

## The Permanent Soviet-Iraqi Technical Committee 1970-1979

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### Abstract

Iraq emerged in the seventies of the twentieth century, a country with its weight and influence at the Arab and regional levels, and its relations with the Soviet Union occupied a distinguished position in its foreign policy in accordance with the requirements of that stage and its requirements. From economic construction, and from this Iraq seemed to build strong and developed economic relations with the Soviet Union. Addressing the research is an important aspect of these relations, which is represented in the joint Iraqi-Soviet economic cooperation, and the presentation of cooperation and economics within the framework of the committee during the period 19 - 70 - 1979, the presentation of the research on the absence of a joint agreement between the two countries. And through which the committee emerged directed to its internal system, according to which the committee was a tool in studying and proposing projects and putting them into practice through which they are implemented with the Soviet institutions, as well as following up the implementation and completion of these projects, and developing solutions to all problems arising from the implementation of the agreements or work, and the Joint Economic Committee has greatly supported the development of economic relations between the two countries, and this was the reason for the conclusion of more protocols and agreements between the two countries.

The researcher reached logical conclusions through this research, the Iraqi Permanent Technical Committee 1970-1979, and perhaps the most important one was its proposal for many strategic projects and supervision of their implementation.

### Introduction

International economic relations occupy a great importance in modern and contemporary history, because of the impact they have on the world stage of events, especially since the world was divided into two camps after the end of World War II and entered the cold war.

There is no doubt that this topic did not receive enough research, study and analysis in a manner compatible with its actual significance, which is derived from the fact that the topic dealt with one of the aspects of economic relations with the Soviet Union, which is the permanent Iraqi-Soviet economic technical committee, and in a period that witnessed many developments and events is the duration of the research.

The time frame begins to search since 1970 and ends in 1979, and we dealt with the establishment of the Joint Committee under the Convention, held between the two countries and legal framework under the articles of the Convention in well on its rules of procedure, which counting part of them, and display in the periodic meetings of the Committee each year and its economic, And some policies and projects that have been coordinated and cooperated in their implementation with the Soviet Union in Iraq, as well as a conclusion and proven sources that were approved in its establishment.

### The Permanent Iraqi-Soviet Economic Technical Committee

Iraq has been associated with the Soviet Union, economic and trade relations which is one important aspect in Alachua relations, religion between the two countries whether Table industrial aspects of and the oil side of and the agricultural side, and the agreements concluded between the Iraqi government and the government of Soviet coup 17 the July in the side of the economic impact on the development and the development and strengthening of economic and technical cooperation and the expansion of trade relations between them, and for the purpose of the bases and set rules governing these relations so as to ensure its continuation and development significantly, the delegation of Soviet arrived in Baghdad at 4 in March 1970 and held talks between Iraq and the Soviet Union, S Oil Minister Saadoun Hammadi ([1]) The Iraqi side included fifteen members of senior Iraqi officials, while Yadur Kulov headed Alyadur Kwlov Chairman of the International Relations Committee in the Soviet Cabinet, the Soviet side also included fifteen members of senior officials, including deputy ministers and experts. The discussions included forming a permanent Iraqi-Iraqi economic committee as well as following up the implementation of the technical and economic cooperation agreement and signing an agreement in this regard. Eight specialized committees emerged from the discussions These are the Oil Committee, the Industry and Laboratories Committee, the Irrigation and Agricultural Mechanization Committee, the Technical Staff Committee, the Foreign Trade Committee, the Transportation Committee, the Drafting Committee and the Project Delivery Documentation Committee ([2]) Three of the eight committees started their work, so the oil committee held its meeting at the headquarters of the National Oil Company and the technical staff committee held its meeting at the headquarters of the Standards and Specifications Authority and the drafting committee held its meeting at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and these meetings continued for two weeks during which several sessions were held, ([3]) and that the meetings of the committees were to study the problems of implementing the economic and technical cooperation agreement in order to develop the necessary solutions and overcome them towards more cooperation in various fields, ([4]) on the other hand, some committees emanating from the talks, field visits to some of the projects carried out by the Soviets in Iraq. ([5])

As a result of these discussions, Iraq and the Soviet Union signed on 8 March 1970 in Baghdad an agreement to form a permanent Iraqi-Iraqi technical technical economic committee, ([6]) and the Revolutionary Command Council ratified the Convention in accordance with Law No. 162 of 1970. ([7])

The agreement included seven articles that focused on strengthening and developing economic, technical and commercial relations. Under this agreement, the committee studies the possibilities and various ways to expand and develop economic, technical and commercial relations between the two countries in various economic fields. The committee also examines issues arising from the implementation of all agreements concluded between the two countries in the field of economic, technical and trade cooperation, as well as making recommendations and decisions on the progress of the implementation of these agreements between institutions in both municipal n, and be T Committee of representatives of the two sides and hold T meetings once in a For at least a year in Baghdad and Moscow alternately and the decisions taken by the committee will be effective after the exchange of messages between the heads of the two sides of the Iraqi and Soviet committees by ratification, and this agreement

has not been in effect for a period of five years, it will be automatically renewed for the same period unless one of the contracting parties informs the other party of his desire to end This agreement six months before its expiry date ,([8]) and it seems that the Commission has continued to work and new tasks automatically have the length of the search.

