



THE TRADE PATTERN OF TURKEY AND IRAQ

2021

YÜKSEK LİSANS TEZİ

İktisadi ve İdari Bilimler Fakültes

İKTİSAT BÖLÜMÜ

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Karabük Üniversitesi

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Yüksek Lisans Tezi

Olarak Hazırlanmıştır

KARABÜK

Eylül 2021

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THESIS APPROVAL PAGE

I certify that in my opinion the thesis submitted by Akam Muhammad titled “THE TRADE PATTERN OF TURKEY AND IRAQ ” is fully adequate in scope and in quality as a thesis for the degree of Master of Arts.

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This thesis is accepted by the examining committee with a unanimous vote in the Department of ECONOMY as a Master of Arts thesis. August 20, 2021

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The degree of Master of Arts by the thesis submitted is approved by the Administrative Board of the Institute of Graduate Programs, Karabuk University.

Prof. Dr. Hasan SOLMAZ
Director of the Institute of Graduate Programs

DOĐRULUK BEYANI

Yüksek lisans tezi olarak sunduđum bu alıřmayı bilimsel ahlak ve geleneklere aykırı herhangi bir yola tevessül etmeden yazdıđımı, arařtırmamı yaparken hangi tür alıntıların intihal kusuru sayılacağını bildiđimi, intihal kusuru sayılabilecek herhangi bir bölüme arařtırmamda yer vermediđimi, yararlandığıın eserlerin kaynakçada gösterilenlerden olduđunu ve bu eslere metin içerisinde uygun şekilde atıf yapıldığıını beyan ederim.

Enstitü tarafından belli bir zamana bađlı olmaksızın, tezimle ilgili yaptıđım bu beyana aykırı bir durumun saptanması durumunda, ortaya çıkacak ahlaki ve hukuki tüm sonuçlara katlanmayı kabul ederim.

Adı Soyadı: Akam Muhammad

İmza:

DEDICATION AND ACKNOWLEDGMENT

Firstly, I dedicate this thesis study to my dear father and mother. Their constant encouragement and endless support to achieve my goals are unforgettable. I also dedicate this thesis to my dear wife and beloved son and daughter, who endured and suffered so much during my study. So, I highly appreciate their prolonged patience and tolerance. I respectively dedicate my work to my brothers and sister with love and respect.

First of all, I thank and praise God the Almighty for empowering me with the blessings and the strength to complete this work. I want to express my genuine thanks and appreciation to my supervisor Assos. Dr. Hüseyin karmelikli for his unlimited support, inspiration, guidance, endurance, and knowledge.

Hence, this thesis study would not be possible without his valuable contributions to the study. I want to thank the whole Karabuk University staff, especially those who overwhelmed me with love, appreciation, advice, guidance, and counseling. Finally, I extend my acknowledgments to all the respected people who assisted me in completing this study.

ABSTRACT

Foreign and international trade exchange relations are among the most important topics of the global economy and the entire economy of each of the different countries of the world. This is attributed to the importance of this topic and its profound and effective impact on political and international relations and the achievement of the economic and social well-being of these countries.

It is well known that the international economy consists of the balance of trade and the balance of payments, both of which have a significant impact on the activation of these international relations.

This study comes to explain and analyze the place of international trade in the consolidation of political and economic relations between the State of Iraq and other countries, especially the Turkish state, as these trade relations between Iraq and Turkey have developed a lot in the past two decades and have greatly affected the growth and economic development of both countries, the importance of this research comes in detecting the weak and vital aspects of these relations in order to eliminate the factors of weakness and at the same time activate and develop all relations and treaties between the two countries, as well as disclosure about the ways and ways that lead to the new patterns of these trade relations and also to reach broad economic prospects between Iraq and Turkey in the future in order to please and the well-being of both peoples in both neighboring countries, thus we know that the problem of this research is the lack of clarity of all economic methods that lead to the creation of these advanced relationships, and the goal of the study is to reach the detection of the answering methods to reach what aims to achieve the economic systems of both countries (Iraq and Turkey) in advancing the development and economic development of them, by following all the methods, patterns and trade methods adopted in the international economies between the countries of the world.

Keyword: Trade and political relations and areas of cooperation between Turkey and Iraq.

Öz

Dış ticaret ve uluslararası ticaret ve Borsa ilişkileri, bu konunun önemi ve siyasi ve uluslararası üzerindeki aşırı ve etkili, etkileri nedeniyle, uluslararası ekonominin ve dünyanın farklı ülkelerinden her ülkenin genel ekonomisinin en önemli konuları arasındadır.

İlişkileri ve bu ülkelerin ekonomik ve sosyal refahının sağlanmasında. Uluslararası ekonominin ticaret dengesi ve ödemeler dengesinden oluştuğu biliniyor, burada her ikisinin de bu uluslararası ilişkileri harekete geçirmede büyük etkisi olduğunu görüyoruz. Bu araştırma, Irak ile Türkiye arasındaki ticari ilişkiler son yirmi yılda büyük ölçüde geliştiği için, Irak Devleti ile diğer ülkeler, özellikle Türk devleti arasındaki siyasi ve ekonomik ilişkilerin sağlanmasında uluslararası ticaretin durumunu açıklamaya ve analiz etmeye geliyor.

Bu araştırmanın, zayıflık faktörlerini ortadan kaldırmak ve aynı zamanda aralarındaki tüm ilişkileri ve anlaşmaları harekete geçirmek ve geliştirmek için bu ilişkilerin zayıf ve güçlü yönlerini ortaya çıkarmadaki önemi, her iki ülkede de büyümeyi ve ekonomik gelişmeyi büyük ölçüde etkilemiştir.

İki ülke, hem bu ticari ilişkilerin yeni modellerine ulaşmasına ve hem de her iki halkın da mutluluğu ve refahı için gelecekte Irak ve Türkiye arasında geniş ekonomik ufuklara ulaşmasına yol açan yolları ve yöntemleri ortaya çıkarır. hem mevcut ülkelerde hem de bununla biliyoruz ki, bu araştırmanın problemi, bu gelişmiş ilişkilerin oluşmasına yol açan tüm ekonomik yöntemlerin netliğinin olmaması ve araştırmanın amacı, ulaşmanın olumlu yollarının keşfine ulaşmaktır. her iki ülkenin (Irak ve Türkiye) ekonomik düzeninin, en az benimsenen tüm yöntem, kalıp ve ticari yöntemleri takip ederek, kalkınma ve ekonomik kalkınmaya ulaşmasını hedefleyen şey Dünya ülkeleri arasında uluslararası değişimler.

Anahtar kelime: Türkiye ile Irak arasındaki ticari ve siyasi ilişkiler ve işbirliği alanları.

ARŞİV KAYIT BİLGİLERİ

Tezin Adı	Türkiye ve Irak'ın ticaret yapısı
Tezin Yazarı	Akam Muhammad Hamad Amin
Tezin Danışmanı	Doç. Dr. Hüseyin karamelikli
Tezin Derecesi	Yükses lisans
Tezin Tarihi	7/9/2021
Tezin Alanı	İktisadi ve İdari Bilimler Fakültesi
Tezin Yeri	KBU/LEE
Tezin Sayfa Sayısı	104
Anahtar Kelimeler	Ticaret, siyasi ve ekonomik ilişkiler, su ve güvenlik sorunu

ARCHIVE RECORD INFORMATION

Title of the Thesis	The trade pattern of Turkey and Iraq
Author of the Thesis	Akam Muhammad Hamad Amin
Supervisor of the Thesis	Assoc. Hüseyin karamelikli
Status of the Thesis	Master of Science
Date of the Thesis	7\9\2021
Field of the Thesis	Faculty of economics and administrative sciences
Place of the Thesis	KBU/LEE
Total Page Number	104
Keywords	Commercial, political and economic relations, water and security problem

ABBREVIATION AND SYMBOLS

<u>Abbreviation</u>	<u>Explanation</u>
GAP	Güneydoğu Anadolu Projesi (Southeastern Anatolia Project)
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GNP	Gross National Product
OPEC	Organization of the Petroleum
NATO	North Atlantic Treaty Organization
UN	United Nations
US	United States
OECD	Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development
MENA	Middle East and North Africa
[*]	Notice
P	Page
S	sayfa
I	Issue
E	Edition
KM	kilometers

<u>Symbol</u>	<u>Explanation</u>
%	Percentage
\$	US Dollar

1. CHAPTER ONE

1.1. Introduction:

Relations and trade exchanges are the vital arteries for the economies of the world countries, as they represent the active force in developing economic and political relations, reflect positive planning for the economies of the countries of the world, despite the importance of the economic and trade aspect in particular, Turkey has been playing since the beginning of the 21st century a pioneering and pivotal role in its regional and international environment. The basic principle on which Turkey's foreign policy is based is to make Turkey a center country by reducing the problems with neighboring countries to a zero point, making them interact positively with regional issues.

Iraq has occupied its geographical location next to Turkey in addition to the common historical, cultural, and civilizational ties that bind the two countries for centuries. Iraq has great importance in Turkish politics. This is reflected in the many mutual positions between the two parties, which can be described in general as positive and good despite the presence of tension and turmoil factors in these relations, which appear from time to time to disturb the smoothness of this relationship. Still, the governments of the two countries are keen, regardless of their ideological references to find formulas and agreements that limit the influence of the factors of turmoil between the two parties. In addition to the above that, each of the two countries has political weight in the Middle East region. With its geographical location and its enormous mineral wealth, Iraq is the focus of attention of many regional and international powers. Turkey is a strategic power and a link between the continents of the world being the eastern arm of NATO advanced line of defense for this alliance against the former Soviet Union important ally of the United States, indispensable in achieving its plans in the region making both countries in direct contact with each other and with regional issues in the region.

1.2. The significance of the study:

This study came to show the importance of commercial economic and political relations between Iraq and Turkey to uncover the negative and positive aspects to develop commercial relations that have a strategic location and economic and human potential, to recognize both the Iraqi and Turkish sides for their importance and to find ways to develop them to serve their common interests at all levels between the two countries.

1.3. Methodology of the study:

The researcher relied in writing this study on both the inductive and deductive approach and the quantitative analysis and description method to reach the research and the quantitative analysis and description method to reach the research objective.

1.4. Statement of the problem:

The problem of this Study lies in the lack of clarity of the ways leading to the development of trade relations between Iraq and other countries, especially the Turkish state, which is not at the required level in addition to the lack of clarity of the ways and ways leading to the development of these trade relations between the two neighboring countries as well as the lack of clarity of the prospects of trade exchanges between them due to the instability in the economic and political factors that lead to the development and consolidation of these international trade relations between them.

1.5. Objectives of the Study:

This study highlights the features of trade between Turkey and Iraq and focuses on several dimensions, including the political with historical background and the economic aspect that was signed between the two countries in the nineties of the last century to after 2003 culminated in the agreement to export Iraqi oil and natural gas to

Turkey and its impact on the future of economic cooperation. The military and security dimension are considered one of the crucial issues between the two countries to preserve interests between the two countries.

1.6. Hypotheses of the Study:

The study hypothesizes that Iraq occupies an important place in the Turkish strategy, as a result of the data of the regional environment, which is complex security, political and economic interlocking interests' challenges, and due to the importance of Iraq's role in the region and the repercussions of its turbulent situation and regional rivalry. The impact of the situation in Iraq on Turkish national security in all its dimensions. Turkey formulated a comprehensive strategy to deal with the Iraqi file by employing the capabilities it possesses of status, influence, and influence to be effective, influential, and involved in drafting new arrangements in Iraq is one of the most influential circles of Turkish strategic depth.

2. CHAPTER TWO

2.1. International Trade:

These are processes based on the exchange of goods between countries; this trade promotes an international economy that affects global demand, supply, and prices (Hayakal, 2015). International trade is defined as a set of rules used to regulate international product exchange methods; by relying on commercial and customs areas and territories ("The British Arab Academy for Higher Education, International Trade.,").

