

### Chapter 1 : Effects of Iraq Sanctions – Global Issues

*The Oil-for-Food Programme (OIFP), established by the United Nations in (under UN Security Council Resolution ) was established to allow Iraq to sell oil on the world market in exchange for food, medicine, and other humanitarian needs for ordinary Iraqi citizens without allowing Iraq to boost its military capabilities.*

Email Last Updated Dec 22, 3: Security Council imposed tough new sanctions on North Korea in response to latest ballistic missile it says can reach the U. Ambassador Nikki Haley said of the new resolution after the vote Friday. The unanimous passage shows that Beijing is working with Washington to increase economic pressure on the North Korean regime in response to its nuclear program. It also prohibits the export of food products, machinery, electrical equipment, earth and stones, wood and vessels from North Korea. Countries are also banned from exporting industrial equipment, machinery, transportation vehicles and industrial metals to the country. The resolution will likely result in a significant decrease of income for the North Korean regime. The United States drafted the resolution and reportedly negotiated it with China before circulating the final text to the rest of the council. The last sanctions resolution was adopted Sept. Those sanctions prohibited North Korea from importing all natural gas liquids and condensates. It also banned all textile exports and prohibited any country from authorizing new work permits for North Korean workers -- two key sources of hard currency for the northeast Asian nation. The resolution also bans North Koreans from working abroad. It also requires all countries to send North Korean workers and safety monitors home within 24 months. The draft resolution "notes with great concern" that North Korea is illegally exporting coal and other prohibited items "through deceptive maritime practices and obtaining petroleum illegally through ship-to-ship transfers. It would also order all countries to prohibit companies from providing insurance or reinsurance to North Korean-affiliated vessels. The move also requires all countries to de-register any vessel suspected of being involved in the transport or transfer of banned items. And it bans the supply of used vessels to North Korea and adds 15 individuals to the U. Thirteen of those who face travel bans and asset freezes are foreign bank representatives. It reiterates the importance of maintaining peace and stability in northeast Asia and "expresses its commitment to a peace, diplomatic and political solution to the situation This material may not be published, broadcast, rewritten, or redistributed. The Associated Press contributed to this report.

## Chapter 2 : Sanctions Against Iraq

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

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

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

Chapter 3 : Oil-for-Food Programme - Wikipedia

*U.N. sanctions after Oil-for-Food: still a viable diplomatic tool?: hearing before the Subcommittee on National Security, Emerging Threats, and International Relations of the Committee on Government Reform, House of Representatives, One Hundred Ninth Congress, second session, May 2,*

Al-Wia Hospital, Baghdad After the Gulf War, the United Nations imposed strict economic sanctions on Iraq that critics charge have led to the deaths of more than a million people -- the majority of them children. Saddam Hussein claims the deaths are in excess of one and a half million. Recent reports in leading newspapers and research studies in medical journals now suggest those numbers may be exaggerated. Still, a heated debate continues over the impact of the sanctions and over whether the United Nations and in particular the United States are responsible or whether Saddam himself has blocked humanitarian aid to further his own propaganda war. As early as , the U. Security Council acknowledged that sanctions were causing the Iraqi people undeniable suffering and proposed an oil-for-food humanitarian program to alleviate malnutrition and disease. The plan allowed Iraq limited sales of oil with revenues to be placed in a U. Saddam rejected this program as an infringement of his sovereignty. After years of negotiations, Baghdad finally agreed to the program in with the first deliveries of aid arriving in Each year since then the Security Council has increased the Oil-for-Food program, and according to Secretary General Kofi Annan, Iraq now has sufficient resources to alleviate life-threatening disease and hunger. Explore reports and links from many sources and join the conversation. Department of State According to the U. State Department, "Sanctions are not intended to harm the people of Iraq. That is why the sanctions regime has always specifically exempted food and medicine. Actual causes of death are not listed. Fifty delegations from Voices in the Wilderness have traveled to Iraq, and recently the organization has been "maintaining a constant presence in Iraq to stand in solidarity with the Iraqi people. Security Council Resolution , which Iraq accepted in The program allows Iraq to use roughly 70 percent of its oil revenues to pay for humanitarian needs such as food and medicine, while also requiring Iraq to set aside a portion of the revenues for compensation to the United Nations. Even illustrious medical journals like The Lancet have carried scholarly reports of deaths of Iraqi children attributed to the sanctions whose methodologies have since come into dispute. This article, appearing in Alternet. Yet, "Baghdad has continued to obstruct and undermine the aid program. According to Sudetic, "The devastating aspect of the sanctions is not that they restrict what Iraq can import; it is that they keep the country from accessing its cash. No subsequent editions seem to have been published, however. In this edition, the WHO describes its attempts to reduce the holds placed upon medical supplies and health-related goods imported under the Oil-for-Food program. Garfield arrives at a mortality figure that is far more conservative than the oft-quoted study published in the British medical journal The Lancet, which claimed casualties of Iraqi children upwards of half a million. Following is an excerpt from the report. For the full report visit Fourth Freedom Forum:

