1/5/19
603234

JAPAN AND IRAN MAY COMPLETE BANDAR PROJECT.

Renewed interest in completing the long stalled construction programme at the huge petrochemicals complex of Bandar Khomeini in Iran has surfaced following the ceasefire between Iran and Iraq. Officials of Japan's Mitsui Company and the Teheran government plan to resume concrete talks over the project which had an original commissioning date of 1990. Both sides are thought to be keen to make headway in spite of the huge problems, although it is known that some Japanese officials favour pulling out of the programme, which is estimated to be 85 % completed. The Government side is pressing Mitsui ICDC to get on with the work on the Persian Gulf, overriding Mitsui's protests that the bombers destroyed the core and that the scheme should be abandoned, even though to do so would mean losing the estimated \$ 4.6 bn already spent by Mitsui ICDC. Mitsui executives have filed an application with the MITI in a move to obtain roughly \$ 1.3 bn in Japanese Government export insurance payments. The MITI, however, has

informed Mitsui that it would be best to delay such payments, because the trade insurance account currently is in deficit by roughly \$ 4.6 bn.

JOURNAL: Plast. Rubber Wkly. Issue 1262 (column) pp 8 DATE: 881119

DOCUMENT TYPE: journal ISSN: 0032-1168 CODEN: PLRWBM

LANGUAGE: English

DESCRIPTORS: petrochemical industry;petrochimie;Petrochemische Industrie (MS-08)

SUBSTANCE: petrochemicals SIC CODE: 286

COMPANY SITE: Bandar Khomeini

COUNTRY: Iran (31616)

BUSINESS TERM: joint venture;joint venture;Gemeinschaftsgruendung

FACT DATE: 1988-1990

SUBSTANCE: petrochemicals SIC CODE: 286

COMPANY NAME: Mitsui

COUNTRY: Japan (14732)

BUSINESS TERM: joint venture;joint venture;Gemeinschaftsgruendung

FACT DATE: 1988-1990

1/5/20

602499

IRAQI UREA POSES MARKET THREAT.

Noting that shipments of urea have recommenced from the Iraqi ports of Umm Qasr and Thor Alzubair, it is expected that the next few months will see a further escalation of the amount of Iraqi urea on the international fertilizer markets. PIC, Kuwait is currently involved in negotiations to try and secure the contract for the marketing of all urea produced in Iraq.

JOURNAL: Fert. Int. Issue 267 (paragraph) pp 12 DATE: 881101

DOCUMENT TYPE: journal ISSN: 0015-0304 CODEN: FRZIAJ

LANGUAGE: English

DESCRIPTORS: fertilizers;engrais;Duengemittel (MS-06)

SUBSTANCE: urea SIC CODE: 2873

CAS REG NUMBER: 57-13-6

COUNTRY: Iraq (31612)

BUSINESS TERM: trade;commerce;Handel

FACT DATE: from 4Q 1988

1/5/21

601456

UREA: ASIAN BUYING SLOWS IN 3Q 1988.

A degree of uncertainty crept into the urea market during Sep 1988 as the expected high level of 4Q demand from many of the major buyers failed to materialize. China and Pakistan have yet to reenter the market for large volumes with speculation that they may not resume major purchases until the start of 1989. The only possible Chinese purchase made during Aug-Sep was an unconfirmed report of 150,000 tonnes purchased from various traders for shipment at the end of 1988 and the beginning of 1989. High stocks, estimated at 500,000 tonnes, have also prevented the reentry of Pakistan in the market despite the rumour of several tenders in recent months. The absence of high volume demand from the major Asian buyers for 4Q 1988 is likely to put prices under pressure in the near future. The commencement of exports of urea from Iraq has also added to the available supply in recent weeks. The introduction of coated urea and the reopening of ports to commercial shipping following the ceasefire have led to the extra availability from this source. Despite the producers' attempts to maintain prices at their former levels during Aug and Sept, in early Oct there were indications that former prices may be beginning to weaken, particularly from the traditional suppliers to the Chinese market.

JOURNAL: Nitrogen Issue 175 (column) pp 4 DATE: 881001
DOCUMENT TYPE: journal ISSN: 0029-0777 CODEN: NNNNAY
LANGUAGE: English
DESCRIPTORS: fertilizers;engrais;Duengemittel (MS-06)

SUBSTANCE: urea SIC CODE: 2873
CAS REG NUMBER: 57-13-6
COUNTRY: Pakistan (34662)
BUSINESS TERM: inventories;stocks;Lagerbestaende
FACT DATE: 3Q 1988

SUBSTANCE: urea SIC CODE: 2873
CAS REG NUMBER: 57-13-6
COUNTRY: China (22720)
BUSINESS TERM: trade;commerce;Handel
FACT DATE: end 1988-start 1989

SUBSTANCE: urea SIC CODE: 2873
CAS REG NUMBER: 57-13-6
COUNTRY: Iraq (31612)
BUSINESS TERM: trade;commerce;Handel
FACT DATE: Sep 1988+

5/22

601349

IRAQ: BAIJI START-UP DELAYED FOR AMMONIA/UREA.

The Baiji ammonia and urea complex which was scheduled to come on stream in Aug 1988, has been delayed. The earliest start-up date for the 1000 t/d ammonia and 1700 t/d urea plants is mid-Oct, but it could be later. The project is being delayed due to problems in sourcing the raw materials needed for construction, heavy rain, and a power shortage. Commissioning of the plants is due to take another 2-3 months and commercial production will probably commence in late 1988 or early 1989.

JOURNAL: Nitrogen Issue 175 (paragraph) pp 10 DATE: 881001
DOCUMENT TYPE: journal ISSN: 0029-0777 CODEN: NNNNAY
LANGUAGE: English
DESCRIPTORS: fertilizers;engrais;Duengemittel (MS-06)

SUBSTANCE: ammonia SIC CODE: 2873
CAS REG NUMBER: 7664-41-7
COMPANY SITE: Baiji
COUNTRY: Iraq (31612)
BUSINESS TERM: plant startup;demarrage de l'unite;Inbetriebnahme
FACT DATE: late 1988

SUBSTANCE: urea SIC CODE: 2873
CAS REG NUMBER: 57-13-6
COMPANY SITE: Baiji
COUNTRY: Iraq (31612)
BUSINESS TERM: plant capacity;capacite de l'unite;Kapazitaet
FACT DATE: late 1988+

1/5/23

600940

Propylen/Polypropylen: Bahrain plant mit Bechtel.

BAHRAIN PLANS PROPYLENE/POLYPROPYLENE PLANT WITH BECHTEL.

Bahrain may have the first integrated propylene/polypropylene plant, in advance of countries like Saudi Arabia, Iran and Iraq. Plans for a \$ 300 M plant with capacities of 100,000 tonnes/y for both propylene and polypropylene are well advanced. The initiator of the project is Bahrain

Petrochemical Co (Bapco), which is currently having the further-processing of its oil products looked at by the British firm Bechtel. It is planned to sell the products in Europe and the Far East. Bapco also has plans for the expansion of its downstream activities.

JOURNAL: Eur. Chem. Issue 27 (column) pp 446 DATE: 880926

DOCUMENT TYPE: journal ISSN: 0014-2484 CODEN: EUCHAD

LANGUAGE: German

DESCRIPTORS: petrochemical industry;petrochimie;Petrochemische Industrie; polymer and elastomer production;production des polymeres et d'elastomeres; Kunststoff- und Kautschukherstellung (MS-08; MS-09)

SUBSTANCE: propylene SIC CODE: 2869

CAS REG NUMBER: 115-07-1

COMPANY NAME: Bahrain Petrochemical

COUNTRY: Bahrain (31640)

BUSINESS TERM: plant capacity;capacite de l'unite;Kapazitaet

FACT DATE: 1988

SUBSTANCE: propylene SIC CODE: 2869

CAS REG NUMBER: 115-07-1

COMPANY NAME: Bahrain Petrochemical

COUNTRY: Bahrain (31640)

BUSINESS TERM: investment;investissement;Investitionen

FACT DATE: 1988

1/5/24

600700

TRADE NEGOTIATIONS FOR PETROCHEMICAL PLANTS ON SHARP INCREASE IN JAPAN.