Article V of the above - mentioned Convention on the Commission to act in accordance with its internal procedures annexed to the present Convention , which Aa d part is not an integral part of them , and may modify the system 's recommendation of the Committee , the rules of procedure included eight articles. ([9])

He left Baghdad to return to Moscow ,the Soviet delegation headed by Yadur Kulov after the end of his two-week official visit, during which he held talks that resulted in the signing of the agreement of the Joint Permanent Committee, as well as an executive protocol for economic and technical cooperation agreements between Iraq and the Soviet Union, which was made by setting plans, schedules and programs to implement the contracting projects It was agreed, as it was agreed that the next meeting of the permanent committee in Moscow, after counting its first meeting in Baghdad, would be its first session. ([10])

And started in March 1971 in Baghdad, preliminary meetings of the permanent committee. In these meetings, issues discussed in the main meeting of the committee in Moscow were confirmed in late May, and the Iraqi side was headed by Saadoun Hammadi, Minister of Oil and Minerals, and head of the National Oil Company Council. It included 19 members representing the various ministries and departments concerned , ([11]) while the Soviet side was headed by Ivan Arkhipov Ivan Arkhipov The first deputy head of the State Committee for Foreign Relations in the Soviet Cabinet, which also included 19 members , ([12]) and six committees emerged from the meetings, namely the Oil and Minerals Committee, the Industry Committee, the Economy and Trade Committee, the Transport and Communications Committee, the Irrigation and Agricultural Sector Committee, and the Coordination and Drafting Committee ([13]) The delegation visited Basra and took a tour in the province and the northern Rumaila field to see the progress of work, as it visited the work site in the field and met with Iraqi workers and engineers and Soviet experts, then visited the operations center in Al Nakhilah and was accompanied by Wajih Al-Hadithi, director of the branch of the National Company in Basra , ([14]) and the talks resulted in the signing of an agreement between the two sides, as they were signed by Iraq, Saadoun Hammadi, and on the Soviet side, Evan Arkhipov. ([15])

On this basis, in August , 1971 Oil Minister Saadoun Hammadi arrived in Moscow at the head of a delegation that included 15 members from various ministries , ([16]) to participate in the meetings of the second session of the Iraqi Committee of the Soviet permanent , which search T .in projects included in the exchange of letters between the Presidents of the Iraqi delegations and the Soviet talks held in Baghdad in March and last April the t j t churned by the signing of the development cooperation agreement Economic and Technical , ([17]) the foundations related to the contracting of the relevant Soviet institutions for the purchase of Iraqi crude oil and the purchase of sulfur, triple phosphate fertilizers and other Iraqi products, including factory products established with the assistance of the Soviet Union, were also discussed, as well as agreement on a working platform for the implementation of the projects included in the development agreement. Economic and technical cooperation or other agreements as well as discussing them in matters that help facilitate the implementation

of contracts concluded between the two sides in accordance with the agreements concluded between them, ([18]) and visited Hammadi Soviet Republic of Bashkortostan located east of the European section of the Soviet Union briefed Al installations of higher oil and specialization of the Soviet workers and attention to numbers and raising cadres, ([19]) and Saadoun Hammadi, the Minister of Oil, returned to Baghdad on September. ([20]) 1971, 8

The committee met in Baghdad in April, 1972 and the economic and technical cooperation protocol was signed for the third session ([21]) It was signed on the Iraqi side by Saadoun Hammadi, the oil minister, and on the Soviet side, Patrushev Batrwshef Deputy Chairman of the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations in the Soviet Cabinet. The protocol included the implementation of irrigation, industrial and oil projects ([22]) In 23 Nissan 's Patrushev and his accompanying delegation left Moscow at the end of a visit lasted 20 days. ([23])