*The sanctions regime was first established in U.N. Security Council Resolution after Iraq's August invasion of Kuwait. That resolution barred Iraq from engaging in most international trade.*

Security Council Resolution of 15 August was introduced to allow the sale of Iraqi oil in exchange for food. The Oil-for-Food Programme started in December , and the first shipments of food arrived in March . The programme used an escrow system. Oil exported from Iraq was paid for by the recipient into an escrow account possessed until by BNP Paribas bank, rather than to the Iraqi government. The money was then apportioned to pay for war reparations to Kuwait , ongoing coalition and United Nations operations within Iraq. The remainder, the majority of the revenue, was available to the Iraqi government to purchase regulated items. The Iraqi government was permitted to purchase only items that were not embargoed under the economic sanctions. Certain items, such as raw foodstuffs, were expedited for immediate shipment, but requests for most items, including such simple things as pencils and folic acid , were reviewed in a process that typically took six months before shipment was authorized. Items deemed to have any potential application in chemical, biological or nuclear weapons systems development were not available to the regime, regardless of stated purpose. Internal audits have not been made public. The good news is that this same UN machinery proved equal to the task of preventing that same regime from fielding WMD, developing nuclear weapons and reconstituting a military threat to its neighbours. Most observers would conclude that the UN, however inadequate its financial oversight, certainly got its priorities right. The UN sanctions regime against Iraq, including the Oil for Food program, is worth close scrutiny not because it was a scandal, although scandal there was, but because taken as a whole, it is the most successful use of international sanctions on record. Documenting the why and wherefores of that success is as important as correcting the shortfalls that allowed a rogue regime, in connivance with unscrupulous international businessmen, to siphon funds from UN-administered Iraqi accounts. The resolution under discussion made clear that the chief responsibility for addressing humanitarian consequences of the war would fall to the United States and Britain if they took control of the country. Under the Fourth Geneva Convention these are the responsibilities of the occupying power. The programme was formally terminated on 21 November and its major functions were turned over to the Coalition Provisional Authority. Throughout its existence, the programme was dogged by accusations that some of its profits were unlawfully diverted to the government of Iraq and to UN officials. These accusations were made in many countries, including the US and Norway. Sevan stonewalled efforts to review and investigate the programme. Sevan and UN Deputy Secretary-General Louise Frechette , rejected any such investigation, claiming that it would be too expensive to be worthwhile. He said that they were from working file that contained copies of documents received by his office, and were purged due to lack of space, and also that the originals were held elsewhere. He also stated he encountered a number of cases in which he felt the lack of Iraqi cooperation was designed to exacerbate the suffering of its own people. He also said that in his opinion the sanctions were not an effective deterrent. The list came from over 15, documents which were reportedly found in the state-owned Iraqi oil corporation, the Iraq National Oil Company , which had close links to the Iraqi Oil Ministry. Indian Foreign Minister Natwar Singh , was removed from office because of his role in the scandal. Many prominent Russian firms and individuals were also included on the al Mada list. Even the Russian Orthodox Church was supposedly involved in illegal oil trading. George Galloway subsequently won two libel actions against the Christian Science Monitor and Daily Telegraph , which had reported the allegations. Few deny that in Iraq, like in many third-world countries, bribes and kickbacks were regularly paid to the leadership in order to get contracts, but some[ who? The seller was then to refund the Iraqi government a certain percentage of the commission. Contracts to sell Iraq humanitarian goods through the Oil-for-Food Programme were given to companies and individuals based on their willingness to kick back a certain percentage of the contract profits to the Iraqi regime. Sevan denied the charges. An investigation by the US House Committee on International Relations found that BNP Paribas made payments for goods without proof of delivery and allowed payments to third parties not identified as authorized recipients. Duelfer