Manufacturing plants for ethylene and its derivatives are being newly built, scaled up and remodeled in Japan with start-up scheduled from spring through summer 1989. In addition, there are plans for constructing oil refineries in the Middle East in the wake of the cease-fire in the Iran-Iraq war. It is reported that Japanese enterprises including Chiyoda Chemical Engineering & Construction Co have received inquiries for plant construction from US interests. According to a MITI survey, there are still only a small number of orders for large-scale plants but exports of plants, particularly middle and small sized ones are improving considerably and it is forecast that the total value of plant orders received during 1988 will stand at \$ 10,000 M.

JOURNAL: Jpn. Chem. Week Vol 29 Issue 1487 (column) pp 6 DATE: 881013

DOCUMENT TYPE: journal ISSN: 0047-1755 CODEN: JCHWAC

LANGUAGE: English

DESCRIPTORS: petrochemical industry;petrochimie;Petrochemische Industrie (MS-08)

SUBSTANCE: ethylene SIC CODE: 2869

CAS REG NUMBER: 74-85-1

COUNTRY: Japan (14732)

BUSINESS TERM: plant startup;demarrage de l'unite;Inbetriebnahme

FACT DATE: spring-summer 1989

1/5/25

600112

Drosselung der saudischen Erdoelfoerderung. Oelpreise steigen wieder.

CUT-BACKS IN SAUDI OIL PRODUCTION; PRICES RISE AGAIN.

Oil prices, which recently fell drastically have now risen slightly. Experts trace this price increase back to the cut-backs in Saudi Arabian oil production in recent weeks. Also, Iraq has declared that it is prepared to stick to the production quotas of OPEC countries. Despite lower oil prices, the profits of the oil multinationals will rise in 1988.

JOURNAL: Chem. Rundsch. Vol 41 Issue 41 (column) pp 14 DATE: 881014

DOCUMENT TYPE: journal ISSN: 0009-2983 CODEN: CHRUAЕ

LANGUAGE: German

DESCRIPTORS: raw material winning; obtention des matieres premieres; Erzaufbereitung; petrochemical industry; petrochimie; Petrochemische Industrie (MS-10; MS-08)

SUBSTANCE: petroleum SIC CODE: 1311

COUNTRY: Saudi Arabia (31632)

BUSINESS TERM: pricing; prix; Preise

FACT DATE: Sep 1988

SUBSTANCE: petroleum SIC CODE: 1311

COUNTRY: Iraq (31612)

BUSINESS TERM: production; production; Produktion

FACT DATE: Sep 1988

1/5/26

599786

PROSPECTS FOR WORLDWIDE FERTILIZER SUPPLY/DEMAND.

World potash exports increased by 10 % in 1987, setting a new record of 18.5 M tons potash. A surplus capacity for potash exists and it will resist. There are many uncertainties regarding the sulphur supply. In the Near East, an increase of 500,000 tons is forecast from new projects in Abu Dhabi, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, and elsewhere and from some improvement at the Frasch mine of Mishraq in Iraq. Most of the additional supply will be available in the early 1990s. Currently, the supply appears to be adequate to meet the demand up to 1992 and beyond. There should be no problem with phosphate rock availability into the early 1990s. On a worldwide basis, phosphate rock capacity will be more than adequate to meet demand, though many mines are approaching the end of their economic life. The main problem in the near future may be financing replacement mines in addition to the necessary expansion to supply a growing demand. In Northwest Africa, phosphate processing capacity will likely be expanded in the 1990s. The situation for phosphoric acid could possibly become rather tight. The only firm new projects are in Asia and Eastern Europe. In India, additional capacity of 250,000 tons phosphoric acid is due to start in 1988 or early 1989. A 200,000 ton phosphoric acid plant is under study for the early 1990s for Indonesia. A 140,000 ton phosphoric acid plant is due to start in Poland in 1989. In western Europe, plant closings in 1987 reduced capacity by 200,000 tons of phosphoric acid, with another 100,000 ton reduction planned by 1988-1992. For nitrogen, the supply will likely be adequate to meet demand. The urea market is expected to remain firm. The situation for ammonia should improve while the status of many new construction projects remains uncertain. Supply and demand figures for ammonia and potash in 1992/1993 are presented in a table.

JOURNAL: Farm Chem. Int. Vol 2 Issue 3 (overview) pp 49,51 DATE: 880901

DOCUMENT TYPE: journal ISSN: 0092-0053 CODEN: FARCAC

LANGUAGE: English

DESCRIPTORS: fertilizers; engrais; Duengemittel; trends - general; tendances generales; Trends - allgemein (MS-06; TR-40)

SUBSTANCE: potash SIC CODE: 2879

COUNTRY: Middle East (31000)

BUSINESS TERM: plant startup; demarrage de l'unite; Inbetriebnahme

FACT DATE: early 1990s

SUBSTANCE: phosphoric acid SIC CODE: 2874

CAS REG NUMBER: 7664-38-2

COUNTRY: Indonesia (35700)
BUSINESS TERM: plant capacity;capacite de l'unite;Kapazitaet
FACT DATE: early 1990s

SUBSTANCE: phosphoric acid SIC CODE: 2874
CAS REG NUMBER: 7664-38-2
COUNTRY: Poland (21160)
BUSINESS TERM: plant startup;demarrage de l'unite;Inbetriebnahme
FACT DATE: 1989

SUBSTANCE: ammonia SIC CODE: 2873
CAS REG NUMBER: 7664-41-7
COUNTRY: World (00000)
BUSINESS TERM: market;marche;Markt
FACT DATE: 1992/1993

SUBSTANCE: phosphoric acid SIC CODE: 2874
CAS REG NUMBER: 7664-38-2
COUNTRY: India (34664)
BUSINESS TERM: plant capacity;capacite de l'unite;Kapazitaet
FACT DATE: 1988-1989

SUBSTANCE: phosphoric acid SIC CODE: 2874
CAS REG NUMBER: 7664-38-2
COUNTRY: Western Europe (11000)
BUSINESS TERM: plant closure;fermeture de l'unite;Stillegung
FACT DATE: 1987-1992

SUBSTANCE: potash SIC CODE: 2879
COUNTRY: World (00000)
BUSINESS TERM: trade;commerce;Handel
FACT DATE: 1987

1/5/27
599475
Complexe petrochimique au sud de Bagdad.
IRAQ CHOOSES BECHTEL FOR PETROCHEMICAL PLANT.
The Iraqis have chosen the British subsidiary of Bechtel to join in
initial studies for the petrochemical plant near Bagdad.
JOURNAL: Chim. Actual. Issue 256 (newsbrief) pp 2 DATE: 880912
DOCUMENT TYPE: journal ISSN: 0009-4323 CODEN: CHIABC
LANGUAGE: French
D CRIPTORS: petrochemical industry;petrochimie;Petrochemische Industrie (MS-08)

SUBSTANCE: petrochemicals SIC CODE: 286
COMPANY SITE: Bagdad
COUNTRY: Iraq (31612)
BUSINESS TERM: investment;investissement;Investitionen
FACT DATE: 1988

SUBSTANCE: petrochemicals SIC CODE: 286
COMPANY NAME: Bechtel
COUNTRY: United Kingdom (11116)
BUSINESS TERM: contract;contrat;Vertrag
FACT DATE: 1988

1/5/28
599230
Lummus: contrat pour une unite d'ethylene en Irak.

LUMMUS: CONTRACT FOR ETHYLENE PLANT IN IRAQ.

Lummus Crest has received a contract for the building of a 420,000 tonne/y ethylene plant at Mussayed, south of Baghdad, in Iraq. Eventually a 400,000 tonne/y aromatics complex is planned for the site to produce intermediates used in synthetic fibre production. The petrochemical complex on the site being built by the US Bechtel group includes plants for (tonne/y) : PE 100,000, PP 100,000, PS 120,000, styrene butadiene rubber 90,000, ABS 10,000, styrene 85,000, butadiene 70,000, and MTBE 60,000.

