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SOCAR Polymer Newsletter / Issue 7 / 2018

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17,000,000
Man-hours LTI Free

WELCOME
the new
Polypropylene plant!

 **SOCAR**
POLYMER

Welcome the new Polypropylene plant!



Dear colleagues,

As all of you know, on Wednesday July 18, the Polypropylene manufacturing facility was put into operation at the ceremonial launch honoured by the attendance of President Ilham Aliyev and President Sergio Mattarella. The leaders of Azerbaijan and Italy spoke passionately of the SOCAR Polymer project, having emphasized its value for the growth of Azerbaijan's industrial base. SOCAR President Rovnag Abdullayev and Maire Tecnimont Group President Fabrizio di Amato also took part in the gala event. Both of them focused on a great human effort behind the endeavour. Commending the fast pace and high quality of the job done, Mr. Di Amato underscored the fact that the absolute majority of workforce, including management, engineers, staff and labour were your and my compatriots. I feel it my very special honour and an especially pleasant duty to share the leaders' striking words of appreciation with all of you, the fellow colleagues we have been working together for five years. In the span of five years each and every one of you had made an extra effort on more than one occasion to contribute to the success of the venture. I thank you from the bottom of my heart for your inexhaustible

professionalism, unfailing loyalty and steadfast resilience. I would like to quote President Ilham Aliyev, who yesterday said literally the following: "I well remember that day in 2015 when the foundation of this plant was laid, and then, within a short period of time, a huge industrial facility was erected. I can state that the contemporary history of Azerbaijan hasn't seen another industrial facility of such scale and capacity. True, large scale construction works have been carried out in our oil and gas industry, with large platforms and drilling rigs erected, but in the non-oil sector this plant is the largest facility equipped with state-of-the-art technologies". We never rest on laurels, mind you. This is just a pitstop, as more work is stored ahead for those who take pride in making a contribution to the common good.

Farid Jafarov



July 2018

Site Photos





The opening ceremony of the Polypropylene Plant

On 18 July 2018, the SOCAR Polymer company celebrated the launch of the Polypropylene plant constructed at the Sumgayit Chemical Industrial Park. The plant was launched by President Ilham Aliyev at the opening ceremony attended by government officials, and the representatives of diplomatic missions, business circles and partner-companies of the SOCAR Polymer Project which was implemented through the financial, intellectual, physical and consultancy inputs from the partners.

President Ilham Aliyev who had supported the SOCAR Polymer Project since its first stage, congratulated the company, its partners and the Azerbaijani people on the launch of the plant which is producing Azerbaijan's first ever polypropylene, thus, relieving the republic of the necessity to import PP and enriching potential export revenue opportunities.

President Aliyev addressed the guests of the event with an opening speech congratulating all those present on the completion of construction and launch of production.

"Today is a very significant day in our country's life. Today we have gathered here in Sumgait for the opening ceremony of a new large industrial facility. I wholeheartedly congratulate you and the Azerbaijani people on this remarkable occasion. I well remember that day in 2015 when the foundation of this plant was laid, and then, within a short period of time, a huge industrial facility was erected. I can state that the contemporary history of Azerbaijan hasn't seen another industrial facility of such scale and capacity. True, large scale construction works have been carried out in our oil and gas industry, with large platforms and drilling rigs erected, but in the non-oil sector this plant is the largest facility equipped with state-of-the-art technologies", President Aliyev said.

An honored guest to our republic, the President of Italy, Sergio Mattarella attended the opening ceremony of the PP plant to celebrate this productive outcome of successful cooperation between Italian and Azerbaijani companies. The Italian President said "Today we can see what high technologies this plant possesses. Of course, we see here



that, along with its technical capacity, the plant has both a developed infrastructure and beautiful design. This is a very important project, because this plant strengthens the country's industrial potential in terms of manufacturing high-value-added products. Besides, this project certainly once again demonstrates how powerful the cooperation between Azerbaijan and Italy is."

Among the distinguished guests of the ceremony were the Chairman of the Management Board of Gazprombank Mr. Andrey Akimov, the Maire Tecnimont Chairman Mr. Fabrizio Di Amato, the Vice President of Fluor Mr. van Heyningen, the General Manager of Ustay Mr. Murat Ustay, and the representatives of Vitol and three largest holdings of the republic: Pasha, Gilan, and Azersun Holdings.

Approximately \$800 mln USD worth SOCAR Polymer Project was financed by 60% through a loan from Gazprombank, and by 40% through investments made by SOCAR, Vitol and three largest holdings of the republic: Pasha, Gilan, and Azersun Holdings.

The engineering, procurement and construction works under the Project have been performed by the Italian Maire Tecnimont company under close supervision of the Integrated Project Management Team (IMPT) led by PMC managers from the FLUOR company (Netherlands).

Among the speakers at the opening ceremony were the SOCAR President Rovnag Abdullayev and the Maire Tecnimont Chairman Fabrizio Di Amato.

The SOCAR President Rovnag Abdullayev said: "I want to make a report to our esteemed President, Mr. Ilham Aliyev, who has from the very beginning of the project kept the progress of works in the focus of his attention and constantly supported us with his valuable recommendations. Dear Mr. President! The tasks given by your excellency have been carried out in a timely and high-quality manner with full compliance to the requirements of safety and environmental standards. Today, I would like to express my special gratitude

to our Italian partner Maire Tecnimont which is the project's general contractor, the Turkish Ustay Company, the project's subcontractor, and the Dutch Fluor company for the support they have provided to us in managing this project."

The Chairman of Maire Tecnimont, Fabrizio Di Amato, said: "SOCAR is one of the most important partners of our company. And SOCAR Polymer is an indispensable partner in the process of long-term cooperation between our companies. We are deeply satisfied with the contribution our company has made, using its capabilities and technologies, to the development of Azerbaijan's industrial sector. The technologies that have been used in the construction of this plant are the most modern Italian technologies. This plant will play a major role in the development of the Azerbaijan economy and industry. I think this project will be one of the important mechanisms for both the Azerbaijan republic and society as a whole."