2.1.1. The Importance of International Trade:

International trade is one of the essential elements of the success and prosperity of the economy for all countries of the world, where its importance is shown in its role in supporting the benefit of each country from the advantages provided by other countries; if used in good ways, to export them to the world, the importance of international trade is clearly explained on the following points (Mariam, 2013-2014):

1. It is the direct means of promoting international relations because of its role in connecting countries together.
2. Contribute to providing many services and goods based on the principle of specialization that provides products at the lowest prices.
3. It supports marketing capacity by creating many new markets for diverse products.
4. It helps to raise the welfare rate in society by providing various products that lead to a variety of individual choices for consumption and investment.
5. It is classified as an essential indicator for measuring the ability of countries to compete and market products in the global and international markets.
6. It helps raise the welfare rate in society by providing many products that lead to various individual choices for consumption and investment.

7. States build solid economic systems and promote their development by providing key information and appropriate technological means.

2.1.2. Advantages of International Trade:

Several advantages distinguish international trade, the most important of which are (Amadeo, 2017):

1. Contributing to supporting economic growth and providing job opportunities.
2. Supporting local establishments and providing them with sufficient expertise to provide products to overseas markets.
3. to foreign competition based on imports in reducing the prices of products to consumers.
4. Promoting enterprises have a competitive advantage in the field of international trade.
5. Providing a variety of services and commodities for individuals.

2.1.3. The Disadvantages of International Trade:

The application of international trade has several disadvantages (Amadeo, 2017):

1. Reducing job opportunities in the domestic industry sector due to governments' reduction of customs duties and the inability of local industries to compete globally.
2. Depending on external means of work due to the companies' interest in transferring their industrial and technological offices to countries with a low rate of living.
3. Increasing loss of countries that rely on traditional economic systems in their domestic agricultural sector.

2.1.4. International Trade Relations:

International Trade Relations are divided into two types:

- Local trade relations: Trade operations that apply within a single country, between individuals who have legal or natural personalities, apply to these trade relations all local legal provisions of the commercial law.

- Global trade relations: are sophisticated and complex trade operations compared to domestic trade, interested in international openness to the trade sector, this leads to the resort to new markets in a variety of countries, and away from the country where the project or work was established it encourages integration, development, and support of international trade movements ("The British Arab Academy for Higher Education, International Trade.,").

2.2. Reasons for International Trade:

The importance of international trade is that it provides communities with all the goods and services they need that they cannot produce locally or are challenging to produce because of their relatively high cost from other countries; the reasons for international trade:

1. ***Relative scarcity:*** The inability of any country in the world, no matter how economically powerful, to produce all the goods and services it needs locally due to the lack of raw materials or the lack of natural and geographical conditions suitable for producing these goods locally.
2. ***The costs of producing the commodity vary*** between the countries of the world, where a country can produce a particular commodity internally but at relatively high costs compared to other countries, so it is better not to build it locally and import it from abroad at lower costs (Al Seriti, 2012).
3. ***International specialization:*** There is a reciprocal relationship between foreign trade and global profession, where foreign trade is closely linked to the phenomenon of specialization and division of labor at the international level; if it were not for the establishment of foreign trade, some countries would not have specialized in the production of goods and services in quantities that exceeded their need, on the one hand. On the other hand, if it were not for specialization, each country would have produced the necessary goods and

services. Foreign trade did not develop, as well as the fact that governments cannot follow the policy of self-sufficiency in full and for an extended period because that makes them produce all their needs of different goods and services, even though their economic and social circumstances do not allow it (Al Seriti, 2009).

4. ***Different production conditions:*** Some areas with seasonal climate are suitable for growing some crops such as coffee, bananas; cotton..., this country specializes in this type of crop and imports other products that it produces, such as oil, which is available in countries with a desert climate such as the Gulf States (Matar, 2001).

2.3 The Circumstances that gave Appearance to the Commercial thought:

The term "commercialists" is called all the writers who contributed to the economic policy that prevailed in commercial capitalism in Europe. From the sixteenth century to the eighteenth century, the most important conditions paved commercial thought.

1. ***The importance of international trade increased:*** The fifteenth century witnessed the emancipation of slaves and peasants from the hegemony of the feudal system in Europe, as a result of many factors that differed in degrees and strength from one country to the other, and most of the liberators went outside the agricultural activity to work in a trade. On the other hand, the activity of internal trade was not of the breadth and importance to provide them with a major economic position; the fundamental change in economic and social conditions came through international trade, which was growing at the time in a turbulent and robust way, it gradually enriched its traders and significantly increased their importance in economic activity and their emergence as a solid social class, one of the reasons for the growth of European foreign trade at that time (Abu Obeida, 2009).
 - a. Europe's connection to the economically advanced Islamic East and the growth of trade relations between them.

- b. The discovery of new international maritime routes (The Cape of Good Hope Route to India and the Far East) helped grow trade between Europe and the Far East.
- c. The discovery of (Christopher Columbus) sea route to the American continent 1493 and the discovery of rich gold mines there led to increased international trade and growth with the Middle East, until the wealth of capitalist traders increased, increasing the flow of gold.

2. ***The appearance of modern European nationalities:*** Several steps emerged that led to the emergence of modern European nationalities, led to the emergence of traders for the first time at the national economic level, including:

- a. The union of merchants with landowners, their participation in eliminating the authority of princes, resulting in the overcoming of the authority of landowners, a central authority over the powers of princes which are based in multiple positions within the state.
- b. The emergence of European nationalities that led to the collapse of the various great empires of the Middle Ages had more than one state and more territory within its borders.
- c. The emergence of the modern European state as a national-based community, subject to a single central power. All this led to the first national process of international trade policy, contributed to the most significant profit ability and wealth (Abu Obeida, 2009).

2.4. Economic Principles of Business Thought:

The previous circumstances that characterized the commercial era had a direct impact on economic thought, and commercial thinkers developed principles and policies for the benefit of the commercial state, which lie in:

1. ***The wealth of the state as much as it possesses precious metals:*** the wealth of the state, its progress and economic power, depends on the amount of precious metals it owns such as gold and silver. So, it is necessary to prevent exporting

precious metals abroad and keep the local currency (made of gold and silver) in circulation within the state only.

2. ***The increase in the economic power of the state depends on the increase of the population:*** the ultimate goal of economic policy in the eyes of traders is limited to the strength and greatness of the state, but the welfare of the individual was marginalized, their view of the population, the more the population, the more the state can establish strong armies, on the one hand increasing the size of the population leads to the increased labor force and cheaper, which helps the growth of industry, the increase is the source of the fighting and labor (Yousry, 2007).
3. ***Achieving a trade balance agrees:*** The theory of trade in international trade was a logical result of their point of view, about the outstanding between the nation's wealth and its precious minerals. Their wealth depends in particular on the state's gold and silver, and the addition of precious metal means adding to the nation's wealth. Suppose the country has mined for these minerals. In that case, the state must work to exploit it, by all means, if it does not have mines, then the only way to increase the balance of the state is through international trade, achieving a surplus in the trade balance, where the excess of exports on imports must be driven by precious metal (Abu Obeida, 2009).
4. ***State intervention in economic activity:*** That the views of the merchants on the various restrictions on foreign trade, they have placed restrictions on foreign trade under the control of the state, to ensure that exports exceed imports, by imposing duties on imports and placing restrictions on the export of gold. From here appeared the commercial monopolies appeared. The firm control over foreign trade and the presence of restrictions and obstacles in trade became what distinguishes this stage (Doidar, 2003:349).

2.5. Trade-off between Economic Activities:

Trade and industry are more important to the national economy than agriculture. Trade is located at the top of the pyramid, international trade comes at the top of the activities that contribute to the wealth of the country is the only way to increase the balance of the state of the precious metal, and the traders pointed out that domestic trade does not advance anything to wealth, because the profit of one party is a loss for the other. However, in international trade, what the country earns represents a net addition to its wealth since the losing party is a foreign country. Similarly, what a country loses in foreign trade represents a cut in national wealth.

In the field of industry, trade makers have given industry second place in importance after international trade, as the industry is the basis of exports that bring the country precious metal, leading to policies that would support the national industry, such as exemption of raw materials from customs taxes or subject to reduced taxes, traders have not appreciated agriculture. Because, according to their belief, agriculture cannot increase the country's precious mineral scoring and cannot export a large amount of national work abroad, so trade has been at the bottom of economic activity that adds to wealth ("Student Forum").

2.6. The Geo-economics Importance of Turkey:

2.6.1. Geographical Location:

Turkey has a total area of about 562.7 km², % 97of which is in the Asian continent of Anatolia, % 3 of which is in the European continent of Istanbul (Abdul-Aty).

Turkey's geographical position occupied a pillar of launch towards globalization, as decision-makers try to use this site to build a regional balance and elevate it to a shift towards globalization. The importance of Turkey's location is sufficient for:

It mediates the three continents of the world Asia, Africa, Europe. Since ancient times, this site has given its influence and influence by political, social, economic, and cultural elements, so that in West Asia, it constitutes about 97 percent of the country's area and includes the capital of the country, Ankara, known as Asia Minor or Anatolia region. At the same time, the rest of it is located in southeastern Europe and includes Istanbul.

According to the theory of " Halford Mackinder", it is located in the heart of the geographical field, the term "Eurasia", according to the theory of "Halford Mackinder", a geopolitical theory. It is a controlling middle region in the region of the heart of the world. This qualifies it to be a pivotal or decisive state in the geopolitical field.

- It is a continental and marine country, it has a large geographical area, it is roughly equal to the size of Germany, and Spain combined, Turkey borders eight countries: southeast, Georgia 252 km, Armenia 268 km, Azerbaijan 9 km, in eastern Iran 499 km, in western Greece 206 km Bulgaria, northwest of 499 km, in southern Syria 822 km, Iraq 352 km.

- It is bordered by waters on three sides: The Black Sea in the north, the Aegean Sea in the west, and the Mediterranean Sea. Also, Turkey controls two waterways the Basfur Strait in northern Turkey is about 30 km long and 1 km wide, as it reaches the Black Sea and the Sea of Marmara and the Dardanelles Strait in the southwest of Turkey, 60 km in length and 1-6 km in width as it connects between the Sea of Marmara and the sea the Mediterranean, by Aegean (Abdul-Aty).

2.6.2. Population:

Turkey ranks 17th in the world in terms of population, as the population statistics for 2014 indicate that its population is (392,619.81) people, as the growth rate in Turkey is estimated at %12.1 million people, as this qualifies it to play an important

role at the regional and international levels. In various political, social, military, and cultural fields (Davutoglu, 2001).

2.6.3. From the Demographic Standpoint:

The age characteristics of the youth predominate over the demographics, and most Turks live in the cities. It is an artistic state in the hierarchical criterion as it has a young dynamic compared to the peoples of Europe, as the latter put on the old continent.

The aged character of youth prevails over the demographics, and most Turks live in cities. It is an artistic state in the hierarchical standard, as it has a young dynamic compared to the peoples of Europe, as the latter was placed in the old continent. Its relations with the European Union, as the demographic component was seen as a demographic obstacle to the possibility of the Russians' expansion towards the warm seas during the Cold War phase. Either in the post-Cold War phase, it became seen as one of the most important economic and demographic factors that affect the population movement within Europe, as the factor is considered the population in Turkey's relationship with the European Union, especially with Germany as the most European country welcoming the Turks, is also one of the obstacles to freedom of movement between Turkey and the European Union even after the stage of integration into the European Union (Turkey, 2013).

2.6.4. From the Economic Point of View:

Thanks to the young group that is the pillar of the country's economy, Turkey's workforce is about 5.23 million / people. In the Middle East region in general, the Turkish economy is among the seventh emerging economic powers alongside China, Brazil, India, Indonesia, Mexico, and Russia. The US Congress issued a report on the future of the global economy for 2013, as it spoke with praise about Turkey, which was ranked by congress after China in economic growth. It occupies 16th place in the world's economies; the report also predicted that Turkey would occupy twelfth place among the largest economies in the world by 2050 (Davutoglu, 2001).