JOURNAL: Inf. Chim. Hebdo Issue 932 (paragraph) pp 15 DATE: 880916

DOCUMENT TYPE: journal ISSN: 0339-6045 CODEN: ICHEDI

LANGUAGE: French

DESCRIPTORS: chemical fibres and textiles;fibres chimiques et textiles; Chemiefasern und Textilien; petrochemical industry;petrochimie; Petrochemische Industrie; polymer and elastomer production;production des polymeres et d'elastomeres;Kunststoff- und Kautschukherstellung (MS-07; MS-08; MS-09)

SUBSTANCE: ethylene SIC CODE: 2869

CAS REG NUMBER: 74-85-1

COMPANY NAME: Lummus Crest

COMPANY SITE: Mussayed

COUNTRY: Iraq (31612)

BUSINESS TERM: contract;contrat;Vertrag

SUBSTANCE: aromatic chemicals SIC CODE: 2865

COMPANY SITE: Mussayed

COUNTRY: Iraq (31612)

BUSINESS TERM: plant capacity;capacite de l'unite;Kapazitaet

SUBSTANCE: polyethylene; (PE) SIC CODE: 2821

CAS REG NUMBER: 9002-88-4

COMPANY NAME: Bechtel

COMPANY SITE: Mussayed

COUNTRY: Iraq (31612)

BUSINESS TERM: contract;contrat;Vertrag

SUBSTANCE: polypropylene; (PP) SIC CODE: 2821

CAS REG NUMBER: 9003-07-0

COMPANY SITE: Mussayed

COUNTRY: Iraq (31612)

BUSINESS TERM: plant capacity;capacite de l'unite;Kapazitaet

SUBSTANCE: polystyrene; (PS) SIC CODE: 2821

CAS REG NUMBER: 9003-53-6

COMPANY SITE: Mussayed

COUNTRY: Iraq (31612)

BUSINESS TERM: plant capacity;capacite de l'unite;Kapazitaet

SUBSTANCE: styrene butadiene rubber; (SBR) SIC CODE: 2822

COMPANY SITE: Mussayed

COUNTRY: Iraq (31612)

BUSINESS TERM: plant capacity;capacite de l'unite;Kapazitaet

SUBSTANCE: acrylonitrile butadiene styrene polymer; (ABS) SIC CODE: 2821

CAS REG NUMBER: 9003-56-9

COMPANY SITE: Mussayed

COUNTRY: Iraq (31612)

BUSINESS TERM: plant capacity;capacite de l'unite;Kapazitaet

SUBSTANCE: styrene SIC CODE: 2865

CAS REG NUMBER: 100-42-5
COMPANY SITE: Mussayed
COUNTRY: Iraq (31612)
BUSINESS TERM: plant capacity;capacite de l'unite;Kapazitaet

SUBSTANCE: butadiene SIC CODE: 2869
CAS REG NUMBER: 106-99-0
COMPANY SITE: Mussayed
COUNTRY: Iraq (31612)
BUSINESS TERM: plant capacity;capacite de l'unite;Kapazitaet

SUBSTANCE: methyl tert-butyl ether; (MTBE) SIC CODE: 2869
CAS REG NUMBER: 1634-04-4
COMPANY SITE: Mussayed
COUNTRY: Iraq (31612)
BUSINESS TERM: plant capacity;capacite de l'unite;Kapazitaet

1/5/29
599016

PLANT CONSTRUCTION BUSINESS APPEARS TO BE THRIVING AGAIN IN JAPAN.
Japan's plant engineering and construction business has become active after the recession. This comes from growing demand in Japan for plant construction, and expansion for petroleum, petrochemicals and other chemicals as well as signs of resuming plant construction in the Arab states and the US in the wake of the ceasefire of the Iran-Iraq war. A survey on Japanese plant exports recently conducted by the Ministry of International Trade and Industry indicates that there are clear signs of the recovery of plant exports and the plant export orders to be placed with the Japanese fiscal year 1988 will reach \$ 10 bn, although the scales of such plants are small or medium in many cases. In Japan, capacity expansion for ethylene, polypropylene, purified terephthalic acid, styrene monomer and cumene, etc., is being planned or carried out, with the operation start-up of all such plants set for spring or summer 1989. In Japan, Chiyoda has received orders for construction of advanced naphtha crackers from Mitsubishi Petrochemical, Maruzen Petrochemical and Nippon Petrochemicals, while Toyo Engineering has also received orders for ethylene-plant expansion and improvement from Shin-Daikyo Petrochemical and Osaka Petrochemical. Mitsui Engineering & Shipbuilding and Mitsubishi heavy Industries are also involved in plant construction.

JOURNAL: Jpn. Chem. Week Vol 29 Issue 1483 (column) pp 1 DATE: 880915
DOCUMENT TYPE: journal ISSN: 0047-1755 CODEN: JCHWAC

LANGUAGE: English
DESCRIPTORS: petrochemical industry;petrochimie;Petrochemische Industrie (MS-08)

SUBSTANCE: petrochemicals SIC CODE: 286
COUNTRY: Japan (14732)
BUSINESS TERM: contract;contrat;Vertrag
FACT DATE: 1988

SUBSTANCE: petrochemicals SIC CODE: 286
COUNTRY: Japan (14732)
BUSINESS TERM: company results;resultats des entreprises;Firmenbilanzen
FACT DATE: 1988

1/5/30
598230

IRAQ: TEST RUNS PLANNED FOR AUG 1988.
The Baiji ammonia and urea plant is scheduled to begin test runs in Aug and commercial production could commence in Oct or Nov, reaching full capacity

by Jan 1989. Production capacity at Baiji is 1000 tonnes/d of ammonia and 1700 tonnes/d or urea. At present, most of Iraq's urea requirements of 100-200,000 tonnes/y are met by imports, as only one of its three domestic ammonia/urea units has recently resumed production.

JOURNAL: Nitrogen Issue 174 (paragraph) pp 12 DATE: 880801

DOCUMENT TYPE: journal ISSN: 0029-0777 CODEN: NNNNAY

LANGUAGE: English

DESCRIPTORS: fertilizers;engrais;Duengemittel (MS-06)

SUBSTANCE: ammonia SIC CODE: 2873

CAS REG NUMBER: 7664-41-7

COMPANY SITE: Baiji

COUNTRY: Iraq (31612)

BUSINESS TERM: plant capacity;capacite de l'unite;Kapazitaet

FACT DATE: Jan 1989

SUBSTANCE: urea SIC CODE: 2873

CAS REG NUMBER: 57-13-6

COMPANY SITE: Baiji

COUNTRY: Iraq (31612)

BUSINESS TERM: plant capacity;capacite de l'unite;Kapazitaet

FACT DATE: Jan 1989

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1/5/1
753524
Chem Mark Rep 235 12 p. 9 Date: 890320
ISSN: 0090-0907 CODEN: CMKRA5

Mitsui & Co has reached an agreement with the Iranian government to end its involvement in the \$5-billion petrochemical complex there, it was reported last week. Mitsui is said to have misgivings about the economics of continuing and about the safety of the complex, which was started 18 years ago and damaged in the Iran-Iraq war. Iran is thought to be talking to others about resuming the work.

Descriptors: *petrochemical complex Iran; Mitsui & Co. Ltd.
EC = 4 (Resources and Resource Use)

1/5/2
753474
Eur Chem News 52 1363 p. 30 Date: 890306
ISSN: 0014-2875 CODEN: ECHNAW

Contractors submitted proposals for a massive new fertilizer complex in Iraq. Implemented by the Iraqi ministry of industry, the project represents the second phase of the Al Qaim development. Using raw material from the Akashat mine, near the Syrian border, the project calls for the construction of numerous phosphate fertilizer facilities. A major ammonia/urea complex, originally planned for the now-cancelled Mosul complex, has been relocated to Al Qaim and also forms part of the project.