A continuation of the regular meetings each year, arrived in Moscow in September 1973 the Iraqi delegation began the fourth session of the Standing Committee meetings, and the mainland delegation, I Aceh Taha Jazrawi ([24]) Minister of Industry, and the delegation included 24 members of senior officials in economic, industrial, oil and agricultural affairs, including three agents, Mustafa Hamdoun, Undersecretary of the Ministry of Agriculture and Agrarian Reform, Vice-Chairman of the Committee, Omar Rashid Ke Reddy, Undersecretary of the Ministry of Irrigation, and Mahdi Al-Ubaidi, Undersecretary of the Ministry of Economy. The meetings covered aspects of Economic and commercial cooperation between the two countries and the possibility of doubling the volume of Iraqi exports according to a plan for the coming years. Also, they discussed a plan of trade exchange between the two countries for the year 1974 and discussed some outstanding commercial issues between the institutions of the two countries and find solutions to them, ([25]) the committee's agenda was approved and its members distributed to four committees. The subcommittees started their work and these committees are the Industry and Energy Committee, the Petroleum Industry and Mineral Resources Committee, the Agriculture and Irrigation Committee, and the Foreign Trade Committee, ([26]) and the committees completed their work that included research in overcoming the difficulties that hindered the implementation of the agreements and protocols concluded between the two countries and the development of economic and technical cooperation prospects in various fields, ([27]) and the head of the Iraqi delegation at the talks, Taha Jazrawi, while the head of the delegation of the Soviet Simon Skaczkov Chairman of the State Committee for Relations Foreign Economic Council of Ministers at the end of the meetings of the Joint Commission entrusted to the Coordination Committee sub-preparation protocols the results of the talks, which included T also agreements for the implementation of new projects In Iraq ([28]) Taha Al-Jazrawi returned to Baghdad on the twenty-second of the same month after he signed the minutes of the committee's meetings that included the two sides' agreement to work for adjusting the balance of trade exchange between the two countries in favor of increasing Iraqi exports to the Soviet Union as well as establishing industrial, irrigation and agricultural projects. New projects in Iraq are to be accomplished with the help of the Soviets, and the head of the Soviet delegation will visit Iraq to follow up on the implementation of the agreed projects. ([29])

In the same context , he returned to Moscow 4 2 February 1974 delegation headed by the Soviet Ivanov , a member of the Council of Agriculture and dams Chairman of the Sub -Committee for Agriculture and Irrigation emanating from the Standing Committee after spending a week in Baghdad and one in which he held talks with irrigation officials , ([30]) during which a protocol was signed for agricultural and technical cooperation between Iraqi and Soviet institutions in this field ([31]) Also, in July of the same year ,Moscow arrived in the Iraqi delegation to the meetings of the permanent committee for a one-week visit during which they discussed the prospects of economic and technical cooperation and ways to enhance them. The delegation, headed by Mustafa Hamdoun, Undersecretary of the Ministry of Agriculture and Agrarian Reform for Agricultural Services Affairs and deputy head of the side Iraqi in the committee representatives of the ministries of Industry, Oil, Minerals and Agrarian Reform ([32]) In July , the Ministry of Agriculture and Agrarian Reform circulated a letter from the Ministry of Economy on the Trade Exchange Protocol between Iraq and the Soviet Union to all its public institutions, departments, and directorates . ([33])

In continuation of the cooperation between the two countries , Baghdad arrived in the first of October 1974 ,KhtsyalovKhwtsalovDeputy Chairman of the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations of the Council of Ministers of the Soviet Union and Deputy Chairman of the Soviet side of the Permanent Iraqi-Iraqi Committee for Economic and Technical Cooperation to attend the committee's meetings for the fifth session ,([34]) the Committee began its meetings and terrace Iraqi side Mustafa Hamdoun and Deputy Minister of Agriculture and Agrarian Reform and the Vice - Chairman of the Iraqi side in the Committee as the Soviet side terrace Khotsialov deputy head of the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations of the Soviet Union , the Council of Ministers , ([35]) and these meetings are a prelude to subsequent meetings, and Simon Skachkov, head of the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations in the Soviet Council , arrived in Baghdad on October 29 1974 ,at the head of an economic delegation to attend the meetings of the Iraqi-Soviet committee and lasted seven days , ([36]) and Makram Talabani met ([37]) Minister of Irrigation Basimon Skachkov, the latter visited the oil training center of the National Oil Company, during which he looked at its oil, electrical ,mechanical, and chemical departments . This center contributed to the graduation of technical cadres from middle school graduates, the scientific branch after a two-year study and industry graduates after a-6 month study in Oil, electrical, mechanical, and chemical specialties to meet the need of the national company, the Iraqi Ministry of Industry and companies for oil operations and the National Minerals Company , ([38]) as was received by Jawad Hashem ([39]) Minister of Planning-1972 1974and Saadoun Hammadi ,Minister of Oil and Minerals, visited the General Company for Electrical Industries as they were received by the general manager of the company and reviewed the production company departments that produce electrical transformers, fans of all kinds and other electrical tools ([40]) On the November 4, 1974, in the Office of the Ministry of Industry, a protocol was signed for economic and technical cooperation between the two countries, signed by Iraq Minister of Industry Taha Al-Jazrawi while he was signed on the Soviet side by Simon Skachov, head of the Soviet side in the Joint Committee .The protocol included discussing means of developing economic and technical cooperation of mutual benefit in the fields of agriculture, industry, energy, oil and fish as well as transport and wealth for the preparation of cadres of the Iraqi technical and training,

and ensure the implementation of the obligations of the two sides in the projects being implemented in accordance with the agreements concluded between the two countries. ([41])