The role of Turkey is strengthened by the launching of the International Bridges Project, which aims to create strategic alliances between more than a thousand European companies with their counterparts in Turkey, Egypt, and Tunisia. That is to activate the tripartite cooperation, and the first stage started at the end of 2012, as many sectors exceeded millions, renewable energies, the mobility sector. When many economies are recovering from the last global financial recession of 2008, the Turkish economy achieved a growth rate of (2.9) in 2010 and (5.8) in 2011, making it appear the most prominent economy in Europe.

2.6.5. Culturally and Religiously:

The identity and reference of any country are distinguished by the most important element linking data and variables, which is the identity of the human element that exists somewhere within a certain time dimension as it possesses values that emerged from its identity and its sense of its roots and reference. Challenging societies possess a strong identity and a sense of authority resulting from a common understanding of time and space factors and a culture through which they can move the psychological, social, political and economic elements to achieve its strategic openings constantly (Malkawi, 2013).

Turkey is a microcosm of the Ottoman Sultanate in terms of ethnic, religious, and cultural diversity. Ataturk succeeded during the declaration of independence of the republic in 1923 to abolish the concept of minorities from an ethnic point of view and restrict it only to religion; today, the trend towards declaring broader rights to ethnic minorities, predominantly the Kurdish, gives Turkey strategic importance concerning combating the clash of civilizations and religions and replacing it with the coexistence of cultures and religions.

2.6.6. From the Military Point of View:

Turkey's location between Asia and Europe and its mountainous, plain and coastal topographical nature, as well as the diverse climate, is reflected in the Turkish

people, in which the ability to adapt, strength of character, generosity, ability to give and patience, where these characteristics are ideal elements of a fighting people who constitute the army always a fundamental pillar in building a state for regional and international development (Abdul-Aty:23).

Turkey also seeks to create a sphere of influence in the Middle East region, as an investment in the current events of some countries close to its borders. The geographical depth of Turkey also allowed the possibility of establishing military bases and training them in fighting actions in all types of lands, mainly mountainous, agricultural, marine coasts and along river shores. This nature helped Turkey to:

-Controlling the Straits of Algor and Dardanelles, the Sea of strategic importance.

Providing a huge network of land, air, and sea transportation lines and the freedom of movement of the Turkish armed forces within the important strategic operations theaters of the Turkish Republic.

- The eastern and southern Anatolia region is the main direction and approach to the depth of the European continent from the east.

- Availability of production elements and advancement of military technology by undertaking local and joint military industries (assembling aircraft and combat vehicles).

Turkey has divided its military factories into groups:

- A group of armed forces factories that specialize in major repairs to various armament systems.
- The private sector group participates as an actor in developing military industries (Malkawi, 2013:18-19).

2.6.7. Natural Resources:

The diversity of the topographical and climatic nature of Turkey led to the diversity and unevenness of the sources of natural resources, the most important of which are:

- Mineral and oil wealth: The diversity of this mineral in Turkey reaches 60 different minerals, the most important of which are: Chromium, iron, lead, aluminum, silver, gold, phosphate ... etc. There is also a limited reserve of oil in southeastern Turkey.

- Water Resources: Turkey has a huge water wealth, which comes mainly from international rivers, stems from its lands many national rivers (15 rivers). Lake "Van" (383) located in the east of the country, is one of the largest Turkish lakes, so Turkey's division of massive water projects based on international rivers in the Tigris and Euphrates rivers passing through Syria and Iraq in addition to national rivers (Gijan and Sakarya) and among the most notable projects we find:

- a. "Gap" project in southeast Anatolia includes 22 dams and 19 power plants.
- b. Al-Salam water pipelines project, which aims to transfer about (6 million m) from Turkey, the Middle East region, gradually returns to Turkey to become the most critical geopolitical component in the area (Malkawi, 2013:18-19).

Turkey is almost a monopoly on the region's most important suppliers, namely water and food, and these two fortunes will be a reason for future international conflicts. Turkey is one of the few countries in the world that is self-sufficient, as it occupies the first position in the world in the production of hazelnuts and figs. On the industrial side, it ranks second in the world in glass production, the third in the export of television sets. It also participates in the first five in gold production and the eighth in the world in the production of ships ("Turkey's accession to the European Union").

2.7. Stages of Development of the Turkish Economy since the Founding of the Turkish State:

Since the establishment of the Turkish state in 1932, the Turkish economy has frequently been a living example of the world economy. Successive Turkish governments have sought since the founding of the state the proclamation of the Turkish Republic. Republic (" Stages of development of the Turkish economy since the founding

of the Turkish state ", 2018). The Turkish economy was characterized by growth and development when republican rule was established in the 1920s. Turkey was almost entirely an agricultural country. Appreciations to government guidance and supervision, factories increased from 118 in 1923 to more than 1,000 in 1941.

Nowadays, there are more than 30,000 factories in Turkey. But agriculture has remained an important economic activity, providing jobs for % 58 of the country's total workforce. In any case, the volume of agricultural production represents only about % 20 of the value of all goods and services produced in Turkey. The industry absorbs only about %11 of the country's total labor force, but the value of industrial production revenues outweighs agricultural production revenues ("Turkey's economy").

Turkey has relevant means of communication, railways, airports, and relevant public facilities. The state also controls the steel, mining, forestry, and most banking departments, nearly 400,000 hectares of farmland. At the same time, the private sector owns the vast majority of farms, small factories, and construction companies. Since 1963, the state has guided the growth of the national economy through a series of successive five-year plans. The State aims to expand the role of the private industrial sector in the national economy ("Turkey's economy,").

2.8. Turkish Economy in the Period between 2002 – 2018:

Since the founding of the Turkish Republic in 1923, until the end of the 1990s, the Turkish economy did not experience significant growth. But it was experiencing great turmoil almost every ten years and remained hostage to political developments. Then Turkey, after the execution of Menderes in 1971, witnessed a turbulent decade, characterized by economic stagnation and political insecurity, where labor strikes spread. However, after 2002, qualitative economic reforms emerged at a steady pace through reform programs that adopted the path of economic openness, included many points, the most important of which are the following:

1. Economic mechanisms to gain the confidence of the western world.

2. A comprehensive economic vision.
3. The government's relationship with large companies.
4. Foreign investment policy.
5. Seek to join the European Union.

Many of the desired goals have been achieved; they have become important achievements that have won great widespread sympathy around them. these achievements can be summarized as follows:

- Significant doubling of the central bank reserves.
- Economic growth accelerated.
- Economic stability.
- Raising the salaries of retirees.
- Reducing bank interest.
- Privatization of public enterprises.
- Significant reduction in public debt.
- Transition of government banks from loss to profit.
- Encouraging business people.
- Employment of the disabled at the age of youth.
- The amount of per capita income in 2011 was approximately 10469\$.
- Increase the proportion of the middle class.
- Fighting poverty and striving for a fair distribution of wealth.
- Increasing the volume of manufacturing exports.
- Confronting inflation and budget deficits.
- Bring capital and foreign investment.
- Reducing the proportion of public debt through financial law.

- Reducing the level of inflation to % 9.4 in 2004 and % 1.16 in 2012.
- The Central Bank was able to increase the percentage of remittances in it significantly.
- Turkey's gross national product (GNP) increased to \$ 1.51 trillion ("First Istanbul," 2018).

2.9. The Geo-economics Importance of Iraq:

2.9.1. The Geographical Location of Iraq:

Iraq is geographically located in the Middle East, in the southwestern part of the continent of Asia. The northeastern part of the Arab world, bordered on the north by Turkey, on the east by Iran, on the west by Syria and Jordan, on the southwest by Saudi Arabia, on the south by Kuwait and the Persian Gulf (Al Boutani, 2011:01). The total area of Iraq is about (435052) km²; this area has given Iraq an adequate defensive depth from the military point of view.

However, the real value of the area is not measured by its large size but by the diversity of the economic resources, the equitable distribution of the population over this area and the optimal exploitation of these resources and their investment in a manner that guarantees prosperity. The state at times of peace and the ability to defend it at times of war. This is important because the economic capacity of any state plays an effective role in implementing that country's foreign policy. It is a major measure of its greatness and role in the global sphere (Al Janabi & Ghalib 2005 Al Janabi, 2012:36). This location of Iraq made it of great strategic importance. It constituted a land bridge linking the Arabian Gulf to the Mediterranean Sea through Syria, which represents the gateway to the Middle East on the one hand, to the Red Sea via Jordan on the other hand.

Its prolongation on the Arabian Gulf gave it strategic importance stemming from the Arab Gulf itself, as the latter enjoys an important strategic position and a distinct economic role that gave the navigational road particular importance in it. Controlling this road means controlling the movement of navigation and trade, just as stopping

navigation in it means stopping oil supplies to the world, which affects the economies of the major countries (Abboud, 2013).

2.9.2. Neighborhood Site:

Six countries border Iraq on its land borders, two of which are foreign, namely Turkey and Iran, border Iraq from the north and east sides with borders whose length, according to the order, is about (337) and (1,300) km, at a rate of (%10.9) and (% 37.6) of the total geographical borders of Iraq. Amount to about (3462). It is bordered by four other Arab countries, which are Syria from the northwest with borders amounting to about (600) km, with a rate of (%17.3) and Jordan from the west with boundaries amounting to about (178) Km, by (%5.1). In addition, Saudi Arabia from the south-west with limits amounting to about (812), or (%23.5), Kuwait is bordered from the south by borders amounting to about (195), equivalent to (%5.6), of the total Iraqi borders.

It is noted that Iraq shares national and religious commonalities with its geographical neighborhood, and these borders have witnessed permanent stability and mutual benefit with some countries. However, the difficult political conditions that Iraq went through during the eighties and the absence of political awareness among decision-makers led to the deterioration of relations with Its geographical proximity, especially with Iran and Kuwait, due to the latter two on the Iraqi borders. According to the claims of the former Iraqi regime, the crowding out of the geostrategic projects of the major powers in the region (Keliwi, 2014:13).

2.9.3. Population:

There is a gradual development in the size of the population in Iraq, as the population reached about (29895, 35006, 40412) people for the years (2009, 2014, 2019), according to age order (%3.20, 2.91%, %2.63). Then the population increased to about (46030, 52044) people for the years (2024 and 2029) respectively, at a growth rate of (%2.48) according to the world population projections issued by the population division of the United Nations (Al Janabi & Ghalib 2005:37)

2.9.4. From a Demographic Point of View:

It appears that the total population of Iraq is distributed among (18) Iraqi governorates, while the population distribution in the country varies from one governorate to another. Also, this disparity in the population distribution created two types of major population concentration areas and includes three governorates, in order: (Baghdad, Mosul, Basra), accounted for more than a quarter of the Iraqi population (Ashour, Al-Waeli, & Hashem, 2013). The qualitative composition of the Iraqi population; the young age group (0-14 years) reached the gender ratio in this age group (105.97), the average age group (15-64 years), with a percentage in this age group for the total population of Iraq (%100.35), the elderly group (65 years and over), the gender ratio reached (%86.81). The percentage of sex in this group decreased from the first and second groups. This is due to the males' exposure to death to a greater degree than females within this age group (Statistics, 2014-2015).

2.9.5. Ethnographic Composition:

The geopolitical weight of a country is influenced by the ethnographic composition, by its national and religious patterns; this is due to the explicit impact of this factor on the cohesion of the population and the strengthening of its unity. Besides the extent to which this reflects on the weight of the state and the stability of its political system, Iraq is a multi-national state with religions that vary in its mythical distribution. These disparate environments included six nationalities, including two main nationalities, Arab nationalism. It acquired more than three-quarters of the Iraqi population and amounted to about (23,745,664) million people for the year (2007). That is, (%80) of the total of Iraq amounted to about (29,682,081), the Kurdish nationalism, which came second in terms of population (Ayed & Al Badiri, 2010).