The short video about the SOCAR Polymer company, presented to the guests of the ceremony, briefly described the company, its well-structured team, achievements, internal development policy, and successful performance not only in the petrochemical field, but also through engagement in social, educational and community-serving initiatives for the benefit of the Azerbaijani people.

Following the introductory part of the event, the honored guests proceeded to the solemn launching ceremony. President Ilham Aliyev and the President of Italy launched the plant by pressing the start button.

After the launch ceremony, President Aliyev made a tour of the plant to see the main units and installations. During the tour, the General Manager of SOCAR Polymer Farid Jafarov presented information about the technological process, the design characteristics of the plant, and the plans for the initial production period before full capacity is reached.

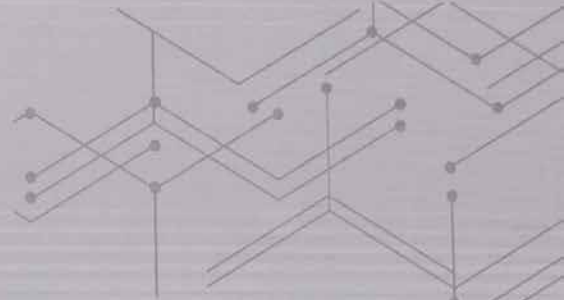
This memorable day became a good start for the polypropylene chapter of national industry's history.





SOCAR POLYMER

**POLİPROPİLEN
ZAVODUNUN
RƏSMİ AÇILIŞI
SUMQAYIT,
18 İYUL 2018**



**APERTURA UFFICIALE
DELL'IMPIANTO DI
POLIPROPILENE
SUMGAYIT,
18 LUGLIO 2018**



SOCAR POLYMER









Lands of fires

The contact points between Azerbaijan and Italy, the entities known under different names thousand of years ago, are recorded in primordial parable, as the Seven Hills of Rome and the Caspian Sea flatlands of the South Caucasus were profoundly affected by hellenistic aesthetics.

The ancient Greeks believed Zeuss chained Prometheus to the Caucasus Mountains, as punishment for stealing the fire from the Gods. Who knows, it might as well be Zoroaster to offer a gift of BUTA from the opposite side of the Great Caucasian Range. Eternal flames along the slopes of the Roman Hills as well as those across the Caspian Sea plains originate from the same primary element, fueled by natural gas leaks, peat or coal seam. Once ignited by lightning, they burn indefinitely for thousand of years, shaping up their native peoples' mindsets, worldviews and culture.





Roman records dating back 2500 years ago insist that that the oil extraction occurred prior to all in Absheron Peninsula. Byzantine historians of the 5th century claim to have observed lasting pillars of fire across the Caspian Sea peninsula.

In their memoirs, Hannibal Barka, a Carthaginian general and a great military mind, as well as Pliny The Elder, a philosopher and a much laureled naval commander, mention in their memoirs a mysterious yet deadly Greek Fire, a compound allegedly based on petrol and including sulphur and ammonium nitrate. It would keep burning even when hits the water surface, incinerating enemy flotillas.

Yet, petrol and gas served other purpose than destruction. As Vesta, a Roman Goddess of the hearth, home and family, was often represented by the fire in her temple, in the Forum Romanum - another eternal flame known as the Roman Fire.

In his "Book of Marvels of the World", Venetian merchant, explorer and scribbler Marco Polo, who travelled with his father and uncle from Venice to China along the Silk Road routes for over 24 years in the late 1200s, described inedible brownish substance that cured camel mange and was widely spread in the Transcaucasia flatlands by the Caspian sea.

Some eight hundred years on, the brownish substance has made the subject of the Oil Strategy of the Azerbaijan Republic to fuel once again the country's economic ascent for the good of many a people at home and beyond.



The mega Chemistry of Azerbaijan



“**R**econstruction of Baku oil refineries is a matter of key importance. Today, brand new heavy-duty units are entering operations for initial oil refining, catalytic reforming, deasphalting, hydrotreatment, and paraffin removal; the remaining capacities are subject to a major upgrade before long. These steps will enable us to expand a product line in the traditional sector of the republican economy, as well as to raise their quality, and consolidate existing single units. A dream of our oil men is about to come true – obsolete equipment, a source of pollution for our city, will be destroyed, yielding to batches of greenery and residential quarters. Over time, the area of Baku, referred to as “Black City”, will become one of the most beautiful parts of the city, full of light...”

Heydar Aliyev, 25 December 1976.





Indeed, this dream came true, as did many others, for they were founded on a clarity of purpose, integrity, courage and faith of one man shared by his team and embraced by his entire people.

Advocating for the needs of the Republic, Aliyev became perhaps the most successful and respected leaders in the then Soviet Union.

Having accepted the republic in July of 1969 in a pitiable state, Aliyev launched reform and upgrade to national oil and gas sector. Steelworks and petrochemical industries got a boost too, firstly because they were servicing the needs of the primary sector, and secondly, for their own potential in profit generation.

Thirty-nine colloxen, many of them unique for Europe, worked at full capacity in Sumgait then, on the feedstock provided for by fifteen Soviet republics. The steel factories and petrochemical plants of Sumgait supplied Azerbaijan oil fields with piles, pipes and chemicals to increase oil and gas output; they also

exported end products to other Soviet Republics and abroad, to Romania, Yugoslavia, Austria, Afghanistan, India.