In May, 1975 Taha Al-Jazrawi, head of the Iraqi side, arrived in the meetings of the Standing Committee for the sixth session, while Simon Skachkov, head of the Soviet side, headed the State Committee for Foreign Relations in the Soviet Cabinet, ([42]) and the committee discussed in its meetings that lasted one week, economic, industrial and technical cooperation relations between Iraq and the Soviet Union and the means of developing and strengthening them and following up on what has been implemented of the terms of the agreements concluded between the two countries, and the technical and economic delegation continued its meetings headed by Subhi al-Samarrai, Undersecretary of the Ministry of Industry and Minerals for Planning and Development Vice President of the Iraqi side with the Soviet side headed by Simon Skachkov, ([43]) Taha Al-Jazrawi and his accompanying delegation returned to Baghdad after attending the meetings of the joint committee and signed with Simon Skachkov on a protocol and general minutes for the sixth session of the committee, which stipulated that the Soviet side would implement a number of projects in the oil, industry, agriculture, irrigation and trade sectors and prepare The sixth session protocol, the broadest protocol signed between the two sides in the scope of what it contained in terms of developing economic and technical cooperation between the two countries, and a number of contracts were signed according to which the Soviets would provide Iraq with raw materials and spare parts and implement a number of industrial and agricultural projects, ([44]) as Iraq and the Soviets agreed to implement a number of fifteen industrial, irrigation and agricultural projects in different regions of the country, amounting to fifteen projects. ([45])

Simon Skaczkov arrived head of the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations of the Soviet Council of Ministers in December 1975 to visit the ten - day invitation from Jazrawi, and the head of Simon the Soviet side of the Standing Committee as the top side of the Iraqi Taha Jazrawi Minister of Industry and Minerals, and already the arrival of Simon economic delegation headed by Igor Khots j Thousands of Vice-Chairman of the State Committee for preliminary talks with the Iraqi side before its meeting, in which he discussed the stages of work progress in projects implemented by a number of Soviet institutions and the possibility of implementing new projects ([46]) Iraq and the Soviet Union signed on December 1975, 21 an agreement to develop economic and technical cooperation between them and Taha Al-Jazrawi signed on Iraq, while Simon Skachkov, head of the State Committee for Foreign Affairs in the Soviet Council and head of the Soviet side in the Permanent Joint Committee signed economic cooperation and technical under the Convention, performs Alsovyi v multiple projects, industrial and oil, agricultural and irrigation work. ([47])

A Soviet delegation headed by Vladimir R .Mordvinov arrived in Baghdad in March 1977 Vladimir Mordv enov Deputy Chairman of the Soviet side in the permanent Iraqi-Soviet committee, to attend the committee's meetings for the seventh session that started its work, and discussed the results of the previous talks for the sixth session, as well as ways to develop cooperation in various fields, ([48]) and the Iraqi side was headed by Subhi Yassin, Undersecretary of the Ministry of Industry, deputy head of the Iraqi side, and it included representatives of six ministries, namely, planning, industry, minerals, agriculture, agricultural reform, irrigation, trade and oil, while the Soviet side was headed by Vladimir R .Mordvinov,

deputy head of the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations in the Soviet Cabinet. Deputy Chairman of the Soviet side of the committee, which included the Deputy Minister of Energy, Deputy Minister of Oil, Deputy Minister of Land Reform and Water Resources, Deputy Minister of Industrial Production, Deputy Minister of Grain Storage, Chairman of Techno Export Corporation, Chairman of the Legal Council of the State Committee, and discussed Inban economic and technical issues, and five sub-committees have been formed, which include representatives of the two sides to discuss in the fields of agriculture, industry, oil, energy and electricity. These committees also study what was decided in the meetings of the previous session in Moscow and ways to develop technical and economic relations between the two countries in preparation for submission to the committee meetings held at the level of the two presidents in April 2 next <sup>(49)</sup> On April 3, the meetings of the Standing Committee and the head of the Iraqi side, Ghanem Abdel-Jalil, Minister of State and the head of the Soviet side, Simon Skachkov, head of the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations in the Soviet Council of Ministers, were attended by the meeting heads of the sub-committees of the two sides, namely the committees of industry, oil, agriculture, irrigation, fish wealth and energy. The preparation of staff and planning, and the two sides discussed ways to develop cooperation between the two friendly countries <sup>(50)</sup> The two countries signed on April 4 the minutes of the seventh session, signed by Iraq Minister of State Ghanem Abdel Jalil and Simon Skachkov, head of the State Committee for Foreign Relations. The record states that the two sides agreed on the foundations of cooperation in the technical and economic fields between the two countries and the projects that the Soviets could undertake. The eighth session was held in Moscow, <sup>(51)</sup> the delegation visited Nasiriyah and Skachkov and his companions visited the thermoelectric station in the city of Nasiriyah, which is implemented by a Soviet company and reviewed the workflow and is one of the largest electrothermal projects in the region. <sup>(52)</sup>