Descriptors: *fertilizer plant Iraq; Iraq Ministry Industry & Minerals; ammonia fertilizer plant Iraq; urea fertilizer plant Iraq
EC = 4 (Resources and Resource Use)

1/5/3
753464
Eur Chem News 52 1364 p. 22 Date: 890313
ISSN: 0014-2875 CODEN: ECHNAW

Scientific Design (SD), the US-based subsidiary of West Germany's Linde, has won a contract from Techcorp to provide technology for a grass roots ethylene oxide and glycols producing complex in Iraq. The facilities form part of a \$2.5bn petrochemical complex (PC2) planned at Mussayed, south of Baghdad.

Descriptors: *ethylene oxide complex Iraq; glycol complex Iraq; Scientific Design Co. Inc.; Linde AG; Techcorp
= 4 (Resources and Resource Use)

1/5/4
752414
Am Met Mark 97 47 p. 3 Date: 890309
ISSN: 0002-9998 CODEN: AMMKA6

Iraq has opened a steel galvanizing plant capable of coating 45,000 tons of steel structures with protective zinc annually, Iraq's minister of industry and military industrialization, Hussein Kamel Hassan, said, according to the official Iraqi News Agency.

Descriptors: *steel plant Iraq; galvanized steel plant Iraq
EC = 4 (Resources and Resource Use)

1/5/5
752318
Nitrogen 177 Jan.-Feb. 1989 p. 9 Date: 890200
ISSN: 0029-0777 CODEN: NNNNAY

It has been confirmed that the Iraqi government is going to double the production capacity of its Baiji ammonia/urea complex. At present, the

recently completed complex has a production capacity of 272,000 t/a N ammonia and 266,000 t/a N urea. An international consortium headed by M. W. Kellogg has signed a contract with the Iraqi government to carry out the duplication of the existing plant. Already, Kellogg has embarked on the design work for the new plant and will supply the plant's ammonia technology while, Stamicarbon will provide the urea technology.

Descriptors: *ammonia complex Iran; urea complex Iran; Kellogg, M. W., Co. ; Stamicarbon BV

EC = 4 (Resources and Resource Use)

1/5/6

752304

Nitrogen 177 Jan.-Feb. 1989 p. 11-12, 14- Date: 890200

ISSN: 0029-0777 CODEN: NNNNAY

During 1988 the world urea market continued its recovery following the watershed year of 1987. The general trends established in the market during the previous year were maintained, but a number of new factors also came to influence the market. High Chinese demand for urea helped to sustain the price recovery in the first half of the year, and the momentum was taken up by the revival in demand from the US during the latter half of the year. Supply during the year was also boosted by the cessation of hostilities in the Gulf which enabled Iraq to become an exporter of urea.

After two years of steady price improvement it would seem, therefore, that the urea market has recovered fully from the doldrums of 1986, and this may herald a long term recovery into the 1990s.

Descriptors: *urea market World; US urea market; China urea market; Iraq urea market

EC = 6 (Market Data)

1/5/7

751875

Chem Eng News 67 10 p. 23 Date: 890306

ISSN: 0009-2347 CODEN: CENEAR

The Commerce Dept. has imposed export bans on 23 chemicals and five classes of biological agents that can be used to make chemical or biological weapons and that are destined for Iran, Iraq, Libya, and Syria.

Descriptors: *US chemical export ban; US Dept. of Commerce; biological agent export ban US; Iran chemical import ban; Iraq chemical import ban; Libya chemical import ban; Syria chemical import ban

EC = 9 (Government and Society)

/5/8

: 410

Am Met Mark 97 46 p. 5 Date: 890308

ISSN: 0002-9998 CODEN: AMMKA6

Iraq has signed a contract with an Italian firm to build a steel plant capable of producing 300,000 tons per year, according to the official Iraqi News Agency. The contract was signed by Iraq's industry minister, Hussein Kamel Hassan, on behalf of Iraq, and Janiero Benedetti, general manager of Italy's Danieli & Co. SpA. The minister did not disclose the value of the contract or the location of the plant.

Descriptors: *steel plant Iraq; Iraq Ministry of Industry & Minerals; Danieli & Co. SpA

EC = 4 (Resources and Resource Use)

1/5/9

751296

Fert Int 271 p. 10 Date: 890300

ISSN: 0015-0304 CODEN: FRZIAJ

A new ammonia/urea unit is to be built at Baiji in Iraq alongside the

existing plant at the site. This will double the capacity at Baiji which is currently 1,000 t/d ammonia and 1,700 t/d urea. Production at the original plant was due to commence in mid-February, and it is reported that technological work has already started on the new plant. Contractors for the plant are expected to be chosen by the Iraqi government in the next few months.

Descriptors: *ammonia plant Iraq; urea plant Iraq
EC = 4 (Resources and Resource Use)

1/5/10

750794

Oil Gas J 87 8 p. 32 Date: 890220

ISSN: 0030-1388 CODEN: OIGJAV

Iraq and the U.S.S.R. signed an agreement on economic, trade, scientific, and technical cooperation in oil field development, gas pipelines, irrigation projects, and hydropower.

Descriptors: *Iraq oil development technology agreement; USSR oil development technology agreement

EC = 9 (Government and Society)

1/5/11

750316

em Rundsch 42 6 p. 16 Date: 890210

I N: 0009-2983 CODEN: CHRUAЕ

The government of Iraq gave the go-ahead for the construction of a petrochemical complex; the Gulf regions largest. The facility is expected to be on stream in three years, with a capacity of 1.5 million tons/year.

Descriptors: *petrochemical plant Iraq;

EC = 4 (Resources and Resource Use)

1/5/12

750314

Oil Gas J 87 8 p. 32 Date: 890220

ISSN: 0030-1388 CODEN: OIGJAV

Iraq will decide soon whether to build a \$2 billion petrochemical complex 35 miles south of Baghdad, said Husain Kamel, minister of Industry.

The site is near a proposed 140,000 b/d refinery, which would provide naphtha for a 420,000 metric ton/year ethylene cracker. Other products: 160,000 tons/year of polyethylene, 100,000 tons/year of polypropylene, and 120,000 tons/year of polystyrene.

Descriptors: *petrochemical complex India; polyethylene complex India; polypropylene complex India; polystyrene complex India; Iraq polystyrene complex participation

EC = 4 (Resources and Resource Use)

1/5/13

750221

Oil Gas J 87 9 p. 3 Date: 890227

ISSN: 0030-1388 CODEN: OIGJAV

Turkey and Iran have agreed to a 1989 trade pact valued at \$2 billion.

Iran agreed in principle to give Turkish construction companies a share of contracts for rehabilitation of petroleum facilities damaged in the war with Iraq. In addition, Turkey will export to Iran steel, textiles, chemicals, and fertilizer worth \$1 billion. In return, Turkey will buy 37.27 million bbl of Iranian oil valued at \$625 million.

Descriptors: *steel export Turkey; textile export Turkey; chemical export Turkey; fertilizer export Turkey; Iran oil export

EC = 6 (Market Data)

1/5/14

749279

Am Met Mark 97 30 p. 1 Date: 890213

ISSN: 0002-9998 CODEN: AMMKA6

A steel galvanizing plant, capable of coating 45,000 tons of steel structures with protective zinc annually, opened in Iraq last week. The plant was completed in 10 months and will enable Iraq to produce pylons for power transmission lines.

Descriptors: *steel plant Iraq; galvanized steel plant Iraq

EC = 4 (Resources and Resource Use)

1/5/15

749215

Oil Gas J 87 7 p. 32 Date: 890213

ISSN: 0030-1388 CODEN: OIGJAV

National Iranian Oil Co.'s Abadan refinery, damaged during the Iran-Iraq war, will resume production Apr. 1. The unit, which could produce 650,000 b/d before the war, will return with capacity of 130,000 b/d.

Descriptors: *oil refinery Iran; National Iranian Oil Co.