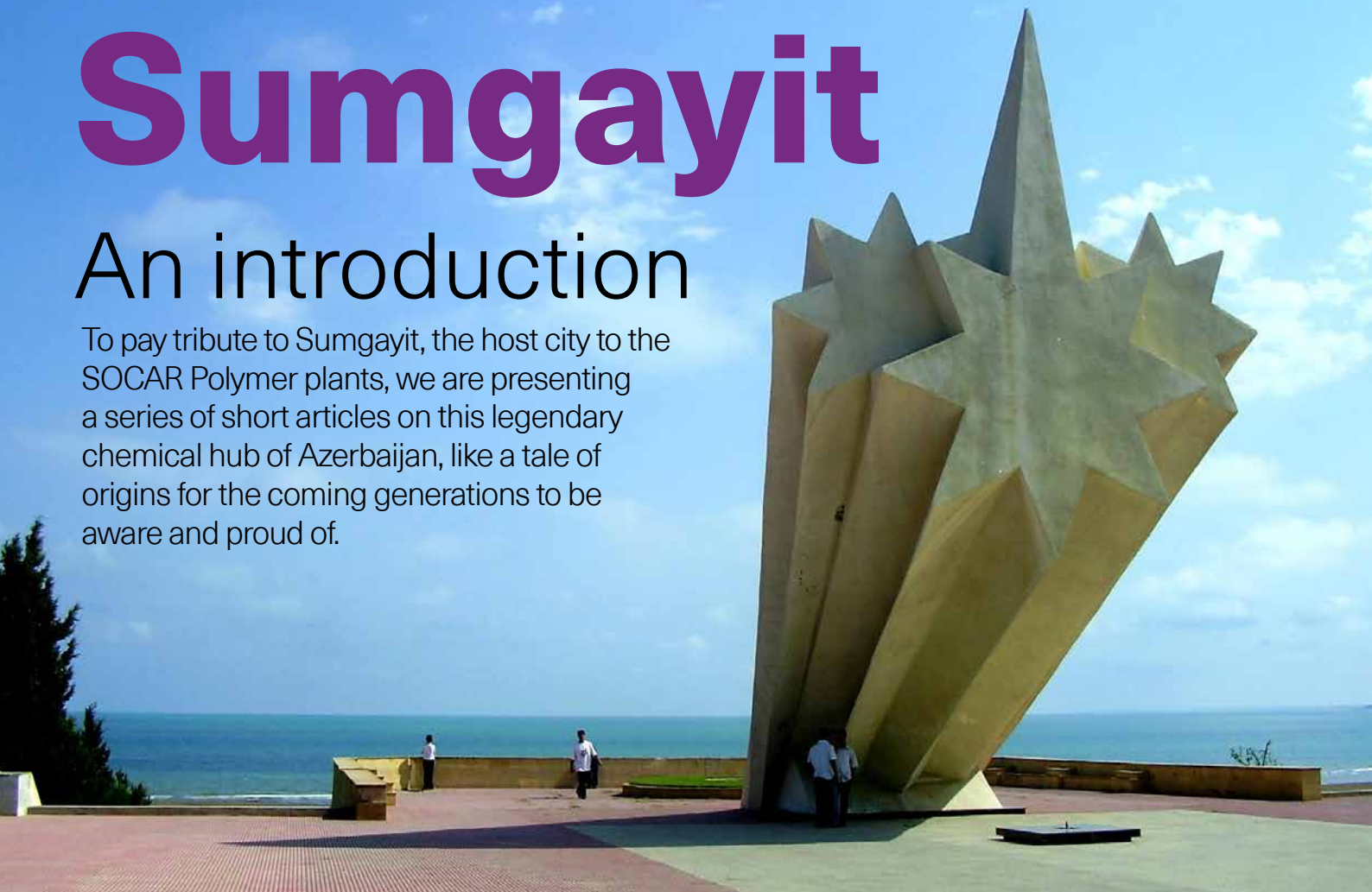
The thirteen years of Heydar Aliyev's leadership were a golden age of Sumgait petrochemical industry.



Sumgayit

An introduction

To pay tribute to Sumgayit, the host city to the SOCAR Polymer plants, we are presenting a series of short articles on this legendary chemical hub of Azerbaijan, like a tale of origins for the coming generations to be aware and proud of.



Geography

The claypan soils of Siyazan-Sumgait deluvial masses have low biogenesity, very few ephemerons and are entirely deprived of higher plants.

A flat sandy plateau, sloping slightly towards the sea, was naturally smooth-faced to allow for rational industrial planning and construction, reducing costs associated with the preparation of the construction site. The proximity of sea made it possible to use sea water for technical purposes and ensured cost-efficient and convenient installation and operation run of pump stations and water-cooling systems vital for ferrous and non-ferrous industries as well as chemical manufacturing.



Infrastructure

Sumgait closes the Great Caucasian Passage, a strip of land 25 to 80 km wide, squeezed between the Great Caucasus Range and the Caspian Sea, taking off at the ancient city of Derbent.

The area is part of the ancient culture of the Absheron peninsula. The vestiges of two caravanserais dated back to the XVI-XVII centuries, and the remains of ancient roadways and a bridge over the River Sum are historical evidence to the existence of trade routes crossing these sandy lands since early Middle Ages.

When Transcaucasian railroad opened in 1872, Sumgait was chosen as a strategic location for a small train station. Some sixty years later, a track spurred off the railroad thoroughfare to approach the industrial construction site.





In January 1917 the Shollar-Baku water pipeline ran its way via the Sumgait desert, bringing water from the Caucasus Mountains to Baku from a distance of 170 km. It was the longest artificial water passage in Europe and Russia at the time and a major source of potable water for the entire Absheron peninsula.

Demographics

Early in the XX century, Sumgait regardless of its infrastructure, remained an uninhabited desert, deprived of any permanent settlements. The nearest villages of Jorat, Novkhany, and Saray were loosely scattered alongside the seashore some 7 to 10 km south-west of Sumgait. The villagers used the dry lands, reigned by strong winds all year round, for vineyards, cultivating grapes, melons and gourds: these plants favored the nature of soil and a high level of ground waters.