He returned to Baghdad in May, 1978 with Abdul Karim <sup>(53)</sup> The Minister of Oil and the accompanying delegation after he attended the meetings of the eighth session of the permanent committee that concluded its meetings in Moscow in May, 1978 and seven subcommittees emerged from the committee to discuss and expand the horizons of cooperation in the economic and technical fields in light of the existing relations between the two friendly countries and it was signed. On the minutes of the meeting in an official ceremony attended by the two sides, the Oil Minister described the results of his discussions as fruitful. <sup>(54)</sup>

Received Taha Jazrawi Minister of Housing and Construction 1979-1976 Simon Skaczkov Chairman of the State Committee for External Relations, the Soviet head of the side of the Soviet of the Standing Committee was agreed on a formula linked to a quick time program can be involved in the housing and reconstruction of direct access to the qualitative development sector in this area, as search irrigation Minister Abdul - Wahab Mahmoud with the Soviet delegation during a meeting in April 1979 issues related to the implementation of irrigation projects in the country and the need to expedite the processing of machinery and equipment required for these projects and cooperation in the field of increasing national experience, and means of increasing cooperation between the B to the religion of the r Diqin to accelerate the completion of draft Badra - c Sun Allarroaii second stage general of the mouth, and was in the National Assembly building, the signing of the minutes of session meetings of the ninth Iraqi Committee of the Soviet and signed the minutes on the Iraqi side Ghanem Abdul Jalil as signed by the Soviet side in the Simon Sca as of The minutes stipulated

the cooperation between the two countries in the fields of transport, irrigation and construction industries, as Sketch K .Koff expressed his happiness for the results of the session's meetings, stressing the interest of the Soviet leadership to develop relations and attended the signing ceremony of the minutes and the Undersecretary of the Ministry of Industry and Minerals To the Iraqi side of the committee, Subhi Yassin, members of the Iraqi and Soviet sides in the committee, and the Soviet ambassador to Baghdad. ([55] )

In light of the foregoing ,we can say that the permanent Iraqi-Soviet technical committee played a major role in the economic side, through what it has done of great works, whether in its follow-up to projects or approval of new projects as well as solving problems that arise during the implementation of projects, as it emerged from it Several specialized committees have taken it upon themselves to follow up on the projects in which they specialize as well as to study and propose projects. Whatever the matter, the permanent joint committee and through its nine sessions held in either Baghdad or Moscow were other structures in building economic relations and their development between Iraq and open Ed Soviet .

### Conclusion

Through the study of the permanent Iraqi-Soviet technical committee 1970-1979 we reached a number of important conclusions, most notably:

- 1- Economic cooperation between the two companies called Al Z and the presence of a joint economic committee to follow up on the agreements and agreed projects, which led to the conclusion of the BC Economic Committee as a result of the economic and commercial cooperation ULC Pir between the two countries.
- 2- The committee played a major economic role, especially in studying and proposing projects that Iraq needs, as well as supervising projects, monitoring their completion and addressing all problems resulting from the workflow or interpretation of the agreements concluded between the two countries.
- 3- In completing the committee, it contributed too many strategic projects and infrastructure in Iraq, thanks to which Iraq was able to secure their needs.
- 4- Waltz from the Soviet Union sent experts and specialists and provided spare parts and raw materials for projects set up by Iraq.
- 5- The economic and cultural relations of Iraq with the Soviet Union under the Economic Committee have taken an upward path in its various dimensions and forms.

### References

[1] Saadoun Hammadi (1930-2007): Born in Karbala, and in 1950 he obtained a bachelor's degree in economics, and received a master's degree in 1955, and in 1975 he obtained a doctorate. In economics from the University of Wisconsin-Madison, he held several positions in the state, including Director of the National Oil Company, Minister of Oil 1970-1974, Minister of Foreign Affairs 1975-1982, Speaker of the National Council, Member who assumed the Revolutionary Command Council 1986-1991 as prime minister in 1991, He assumed the last position of Speaker of the National Council in Dorten, who was arrested in April 2003 and released and traveled outside Iraq, died in a hospital in Germany. For more, see: Hussein Latif Kazem Al-Zubaidi, previous source, p. 376; Abd al-Wahhab al-Kayyali,



Encyclopedia of Politics, Part Three, Arab Institute for Studies and Publishing, Beirut, 1990, pp. 165-166.

(2) Al-Thawra Newspaper (Baghdad), No. 463, March 5, 1970.

(3) Al-Thawra newspaper (Baghdad), No. 464, March 6, 1970.

(4) (Iraqi) Fact Sheet (Baghdad), issue 1907 on August 15, 1970; Al-Thawra newspaper (Baghdad) No. 466 on March 9, 1970.