Report[ edit ] The Iraq Survey Group , which was tasked with finding evidence of weapons of mass destruction in Iraq, found that OFF saved the Iraqi economy from decline after the imposition of sanctions. Furthermore, the Iraqi regime found that it could corrupt OFF to get hard currency that could be used to manipulate the Iraq Sanctions Committee and undermine sanctions as well as to obtain more weapons.

**Chapter 5 : North Korea hit with tough sanctions by U.N. - CNN**

*This publication is now archived. What is the controversy over the U.N. Oil-for-Food Program? The UN Security Council started the Oil-for-Food program in to allow Iraq to sell enough oil to.*

These sanctions included strict limits both on the items that could be imported into Iraq and on those that could be exported. Instead, it evaluated applications for importing items to Iraq on a case-by-case basis, in theory allowing foodstuffs, medicines and products for essential civilian needs and barring everything else. Persons wishing to deliver items to Iraq, whether in trade or for charitable donation, were required to apply for export licenses to the authorities of one or more UN member state, who then sent the application to the Sanctions Committee. The Committee made its decision in secret; any Committee member could veto a permission without giving any reason. As a rule, anything that could have a conceivable military use was banned, such as computers, tractors, and trousers, although Committee asserted its sole discretion in determining what is essential for every Iraqi and either permitting or denying any thing to the Iraqi population. If the Committee granted approval, it notified the country where the application came from; that country then informed the applicant; the applicant then shipped the items, but the items remained subject to inspection and risk of impoundment. Anything not on the Goods Review list could be imported without restriction, while items with dual-purpose items would be reviewed on a case-by-case basis. Following the Gulf War, a United Nations inter-agency mission assessed that "the Iraqi people may soon face a further imminent catastrophe, which could include epidemic and famine, if massive life-supporting needs are not rapidly met. Acting under Chapter VII of the United Nations Charter, the Security Council established the Oil for Food Programme via resolution on 14 April as intended a "temporary measure to provide for the humanitarian needs of the Iraqi people, until the fulfillment by Iraq of the relevant Security Council resolutions Implementation of the Programme started in December ; its first shipment of supplies arrived in March The Programme was funded exclusively with the proceeds from Iraqi oil exports. In December , Security Council resolution removed the limit on the amount of oil exported. Allocation of export proceeds[ edit ] With the adoption of United Nations Security Council Resolution in , Iraqi oil export proceeds were allocated as follows: Enforcement of sanctions[ edit ] An American helicopter shadows the Russian oil tanker Volgoneft Enforcement of the sanctions was primarily by means of military force and legal sanctions. Following the passage of Security Council Resolution , a Multinational Interception Force was organized and led by the United States to intercept, inspect and possibly impound vessels, cargoes and crews suspected of carrying freight to or from Iraq. Under Secretary of Defense Douglas J. Feith says that the sanctions diminished Iraq militarily [21] and scholars George A. Lopez and David Cortright say sanctions compelled Iraq to accept inspections and monitoring; winning concessions from Baghdad on political issue such as the border dispute with Kuwait; preventing the rebuilding of Iraqi defenses after the Persian Gulf War; and blocking the import of materials and technologies for producing weapons of mass destruction ". A drawback of this dependence was the narrowing of the economic base, with the agricultural sector rapidly declining in the s. With the introduction of the Oil-for-Food Programme in , this situation gradually improved. Power shortages, lack of spare parts and insufficient technical know-how lead to the breakdown of many modern facilities. But this situation changed from the late eighties on with increasing militarisation and a declining economic situation. Consequently, the economic hardships and war casualties in the last decades have increased the number of women-headed households and working women. Moreover, it emerged that some miscarriages and stillbirths had been wrongly classified as child deaths in Oil-for-Food Programme As the sanctions faced mounting condemnation for its humanitarian impacts, [41] several UN resolutions were introduced that allowed Iraq to trade its oil for goods such as food and medicines. The earliest of these, Resolution of 15 August , allowed the sale of Iraqi oil in exchange for food. The Oil-for-Food Programme started in October , and the first shipments of food arrived in March Twenty-five percent of the proceeds were redirected to a Persian Gulf War reparations account, and three percent into United Nations programs related to Iraq. While the programme is credited with improving the conditions of the population, it was not free from controversy. Denis Halliday , who oversaw the