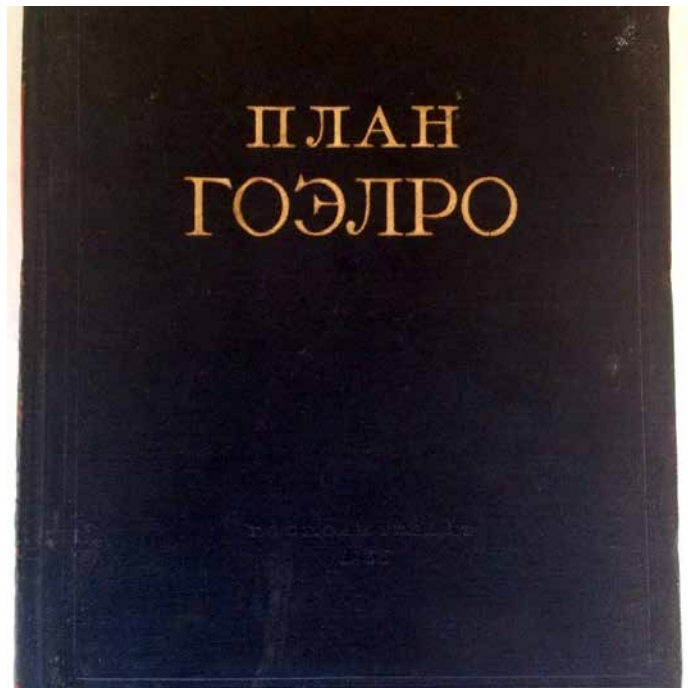
Economics

The economic factors such as proximity of feedstock sources and consumer markets as well as the available infrastructure make the rationale for developing new large-capacity production sites. Such undertakings call for massive capital investments which recover fast once full capacity is reached.

Azerbaijan has had a wide array of natural resources to explore and mine, of which the oil was most fashionable. As scientific and industrial development processes reached out the shores of the Caspian Sea in the XIX century, the first primitive oil refinery raised in Baku in 1836. By year 1880 there were 138 of them, and their number kept growing. Composition and properties of petrol from different fields were being explored for deeper processing and associated chemical products manufacturing.

At that time the better part of processing and manufacturing industries converged largely in Baku capital area. Squeezed by a semi-circle of mountains, the city had no more physical space to spread further. Yet economic considerations unequivocally pointed to Absheron as the most suitable location for expanding the industrial potential of the country. There were other determinants in support of this approach: concentration of industrial knowledge, technology and workforce in the capital city aggravated the asymmetry in the economic and social prosperity of the Azerbaijan regions, which remained largely rural. This was an injustice to repair.

The big decision



Plan GOELRO, State Commission for Electrification of Russia, was set by the post-revolutionary leadership of the country in 1920, to ensure economic recovery and industrial development.

Oil sectors were to undergo reconstruction and receive energy connectivity. Factories, plants and houses would soon be ablaze with lights.

To bring the plan to life, Baku was to be powered up using petrol and gas for fuel.

Upon visiting a number of prospective locations, the State Commission made a decision to build a heat electric generation plant in Sumgait, 35 km north of Baku. In 1938, the construction started, and Sumgait began.

For nearly fifty years the Italian petrochemical companies have been working in Azerbaijan, providing expertise, technologies, equipment and training, and proving to be reliable, negotiable and withstanding partners

Italians in Sumgayit

The first large capacity petrochemical enterprises in Azerbaijan began to emerge in the XIXth century, to refine oil, process nonferrous metals, produce sulphuric acid, yeast powder, caustic soda, varnishes, paints and ferriammonium sulphates. The first sulphuric acid manufacture in the Caucasus was put into action in Baku in 1879, on the upstream sulphur imported from Italy. Sumgayit, the chemical capital of Azerbaijan, was the first city in the then Soviet Union to open doors for the Italian petrochemical manufacturers to enter the largest market in the world.

FIRST COME FIRST SERVED

In 1971 Ballestra S.p.A. won a contract to supply crucial loose tie points and automated industrial control systems for the "SMS" detergent plant in Sumgayit. The plant was put into operation in 1963 with a capacity of 30 KTA. To scale it up to 60 KTA, a major revamp was needed. There came Ballestra, followed swiftly by another Italian company, ACMA, a leader in the Italian automatic packaging machine industry. 450g cardboard boxes were used to pack the end

detergent powder product for retail distribution. ACMA supplied the Sumgayit SMS unit with complete packaging and filling lines. Shortly after the equipment was put into operation in Sumgayit, ACMA packs became widely recognized across the Soviet Union and more contracts followed for a broad variety of food-grade packaging with the Italian company. Ballestra, too, was called upon to equip another eight plants across the SU.



Ballestra S.p.A., founded in 1960 by the innovative engineer Dr. Mario Ballestra, developed the continuous sulphonation technology utilizing cascade reactors, a breakthrough that contributed to the progress of the modern anionic surfactant industry. Since the 1990's the company became a well-known player within the inorganic chemicals (including sulphuric acid and phosphoric acid production plants) and fertilizers industry. Ballestra merged into Desmet in 2007.



Founded in 1924 by Mr. Gaetano Barbieri, ACMA designed the first detergent powder filling machine in 1956. With just 300 employees, the company installed over 1000 pieces of packaging equipment with 95% of them in external markets. Spaceously headquartered in Bologna, the company today is part of COESIA Group of innovation-based industrial and packaging solution companies operating globally.

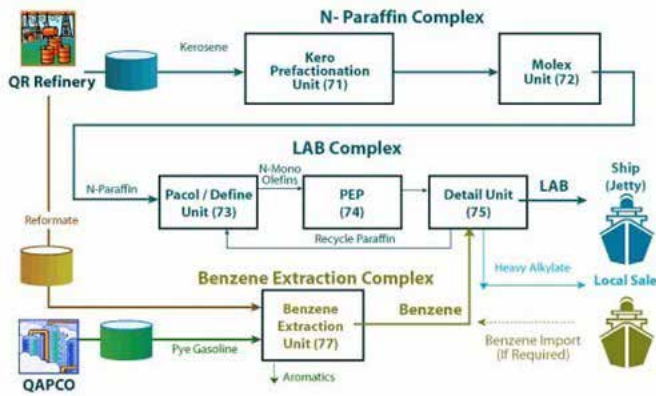
CnH2n+1C6H4NaO3S and more

The first Italian artists arrived in Baku in the 1960s, following suit of the Italian petrochemical companies.