In addition to that, about (4,452,312) million people reached for the same year, that is, (%15) of the total population of Iraq. Also, the rest of the population was the share of minorities from the Turkmen nationality, whose population reached about (1,187,283) million people. At a rate of (%4), the number of Assyrian, Chaldean, and

Aramaic people reached about (296,820) thousand people, equivalent to (%0.6), the Yazidis whose population reached about (1,187.29) million people, that is. % 0.4 of the total population Iraq for the year (2007) (Al Jader, 2015:79; Ayed & Al Badiri, 2010).

2.9.6. Mineral Resources:

Iraq possesses extensive and varied mineral resources, but we will focus our attention on the oil resource due to its strategic importance, that Iraq has oil reserves of about (143,069) million barrels at the end of (2014), that is, with (9.6) of the world's total oil reserves. Crude in the same year amounted to about (1,490,386) million barrels (Al Rubaie & Al Hasnawi, 2015:15).

2.10. An Overview of the History of the Iraqi Economy:

2.10.1. The Iraqi Economy between 1921 and 1958: Strategies for Establishing and Building:

Iraq was established on the ruins of the Ottoman provinces three years in 1921, in which the three states lived a difficult time. The people's resources were eroded and their craft work ceased; the warring forces controlled most of the resources, including humanity, through their market to the battle fronts. Cities in Iraq suffered from famines and disasters, and the new government received an open society. In its most important inherited economic sectors, pastoralism, agriculture, and the artisanal sector, the first decade of the establishment of Iraq in 1921 was marked by a state of economic instability.

So, there were primitive economic manifestations and features of a major shift from the state of non-state to the state, represented by unemployment, reluctance to work, the state of poverty that prevailed in Iraqi society, and the absence of institutions. The government was focused on the political side, establishing sovereign institutions and resolving outstanding problems, including the problem of Mosul, the problem of borders with neighbors, and imposing sovereign control over all parts of Iraq. This is

what the documents that a number of historians have talked about in the history of Iraq have shown (El Gemayel).

2.11. The Economic Performance of Iraq 1921-1958 Vision, Strategy and Results:

The years 1950 - 1958 were distinguished from others in that they formulated economic policies and were a model stage based on several objectives, including achieving economic development, raising the standard of living, creating job opportunities, conducting comprehensive surveys of exploited and untapped resources, and starting to implement investment projects according to their importance.

To ward off dangers in the economic sectors, this phase was characterized by several features, including establishing the financial and banking system and restructuring the Central Bank. Iraq has witnessed attempts to manage the Iraqi dinar exchange rate and the issuance of several laws regulating financial and banking work, so there was a kind of relative stability at the Iraqi dinar exchange rate. The attempt to confront Iraq with major problems in transferring money, but the most important thing was all this signaling the spread of financial corruption and the emergence of a phenomenon that dominated and disrupted development and progress in light of high oil revenues and significant development in the size of Iraqi budgets for the years 2008-2013 (El Gemayel)

3. CHAPTER THREE

3.1. The Historical Background of the Turkish-Iraqi Relations:

The importance of the Iraqi-Turkish relations is highlighted by the fact that they have overlapping dimensions, as Iraq was subject to Ottoman control since the Ottoman Sultan Suleiman the Magnificent entered Baghdad in (1543_{AD}). This control continued until the end of World War I in (1918), and with the collapse of the Ottoman Empire in (1918), from then the declaration of the Turkish Republic in 1923. Adopted the secular trends and changed its direction towards Europe instead of the Arab East. Turkish relations with the countries of the Arab East reached a crossroads.

The Turkish Republic announced its official recognition of Iraq in 1927, after removing the causes of the differences between them following the signing of the (Tripartite Boundary Treaty) and the (Good Neighborly agreement between Iraq, Turkey, and Britain in 1926). Under \ this treaty, this was offset by Turkey's obtaining (%10) of the oil revenues extracted from the province of Mosul for (25) years and the establishment of good neighborly relations and cooperation between Iraq and Turkey. Iraq was in great need to communicate with Turkey due to the long era of the Ottoman controls of Iraq regarding the administrative and cultural aspects (Daish, 2018).

The economic, cultural, and social status of Iraq has made it the subject of the ambitions of many countries to name Turkey and the legacy of the Ottoman state. The Turkish relationship with Iraq dates back to the 16th century. The period in which the Ottomans Empire Iraq for four centuries. In addition to the national, religious, and sectarian overlap between the two neighboring countries, since then relations between Turkey and Iraq have improved at times and convulsed at other times, such as the border problems between the two countries imposed by the agreements between the countries (Al Labad, 2006:89).

Iraqi-Turkish relations have been important for hundreds of years because both Iraq and Turkey are two neighboring countries with critical geostrategic characteristics. Come from a strategic geographical location for each other, and there are geopolitical and cultural partnerships between them. So, any changes and transformations taking place in the region must affect relations between the two countries, especially in light of the general events in the region (Al Maamouri, 2010). Building and directing its economic interests in a way that serves its goals and enhances its national future and the sustainability of its development. Political relations between two countries cannot develop without mutual interests; economic, political, and security interests represent the basis on which relations between Iraq and the neighboring countries in general and Turkey, in particular, are based. Turkey has a diversified economy, industrial, agricultural, commercial, and water capabilities.

It is linked to the Arab world and Iraq in particular with distinct religious, historical, and cultural ties, especially the geostrategic location of Turkey, an outlet for Iraqi oil. Amid the developments that Iraq and Turkey witnessed at the beginning of the twenty-first century in light of unipolarity represented by American hegemony. In addition to what the repercussions of economic globalization left, Turkey aspires to become a leading economic and political power in the region, which will have a pivotal role, thanks to its capabilities. Economic, industrial and technical, and its natural and geographical characteristics and conditions. The Turkish economy has been facing many economic crises during the last century. However, through economic reform policies and the selection of appropriate strategic entrances to override its conditions, the march began towards economic advancement until the Turkish economy became among the 20 largest economies. In the world, by achieving significant growth rates and increasing the competitiveness of Turkish goods in global markets (Al Maamouri, 2010).

3.1.1. Relations between Turkey and Iraq before 1990:

One of Turkey's relations with neighboring Iraq, the Middle East, must be balanced with ethnic/religious geopolitical considerations. Concerning Iraq, Turkey is a major event in relations with Europe (Robins, 1991).

In the Middle East, the withdrawal of the Ottoman Empire from the stage of history resulted in the redrawing of the borders and the great powers, especially Britain and France, to form the region in proportion to its interests. Under the new circumstance, shaping the interests of the great powers, the policy of the Republic of Turkey towards the Middle East "The West" has shown a development within the framework of the dependent variables. The primary motivation that shaped Turkish foreign policy towards Iraq, which contains all the features of the Middle East in many respects, was also the variables involved (Dedeoglu, 2011:11-32).

Turkey's policy in the Middle East and Iraq, particularly policy makers, as factors, stands out. At the same time, the status quo expresses a view that recommends maintaining balances by adhering to existing boundaries. The modernization of the last periods of the Ottoman Empire to the Republic was generally interpreted as westernization. This understanding coincided with the cold war conditions that made it necessary to be with the west in terms of security. The situation accelerated the process alongside Turkish political, military, and economic institutions in the Western world. During this period, the decisive factor in relations with the west of Turkey directs the country's foreign policy preferences regarding security concerns; the United States has been the dominant force in the western camp (Ertosun, 2011:57-88).

In the post-Cold War period, it is possible to study relations between the two countries in 4 different periods, taking into account the international circumstances and internal dynamics of the two countries, as they form the basis for the analysis of the political economy. Iraq's independence can be mentioned until it won Turkish-Iraqi relations instead of Iraq, Turkey, and Britain in the negotiations. During this period, the

identification of the Turkish-Iraqi border with the British was discussed. In 1926, Turkey, Iraq, and Britain signed the Border and Good Neighbor agreement, known as the Mosul agreement, and a protocol was signed in 1936 (Soysal, 1989).

3.1.2. Turkish-Iraqi Relations after Iraq's Independence:

Official relations between Turkey and Iraq began as of 1932; relations have continued with the British interlocutor. In 1932, agreements were signed between Turkey and the Kingdom of Iraq on friendship and good relations; in the same year, Turkey and the Kingdom of Iraq became members of the League of Nations. After Italy annexed Abyssinia in 1936, the region's countries went on to form alliances, leaving aside various problems. Due to security concerns, Turkey, Iran, Afghanistan, and Iraq signed the Sadabat Pact on July 8, 1937. Italy's invasion of Abyssinia revealed the Italian threat in the Eastern Mediterranean. It also stated that it was turning to some targets in Asia, forcing Turkey to connect with Britain, cooperating with Middle Eastern states, and taking some defense measures (Dogan, 2009:23).

In 1945, Iraqi King Naibi Abdulilah visited Turkey. The first foundations of the friendship and cooperation agreements to be signed were formed and formed the beginning of the development of relations between the two countries. On March 29, 1946, an additional 6 protocols were signed between the Governments of Turkey and Iraq with the Treaty on Friendship and Good Neighborly Relations. The treaty is prepared in the form of a regional security treaty in terms of providing mutual solidarity in foreign relations as well as technical issues and cooperation on regional issues (Canatan, 1996:104). Below table 1 explains all the agreements and protocols signed between Turkey and Iraq (Iraq Ulke Bulteni, 2017).

Table 1: all agreements and protocols signed between Turkey and Iraq

NO	Treaties signed between Iraq and Turkey	Date of signature
1	Trade Agreement	۰۳.۰۸.۱۹۶۵
2	Agreement on Economic and Technical Cooperation	07.02.1976
3	Convention on International Land Transport	18.10.1980
4	Memorandum of Understanding on the Trade of Petroleum Products	26.08.2005
5	Memorandum of Understanding on the Trade of Petroleum Products	27.09.2006
6	Memorandum of Understanding on the Trade of Petroleum Products	15.06.2006
7	Memorandum of Understanding on the Trade of Petroleum Products	15.02.2006
8	Protocol of the Sixteenth Meeting of the Joint Economic Committee	16.11.2006
9	Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement	23.03.2009
10	Ministerial Meeting between Turkey and Iraq High - Level Strategic Cooperation Council 1	17.09.2009
11	Ministerial Meeting between Turkey and Iraq High - Level Strategic Cooperation Council 2	17.9.۲۰۰۹

3.1.3. Baghdad Pact:

The Baghdad Pact, also known as Cento (Central Treaty Organization), is a security and defense organization established between Turkey, Iran, Iraq, Pakistan and the United Kingdom to reduce the Influence of the Soviet Union in the Middle East and to prevent it from establishing influence over the region (With the agreement signed between Turkey and Iraq).

After the publication of the statement between Turkey and Iraq, the parties signed and made public the agreement on 24 February 1955. Following the Turkey-Iraq Cooperation Treaty (Baghdad Pact), which comprises eight items, the parties have committed themselves to cooperation in security and defense in response to United Nations resolutions (Soysal, 1989:502). Britain later signed the treaty between Turkey and Iraq on 4 April 1955, Pakistan on 23 September 1955 and Iran on 3 November 1955 (Kürkçüoğlu, 1972:66).

This eight-point pact has two main objectives: first; protecting the Middle East from possible attacks from anywhere, the second and equally important goal is to protect the Middle East; to ensure cooperation between these countries in their efforts to ensure the economic development of the countries of interest (Yeşilbursa, 2011, P. 85-100). Britain's participation in the pact, which was established for these purposes, has caused Arab states to approach the pact at a distance. This initiative was perceived as the protection of the interests of Western states in the Middle East and did not have support. Among the reasons why Arab states other than Iraq do not support this initiative has been Nasser's influence, Israel's perceived priority threat, the fact that the United States is not a member of the pact (Yeşilbursa, 2011:85-100).