(5) The Oil Committee and its members, Karayev Ozogek and Trinov, accompanied Ali Hadi Al-Jaber, Deputy of R. Ias National Oil Company, Mahdi Sheikh Ali, General Director of Oil Planning and Building and George Yaco Projects for the general oil exploration visited in the Basra manager. Al-Thawra Newspaper (Baghdad) No. 470, March 15, 1970.

[6] ( ) , Ministry of Planning, File Sequence (68/52020), The Soviet Union, 1965-1978, Agreement for the Formation of an Iraqi-Soviet Technical Committee on March 8, 1970, and 56, p. 279.

(7) Ministry of Justice, Collection of Laws and Regulations of 1970, First Section, pp. 1999-1002; Ministry of Planning, Central Statistical Organization, Iraqi Foreign Trade with the Socialist Countries 1970-1976, Baghdad, 1978, p. 37.

(8) Al-Thawra Newspaper (Baghdad), No. 601, August 16, 1970.

(9) Ministry of Economy, Texts of Economic and Trade Agreements concluded between the Republic of Iraq and other countries, Part Five, Government Press, Baghdad, 1972, pp. 80-83; Iraqi Fact Sheet (Baghdad), No. 1907 on August 15, 1970.

(10) Al-Thawra Newspaper (Baghdad), No. 474, March 20, 1970.

(11) Al-Thawra newspaper (Baghdad), No. 789 of March 30, 1971.

(12) In addition to the president, the Iraqi delegation included Nima al-Neama, Undersecretary of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Hussein Ghulam, Undersecretary of the Ministry of Oil and Minerals, and Mustafa Hamdoun, Undersecretary of the Ministry of Agrarian Reform. Akram Yamali, Undersecretary of the Ministry of Economy, Najm Najm Kassab, Undersecretary of the Ministry of Industry, Omar Rashid, Undersecretary of the Ministry of Irrigation, Mahmoud Ali Al-Daoud, Director General of the Political Department at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Khalil Daghestani, Director General of the Economic Department at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ali Hadi Al-Jaber, Deputy Chairman of the Board of Directors of the National Oil Company, and Mahdi Sheikh Ali, Director General of the Planning Department And building oil in the Ministry of Oil. The Soviet delegation, Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs Kozyrev, Doyan Levsky, Deputy Director General of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Central Committee Takuaav, Deputy Minister of Oil and Deputy Minister of Gas Sorokin Mikulov, Chairman of the Oil Export Company, in addition to a number of experts, consultants and translators, joined by the Ambassador to Vinyaman Akhachev. Al-Thawra Newspaper (Baghdad), No. 790 on March 31, 1971; Al-Thawra Newspaper (Baghdad), No. 791 on April 1, 1971; Al-Thawra Newspaper (Baghdad), No. 792 on April 2, 1971.

[13]( ) Al-Thawra Newspaper (Baghdad), No. 794 on April 5, 1971.

[14]( ) Al-Thawra newspaper (Baghdad), issue 793 on April 4, 1971; Al-Thawra newspaper (Baghdad), number 794 on April 5, 1971.

[15]( ) D.K., Ministry of Planning, File Sequence (68/52020), Soviet Union 1965-1978, Agreement for the Development of Economic and Technical Cooperation signed in Baghdad on April 8, 1971, and 53, p. 248 ;The Iraqi Fact Sheet ) Baghdad ,( No. 2001 in May 23, 1971.

[16]( ) Al-Thawra Newspaper (Baghdad), No. 903 on August 10, 1971; Al-Thawra Newspaper (Baghdad), No. 907 on August 15, 1971.

[17]( ) Ministry of Justice, Collection of Laws and Regulations of ,1971 Section One, pp. 623-617 .

[18]( ) Al-Thawra newspaper (Baghdad), No. 890 on July 26, 1971.

[19]( ) Al-Thawra Newspaper (Baghdad), No. 917, August 26, 1971.

[20]( )Al-Gomhuria Newspaper (Baghdad), No. 11 74 on September 9, 1971 ;Al-Thawra Newspaper (Baghdad), No. 929 on September 9, 1971.

[21]( ) D.K., Ministry of Planning, File Sequence (164/520201), Protocol of the Third Session of the Iraqi-Soviet Committee for Economic and Technical Cooperation on April 3, 1972, and 1, p. 3.

[22]( ) Al-Thawra Newspaper (Baghdad), No. 1118, April 19, 1972.

[23]( ) Al-Thawra Newspaper (Baghdad), No. 1122 on April 24, 1972.

[24]( )Taha Al-Jazrawi (1939-2007): Born in Mosul in 1939, a member of the regional leadership of the Arab Socialist Baath Party and a former minister and vice president of the republic, worked as a corporal in the army and an employee of the Rafidain Bank, he served as secretary of the military department of the Baath Party after he was granted the rank of temporary officer in 1963 He became a member of the regional leadership of the Ba'ath Party after the coup of July 17-30, 1968, then assumed the position of Minister of Industry at the beginning of the seventies, and also served as Vice President of the Republic for the period (1991-2003), was arrested by the American forces in August 2003, he was sentenced to death and executed In it the judgment . Hasan Latif al-Zubaidi , Encyclopedia of Iraqi Politics - Concepts - Events - Parties - Personalities, 2nd edition, Al-Aref Business Company, Beirut, 2013, pp. 362-363.