Marino Marini and Gaston Parigi quartets made a buzz, and were hugely popular with the chemists of Sumgayit.



LINEAR ALKYL BENZENE



Derived from petroleum, LAB is basic raw material for the most widely used detergent powders, as well as household and laundry cleaners. Due to low cost and excellent performance, LAB remains the largest-volume synthetic surfactant to date.

In early 1980s the Italian companies supplied the “Sulphanole” plant within the Khimprom complex in Sumgayit, then the largest chemical production plant in Europe, with Linear Alkyl Benzene (LAB) manufacturing lines. The move was designed to improve the quality of the detergent powder made at the nearby SMS plant.

The shiny Sumgayit Chemical Industrial Park, a host to SOCAR Polymer project, succeeds to the legendary chemical colossus of Khimprom, spreading its emerging plants over the 450 ha of exactly the same ground.

POLYPROPYLENE 1991. TOE IN THE WATER

In 1991 a ground-breaking contract was signed between Sumgait “SK” (Synthetic Rubber) plant, and the Italian company Maire Tecnimont, for a feasibility study on polypropylene production at SK.

However, year 1991 is best remembered for other facts that led to a major geopolitical shift and prevented that contract from fulfillment or rather, delayed it for 20 years.



ALL ROUTES LEAD TO POLYMER



In 2014 Maire Tecnimont Group signed a contract with SOCAR to engineer, design, construct and procure for two new plants in Sumgait – for the production of polypropylene and low pressure polyethylene. SOCAR Polymer project went ahead at full steam.

In 2016 Technip Italy was awarded an EPC contract with Azerikimya for the EP-300 steam cracker revamp and construction of new visbreakers as well as making other improvements, targeted at ensuring the high-quality ethylene and propylene to feed the SOCAR Polymer plants.





Founded in 2004, United Cities and Local Governments (UCLG) is an umbrella organisation for cities, local and regional governments, and municipal associations throughout the world, headquartered in Barcelona. It is the largest nonprofit citizen diplomacy network, with over 240,000 members in over 140 UN Member State, that creates and strengthens partnerships between communities in a strive to build global cooperation at the municipal level, promote cultural understanding and stimulate economic development.

A tale of three cities

SUMGAIT BARI GENOA

Baku was the first Azerbaijan city to join the then World Federation of Twin Cities in 1978, having since fostered partnerships with 15 cities across the world. Sumgayit closes on its heels, scoring 12 twins in eleven countries. Two of them are in Italy, Bari and Genoa.

Genoa la Superba

The capital of Liguria and the sixth-largest city in Italy, Genoa is located on the Gulf of Genoa in the Ligurian Sea. Historically one of the most important ports on the Mediterranean, it is now the busiest in Italy and in the Mediterranean Sea and twelfth-busiest in the European Union.

As the birthplace of Christopher Columbus, Niccolò Paganini, Giuseppe Mazzini and Grimaldo Canella, founder of the House of Grimaldi, Genoa was nicknamed la Superba ("the proud one") due to its glorious past and magnificent landmarks. Yet Genoa would refuse to retire on its laurels, keeping pace with the time and the change it brings.

Phasing out its steel manufacturing in the 1980s crisis, Genoa moved away from heavy industries to pursue more technologically advanced and less polluting enterprises in a widely diversified range of high-quality and high-tech products, electrical engineering and electronics, petrochemicals, aerospace. The region still maintains a flourishing shipbuilding sector.

The western area of Genoa hosts the Erzelli GREAT Campus, an under construction science technology park which houses the high-tech corporations and robotics laboratories of the Italian Institute of Technology (IIT).



Sumgayit twinned Genoa in 2013.

Bari, the city of Saint Nicholas

Bari - a port and university city, placed on the Adriatic Sea, in the Apuli region in Southern Italy - dates back over a thousand years, known at one point of history as the Emirate of Bari. Second to Naples in GDP, Bari's economic structure is broadly diversified and includes agriculture, industry, commerce, as well as service sectors.

The harbour of Bari, mentioned as early as 181 BC, was the centre of fishery and trade with strong links to Greece, North Africa, and eastern Mediterranean. The entire area has been known for centuries to lead in exports of wheat, olive oil and tomato. Manufacturing of food, textiles and metals have made Bari's economic distinction. Harbour services account for the bulk of the local employment.

Bari's landmark, attracting tourists and pilgrims from all over the world and a crucial factor for local economy, is the Basilica di San Nicola, founded in 1087 to receive the relics of the miracle-maker. Eventually, Saint Nicholas of Myra in Lycia (then in Byzantine Empire, now split between the provinces of Antalya and Muğla on the southern coast of Turkey) has become Saint Nicholas of Bari.



In 2004 Sumgayit became Bari's first twin city.

Sumgayit, home to SOCAR Polymer



Founded in 1949, Sumgayit is the youngest brother in this trio, still catching up to the standards of well-being of his elders, yet boasting a strong industrial savvy and an unwavering ambition for growth. Sumgayit has been twinning vigorously, seeking as much after the knowledge and experience as the human touch, as it was raising from a semi-desert as an agglomeration of metal and petrochemical manufacturers.

Twin cities of Sumgayit are scattered throughout the Eurasian continent and include Rustavi in Georgia,

Cherkasy in Ukraine, Pitești in Romania, Ludwigshafen in Germany, Aktau in Kazakhstan, Linz in Austria, Mogilev in Belarus, Nevinomyssk in Russia, Ceyhan in Turkey, Zhuzhou in China.

The twin city bonds expand the business ecosystem, facilitate communication in decision-making and problem-solving for industry and economy, and more importantly, they work for people.