The Baghdad alliance was not what was expected and became dysfunctional over time. In this way, it would be effective for the Arab States other than Iraq not to participate in the agreement. While the Baghdad Pact provided only a basic framework for regional cooperation in the Middle East, it did not create a larger development organization in the Middle East. It was not an effective defense organization (Yeşilbursa, 2011:85-100). With strong Arab involvement in the region such as Egypt, Syria, and Saudi Arabia, it could undoubtedly have been a more effective formation. As a result, the prospects for leadership in Turkey and Iraq in the Middle East have failed under the Baghdad Pact.

3.1.4. Overview of the 1990s:

Military and political tensions are expressed as cold war years and started after World War II and lasted until 1991; it was completed with the Western Alliance's victory, which was the head of the United States. The absolute victory of the liberal-capitalist system and the collapse of communism represented by the Eastern Bloc countries led by the Soviet Union affected Middle Eastern countries and the whole world.

The two countries that held leadership power in the bipolar system guided global politics. The United States and the Soviet Union established a monitoring mechanism over the countries affiliated with their blocs. With the disappearance of this monitoring mechanism, new formations began to appear at the global and regional levels. The new formations have caused a change in the balance of regional powers in particular. (Canbolt) explain the dissolution of the Soviets and the case that (eforient) with the magnet is a metaphor in such a way; when the eastern and western masses are considered magnets, it will be seen that with the fall of the Soviet Union, the balance deteriorated in the gravitational fields of the poles. It has been observed that many countries or economic and political structures in regions entering the gravitational field of the socialist model either appears as free radicals and poses a threat, or the other pole enters the gravitational field (Ibrahim, 2014:209).

3.1.5. The End of the Cold War and the Period of Globalization:

Francis Fukuyama called it the "End of history" these developments resulted in the victory of liberal democracy/free-market economy and opened the door to new world order. According to Fukuyama, humanity's quest for prosperity has reached its goal through liberal theory. Fukuyama's thesis on "The End of History" emphasizes that human, political and economic institutions combine in the triumph of liberal democracy and a free-market economy, the ideal form they can achieve due to development and transformation. Neither Hegel nor Marx believed that the development of human societies would last forever. They agreed that development would end when humanity reached a form of society that fell following their deep aspirations. So, the two thinkers assumed that it was the end of history (Fukuyama, 2011:12-13).

Fukuyama expressed his use of the concept of "the end of history inspired by Hegel and the marks of these sentences, claimed that Hagel, who had a liberal point of view, was right. Fukuyama claims that the number of democracies in the world is steadily increasing, although this situation has been halted by radical pauses, such as Nazism and Stalinism. He described the rise of liberal democracies and economic

liberalism as the most prominent phenomenon of the past four hundred years (Fukuyama, 2011:82).

3.1.6. Turkish-Iraqi Relations in the 1990s:

After the 1980s, when the Iran-Iraq war was decisive in the regional equation, the break-up of the Soviet Union and the disintegration of the Eastern bloc countries one by one from the Soviets were the most crucial factor affecting world politics in the early 1990s. The influence of liberal democracies on international politics as an ideology and an economic system has also led to a movement in regional equations. The effects of the end of the Cold War were inevitable, both in Turkey's internal balances and in the context of Turkey's relations with Iraq. After 1990, the most decisive event in relations between the two countries was the Gulf War, which broke out due to Iraq's invasion of Kuwait.

The effects of the factors that determine Turkish-Iraqi relations have been changing since the early 1990s. The defeat of the Soviet Union and the end of the cold war certainly played a vital role in this change. After the disappearance of the "Global Enemy", the United States took over the world leadership alone, giving Saddam's invasion of Kuwait a chance to settle in the Middle East more forcefully. These developments have played an important role in redefining Turkish-American relations. In the process that began with the Gulf War and allowed the United States a substantial settlement in the Middle East, differences between the two sides began to sense the Iraqi problem. They changed the standards of close alliance relations in the Cold War. The United States has forced Turkey's traditional perception of Iraq while highlighting Kurdish groups to change Saddam's regime. In this case, the United States views Iraq as an operational problem, while Turkey views Iraq as reconsideration (Turk, 2007:102).

3.1.7. Gulf War and Impact on Turkey-Iraq Relationship:

Saddam Hussein was defending that Kuwait was historically part of Iraq and belonged to Iraq because of the rich oil spills in Kuwait. In addition, Iran's policy in

Kuwait's oil context during the Iraq war was a victim of Iraq; Saddam's regime engaged the Arab League and demanded compensation from the Kuwaiti government. Saddam Hussein, who put Kuwait on board these arguments, invaded Kuwait on August 2, 1990, and later declared that Kuwait was an Iraqi part of the country (Yavi, 2000: 176). This invasion also meant that the balance of power in the Persian Gulf deteriorated again. Then the Iran-Iraq war took this danger, which began with the Islamic Revolution in Iran, to an advanced dimension (Ari, 1998:201).

Kuwait is located at the heart of the Middle East energy basin (Ayhan, 2005:168). The United Nations and the United States. Of course, the leading cause of decades of conflict and fighting in the Middle East has been oil, beyond the fact that one country occupies another. Kuwait deserved this attention to its high-value oils. In a world where nearly 1.2 million barrels of crude oil reserves are mentioned, 101.5 billion barrels of reserves, accounting for nearly 8.5 percent of these reserves, reveal Kuwait's political importance to the Persian Gulf economy (Sander, 1989).

Saddam's regime's success in owning Kuwait would significantly increase its oil reserves and dominate Kuwaiti capital scattered around the world. The possibility that Saddam Hussein, who has Kuwait, would threaten Saudi Arabia would also be inevitable. All these factors meant that Iraq completely changed regional equations. It was understood in the early days that the world, especially the United States, would not remain silent. As a matter of fact, on August 6, 1990, the UN Security Council decided (no: 661), to immediately withdraw Iraqi troops from Kuwaiti territory. Under the leadership of the United States, allied countries launched the Desert Shield campaign. They began sending naval, air, and ground troops to the region, mainly in the Persian Gulf and Saudi Arabia. A series of UN Security Council resolutions against Iraq, such as economic sanctions, air, and sea blockades, have also thrilled Saddam Hussein from the occupation (Ari, 1998).

3.2. The Foreign Policy Objectives of Turkey and Iraq:

Foreign policy is one of the most important issues and major branches in political science; it is the engine of relations between states in general if international relations generally reflect interactions between states and international units. The foreign policy reflects the behavior of one country in its interactions in order to serve its interests and achieve its practices towards a specific strategy. As governed by internal and external variables that determine the type of policy, any policy is pursued by one state towards another. It is witnessing stages of development and gains that are strengthened relations are sometimes strained, depending on the nature of the political system as well, this formula often characterizes international relations in general and in Turkish-Iraqi relations in particular.

Therefore, the effects of the Cold War on Turkey, which made it search and search for a new location in the Middle East, where the year 1990 was a turning point in Turkish foreign policy, through which it sought to activate its policy instruments and expand its diplomatic activity towards several countries, including the State of Iraq. Joined by neighbors and great communication in the history of the Ottoman Empire, this made it highlighted its regional role in the region. Helped it to this geographical and strategic location, which it embraces, Turkey is an East-West link without forgetting that its army is a vital force in the world.

3.2.1. Iraq in the Strategic Perspective of Turkish Foreign Policy:

The geopolitical importance enjoyed by Iraq as the heart of the Middle East, made it the focus of attention of the surrounding countries, especially Turkey, is one of the most important countries in which it sees its interests, and their money is of great importance on the political, economic and security level. This is due to the ties between the two neighboring countries of history and culture, reflected like these ties and the need to establish them based on cooperation. The building of the State of Iraq can only be completed by building a state that seeks to form a state. Its international relations and its foreign policy (Zaghdan, 2015:68).

3.2.2. Factors of Turkey's Interest in Iraq:

The third Gulf War has created a new reality on the regional scene, which has led Turkey to rearrange its calculations and policy towards Iraq, which is linked to the neighborly relationship, in light of the lack of security. Prompted the Turkish authorities to pay attention to Iraqi affairs in various fields (Zaghdan, 2015 68).

3.2.3. Political Factor:

Unlike all its neighbors, including Greece and Armenia, , except for Cyprus, which is an integral part of Turkish national security and seen as a Turkish domestic affair, Iraq is of primary importance to Turkey for more than one reason that the Mosul-Kirkuk area, now within the borders of the Iraqi Republic, was part of the map of Turkey approved by the Turkish Parliament in a secret session on 28 December. 2 January 1920 In Istanbul in what was known as the "National Charter" during the parliamentary debates held on the eve of the Treaty of Lausanne 1923, the Turks were forced to abandon the connection Kirkuk to Iraq after British pressure, the prevailing climate, including Ataturk's own position that the recapture of Mosul-Kirkuk is possible when Turkey is more vital and international conditions are right, Turkey's final abandonment of this region was formally concluded in the June 1926 Trilateral Treaty between Turkey, Iraq and Britain, although Ankara did not formally seek to raise this issue again, at every turn related to the situation in Iraq, media historians were raising the issue of Mosul-Kirkuk, this was done during the Second Gulf War this issue did not miss the movement even morally in the Turkish political mind, but sometimes reflected some official statements or hints, especially during the era of the late President Turgut Ozal, therefore the historical aspect of Mosul-Kirkuk has not yet left the background of Turkish political thinking (Noureddine, 2008:235)

Turkish policy towards Iraq has witnessed several transformations in the last 30 years, according to the transformations witnessed by the world since the success of the Islamic Revolution in Iran in 1979, the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan and the subsequent disintegration of the Soviet Union, the establishment of the Second World

War and the events of September 11, 2001, and the occupation of Iraq in 2003, according to the implications of these shifts on Turkish interests in the region as a whole and in Iraq in particular (Al Samarrai, 2007:227).

Iraq's invasion of Kuwait came to an end to the Turkish-Iraqi relations characterized by positive and allied throughout the 1980s, which made Turkey organize the Western camp against Iraq, considered that Iraq's invasion of Kuwait is a golden opportunity to restore Turkey's regional role, reduced by the disintegration of the Soviet Union, allowing the international coalition forces to use the Atlantic bases on its territory to carry out raids against Iraq, turkey's haste to open its territory to the coalition forces to begin the process of liberating Kuwait came in accordance with a Turkish strategy to control the sources of Iraqi oil stationed in northern Iraq as part of a plan to recapture Iraq's oil resources. The oil cities of Mosul and Kirkuk (Al Samarrai, 2007:227).

Among Turkey's three neighbors in the Middle East, Iraq is the country with which it can have parallel relations in that irony, considering Turkey's role in confronting Iraq during the Gulf crisis. the direct land that connects him to Europe, the alternative of Baghdad to its heavy dependence on Turkey is expensive of course. It is dangerous if we take into account the Gulf crisis, and in return, turkey's potential economic benefit with the establishment of advanced trade relations is great, while Iraq is an important way to transfer Turkish exports to the Gulf (Robbins, 1993).

The Turkish priority declared in Iraq is to restore the authority of the central government and control the entire territory of Iraq, as in the past, it wants the new government in Baghdad to be able to overcome the ethnic, regional and sectarian divisions that have torn the country apart to varying degrees throughout history. Ankara has on various occasions declared what it considers its "red lines" in Iraq, which have to do with the final settlement of the status of northern Iraq much more than anything else, declaring that these red lines are opposed to any Kurdish federal settlement in Iraq (Henry, 2005:04).

3.2.4. The Economic Factor:

Economic factors play a crucial multidimensional role in the Iraqi-Turkish relations, represent a mutual need between the two countries, for Iraq is a vital entry point for turkey's trade, and the entry of various types of goods and goods into its markets on the one hand, an important port for the export of a point through oil pipelines that pass through Turkish territory to the ports of the Mediterranean, then to the world oil markets on the other hand.