[25]( ) The delegation also included Adnan Al-Kindy, head of the General Organization for Industrial Design and Construction, Mahdi Sheikh Ali, head of the General Company for Consultation and Planning for Oil Projects, Mowaffaq Abdri, general manager of dams and reservoirs in the Ministry of Irrigation, Hussein al-Ani, head of the General Corporation for Agricultural Development, and Sabah Kajji, general manager of the Industrial Department in the Ministry of Planning and 16 experts and specialists as well About the three agents . Al-Thawra Newspaper (Baghdad), No. 1549 on September 3, 1973; Al-Thawra Newspaper (Baghdad), No. 1551 on September 5, 1973; Tariq Al-Shaab Newspaper (Baghdad), No. 3 on September 18, 1973.

[26]( ) Newspaper of the People (Baghdad), No. 3 on September 18, 1973; Al-Thawra (Baghdad), No. 1552 on September 6, 1973.

[27]( ) D.K., Ministry of Agriculture and Agrarian Reform, file sequence (218/520700), the fourth session of the Iraqi-Soviet committee on September 17, 1973, and 3, p. 22; Al-Thawra newspaper (Baghdad), issue 1562 on September 18, 1973.

[28]( ) Al-Thawra Newspaper (Baghdad), No. 1564, September 20, 1973.

[29]( ) Al-Thawra Newspaper (Baghdad), No. 1566 on September 23, 1973.

[30]( ) Al-Gomhuria Newspaper (Baghdad), No. 1951 on February 25, 1974; Al-Thawra Newspaper (Baghdad), No. 1696 on February 25, 1974.

[31]( ) The Arab World Record, Documents, Events, and Political Views, (January - June), 1974, p. 201; Tareek Al-Shaab (Baghdad), No. 129 on February 19, 1974.

[32]( ) Al-Thawra Newspaper (Baghdad), No. 1824, July 25, 1974.

( ) [33] D.k.o, the Ministry of Agriculture and Agrarian Reform, the sequence of the file (218/520700), the agreement of economic between Iraq and the Soviet Union 1973-1977, the book and the Ministry of Agriculture and Agrarian Reform to all institutions and interests of the general directorates of the ministry on 21 July 1974, 132, p. 233.

[34]( ) Al-Thawra Newspaper (Baghdad), No. 1883 on October 2, 1974.

[35]( ) D.K., Ministry of Agriculture and Agrarian Reform, file sequence (218/520700), the economic agreement between Iraq and the Soviet Union 1973-1977, Iraqi-Soviet trade negotiations, 43, p. 211 ; Al-Thawra newspaper (Baghdad), issue 1884 on October 3 1974.

[36]( ) The delegation included Khutz Y Alwaf , deputy head of the committee, Sorkin, undersecretary of the Ministry of Implementation of Oil and Gas Industry Projects, and Kuridyukov, undersecretary of the Ministry of Construction Industry, Winstroff, director of the Agreements and Contracts Department of the State Committee, the Soviet ambassador in Baghdad and a number of other officials .Al-Thawra newspaper (Baghdad), issue 1908 on October 31, 1974.

[37]( ) Makram Talabani (1923-): A prominent Communist and leader in the Iraqi Communist Party, born in Kirkuk, and completed primary and secondary school in it, joined the College of Law in Baghdad in 1942 and graduated from 1946, practiced law in Kirkuk, received a doctorate from the Soviet Union 1973, formally joined To the Iraqi Communist Party 1951, and in 1955 he became a member of the Central Committee of the party, held several positions including the Minister of Irrigation 1972-1977 and Minister of Transport 1977-1978, resigned from the post of 1979, left Baghdad to Kurdistan 2004 .See more: Ahmed Ali Sabaa Al-Rubaie, Makram Talabani and his political and intellectual role in Iraq 1923-1979, unpublished Master Thesis, College of Arts, University of Baghdad 2015.

[38]( ) Al-Thawra Newspaper (Baghdad), No. 1909, November 1, 1974.

[39]( ) Jawad Hashem (1938-): An Iraqi politician and economist who was born in Ain Al-Tamr and moved to Karbala and then to Baghdad ,he finished high school in 1955, entered the College of Commerce and Economics in 1956 in Baghdad to graduate from it in 1960, and was appointed as a teaching assistant, he obtained a master's degree from the College of London For economics and political science 1963 and doctorate in 1966 and returned to Iraq in the beginning of 1967 and appointed general secretary of the Supreme Council for Education and Social Development, held the position of Minister of Planning twice first 1971-1969 ,and second from 1972-1974, in 1977 he left for Abu Dhabi as head of the Arab Monetary Fund and in 1979 He was summoned for interrogation by the intelligence services, released, and returned to the emirate T Arabia, after the end of his term, he preferred to stay in exile .For more information, see: Jawad Hashem, Iraqi Minister's Memoirs - Memories of Iraqi Politics 1967-2000, Baghdad ;2011 ,Hasan Latif Al-Zubaidi, Encyclopedia of Iraqi Politics, p. 194.