EC = 4 (Resources and Resource Use)

1/5/16

749102

Oil Gas J 87 7 p. 2 Date: 890213

ISSN: 0030-1388 CODEN: OIGJAV

Iraq predicts its export capacity will double by September when an expanded pipeline through Saudi Arabia to the Red Sea is commissioned and exports resume through Persian Gulf tanker terminals. Threat of this increased capacity being used ought to persuade other OPEC members to observe official quotas, Iraq said. However, industry officials about Iraq could lift its productive capacity to match that export capability anytime soon.

Descriptors: *oil export Iraq; Saudi Arabia oil import; Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries

EC = 6 (Market Data)

1/5/17

749096

Met Bull (London) 7359 p. 23 Date: 890213

ISSN: 0026-0533 CODEN: MTBLAX

India's Kudremukh Iron Ore Co. has signed a contract with Iraq to supply 300,000 tonnes of pellets to the Khor al Zubair direct reduction plant. Kudremukh did not disclose the value of the contract but it is estimated to be worth some \$12m. It is the first sale that the company has made to Iraq and it hopes to become a long-term supplier.

Descriptors: *iron ore pellet export India; Kudremukh Iron Ore Co. Ltd.; Iraq iron ore pellet import

EC = 6 (Market Data)

1/5/18

748655

Chem Week 144 6 p. 6 Date: 890208

ISSN: 0009-272X CODEN: CHWKA9

New controls for export of chemical weapon ingredients are on the fast track in Congress. By late spring, Senate leaders expect to have a bill on the floor that may punish companies and countries that aid the spread of chemical weapons to Libya, Syria, Iran, Iraq, or other developing nations with concealed capability to use chemical weapons.

Descriptors: *US chemical weapon export control proposal; US Congress; Libya chemical weapon import control proposal; Syria chemical weapon import

control proposal; Iran chemical weapon import control proposal; Iraq chemical weapon import control proposal
EC = 9 (Government and Society)

1/5/19
748137
Am Met Mark 97 31 p. 2 Date: 890214
ISSN: 0002-9998 CODEN: AMMKA6

Iran's Ahvaz steel complex has resumed production of steel bars for the first time since it was damaged during the eight-year Iran-Iraq war.
Descriptors: *steel bar mill Iran;
EC = 4 (Resources and Resource Use)

1/5/20
748127
Financ Times (North Am Ed) p. 6 Date: 890210
ISSN: 0884-6782 CODEN: FITIEW

Contracts worth .pnd.40m to set up or expand vehicle tyre plants in China, Iraq, Nigeria and Zimbabwe have been awarded to Dunlop International Technology (DITL), owned by the UK-based BTR industrial conglomerate. DITL is one of the companies acquired by BTR in 1985 as part of its takeover of Dunlop Holdings. However, most of Dunlop's tyre-making activities had previously been sold to Sumitomo of Japan, and DITL's main function within BTR has been to continue developing tyre-manufacturing technology to sell on to other producers.
Descriptors: *rubber tire plant China; Iraq rubber tire plant; Nigeria rubber tire plant; Zimbabwe rubber tire plant; Dunlop International Technology Ltd.; BTR PLC
EC = 4 (Resources and Resource Use)

1/5/21
748082
Eur Chem News 52 1359 p. 21 Date: 890206
ISSN: 0014-2875 CODEN: ECHNAW

Techcorp, an Iraqi government agency implementing a \$2.5bn petrochemical project, has selected technologies and contractors for a number of downstream units and completed the definition of the entire two-phase plan. Osama Hamadi, general director of Techcorp, itself a part of the ministry of industry of Iraq, told ECN that completion of phase-one of the complex, known as Petrochemical Complex No 2(PC2), is scheduled for May 1991. To be built at Mussayed, 50km south of Baghdad, the complex will be based on a 420,000 ton/year liquid-fed, Lummus-process ethylene plant.
Descriptors: *petrochemical complex Iraq; Techcorp
EC = 4 (Resources and Resource Use)

1/5/22
747953
Fert Int 270 p. 13 Date: 890200
ISSN: 0015-0304 CODEN: FRZIAJ

There are indications that the USSR may not import any TSP whatsoever this year. A number of potential suppliers have been informed by Soviet officials that the country will have no TSP import requirement in 1989, since a new plant with a capacity in excess of 500,000 t/a was brought on stream in November. Though the existence of such a plant has not yet been confirmed, the decision not to import is likely to have serious consequences, particularly for producers in North Africa, Turkey and Iraq.
Descriptors: *fertilizer import USSR; triple superphosphate fertilizer import USSR; Turkey fertilizer export; Iraq fertilizer export; North Africa fertilizer export
EC = 6 (Market Data)

1/5/23
746918
Eur Chem News 52 1358 p. 8 Date: 890130
ISSN: 0014-2875 CODEN: ECHNAW

India's Minerals and Metals Trading Corp. is to take 200,000 ton of sulphur from Mishraq Sulphur State Enterprise (MSSE) of Iraq in a countertrade deal worth some \$20m.

Descriptors: *sulfur import India; Iraq sulfur export; Minerals & Metals Trading Corp. of India Ltd.; Mishraq Sulfur State Enterprise
EC = 6 (Market Data)

1/5/24
745924
Oil Gas J 87 5 p. 46 Date: 890130
ISSN: 0030-1388 CODEN: OIGJAV

Iran restarted the Bidboland natural gas treatment plant and Mahshahr gas processing plant, both damaged by Iraqi air strikes during the Persian Gulf war.

Descriptors: *gas plant Iran; natural gas plant Iran
EC = 4 (Resources and Resource Use)

/5/25
7 630
N Y Times (N Y Ed) p. D15 Date: 890117
ISSN: 0362-4331 CODEN: NYTIAO

Six members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries now have 70.5 percent of the world's proven oil reserves, the Middle East Economic Survey reported. The respected oil industry newsletter said that according to revised estimates, reserves for the big six in the last five years had risen from 308 billion barrels to 699 billion. It listed Saudi Arabia's reserves at 255 billion barrels; Iraq, 100 billion; the United Arab Emirates, 98 billion; Kuwait, 95 billion; Iran, 93 billion, and Venezuela, 58 billion.

Descriptors: *oil reserve World; Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries; Saudi Arabia oil reserve; Iraq oil reserve; United Arab Emirates oil reserve; Kuwait oil reserve; Iran oil reserve; Venezuela oil reserve
EC = 6 (Market Data)
?t 1/5/26-50

/5/26
7 604
J Commer p. 6B Date: 890130
ISSN: 0361-5561 CODEN: JCOCBM

Iraqi finance minister Hikmet al-Hadithi said his country was producing oil in line with the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries' official quota. "We are at quota, not below, not above," he said. Iraq's quota under the latest OPEC accord is 2.640 million barrels a day.

Descriptors: *oil production Iraq; Iraq Ministry of Finance; Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries
EC = 6 (Market Data)

1/5/27
744912
Financ Times (North Am Ed) p. 6 Date: 890120
ISSN: 0884-6782 CODEN: FITIEW

Poland is looking to western oil companies and other oil producers outside Comecon to establish a joint venture aimed at expanding refining capacity needed for a planned increase in oil imports from this year's

15.3m tonnes to 25m tonnes a year in the 1990s. Iran has agreed to supply Poland with 1m tonnes of oil this year which with 1.3m tonnes to be imported from Iraq fulfils Poland's non-Soviet oil import plan. Poland's oil imports this year are set at 15.3m tonnes, with the Soviet Union supplying the lion's share of 12.7m tonnes.

Descriptors: *oil import Poland; Iran oil export; Iraq oil export
EC = 6 (Market Data)

1/5/28

744759

J Commer p. 6B Date: 890119

ISSN: 0361-5561 CODEN: JCOCBM

Six members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries hold 70.5% of the world's proved oil reserves. The following statistics are: Saudi Arabia, 255 billion barrels; Iraq, 100 billion; United Arab Emirates, 98 billion; Kuwait, 95 billion; Iran, 93 billion; and Venezuela, 58 billion barrels.