In light of the low oil prices in the world markets the large budget deficit in the Iraq and the suspension of oil fields in the northern and western regions of the country, has prompted the Iraqi government to pay attention to the export of as much oil as possible through Turkish ports to compensate for the decrease in oil production and export abroad, there is an Iraqi need to raise the level of trade and investment with Turkey because Turkish companies have the capacity to the Iraqi economy, are more active than Iraqi companies in the field of restoring Iraqi infrastructure and gained confidence in investing and contributing to the building of the Iraqi arena, as for Turkey aware of the need to be in the Iraqi arena which companies to work in the fields of reconstruction and investment, especially since the end of the security crisis and fighting in the Iraqi arena means providing great opportunities for Turkish companies in the field of reconstruction also great need for the different types of goods, goods and services required by the areas in conflict(Al Obaidi, 2014).

Iraq represents great importance to the Turkish economy and the volume of Turkish trade with Iraq before the Second Gulf War represented half its total volume with all Arab countries, Turkey suffered heavy economic losses due to the economic risk to Iraq and the official Turkish figures estimate the size of these losses so far at 35 billion dollars, so Turkey worked to breach the economic risk to compensate some of its losses, now economic relations between the two countries are improving and linking on both sides of the border thriving and smuggling of oil and food is a vital source to support the economy Turkey, Turkey hopes to have a broad economic role in Iraq after

the economic risk is lifted despite the economic risk and international resolutions that crippled Iraq's defense capabilities, Turkey is concerned with the extent of Iraq's development the Turkish military capabilities and interest in this issue stems not only from the fact that Iraq is a neighbor of Turkey and its military situation affects its national security, but also that Iraqi President Saddam Hussein made official threats prior to the Second Gulf War to strike Turkey militarily and the continuation of Saddam Hussein, the absolute threats in power remains the fear of implementing these threats for the purpose of considering the extent to which it is able to do so (Noureddine, 2008).

The importance of Iraq's economic position on the economic level of energy sources (oil and gas) as economic commodities gives Iraq a strategic location on the international scene, because Iraq is located near the main areas for the production of these goods in the Middle East (Arabian Gulf) and central Asia (Caspian Sea), in addition to its presence in large quantities in its territory, the economic value of Iraq's strategic location is limited to that whoever controls Iraq can control the flow of natural oil reserves of energy sources, means that Iraq's location grants Iraq a controlled by an economic advantage from a geopolitical perspective, namely the ability to control oil and gas reserves in the Middle East and Central Asia (Al Sayed Salim, 2008:402).

On the economic front, hundreds of Turkish companies are operating in Iraq, in the Kurdistan Region, a unit that transfers more than %90 of the contracting tender to Turkish companies; the contracts of these companies are distributed in the fields of commercial, industrial, industrial, construction, construction and agriculture (Ahmed Davutoglu) in his recent visit to Baghdad when he mentioned that economic relations between the two countries amounted to 12 billion dollars, including eight in Kurdistan, and that there are 500 Turkish investment companies, 1800 Turks working in the region. This cooperation is important for Turkey, which wants to compensate for what it lost in economic cooperation and trade with many Western Arab countries. Relations with them have declined due to their positions on political developments in these countries (Al Obaidi 2014).

3.2.4.1. The Oil (petrol):

Iraq as an effective strategic center located in the heart of the world has been supported by its components and advantages with its solid geographical unity through its conduct between the Tigris and Euphrates and the vast oil reserves, where the center for International Energy Studies in London estimated that Iraq possesses 112 billion barrels of oil in the ground untapped, and constitutes % 11 of the world's oil reserves, some studies add that Iraq's real reserves reach 160 billion barrels, the second largest country in the world in terms of reserves yet Saudi Arabia (Jamil:28) .

Turkey is a non-oil country. It is perhaps the only large country in the Middle East that does not have oil wealth or natural gas, the oil bill is a heavy burden on the Turkish treasury, and the rich Mosul-Kirkuk oil region is a catalyst for Turkey's interest in this region, whether through official agreements, as is now the case with Baghdad via the Kirkuk-Yumortaliq oil line, or by handing over the map of Iraq or obtaining an oil preference with a new alternative regime in Baghdad (Noureddine, 2008).

3.2.4.2. The Water:

The issue of water is one of the fundamental issues affecting Turkish foreign policy, specifically those concerning countries that share or intervene with each other in this aspect, especially since water is considered an important and indispensable asset, has prompted attention and the drawing of important policies to provide it and preserve it and not ignore it, especially with the increasing need for it, Turkey controls huge water resources and forms a natural reservoir of water in the Middle East, where its geographical location provides heavy rains that enable its areas mountain from assembling by constructing dams as well as using them to generate huge electricity (Al Babar, 2014).

Water represents one of the most prominent problems that stand in the way of the crisis of Iraqi-Turkish relations, as the projects that Turkey is establishing on the sources of the Tigris and Euphrates are the core of the problem between the two countries,

especially the project southeast Anatolia, through which Turkey seeks to strengthen its control over the courses of these two rivers even though it is a common water wealth between Turkey, Iraq and Syria (Gerchial, 2012).

The basis of the problem here is the lack of clear and binding legal rules to settle the dispute despite the existence of four international agreements for the sharing of the waters of the two rivers. These treaties are:

1. The French-British Treaty of 13 December 1920 on the use of the waters of the Tigris and Euphrates:

The treaty provided for the formation of a joint committee with Turkey, Syria (France) and Iraq (Britain) to address problems related to the waters of the two rivers, especially in the case of the construction of engineering facilities on top of them.

2. Treaty of Lausanne on 24 July 1932:

It is committed in the article that both Syria and Iraq must be threatened whenever Turkey wishes to carry out construction work in the Tigris and Euphrates.

3. The Treaty of Halab, 05/03/1930:

Turkey, France, and Britain stipulated that Syria and Turkey have equal rights to use the Tigris as a shared river.

4. The Treaty of Friendship and Good Neighborliness between Turkey and Iraq on 09/03/1930:

Stipulates the need for joint cooperation with them in relation to common international waters.

5. Friendship and Good Neighborliness Agreement (Ankara 30/05/1926):

Between Syria (France) and Turkey on securing water from the Queiq River, originates from Turkey and irrigates the city of Halab.

6. Protocol for Economic and Technical Cooperation (Ankara 25/12/1980):

Between Iraq and Turkey, Syria joined it in 1983 and provided for the formation of a joint technical committee to study the issues of common waters, especially the Euphrates and Tigris (Daly).

The water conflict in the Tigris and Euphrates considers most strategic analysts that the sharing of water in the Tigris and Euphrates will turn into an armed conflict at the beginning of the twenty-first century, this dimension in Arab-Turkish relations is one of the accelerating factors of armed conflict with the help of other factors that play the role of dependents, while the conflict is destined to erupt between the Arabs (Iraq and Syria) and Turkey, this will be the first facts and evidence of the crisis of October 1998, the problem is multifaceted, Turkey controls the passage of water to Syria and Iraq from the Tigris and Euphrates rivers, where since the 1950s it has been based from the position of power a lot and from the site of need a little exercise absolute sovereignty on the two rivers, striking against the needs of the Arab neighboring countries and the root of the problem is that Turkey is developing the Anatolian Plateau through the Gap project it is building on the Tigris and Euphrates rivers (Ahmed,43-44) .

The South-East Anatolia Project consists of thirteen major projects, six on the Tigris River and seven on the Euphrates River and its branches to irrigate an area of 1.8 million hectares and equivalent to 7.2 million, each of the projects mentioned is the latest of a series of sub-projects, including giant dams, tunnels and canals to transport water to far distances from the main stream (Haidar, 2015).

The water resources file between Turkey and Iraq witnessed fluctuations and crises, such as Turkey's construction of dams and projects on the sources of the Tigris and Euphrates rivers within its territory, which led to a severe shortage of inland water to Iraq and the negative impact on agriculture, irrigation and watering, increased desertification and salinity and lack of agriculture in agricultural sector areas, suffering from a significant lack of production and having to import Iraq's most agricultural needs from abroad. The agricultural and living reality in Iraq calls for a fair agreement with the Turkish side that secures an appropriate share of Iraq's water and avoids facing similar

situations in the future. The Iraqi Government should indeed take practical action on its part to establish small dams and invest water in the season of abundance. However, any agreement with Turkey sets the record straight and entails obligations within mutual interests and good neighborliness principles.

On May 25, 2011, the Iraqi government refused to sign an economic agreement with Turkey to guarantee a specific water share according to a formal agreement, and the Iraqi government spokesman "Ali al-Dabbagh" said that Turkey still refuses to sign an agreement to supply Iraq with specific proportions, and added during a joint press conference with the Minister of Agriculture "Izzedine" for a country that still uses all our relationship with Turkey on the issue of ensuring our water share, Iraq accused the past Turkey and Iran of continuing to withhold water from the Tigris and Euphrates rivers despite the rains Rain and snow in both countries ("Iraqi-Turkish relations posted from the site "). It is known that Turkey is the main reservoir of water in the Middle East where the sources of the Tigris and Euphrates rivers note here that Turkey considers the water of the two rivers as national water and not international and does not carefully about Iraq's water needs, especially since the two countries depend on the two rivers in agriculture human consumption and not on rainwater except in the Kurdistan region (Sahr, 2012).

3.2.4.3. Gap Project:

The GAP project consists of 22 dams and 19 power plants and various other projects in the sectors of agriculture, industry, transportation, irrigation and communications, GAP in terms of area, is the largest project in the world and includes eight provinces and when completed approximately the area of irrigated agriculture through which 8.5 million hectares, or about % 19 of the irrigated land in Turkey and provide 106 million new jobs in these predominantly Kurdish areas (Daly).

One of the most important dams of the Jungle Dam Ataturk Dam, which was established in July 1992 in the presence of presidents and representatives of 29 countries in addition to about 100 diplomats, is located on the Euphrates River, 24 km from the

city of Bozova, is the third in the world in terms of the size of its base 84.5 million m², eighth in terms of height 190 m and fifteen in terms of the volume of water in the dam lake, the eighteenth in terms of the volume of electricity production and the case of the dam will reach the amount of water stored 48.7 million m³, the maximum water level is 162 m by 15 meters wide, or a total of 882,000 hectares (Noureddine 1993) .

3.2.5. Security Factor:

The most important motives in Iraqi-Turkish relations are security (Al Obaidi 2014). Turkish foreign policy towards Iraq is based on two main pillars: geopolitical security and economic security; since the invasion of Iraq in 2003 until today, Turkey has always maintained these constants in any entitlement related to Iraq:

1- Iraq's unity and geopolitical security:

The Turkish government considers maintaining the unity of Iraq as a constant of the national security of the country, considering that its division could open a wide door to other divisions in the region may not exclude Turkey itself, especially if this division is drawn along the Kurdish line in the region, in addition to the fate of Kirkuk and the Turkmen element.

2- Stability in Iraq (economic security):

The stability of Iraq for Ankara is a strategic gain in political and economic terms, and in terms of investment energy security, as well as due to the elements that both sides have to help achieve economic integration between the two countries, Iraq needs considerable work in infrastructure tens of billions of dollars, Turkey has a huge contracting sector, second in the world after China concerning the construction sector, not to mention a vital private sector that can contribute effectively to help Iraq benefit Turkey also has a stable and prosperous Iraq that means contributing to Turkish energy security and a rise in Iraqi per capita income, in turn, means more consumption for the country, its current unstable situation is the second-largest market for Turkish exports after Germany, qualifying Iraq to become Ankara's largest trading partner in the future (Bakir, 2015) .



4. CHAPTER FOUR

4.1. Trade Relations between Iraq and Turkey in the 1990s:

In 1946, the two countries signed an important treaty that laid good foundations for the development of relations between them, and there is no doubt that the political and economic transformations in Iraq and Turkey have had an active impact on the development of trade relations between the two countries.