A resident of Sumgayit, SOCAR Polymer remains committed to making its contribution to robust interaction network.

Upstream to downstream employment rates analysis

Development of the chemical branch of economy promises benefits to the population in terms of employment opportunities. Statistical analysis shows that production of every 1,000 tonnes of oil requires, roughly speaking, employment of 1 person, and the number rises to 2 people during oil refining, as it does to about 17 in the process of turning, say, ethylene into polymer pellets; whereas production of consumer goods from pellets requires employment of some 50 people per 1,000 tonnes, thus, making that last stage of the production chain the most productive in terms of creating new jobs.

Project's potential employment impact



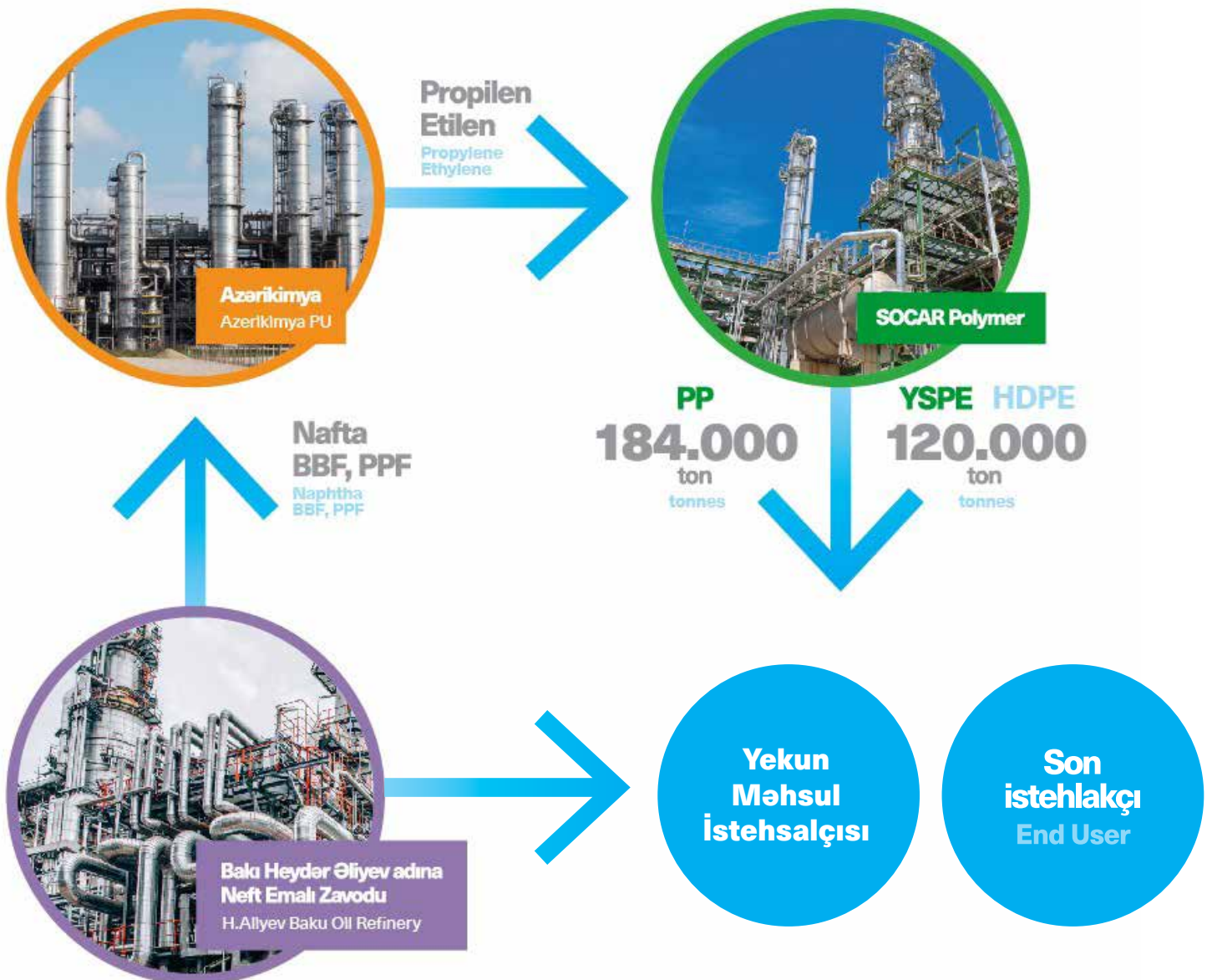
SOCAR Polymer project's employment characteristics