Descriptors: *oil reserve World; Saudi Arabia oil reserve; Iraq oil reserve; United Arab Emirates oil reserve; Kuwait oil reserve; Iran oil reserve; Venezuela oil reserve; Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries

EC = 6 (Market Data)

7/5/29

744100

Chem Wkly 34 16 p. 45 Date: 881227

ISSN: 0045-6500 CODEN: CHWEBQ

India has contracted for the import of 200,000 tonnes of sulphur from Iraq during 1989. Half of this quantity will be imported during the first six months of next year and the other half in the last six months.

Descriptors: *sulfur import India; Iraq sulfur export

EC = 6 (Market Data)

1/5/30

743904

Oil Gas J 87 3 p. 2 Date: 890116

ISSN: 0030-1388 CODEN: OIGJAV

Iraq has started pilot production in its third major producing area, Tikrit, in its central region.

Descriptors: *oil production Iraq;

EC = 6 (Market Data)

7/5/31

743246

Nitrogen 176 Nov.-Dec. 1988 p. 8-9 Date: 881200

ISSN: 0029-0777 CODEN: NNNNAY

In the aftermath of the Iran-Iraq war most of Iran's fertilizer plants were left badly damaged. The Iranian government is now in the process of assessing which plants can be made operational again and which plants will have to be replaced altogether. A 300,000 t/a urea plant in Bandar Abbas which suffered only minor damage during the war, may recommence production within six months. There is some concern that the installations of the country's largest chemical fertilizer producers Razi Chemical Industries may be beyond repair. Among the Razi plants to have ceased operating because of the extensive damage sustained in the war, are two ammonia plants with production capacities of 272,000 t/a N each and two urea plants capable of producing 228,000 t/a N and 97,000 t/a N respectively.

Descriptors: *fertilizer plant Iran; urea fertilizer plant Iran; Razi Chemical Industries Co.; ammonia fertilizer plant Iran; urea fertilizer plant Iran

EC = 4 (Resources and Resource Use)

1/5/32

743179

N Y Times (N Y Ed) p. D16 Date: 890103

ISSN: 0362-4331 CODEN: NYTIAO

Iraq has cut its oil exports by 90,000 barrels a day in accordance with its new OPEC production quota of 2.64 million barrels a day. As of Jan. 1, Iraq had stopped trucking 65,000 barrels a day to the Red Sea port of Aqaba in Jordan and another 25,000 barrels a day through Turkey. Iraq now exports 1.5 million barrels a day through a pipeline across Turkey to Mediterranean Sea ports, and another 500,000 barrels a day through a pipeline across Saudi Arabia to Yanbu, another Red Sea port.

Descriptors: *oil export Iraq; Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries

EC = 6 (Market Data)

1/5/33

743178

J Commer p. 6B Date: 890105

ISSN: 0361-5561 CODEN: JCOCBM

Iraq cut oil exports by 90,000 barrels a day to conform with its new organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries' production quota of 2.64 million b/d.

Descriptors: *oil export Iraq; Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries

EC = 6 (Market Data)

1/5/34

742968

Met Bull (London) 7347 p. 23 Date: 881230

ISSN: 0026-0533 CODEN: MTBLAX

West Germany's Mannesmann Anlagenbau has signed a contract to develop an oil field owned by the Iraqi North Oil Co. A Mannesmann spokesman said although the volume of pipe to be supplied, and the local firms to be involved have not been determined yet, a pipeline of 500km will be developed solely by Mannesmann, making it the first German company to become involved on a large scale in the Iraqi reconstruction since the end of the Gulf war.

Descriptors: *oil production Iraq; Iraq National Oil Co.; Mannesmann AG

EC = 6 (Market Data)

1/5/35

742933

Fert Int 269 p. 19-25 Date: 890100

ISSN: 0015-0304 CODEN: FRZIAJ

Syria and Iraq each have ambitious plans for increasing the world-market impact of their fertilizer sectors. Despite a good feedstock or raw material base, they have fallen far short of fulfilling their potential. The eight-year war with Iran depleted the Iraqi economy and disrupted nitrogen production at the war-zone plants. Syria was Iran's only supporter in the Middle East region, thus provoking the country's isolation in trade with its neighbours. Involvement in a conflict - the Lebanon - further inhibited Syrian efforts to develop its fertilizer sector. The Gulf War ceasefire has reduced tension in the region. Will this enable both Iraq and Syria to forge ahead with their goals of increasing the earnings potential of their fertilizer sectors? The article takes a look at their goals.

Descriptors: *fertilizer supply Middle East; Syria fertilizer supply; Iraq fertilizer supply

EC = 6 (Market Data)

1/5/36

742697

Financ Times (North Am Ed) p. 4 Date: 890103

ISSN: 0884-6782 CODEN: FITIEW

Iran, detailing its first budget since the ceasefire in its war with Iraq, has indicated it is preparing to resume natural gas exports. Foreign exchange earnings next year would be boosted by natural gas and fuel oil exports. Iran has the world's second largest gas reserves after the Soviet Union. Iran's revenue from crude oil exports last year was estimated at \$8bn-\$9bn.

Descriptors: *Iran oil revenue; gas revenue Iran; natural gas revenue Iran; fuel oil revenue Iran

EC = 9 (Government and Society)

1/5/37

742222

J Commer p. 9B Date: 881229

ISSN: 0361-5561 CODEN: JCOCBM

Japan and Iran have suspended talks without reaching agreement on continuing construction of a multi-billion-dollar petrochemical complex damaged in the Iran-Iraq war, a Japanese partner in the project said. The project was 85% complete when construction was suspended in October 1984 following attacks on the facility by Iraqi warplanes. The Japanese side, led by Mitsui, said that war damage to the complex raised serious cost and safety problems for resuming construction. By 1981, the partners had spent 300 billion yen (about \$2.4 billion dollars) on the complex, near the port of Bandar Kohmeihi, about 60 miles east of the southern frontier city of Abadan.

Descriptors: *petrochemical complex Iran; Mitsui & Co. Ltd.

EC = 4 (Resources and Resource Use)

1/5/38

742221

Asian Wall St J Dec. 23-24, 1988 p. 3 Date: 881224

ISSN: 0377-9920 CODEN: AWSJD4

Mitsui & Co. asked Iran to end the stalled Iran-Japan Petrochemical Co. project, but Iran said it needs more time to decide the fate of the war-damaged complex, Mitsui sources said. Separately, Iraq has asked South Korean companies to help rebuild Iraqi industries damaged in the eight-year Iran-Iraq war, South Korean government officials said. Hiroshi Watada, president of Iran Chemical Development Co., the Japanese partner in the Iranian project, said: "We asked for (Iran's) appreciation of our conclusion that friendly separation is the only way left for IJPC from our corporate point of view".

Descriptors: *petrochemical complex Iran; Mitsui & Co. Ltd.; Iran-Japan Petrochemical Co. Ltd.; Iran Chemical Development Co.

EC = 4 (Resources and Resource Use)

1/5/39

742014

J Commer p. 6B Date: 881227

ISSN: 0361-5561 CODEN: JCOCBM

Persian Gulf oil producers are taking advantage of light crude oil shortages in Japan to press price hikes. Nearly 70% of Japan's oil supplies come from the gulf states, making up more than one third of the region's petroleum exports. Japan's traders have already had to accept price hikes of 10.5 cents to 15 cents a barrel for Iranian light crude, and 5 cents to 10 cents a barrel increases for Saudi Arabian and Kuwaiti light

crudes. Iraq wants a 22-cent a barrel increase, although a major buyer, Mitsubishi Corp., refuses to accept a higher price new rate, traders said. Descriptors: *oil pricing Japan; Iran oil export pricing; Saudi Arabia oil export pricing; Kuwait oil export pricing; Iraq oil export pricing US; Mitsubishi Corp.
EC = 7 (Unit Costs and Prices Info)

1/5/40
741904
Financ Times (North Am Ed) p. 12 Date: 881229
ISSN: 0884-6782 CODEN: FITIEW

Crude oil output in the Gulf is reported to have continued at very high levels, despite agreement by the major producers in November to make a renewed effort to abide by agreed quotas. In the week before Christmas, Saudi Arabian oil production is said to have reached its highest level of the year at 7.5m barrels a day, or some 75 per cent more than its agreed quota. The United Arab Emirates, a regular over-producer, is also well above its agreed quota, with the over-production expected to continue. In Vienna in November, the 13 members of the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries agreed to curb crude production to 18.5m b/d after lengthy negotiations in which it was agreed to raise Iraq's quota to 2.64m b/d, equal to Iran's.