After the end of world war II, the leaders of the two countries became more and more reliable, as the leaders of the two countries realized the importance of rapprochement and cooperation to get rid of their negative effects on their situation in all fields, as well as external factors that contributed to their rapprochement (Al Sufi, 2004:220) . As a result of the Allied victory over the Axis powers, the balance of the great world powers changed, the international polarization centers in Western Europe were shifted with the division of the world into two major blocs represented by the United States of America and the Soviet Union, and to obtain new spheres of influence according to the political, economic and strategic interests of the two blocs, the term

"Cold War", considered one of the most prominent manifestations of international policy at the time. The interest of the Iraqi government after the war in its foreign policy was a position on sincere cooperation and positive understanding with Britain and the United States, to ensure Iraq's recent friendship, Iraq had to cooperate with Turkey, on which the United States relied on to secure its Western strategy in the Middle East after World War II (Abdel Hamid, 1972).

After inviting the Iraqi delegation from Ankara to Baghdad, the Council of Ministers was briefed on the summary of the talks between The Guardian Abdul Ilah and Turkish President Esmat Inonu, and it was decided to set up a committee to prepare the projects listed in the summary of the talks mentioned (AL Malaki, 1945). As far as the importance of the economic aspect between Iraq and Turkey is concerned, the Ministry of Finance in Iraq presented to this committee many statistics on December 9, 1945, was related to the commercial aspect, particularly between Iraq and Turkey during the last nine years. As follows:

1. Goods passing through Iraq from Turkey during the years from 1936 to 1944.
2. Goods passing through Iraq to Turkey during the years from 1936 to 1944.
3. Local products exported to Turkey during the years from 1936 to 1944.
4. Foreign products re-exported to Turkey during the years from 1936 to 1944.
5. Foreign products exported to Turkey from the customs deposit stores directly from 1936 to 1944.
6. Imports from Iraq from Turkey during the years from 1936 to 1944 (AL Malaki, 1945)

Unfortunately, it was not possible in the 1990s to maintain turkey's economic and trade mobility with Middle Eastern countries in the 1980s. It adopted the export-based growth model by abandoning the import substitution model with the regulations referred to as the "January 24 decisions." The Gulf War was the main factor in disrupting this momentum. This process, which began with Iraq's invasion of Kuwait in 1990 and extended to the Gulf War, has negatively affected Turkish and Iraqi economies and Turkish-Iraqi relations.

In the early 1980s, for Turkey, the Middle East countries took European countries as trading partners. In parallel with this development, Iraq replaced west Germany and became Turkey's first trading partner. According to OECD data, Turkey's share of exports fell from % 42.7 to % 30.5 between 1980 and 1982, while the share of the Middle East and North Africa (MENA) region rose from %22.3 to %45. During this period, foreign trade volume between Turkey and Iraq reached \$2 billion (Damla Aras, 2004:103-128).

For the two countries, the beginning of the 1990s is far from the economic performance of the early 1980s. With bilateral business volumes amounting to \$5.5 billion annually before the Gulf War, Iraq was among the countries that established Turkey's highest economic and trade relations, while the economic embargo resolution led to the decision—adopted by the UN Security Council on its invasion of Kuwait in 1990 to halt economic and trade relations between the two countries (*Turkey-Iraq Economic Relations.*, 2013). Turkey's economic losses amount to nearly \$100 billion as a result of the Gulf War that shook Turkey and the region economically and commercially (*Turkey and Iraq: Parameters of a New Partnership for Peace and Stability in the Region*, 2004).

Because of the Gulf crisis, Turkey's losses in crude oil transport foreign trade and transport have reached serious proportions. Since the early 1990s, there has been a significant decline in the volume of trade between Turkey and Iraq. The main reason for this is the problems facing energy cooperation due to the Gulf crisis. And due to a very large proportion of the trade volume between the two countries is energy trade. Significant losses have emerged with the Gulf crisis in the oil and petroleum products, the main components of Turkey's imports from Iraq.

The Iraqi-Turkish crude oil pipeline system, which brings crude oil from other production areas in Iraq, particularly Kirkuk, to the Ceyhan naval station (Yumurtalik), consists of two lines with a line load capacity. 1.35 million tons per year and was operated in 1976 and the first filling of the tanker was carried out on May 25 1977 the

line was operated. 2. in 1987 with an annual capacity of 70.9 million tons (BOTASH, 2013). It shows in Table [2] the crude oil pipelines between the two countries.

Table 2 : Crude Oil Pipelines between the Two Countries

Lines	Iraq	Turkey	Total
Line 1.	345km	641km	986km
Line 2.	234km	656km	890km
Total	579km	1.297km	1.876km

Source: BOTASH, (20.11.2013).

The closure of the 1,876km pipeline due to the United Nations embargo on Iraq during the Gulf crisis resulted in Turkey facing an economic loss of \$400 million between 1991 and 1996, which was calculated between 1990 and 2001 at about \$3.5 billion (Sağsen, 2011:66).

According to the Ministry of Economy data, when we look at the foreign trade statistics between Turkey and Iraq, it is seen that Iraq was one of the countries that ranked behind in terms of both imports and exports for Turkey in the 1990s. Until 1991 exports to Iraq, Turkey's second-largest trading partner after Germany reached an % eight share in total exports, and the annual trade volume between the two countries was around \$2.5-\$3 billion (*Turkey and Iraq: Parameters of a New Partnership for Peace and Stability in the Region*, 2004). The 1990s led to tremendous economic losses for both countries with the isolation process.

Table 3: Foreign trade data between Turkey and Iraq between 1991 and 2000 (million dollars)

Years	Export	Import	Volume	Balance
1991	122	-	122	122

1992	212	1	213	211
1993	160	-	160	160
1994	141	-	141	141
1995	123	-	123	123
1996	219	32	251	187
1997	549	454	1003	95
1998	366	247	613	119
1999	247	414	661	-167
2000	371	487	858	-116

Source: T.C. Ministry of Economy, (03.11.2013).

As can be seen from the table containing foreign trade data from the two countries between 1990 and 2000, 1997 had to be expected to re-recover the trade volume between the two countries, nearly zero in the process that began in 1991. The recovery started in 1996 is the program prepared under "Oil For Food (OFF)". The Turkey - Iraq Crude Oil Pipeline System, closed in August 1990 to limit oil transportation by United Nations Resolution 986 adopted on April 14, 1995, has been reactivated. Following this resolution, the UN Security Council's "Oil for Food" program was introduced as a temporary measure to meet the humanitarian needs of the Iraqi people. The framework of this program authorized Iraq to sell oil and petroleum products to buy goods related to human needs (Sağsen, 2011:66). In other words, trade between Turkey and Iraq has begun to resume over the framework of the "Oil for Food" program (*Turkey and Iraq: Parameters of a New Partnership for Peace and Stability in the Region*, 2004). It can also be seen clearly from the table above.

4.1.1. Iraq and Turkey seek to boost Trade Relations:

After reviewing the nature of the economic conditions of the two countries during the 1950s, it is necessary to study the efforts of the two countries in revitalizing

trade relations, indirectly part of the directions and plans of the major countries, in the provisions of control over the economic resources and strategic positions of the region, the Iraqi-Turkish relations at that time were dominated by purely political nature at the expense of their trade relations, despite the last treaty between the two countries in 1946.

The 1950s witnessed the practical application of the strategy of the United States and its Western allies, which adopted the quest to link the Arab countries with military alliances with them, to ensure control of oil resources on the one hand, to confront the Soviet Union on the other, in order to facilitate the accession of the Arab states to the regional military organization, known as (Supreme Leadership Alliance in the Middle East), to accelerate and expand and provide economic assistance to them, including Iraq, Britain expressed its desire to the United States of America provides economic assistance to the countries of the Middle East to raise the standard of living of the population, that desire was not isolated from its desire to establish (Quadripartite Pact) in that region, it can be said that the establishment of the Iraqi Council of ages it falls within this desire and direction, as well as in the U.S. announcement of (project 4th Point Project), as well as many economic projects that serve the cause of defending the Middle East, such as roads, ports, railways, etc. Finally, these aid and economic and technical projects by the West, would have achieved political stability in the Middle East, under the control of friendly governments allies of the United States of America its Western allies, and anti-communist (Al Tikriti, 1995).

Turkey's strategic position on the northern side of the Arab Levant, as one of the countries of geographical proximity, was that its people are large and distinctive to serve as the intermediary link between the Arab world and the West (Aliwa, 1995:08).

The foreign pressure was not far from Iraq and Turkey, the issue of cooperation and rapprochement, it was the result of American pressure in line with the British position, that Iraq signed the cooperation agreement with Turkey, the texts of this agreement are contained in the telegram of the U.S. charge D'affaires in Baghdad to the U.S. State Department numbered 254-11-5-780 on 2/11/1954, on the other hand the U.S.

military assistance was a pressure paper on the Iraqi government to join the Turkish-Pakistani alliance (Al Tikriti, 1995) .

Despite the pressures and limitations of Iraqi-Turkish relations during the 1950s, geographical proximity, historical interdependence and economic interests were and continue to be paramount in the relations between the two countries. The ministry's platform, Prime Minister Tawfiq al-Suwaidi III in the Iraqi government (February 5, 1950-September 15, 1950) in foreign affairs, pointed out the need to strengthen friendly relations between Iraq and Turkey and to ensure closer ties of brotherhood and understanding between Arab countries and within the charter of the Arab League (Al Hasani, 1974). Under the dual approach of Iraqi policy in reconciling Iraqi-Turkish and Iraqi-Arab relations, an Iraqi air route has been opened between Baghdad and Istanbul; the Iraqi government has decided to approach the Syrian government on the opening of a new Iraqi airline, runs between Baghdad and Cairo via the Levant, then Nicosia, Ankara and Istanbul (Al Nidal newspaper, 1950) .

Iraq's oil has had a significant impact on the orientation of the West and Turkey towards Iraq improving relations with it, as oil production in Iraq increased for the years 1949-1950 from (4,200) to (6,200) thousand metric tons, while found Small quantities of oil in Turkey, for the same period, amounted to (16-30) thousand metric tons (Baghdad Chamber of Commerce Magazine, 1951:53). Then there were official negotiations between Iraq and Turkey on increasing Turkey's share of new oil revenues, and a representative of the Turkish government arrived in Baghdad to enter discussions with the Iraqi government on Turkey's share of Iraqi oil revenues under the new amendment to the oil agreement, it is known that Turkey under the trilateral treaty between Iraq, Britain and Turkey has the right to meet (%10) of the share of Iraqi oil (Al Haq, Newspaper, 1952).

It was held in Baghdad on April 10 of the same year (Transport Conference for Middle Eastern Countries) to discuss the issues of rail transport passing through the territory of these countries, attended by representatives from Iraq, Syria and Turkey; its

resolutions dealt with the issues of customs, security and passports, the reduction of freight fares between stations and territories of these countries, lasted only three days (Al Hasani, 1974).

The Iraqi Ministry of Communications and Works studied the idea of replacing the Baghdad-Basra line in bold, in preparation for linking it to the Mosul line, to ensure the comfort of travelers, to expand trade between Iraq, Turkey and other neighboring countries, as the connecting line connects to the World Taurus train line (Al Asifa Newspaper, 1953).

In November 1957, Iraq, Turkey, Syria, and Lebanon participated in the "Taurus Train Conference (Al Hasani, 1974). It is worth mentioning that these countries bought in 1940 in the Taurus Railway Agreement, under which the amount of (120) fils per truck per day is met, during the first twelve days. What is more, the wages of the agreement also stipulated that goods imported from Iraq from Europe must be transferred to Turkish trucks in Istanbul to be shipped to Iraq. European trucks in Istanbul. Table [ξ] shows the number of goods exported to and from Iraq. (Al Mudarres, 1976:294-295).