Programme, believed it was inadequate to compensate for the adverse humanitarian impacts of the sanctions. State Department criticized the Iraqi government for inadequately spending the money, exporting food, and refusing to accept the program for several years after it was offered in Lifting of sanctions[ edit ] Following the Iraq War , the sanctions regime was largely ended on May 22, with certain exceptions related to arms and to oil revenue by paragraph 10 of UN Security Council Resolution For example, Rubin argued that the Kurdish and the Iraqi governments handled Oil For Food aid differently, and that therefore the Iraqi government policy, rather than the sanctions themselves, should be held responsible for any negative effects. One of those countries being France as shown in The Guardian [56] , Washington Times [57] according to Bill Gertz , and New York Times [58] articles that they had been trading Iraq weapons, supplies and nuclear technology leading up to and some argue after the sanctions helping support the Iraq government. Ambassador to the United Nations appeared on a 60 Minutes segment in which Lesley Stahl asked her "We have heard that half a million children have died. And, you know, are is the price worth it? Sir, since the meeting has taken this direction, I would say it is in our interest not to reveal.

**Chapter 6 : Sanctions against Iraq - Wikipedia**

*The Oil for Food program was started in (after being offered and rejected in ) as the effects of sanctions on the Iraqi people was getting worse. The idea was that Iraq would be allowed to sell oil and use some of that money (60%) for purchasing humanitarian goods.*