[40]( ) Al-Thawra Newspaper (Baghdad), No. 1910, November 3, 1974.

[41]( ) Ministry of Planning, Central Statistical Organization, Summary of Foreign Trade Statistics for 1974 and 1975, Baghdad, January 1978, p. 13; Al-Thawra Newspaper (Baghdad), No. 1912 on November 5, 1974.

[42]( ) The delegation included the Undersecretary for Planning and Development Affairs, the head of the General Organization for Industrial Design and Construction, the head of the General Corporation for Agricultural Development, the director general of dams and reservoirs,

the head of the Central Bureau of Statistics and the director general of the Socialist Department at the Ministry of Planning. The General of Fish, the General Company for Mechanical Industries, the oil expert of the National Oil Company, the assistant general manager of Al-Tharthar Project and a number of officials . Al-Thawra newspaper (Baghdad), No. 2075 on May 15, 1975; Al-Thawra newspaper (Baghdad), No. 2081 on May 22, 1975.

[43]( ) D.K., Ministry of Agriculture and Agrarian Reform, file sequence (218/520700), the economic agreement between Iraq and the Soviet Union 1973-1977, the sixth session of the Iraqi-Soviet permanent committee, and 20, pp. 47-48; Al-Thawra newspaper (Baghdad), number 2083 on May 25, 1975.

[44] Salim O. M and Abdullah H. J. et al., 2019" Synthesis, characterization, and properties of polystyrene/SiO<sub>2</sub> nanocomposite via sol-gel process" AIP Conference Proceedings, 2151 (1), 020034.

FRUS, 1969-1976, VOLUME XXVII, IRAN; IRAQ, 1973-1976, No. 292. Telegram From the Interests Section in Baghdad to the Department of State, Baghdad, July 12, 1975

[45]( ) It includes the iron sheets project within the Iron and Steel Complex in Basra with a capacity of 1.5 million tons of sheets annually, expanding the Dokan power station by adding two other units and cement factories with a capacity of one million tons, implementing the irrigation projects of the Tigris - Tharthar and Hilla - Al-Shanafiyah and setting up two vocational training centers in Basra Governorate and adding high-pressure lines 132 kV to the Dokan power plant and water injection project in North Rumaila and exploration drilling projects, as the Soviets are implementing according to the aforementioned agreement 3 silos for grains in Zakho, Makhmour and Al-Baaj and two modern dam projects, as well as the Ishaqi irrigation project to reclaim 150 thousand dunums of land and two projects Rural electrification and water budget for the second phase as well as the helm of Fallujah project, and also agreed to provide some of the projects and raw materials, including laboratory medicine in Samarra and Ramadi, in the glass .Al-Thawra Newspaper (Baghdad), No. 2089 on June 1, 1975.

[46]( ) Al-Thawra newspaper (Baghdad), No. 2250 on December 7, 1975.

[47]( ) Al-Thawra Newspaper (Baghdad), No. 2262 on December 22, 1975.

[48]( ) Al-Thawra newspaper (Baghdad), No. 2653 on March 27, 1977.

[49]( ) Newspaper of the People (Baghdad), No. 1069 on April 3, 1977; Al-Thawra (Baghdad), No. 2654 on March 28, 1977.

[50]( ) Newspaper of the People (Baghdad), No. 1070 on April 4, 1977; Al-Thawra (Baghdad), No. 2660 on April 4, 1977.

[51]( ) Al -Shaab newspaper (Baghdad), No. 1071 on April 5, 1977 ;Al-Thawra newspaper (Baghdad), No. 2661 on April 5, 1977.

[52] Al-Thawra newspaper (Baghdad), No. 2663 on April 7, 1977.

[53] Tayeh Abdul Karim (19 : (2018-3 3 Born in the city of Ana in Anbar Governorate, he joined the Teachers' House in 1950, after graduating he worked as a teacher until 1954, then he joined the College of Arts and graduated from it in 1959, he was appointed Deputy of the Governor of Basra in February 1963 after the overthrow by virtue of Abdel - Karim Kassem, and in 1970 was appointed as an agent of the Ministry of Education, and then became minister of Petroleum and minerals in November 1974 , 982 1- then a member of the Revolutionary

command Council on 4 September 1977. for more information , see: good nice Zubaidi, source  
ibid , . p S126-127 .

[54] Al-Thawra newspaper (Baghdad), No. 3011 on May 19, 1978

[55] Al - Thawra (Baghdad), No. 3291 April 10.1979 ,