Completion of the polymer chain can create up to **15000** new jobs

Manufacture of value-added products in the petrochemical chain

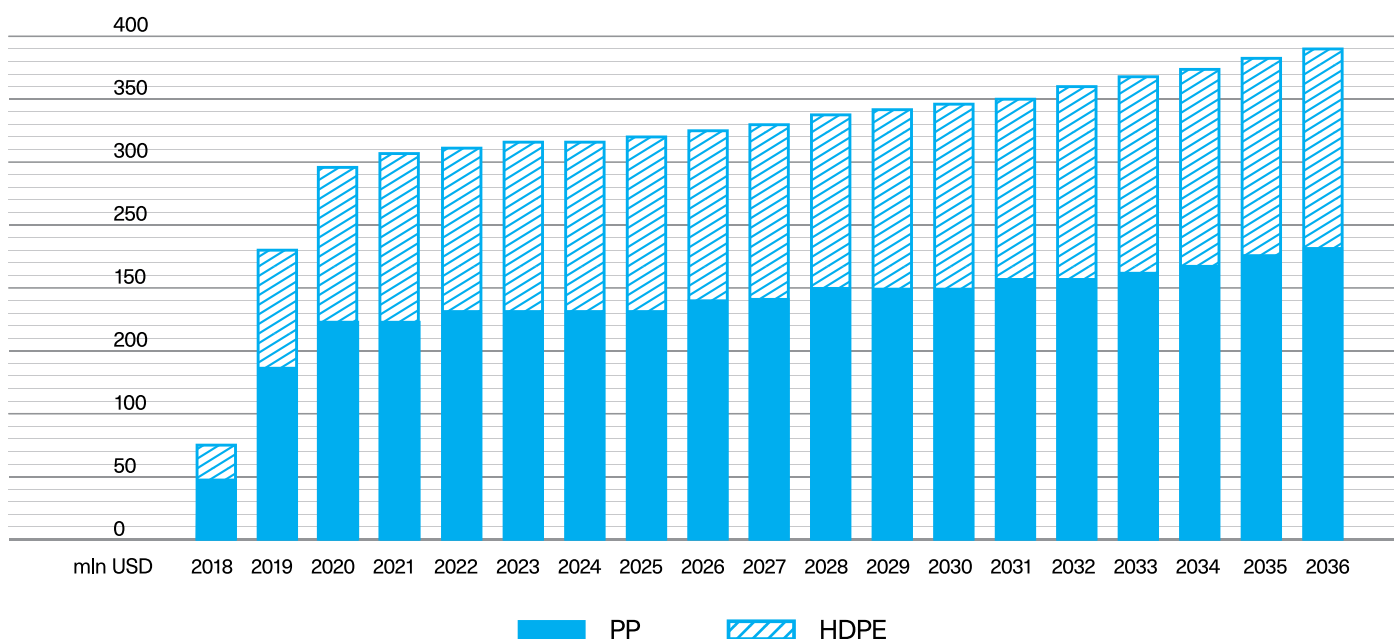
For years, the propylene produced by Azerikimya PU of SOCAR has been exported at feedstock price entailing loss of profit. Once SOCAR Polymer's PP plant is launched, all the propylene from Azerikimya PU shall be re-directed to this plant via a pipeline that will cut the transportation costs down to zero, save for pipeline maintenance costs. Turning of propylene to a higher value product at the PP plant shall increase our republic's GDP rate and domestic production potential.



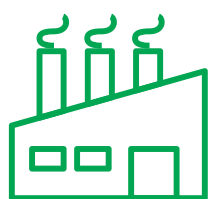
Project's Economic Projections

Preliminary forecasts show that during the plants' lifetime, \$6.3 billion USD of revenues will be made, of which 30% will be the net profit of the company.

Revenue (\$ mln)



Estimates suggest that \$400 mln USD of corporate income tax, as well as \$460 mln in value-added tax will be paid to the state budget over the period.



İstehsal gücü
Production capacity

304
min ton
thousand tonnes



İnvestisiya xərcləri
Investment costs

816
mln ton
mln USD



Vergi gəlirləri
Tax revenues

860
mln \$
mln USD



İxrac gəlirləri
Export revenues

5
mlrd \$
bln USD

Polymer-feedstock-based industrial cluster

Many small and medium-size enterprises can establish their own profitable production business based on polymer feedstock.



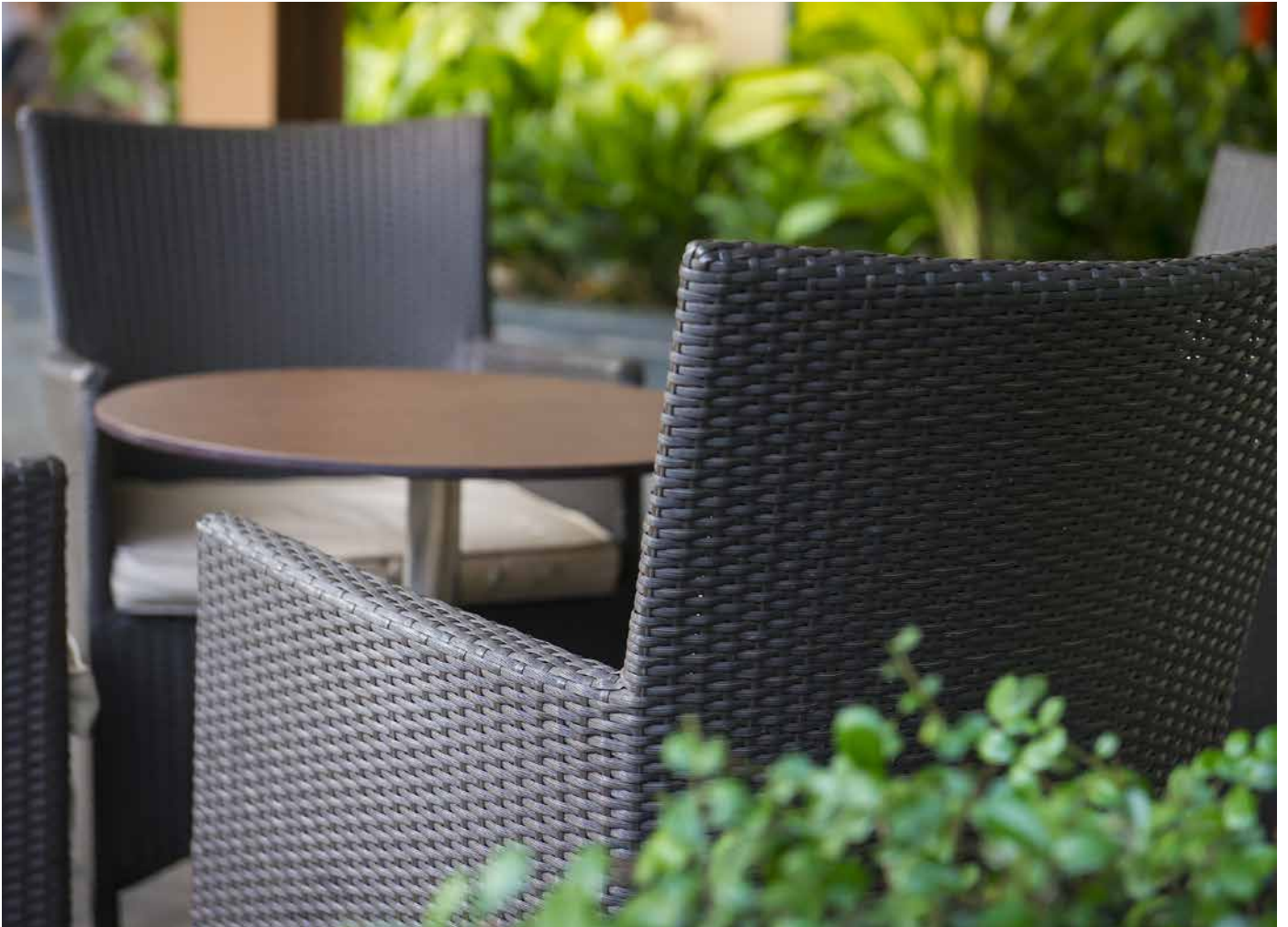
What can be manufactured from PP and HDPE?