That same day, the Security Council adopted a unanimous resolution calling on the Coalition Provisional Authority, Iraq and all other Member States , including their national regulatory authorities, to cooperate fully with the probe. The Secretary-General also issued written instructions to all UN staff to do the same, and publicly declared that those who fail to cooperate will face dismissal. On the question of outside requests for information, the UN has urged contractors working for the Oil-for-Food programme to cooperate with subpoenas from other investigations and they are in fact doing so. Volcker has stated on a number of occasions that he is committed to cooperating with other ongoing investigations. Unfortunately, those measures also had unintended negative consequences on the civilian population. In an effort to mitigate the damage, the Security Council adopted resolution setting up the Oil-for-Food Programme , which allowed Iraq to sell its oil and use the major portion of the revenues to purchase food and other humanitarian relief supplies. At no time did Saddam Hussein have access to or authority over any of the funds in the UN-managed escrow accounts. The Committee, which had the same membership as the Security Council itself, also approved contracts and dealt with any irregularities in their implementation. Operations began in December, , and the first relief goods under the Programme arrived in . Caloric intake rose by 83 percent, while malnutrition rates in much of the country were cut by half, and some 76, mines were cleared. On the health front, enough medicines and vaccines were imported to eradicate polio and drastically reduce other often deadly communicable diseases, including cholera, malaria, measles, mumps, meningitis and tuberculosis. The capacity to undertake major surgeries increased by 40 per cent in the centre and south of Iraq. UNSCOM destroyed missiles, mobile launchers, fixed launch sites, chemical munitions, a chemical weapons complex and a germ warfare complex as well as tons of missile fuel, chemical warfare agents, precursor chemicals and bacteria growth media. The effort was interrupted in late . UNMOVIC inspectors only returned to Iraq in November, , when they destroyed dozens of Iraqi Al Samoud 2 missiles and warheads, as well as launchers, shells filled with chemical weapons precursors and other arms. Neither figure is in any way correct. Funds were allocated according to a formula determined by the Security Council as follows: Once the UN has completed an assessment of the liabilities left against the account, the remaining balance will be transferred to the DFI. As far back as , the Security Council mandated a Multinational Interception Force not administered by the UN to prevent illegal smuggling. As the GAO noted, "Under Security Council resolutions, all member states were responsible for enforcing the sanctions and the United Nations depended on states bordering Iraq to deter smuggling. Although constrained by international sanctions, he nevertheless was still the leader of a recognized, sovereign State. Conscious of this fact, when the Security Council, by unanimous decision, set up the Oil-for-Food programme, it agreed to allow the Iraqi Government to choose who could buy Iraqi oil, and from whom Iraq would import humanitarian supplies. Without this agreement, Iraq would not have allowed humanitarian goods to enter Iraq at a rate high enough to make a difference to the daily lives of the Iraqi people. As the GAO put it, "the Security Council allowed the Iraq government, as a sovereign entity, to negotiate contracts directly with purchasers of Iraqi oil and suppliers of commodities. This structure was an important factor in allowing Iraq to levy illegal surcharges and commissions. Representative to the UN, said: In retrospect, had the program been constructed differently, perhaps by eliminating Iraqi contracting authority and the resulting large degree of autonomy afforded to Saddam to pick suppliers and buyers, then the allegations currently facing the program might not exist. The problem is, of course, that these specific decisions to allow the government of Iraq to continue to exercise authority, to let Saddam Hussein continue to determine who he could sell oil to and purchase goods from were all done in a larger context of a political debate on Iraq. It was reluctantly accepted to ensure that the significant sanctions program would remain in place, thus achieving a U. Chairman, here I want to reiterate a point that I made earlier on the issue of sovereignty. While we oppose the authoritarian