Descriptors: *oil production Persian Gulf; Saudi Arabia oil production; United Arab Emirates oil production; Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries; Iraq oil production; Iran oil production
EC = 6 (Market Data)

1/5/41
741032
China Dly (North Am Ed) p. 2 Date: 881216
ISSN: 0748-6154 CODEN: CDNAEC

Iraq has decided to reduce its oil exports by 90,000 barrels per day as of January 1 to comply with its new Opec output quota of 2.64 million barrels per day. Quoting Oil Minister Issam Al-Chalabi, the agency said that Iraq would stop exporting 65,000 barrels per day by truck through the Jordanian port.

Descriptors: *oil export Iraq; Iraq Ministry of Oil
EC = 6 (Market Data)

1/5/42
740628
World Oil 207 6 p. 13 Date: 881200
ISSN: 0043-8790 CODEN: WOOIAS

The government of Iran has reported it intends to continue construction on the IGAT-2 gas pipeline to the USSR, which was interrupted by the war with Iraq. The construction will be conducted with assistance from the Italian company Saipem. Iran hopes ultimately to supply 600 Bcf/year of natural gas through the USSR to Europe from Kangan.

Descriptors: *Iran gas pipeline project; USSR gas pipeline project; natural gas pipeline project Iran; Saipem SpA
EC = 9 (Government and Society)

1/5/43
740249
J Commer p. 8B Date: 881213
ISSN: 0361-5561 CODEN: JCOCBM

Iranian Prime Minister Hussein Musavi said rebuilding the Isfahan steel mill, damaged in the war with Iraq, is one of the nation's top priorities. He expressed hope that reconstruction of the steel mill will be completed on schedule or sooner. Iran embarked on its reconstruction projects

following the Aug. 20 start of a United Nations-mediated cease-fire. Fifty-one percent of the steel mill has been rebuilt at a cost of \$255 million.

Descriptors: *steel mill Iran;
EC = 4 (Resources and Resource Use)

1/5/44

740002

J Commer p. 10B Date: 881216

ISSN: 0361-5561 CODEN: JCOCBM

Delegations from Iran, Kuwait and Iraq are in Japan seeking crude oil price hikes for the first quarter of 1989, but Japanese trade houses and oil companies are refusing to accept higher prices. Iran and Iraq have asked for a 20-cent-a-barrel price hike while Kuwait is seeking a 15-cent-a-barrel hike, they said. Some traders involved in the negotiations with Iran and Kuwait said they expect the talks to end inconclusively. "We have plenty of supplies and are not desperate for oil so we can afford to hold out," one trader said.

Descriptors: *oil pricing Japan; Iran oil export pricing; Iraq oil export pricing; Kuwait oil export pricing
EC = 7 (Unit Costs and Prices Info)

/5/45

73568

Oil Gas J 86 49 p. 20-1 Date: 881205

ISSN: 0030-1388 CODEN: OIGJAV

World oil markets are watching for signs that the 13 members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries have started the 3 million b/d production cut promised by a new quota agreement signed in Vienna. After a week of classic OPEC haggling, the organization late last month conjured up another compromise designed to reduce combined production to 18.5 million b/d. It brings Iraq back into the quota system at parity with its old enemy, Iran. New quotas won't go into effect until Jan. 1, but the attitude of members to production levels this month could provide an indicator of the underlying strength of the agreement. A table is included in the article listing the OPEC old and new oil quotas for the 13 members.

Descriptors: *OPEC oil production quota reduction overview;
EC = 9 (Government and Society)

1/5/46

738567

ian Wall St J p. 1, 7 Date: 881129

ISSN: 0377-9920 CODEN: AWSJD4

It was a study in stubbornness. Throughout the day, ministers of the oil cartel pleaded their case with Iranian Minister Gholamreza Aghazadeh, trying to persuade him to agree to a proposal under which Iraq would receive the same petroleum-production quota as Iran. The stakes were enormous: Without Mr. Aghazadeh's consent, prices in the \$200 billion world crude-oil market would collapse - and so might the whole Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries. But 24 hours later, Mr. Aghazadeh stood before a throng of reporters to announce that he had caved in. Assuming his government went along, he said, he could agree to a new accord giving Iraq an equal oil quota.

Descriptors: *OPEC oil industry agreement update; Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries; Iran oil industry agreement update; Iraq oil industry agreement update
EC = 9 (Government and Society)

1/5/47

738563

Ministerie van Buitenlandse Zaken

AFDELING VERBINDINGEN Division des Télécommunications Telecommunications Division

Bezuïdenhoutseweg 67, 2594 AC 's-Gravenhage

Telefoon 484824/471166

⇒ WD CW Iran Irak

Dir	Visie
Ag. no	
Dossier	

CODE BERICHT

gs m r t s dgpz ap dges dgis, -/sa plv.dgis plan aod ps amad adv.dgis dvl, -/dp ac ahpz
 drw dam, -/bur dio/dpv, -/afdn jura dmp plvs cm daz
 s/k: cfm adres

Onderwerp: refno: 10794

Gemaakt door: PLGHFDIN / CAVB/99 Datum: 23.05.89 Tijd: 1440.

@#/

confidentieel

afkomstig van: amb. bagdad
bestemd voor : min. v. b.z.

ter info te seinen: ankara, teheran

per koerier : beperkte mo-distributie

onderwerp: koerden irak

rmc 98 en 100

eerder deze maand verschenen in de westerse pers berichten over mogelijke vernietiging van de irakse koerdische stadjes gal'a diza en ranya, alsmede over deportaties van de koerdische bewoners van dezelfde streek naar andere gebieden, waaronder het door de arabische bevolkingsmeerderheid bewoonde zuiden en westen van irak.

voorzover alhier kon worden nagegaan zijn deze berichten echter onjuist. gal'a diza en ranya zijn niet vernietigd, de infrastructurele faciliteiten zouden er zelfs zijn verbeterd. in hoeverre deze verbeteringen en het niet doorgaan van eerdere plannen van de irakaut om de bevolking te deporteren het resultaat zijn geweest van eerder genoemde negatieve berichtgeving in de westerse pers valt niet met zekerheid te zeggen. onwaarschijnlijk komt dit echter niet voor.

dit alles neemt niet weg dat het irakse beleid van resettlement van koerden naar andere - overwegend koerdische - gebieden die gemakkelijk kunnen worden gecontroleerd, onverminderd wordt voortgezet. hieruit voortvloeiend probleem schijnt o.m. te zijn hoe werk te verschaffen aan de gehervestigde koerden.

alhier circulerende geruchten (bij o.m. icrc) inzake gedwongen hervestiging van koerden in west-irak (nabij al-rutba) konden dzz niet worden bevestigd. tijdens een rondreis door het betrokken gebied bleek dat zich aldaar geen koerden bevonden.

het eerder met de grond gelijk gemaakte koerdische plaatsje

halabja (alwaar een groot deel van de plaatselijke bevolking zoals bekend omkwam door het gebruik van gifgas), is thans vervangen door een nieuwe stad alwaar de resterende bewoners thans

~~CONFIDENTIEEL~~

1. Op een codeber. mag teleg. niet in open taal worden geantwoord, tenzij aan bepaalde voorwaarden wordt voldaan (zie Richtlijnen).
 2. Afschriften van codeberichten mogen uitsluitend door de afdeling Verbindingen worden vervaardigd, aanvragen t.s. 4836.
 3. Over de inhoud van, of reactie op, een codeber. mag nimmer ongerubriceerd (telex, telefoon, telefax) worden gecorrespondeerd.
 4. Dossiers, welke codeber. bevatten, dienen veilig te worden opgeborgen.