The 19 grades of PP and 12 grades of HDPE to be produced by the SOCAR Polymer plants can be used as feedstock in various production areas:

- Utility pipes and industrial pipelines
- A variety of plastic medical supplies
- Exterior and interior parts for the automotive industry
- Plastic casing and accessories for various appliances in the machine tool industry
- Household goods
- Synthetic threads and textiles
- Plastic furniture and interior items
- Cable insulation materials
- Packaging materials
- Sports equipment and accessories
- Bags and suitcases







2016 and 2017 Summer Internship Programs' finalists employed at SOCAR Polymer



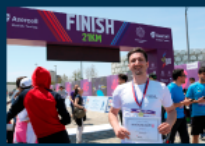
SOCAR Polymer employees climbing the Heydar Aliyev mountain peak

10 May 2017



SOCAR Polymer employees in the Baku Marathon

13 May 2018



Over 17,000,000 LTI-free man-hours
achieved over the construction period

17.000.000

17 mln LTI-free man-hours



HR Training and Development at SOCAR Polymer

OPS (operations) trainings are offshore/onshore trainings conducted for SOCAR Polymer's operation/maintenance/laboratory staff to expand their theoretical knowledge and practical skills regarding the technical aspects of operating/maintaining various types of equipment/facilities installed at the PP plant. Trainings are arranged by Tecnimont, SOCAR Polymer or Fluor, and are delivered at vendors' facilities abroad or at appropriate institutions in Azerbaijan.

SOCAR Polymer employees have received a total of 28,000 man-hours of training.

28,000

man-hours of training

Training Programs

150
saat/hours



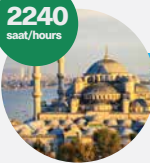
Niderland
Netherlands

624
saat/hours



Rusiya
Russia

2240
saat/hours



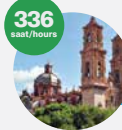
Türkiye
Turkey

3992
saat/hours



İtaliya
Italy

336
saat/hours



Meksika
Mexico

2632
saat/hours



Hindistan
India

80
saat/hours



Böyük Britaniya
Great Britain



On-the-job training sessions at the SOCAR Polymer plant site

The EPC contract with the Tecnimont company includes trainings which the Kinetics Technology (KT) company has been provided on daily basis since 28 August. An extensive Training Program has been carried out since August 2017 to date, covering all aspects of plant operations and envisaging both Classroom training (480 hours total) by various specialists and vendors, and On-job training (1050 hours total) to be led by experienced technicians until the end of the project to ensure complete grooming of SOCAR Polymer operators to efficiently handle the Plant. An operation readiness and start-up team

from South Africa comprising specialists with more than 30 years' experience in the petrochemical industry was engaged to conduct on-the-job trainings, to coach and support the professional development of national staff to ensure safe and flawless operation of the new plant. The trainings are listed under four major disciplines/categories: electrical, instrumentation, mechanical and operation. Thus, the SOCAR Polymer plant personnel gets a better understanding of the principles of equipment operation, and grows better informed of the basic maintenance and troubleshooting processes.

Local training vendors

- OTI
- SQA Group
- HRC
- Intertek
- "Milli Nüvə Tədqiqatları Mərkəzi"
- QSC
- ABADA
- ABTC
- Barattson School
- BMS
- GRBS
- PROLOG
- FLUOR University

Continuous Professional Development at SOCAR Polymer

Through Continuous Professional Development (CPD) supported by the SOCAR Polymer company, its employees have advanced in their scientific and academic degrees,

and, subsequently, career status. Nurtured by SOCAR Polymer, our team of professionals is ready to take on new innovative large-scale projects.

Name	Position	Certificate
Rauf Guliyev	Finance director	Chartered financial analyst
Akif Najafov	Spare Parts Coordinator	Master of Science Degree
Aydamir Huseynov	Contracts Manager	Professional Certificate in Supply Chain Management
Azer Shabanov	Senior Audit Specialist	Certificate in Quality Management
Bahruz Hajiyev	Deputy Construction Manager	Certificate of Membership in the Chartered Institute of Building
Gulnar Musayeva	SAP Project Coordinator	Certificate in Professional Project Management
Javid Aliyev	Senior Procurement Specialist	Certificate in Procurement & Supply Operations, L2
Kamal Ibrahimli	Procurement Specialist	
Samira Ibrahimli	Logistics Specialist	
Leyla Bonju	JR Adviser	Certificate of Associate Membership in CIPD
Orkhan Samadov	Senior Accountant	Certificate of Membership in the Association of Chartered Certified Accountants
Agil Rahimov	Financial Analyst	CFA charter, L1
Mushfig Hajiyev	Treasury Manager	CFA charter, L1
Tofiq Aliyev	Senior Projects Controller	ACCA Diploma in International Financial Reporting Advanced Diploma in Management Accounting
Yulia Abdullayeva	Senior Recruitment and Selection	Certificate in Principles of Recruitment Practice L3





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IN THE PETROCHEMICAL
INDUSTRY OF AZERBAIJAN

 **SOCAR**
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