regime of the former Saddam era, Iraq was and is a sovereign nation. Sovereign nations are generally free to determine to whom they will sell their national product and from whom they purchase supplies. Volcker made public 58 audit reports under his purview, including 37 related to the Oil-for-Food programme, 16 related to the UN Compensation Commission and two draft reports related to the Oil-for-Food programme which were not finalized due to the outbreak of war. The Secretary-General immediately welcomed the release of the internal audits as part of the effort he initiated to get to the bottom of allegations surrounding the programme. The Briefing Paper shows that there was a dynamic auditing process generated by the United Nations itself, as well as the reports of external auditors which have already been made public. All the audits, both internal and external, were conducted in accordance with internationally recognized standards. Some lessons are already being applied. For example, on the financial side of the tsunami relief effort the United Nations is already implementing procedures for greater accountability and transparency. The tsunami effort, like Oil for Food, is a humanitarian programme on an unusually large scale, although they differ from each other in nearly all other respects. The Iraq Programme and tsunami relief efforts are two very different projects. With tsunami relief, the UN is coordinating the donations of individual countries and international organizations. Coordinating and directing aid is a familiar role for the UN, which has well-proven tracking and monitoring systems in place. The US accounting firm Price Waterhouse is providing pro bono services to the United Nations to help improve tracking of assistance being offered to the victims of the tsunami. The Secretary-General himself drew attention to the problem in a public report to the Security Council. In response, the Council instituted a "retroactive pricing" mechanism designed to curb the practice. The UN secretariat also strengthened contract review procedures in response to reports of kickbacks. From onwards, hundreds of contracts were queried for pricing, some were held back indefinitely and many were specifically flagged by UN staff to the Security Council. Not once did the members place any of them on hold for pricing reasons. The members of the Security Council nevertheless unanimously approved the contract. It was only in April that the US Treasury Department identified this company as a front for the regime. This example demonstrates that UN staff did report suspicious cases and that while they were not mandated or equipped to check the backgrounds of all suppliers, even those who could, such as the US Government, did not have all of this information until after the Oil-for-Food programme ceased to operate. All details of every contract were known not only by the national authorities of each supplier but also by the members of the Security Council Committee who had the power to approve or hold any contract. It is important to note that in the ISG report, all names of U. That said, the Secretary-General stated on 15 April that "Transparency is the only way to deal with allegations [like those surrounding the Oil-for-Food programme], and by far the best way to prevent corruption from happening in the first place. That, I believe, will be one of the main lessons we have to learn from this affair, whatever the outcome of the inquiry. Contrary to press reports, no contracts for Johnny Walker whiskey were ever submitted or approved under the Oil-for-Food programme. While the Iraqi regime did indicate its desire to fund the construction of an Olympic stadium, no money for the stadium was ever approved or paid. In response to questions raised at the time, the UN did an internal investigation which found that there was no knowledge, including on the United Nations Committee on Contracts or the Procurement Officer handling that contract, that Kojo Annan had any link to Cotecna. That matter is also now in the hands of the IIC. Media reports also allege that the UN was responsible for the delivery of substandard goods to Iraq. Further, under the Oil-for-Food programme, there was a system for conducting complete checks when requested by a member of the Sanctions Committee. In such cases, each box and container for a given contract would be opened and the contents photographed. All Committee members had access to a database containing reports on such cases. The UN is adamantly opposed to all forms of terrorism, from whatever quarter and for whatever reason. The United Nations helped to negotiate the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism, which aims to prevent exactly the type of outrageous abuse Saddam Hussein allegedly committed. That Convention currently has States parties. The Secretary-General urges all countries which have not yet ratified that pact to do so without delay. We also set up a Counter-Terrorism Executive Directorate to ensure that these obligations are met. In addition, UN agencies around the world are actively working to prevent terrorism in very concrete ways. The IAEA is helping countries to detect malicious

activities involving nuclear and other radioactive materials, and to prevent illicit trafficking in these potentially dangerous substances. The United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime provides assistance to more than 90 countries in strengthening their counter-terrorism capacity. The International Civil Aviation Organization ICAO has taken steps to foster secure skies, including by developing an Aviation Security Plan of Action and sharing expertise in this area through its network of training centres.

**Chapter 7 : UN Office of the Iraq Program - Oil for Food: About the Program**

*(1) the u.n. oil-for-food program: the inevitable failure of u.n. sanctions tuesday, april 12, house of representatives, subcommittee on national security, emerging threats, and international relations.*

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

**Chapter 8 : Facts about the UN Oil-for-Food Programme**

*The U.N. Oil-for-Food program has, however, offset the effects of drought and the diminished agricultural production by*

*improving food supply, with cereal imports expected to rise in and*

## Chapter 9 : The U.N. Oil for Food scandal - Washington Times

*The sanctions against Iraq were a near-total financial and trade embargo imposed by the United Nations Security Council on Ba'athist calendrierdelascience.com began August 6, , four days after Iraq's invasion of Kuwait, stayed largely in force until May (after Saddam Hussein's being forced from power), and persisted in part, including reparations to Kuwait, through the present.*