GEANNULIËRD 2.08.06

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Dir	Visie
Ag no	
Dossier	

CODE BERICHT

- 2 -

~~CONFIDENTIEEL~~
GEANNULEERD 02.09.06

hun intrek kunnen nemen in nieuw gebouwde woonwijken. de nieuwe stad ligt op ongeveer 10 km ten westen van het oude halabja en is mede naar saddam husayn genoemd (sic). het heet thans saddamiyat halabja. de nieuwe stad werd in april jl. geinaugureerd door vice-voorzitter van de revolutionary command council izzat ibrahim. mijn verzoek om de nieuwe stad, evenals een aantal andere koerdische gebieden, te mogen bezoeken, werd afgewezen.

de iraaakse autoriteiten blijven bezoeken van alhier geaccrediteerde diplomaten naar het koerdengebied grotendeels verhinderen. het verkrijgen van directe informatie over de koerden blijft dan ook moeilijk.

van dam 124

dat.opst.: 23 mei 1989 *Cas*

3. Over de inhoud van, of een reactie op, een codeber mag nimmer ongerubriceerd (telex, telefoon fax) worden gecorrespondeerd.
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~~CONFIDENTIEEL~~

GEANNULEERD 2.08.06
MEMORANDUM

cc: DPV/NW

→ drs Tee Hap (nt)
m. v. d. Groep

Van: Wnd DPV/NN

Datum: 30 juni 1989

Aan: DPV/OV

Nr 121/89

Onderwerp: Irakese bestelling van tri-ethanolamine

Ir De Liefde (EZ) belde met de mededeling dat hij vandaag (30/6) was benaderd door [REDACTED] inzake een uitvoervergunning van 100 ton tri-ethanolamine voor Irak. Bestellende instantie was de bekende Irakese organisatie "SEPP". Pikant detail is dat [REDACTED] dacht de chemicaliën te betrekken uit Roemenië.

Geconfronteerd met de mededeling van De Liefde dat tri-ethanolamine onderdeel uitmaakt van post 1799, besloot [REDACTED] de aanvraag voor uitvoervergunning schielijk in te trekken en de order af te wijzen.

De Liefde suggereerde om de partners van de Australische Groep in te lichten. Ik zei zulks toe (en vroeg hem tevens de naam van de Duitse tussenhandelaar en de Libische opdrachtgever van de mammoetorder CW-voorlopers die enkele weken geleden bij de [REDACTED] binnenkwam, door te geven).

→ Keer via [REDACTED] - OV

Van de goede orde: tri-ethanolamine staat niet op post 1799, maar op de waarschuwing 524

Maak jij een lijst van onze Australische partners? Idem van Libische aanvragers?

13 5/7

MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY
STATE ORGANIZATION FOR CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES
BAGHDAD - IRAQ



Sub-Division: SEPP
TELEGRAMS INDUST.
TELEX 2005 MI IND IK
TELEPHONES : 89121 - 89130
ADDRESS RAFIDAIN BANK BLDG

REF :
DATE :

ANALYTICAL REPORT

<u>Chemicals</u>	<u>Qty./tons</u>	<u>Production</u>
1.Thionyl Chloride	1000	Engineering Plastics/ insecticides
2.KFHF	20	Etching Glass/Petrochemical
3.POCl ₃	60	Plasticisers
4.HF	5	Fluorinated Plastics
5.Pyridine	15	Textile Dyes/Pharmaceutical
6.Phosphor	100	Safty Matches/Pesticides
7.O-Chlorobenzaldhide	30	Pharmaceuticals
8.Isopropyl Alcohol	150	Organic Solvents

FBIS-NES-89-197
13 October 1989

SOUTH ASIA

63

[RESALAT] Once the rationing of oil products, such as gasoline, ends—you said that this is on the government's agenda—will there be a change in prices?

[Aqazadeh] There are two prices for gasoline now. Gasoline is sold at 30 and 60 rials. The decision that we will adopt should not place a new burden on the people's shoulders; especially, as far as taxis are concerned, we should not create any financial burdens at all because if we do, then taxi rates will have to go up. The government should reach a favorable price—not more, but less than what it is now. We should, in principle, significantly reduce the 60 rial price. But this is one of the duties of the government which needs careful consideration. We are sure that the government's goal is not only to prevent an increase in the price but to work toward reducing the price to a just level. We want to gather all the coupons and to allow free distribution.

Petrochemical Complex To Be Finished in 2-3 Years

LD1210125589 Tehran IRNA in English 1240 GMT
12 Oct 89

[Text] Tehran, Oct. 12, IRNA—Oil Minister Gholamreza Aqazadeh said here Thursday that all units of the petrochemical complex at Imam Khomeyni Port, south of Iran, will become operational within the next two or three years, yielding one billion dollars worth of products per year.

Speaking to reporters, Aqazadeh said Iran will receive 130 billion Japanese yen from Mitsui Company in compensation for its withdrawal from the suspended Iran-Japan petrochemical complex project.

He added that a number of contracts had been signed with foreign partners including the Dutch 'Lamas' Company for the operation of the project and talks were underway with other firms especially those from South Korea for the installation of the units.

Referring to domestic consumption of oil products, the minister noted that the country was no longer in need of importing gasoline and liquid gas but still imported 15 million liters of gas oil and eight million liters of kerosene per day.

Aqazadeh said about 100 million dollars worth of fuel oil produced by Abadan refinery in the first half of the current Iranian year (ending March 20, 1990), had been exported, adding that the total reconstruction cost of the first phase of the refinery amounted to only 50 million dollars.

The cabinet ministers in their Wednesday session rejected any increase in the price of oil products and decided that these products be distributed at their current rates, the minister said.

Japanese Envoy Interviewed on Cooperation

NC1210170089 Tehran RESALAT in Persian
26 Sep 89 p 3

[Interview with unnamed Japanese ambassador to Tehran by unidentified correspondent; date, place not given]

[Excerpts] [Correspondent] In your view, what is the most important factor blocking the implementation of Resolution 598, and what role could Japan play in the establishment of peace?

[Ambassador] As you know, 2 years ago Japan was one of the UN Security Council members and played a very active role in passing Resolution 598. Since then it has declared its overt support for the efforts of the UN secretary general to establish peace in the region. We shall be most delighted if we can play an active role in the establishment and stabilization of peace in the region.

In my opinion, the fundamental problem in the Iran-Iraq talks is the lack of trust between the two rival. Therefore, the most important move would be the elimination of the current atmosphere of hostility and the creation of one of mutual trust. As regards Japan's role, we have informed the Iranian Government on various occasions that Japan is prepared to assist in any way necessary to expedite the attainment of peace. We would be happy if the Iranian Government were to ask us to take any steps that would help toward this end.

[Correspondent] Would the retreat of Iraqi forces from Iranian soil not be a favorable step toward the creation of trust?

[Ambassador] I would have cited the issue of the exchange of POW's as an example of a move which would prove effective in promoting trust between the two sides. However, if the withdrawal of Iraqi forces can inspire such trust in Iran, it would be a welcome step and it should be taken.

[Correspondent] There is no mention of direct talks as such in Resolution 598. In your opinion, by insisting on this, is Iraq not trying to minimize the role of the UN secretary general? Is it trying to extract concessions from Iran by holding part of its territory as a trump card?

[Ambassador] Because Japan is not directly involved in the talks and the peace trend in the implementation of the resolution, I cannot give an answer to this question. However, Japan's policy is based on providing every possible assistance in support of the decisions of Mr Perez de Cuellar on the implementation of Resolution 598 and the establishment of peace between Iran and Iraq. Japan totally supports the UN secretary general.

[Correspondent] Why is Japan opposed to the reconstruction of the petrochemical complex and to what extent will it pay compensation?