Table 4: the amount of goods exported to and from Iraq, transported by rail under the Taurus Agreement for the period (1951-1958) (Al Mudarres, 1976:294- 295), Estimated (in tons):

Years	Quantity of goods exported from Iraq to Syria, Turkey and Lebanon	Quantity of goods arriving in Iraq from Syria, Turkey and Lebanon	Total
١٩٥١	٥٠٠٦٢	١١٢٦٢	٦١٣٢٤
١٩٥٢	٩٨٥١١	١٨٢٨٣	١١٦٧٩٤
١٩٥٣	٣٧٧٨٨	٥٢٥٩٧	٩٠٣٨٥
١٩٥٤	٢٢٤٦٣	٥٧٩١٨	٨٠٣٨١
١٩٥٥	٥٩٧٦٣	٦٦٥٨٨	١٢٦٣٥١
١٩٥٦	١٧٦٩٤	٩٨١٤٠	١١٥٨٣٤
١٩٥٧	٣٨٤٧٤	١١٨٩٥٠	١٥٧٠٦٤

١٩٥٨	٢١٨١٣	٩٩٤٣٤	١٢١٢٤٧
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4.1.2. Obstacles to Iraqi-Turkish trade relations

Trade relations between Iraq and Turkey faced many obstacles and problems that have negatively affected their development. Those obstacles can be divided into external obstacles, the Iraqi-Arab rapprochement in both countries, and the smuggling trade.

4.1.2.1 External Obstacles:

Arab-Iraqi relations in particular with the neighboring countries of the Levant were not characterized by harmony and cooperation in the period (1950-1958), for historical and geopolitical reasons, some of which date back to the colonial era; indeed, these relations were sometimes the cause of internal Arab conflicts. The natural geography has also shaped relations between Iraq and Turkey and Iran for a long time, characterized by the reality of defiance and tension at times, peace, and sometimes alliance with Britain. There are paths in unstable relations that have emerged and developed within a political, intellectual framework embodied in the Arab nationalist movement and the Arab unity movement. Iraq was at the forefront of those countries working towards achieving those goals (Al Obaidi, 1997).

The period of the 1950s witnessed many events and variables, which had a great impact in guiding Iraqi-Turkish relations, turn reflected on trade relations between the two countries, interfere with political events affecting directly or indirectly on the economic situation in general, trade, in particular, highlighted the most critical external obstacles in the face of trade relations between Iraq and Turkey namely:

٤.1.2.2. Turkish-Israeli Rapprochement:

Turkey's recognition of Israel and the establishment of diplomatic relations with Israel had a profound negative impact on Arab-Turkish relations, as this objection dealt

a severe blow to those relations, and the Arabs promised that step as proof of Turkey's intention to leave the Arab-Muslim East, as Turkey saw through that recognition and the establishment of diplomatic relations, to stimulate its economy and trade with Israel due to the availability of factors of integration and geographical proximity, the economies of the Arab countries and Turkey at that time did not complement each other, in addition, Turkey's foreign trade with these countries was not important to Turkey, as the information indicates that the economic and trade relations between foreign countries and Turkey during the 1940s were going through a period of relative stagnation, there was only limited trade in the fields of agricultural and animal materials, so Turkey no longer paid attention to the Arab market, including the Iraqi market, but went to the Israeli market (Al Sabawi:244-246) .

Turkey's approach to Israel has strengthened its ability to win the satisfaction of the West and the United States of America in particular, after it was able on September 21, 1951 to complete its membership in NATO, cooperation between Turkey and Israel is gradually developing (Al Alaf, 2000:06).

Turkey continued in this period economic cooperation with Israel. There is no doubt that this trend has strengthened the economic and strategic capacity of The Israelis. In danger to the Arab cause in Palestine, as one of the most important Arab weapons destined for Israel since the occupation of Palestine is their boycott and the imposition of the economic blockade on them. Thus, turkey's dealings with Israel became a wide gap from which Israel breathed a sigh of relief to strengthen its plan in Palestine (Abdel Hamid, 1972).

The trade agreement between Turkey and Israel was renewed in December 1953, the value of trade increased to more than 1.5 million dollars, reaching about (2.5) million dollars in the mid-1950s, where Turkey was the important market for industrial exports to Israel and imported one-third of the total wheels and household appliances and electrical appliances, as well as small consumer goods. Turkey has become an important source of imports with Israel of primary foodstuffs (Al Sabawi:244-246).

Large quantities of wheat have been exported to Israel and Portugal, estimated at 30,000 to (AL Malaki, 1952). Israel contributed to the export of large quantities of sugar to Turkey, estimated at (2000) tons, following the delay of the maturation of the sugar season in Turkey (AL Malaki, 1954).

€.1.2.3. Iraqi-Arab Rapprochement:

The Arab world is full of diverse products and various natural resources, it is rich in oil, producing about (%18) of global production, the oil reserves in the Arab world are estimated at two-thirds of the world's reserves, and other mineral resources (Sawan, 1960).

The need for economic blocs emerged in the wake of the global crisis that swept the capitalist systems in 1929, strengthened the justifications for the establishment of various blocs after the second scientific war, where the idea of international economic blocs emerged for the first time as representing a new policy in the field of trade and economic relations, to replace the policy of trade protection, and to represent a step towards achieving trade freedom to take advantage of the advantages of large production, specialization, division of labor and balance of production, through the specific group, can be identified the most important motives for establishing such So clusters in the following points:

1. Development of transportation, reducing distances and closer trade relations.
2. Increasing the size of the population and increasing consumption needs.
3. Global political developments, particularly after the emergence of the global socialist camp and the growing role and influence of the economic and political spheres and the achievement of independence and national liberation of most countries that were under the domination of the capitalist system, the increasing role of the anti-colonial camp. After World War II, this trend was reinforced when political and military power was associated with economic power, giving economic bloc apolitical character.

4. Scientific and technological discoveries and the dramatic increase in production volume, mineral extraction and energy sources (Al Rawi, 1979).

These important motives represent one of the fundamental contradictions of the economic blocs of third world countries, despite the severe economic and political risks that these capitalist blocs represent to the underdeveloped countries. However, the latter has become unable to achieve the aspirations of these countries' peoples, reflecting the inability of political regimes to achieve their disengagement from the capitalist system (Al Rawi, 1979).

Trade between Arab countries did not constitute a large proportion of each country's total trade, perhaps due to the existence of customs barriers between them and the lack of growth of Arab economies towards full integration. But it can be said that Arab trade is an important element in economic life (Sawan, 1960).

To increase Arab trade, the Arab League concluded a number of agreements on economic cooperation. On September 9, 1953, two trade agreements were concluded to reduce customs duties and facilitate commercial transaction payments and the transfer of capital between member countries (United Nations Body, 1956:109).

4.1.2.4. The Smuggling Trade and its Reflections on Trade Relations between Iraq and Turkey:

Iraq was hit by smuggling, a severe economic crisis before the end of the Second World War. It suffered critical economic conditions due to the manipulation of goods by monopolistic traders and smuggling of goods by smugglers to neighboring countries. The situation in Iraq increased as the prices of goods, goods and commercial funds increased in countries bordering Iraq, such as Turkey, Iran and Syria, where the Iraqi-Turkish border extended about (350) kilometers has been witnessed by smugglers (Fahmy, 1951).

The roots of the smuggling trade in Iraq go back to before World War II, as the Iraqi economy suffered from the smuggling trade, or as it is known by the economic custom (invisible trade), negatively affected the reduction and decrease in the revenue from fees charged by the government for goods, goods and economic needs subject to market prices or customs delimitation, as this trade has caused damage to the interests of importing merchants, when smuggled goods close to their goods are available to merchants and the people at low prices that are much lower than the prices they imported via the commercial road at rates ranging between (%30 – 40) (Askar, 1958:51-52 & 58).

The smuggling trade was generally confined to goods and merchandise with a limited circulation that could not be imported or exported except under special licenses. Most of the smuggled goods and goods were subject to imposing high customs duties that exceeded (%50) of their original value, such as (cigarettes, alcoholic beverages, and foreign perfumes) (Saleh, 1959:04).

The activities of the smuggling trade consisted of two main factors internally. External, and internally the smuggling trade was mainly in salt (Abdul Rahman, 1947-1948) .on the external level, consisted of smuggling of tanning, alcoholic beverages, fabrics, silk textiles, perfumes, glassware, weapons, gear and animals, as well as sheep smuggling, while the outlets of the smuggling trade at the external level are:

1. Smuggling trade through Syria.
2. Smuggling trade through Iran.
3. Smuggling trade through Turkey (Al Sufi, 2004:220).

Smugglers in northern Iraq followed another means of smuggling, the Taurus express train, which smuggled materials between Iraq, Turkey and Iran, and from materials that escape from Turkey (oil fat, light firearms and equipment, smuggled

watches, glassware, fabrics, spirits, etc.), the priced-in Turkey cheaper than Syria and Iraq, while the items that smuggle in this train from Iraq, especially Baghdad and Mosul to Turkey and Syria, are (cigarettes, dates, dates, molasses, etc.). Sweets, gold, gemstones of all kinds, and other materials) due to the price difference (Fahmy, 1951).

From the above, it can be said that the invisible smuggling trade of the state has had a significant impact on the Iraqi economy in general since the founding of the Iraqi state. The same is said on Iraqi relations with neighboring countries and Turkey in particular. The Iraqi government's measures to limit this trade in one way or another have been reflected in the trade relations between Iraq and Turkey since the measures to prevent the export, import, restrictions, or economic or emergency laws were all employed to preserve the Iraqi economy and to reduce the smuggling trade, whether from or to Iraq since the trade relations between the two countries have been strained, and efforts are mostly strained, this trade (smuggling trade) must be active, in other words, in reverse with official trade relations.

4.2. Geographical Analysis of Iraq-Turkey Economic Relations after 2003:

Iraq represents an essential and vital market that Turkey can open up to export its agricultural, industrial and service products as well as adopting investment projects in various sectors, especially services, comes Iraq's economic importance to Turkey as a source of oil wealth with geographical proximity between the two countries is a positive indicator and a catalyst for the future relations (geopolitical) good between Iraq and Turkey, Turkey, opened up to Iraq economically after 2003 by adopting soft power for its economic benefit. The research aims to uncover economic resources that can be used to achieve a good relationship between the two countries.

4.2.1. Oil Policy:

Iraq has become an important country in oil production since its discovery in the early 20th century, as its extraction is carried out at a low cost of about US\$ 3,200 per

barrel compared to other oil countries (Abdullah, 2009:441-412). Due to its ease of extraction and the lack of depth of wells (7000) feet with the large production of the well of more than (17,000) barrels (Abdullah, 2009:441-412). The Iraqi crude oil production is exported to the outside world through the port of Basra, Khor al-Amaya and Zubair on the Arabian Gulf and the Turkish port of Ceyhan on the Mediterranean Sea. Iraqi and international companies also noted that "the oil product falls within the geological periods: The Triangular and Cretaceous periods, there is oil within the Jurassic and ancient life periods, as well as quantities available in the depths from which nothing was produced (Al Jamil, 2006).

The foundations of strong bilateral relations must be based on oil wealth and its global prices. Iraq ranked third in crude oil production, with crude oil production reaching 1,500,000 barrels per day in 2003 and rising to 2942,000 barrels/day for 2012. Future forecasts indicate an increase in crude oil production in Iraq, which will reach about 4,500,000 barrels per day in 2020 (Al Assadi, 2013:164). the quantities of oil transported from Iraq to Turkey were estimated at 60,824,000 barrels in 2003, while the quantities of oil in (134,507) In 2012, the 2012 schedule table [°] and table [°] and the form figure [1] are seen as evidence that the development of the quantities of crude oil transported and produced came after the relative political stability witnessed in Iraq after the end of the sectarian war storm on the one hand and the Iraqi political decision-maker realized the importance of building the basis of the political relationship with Turkey well on the other

States \ Years	Years										
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	
Iraq	١٥٠٠	٢٠٠٠	١٩٠٠	٢٠٠٠	١٦٠٠	٢٢٨٧	٢٣٣٦	٢٣٥٨	٢٦٠٠	٢٩٤٢	
Turkey	٤٥	٤٣	٤٣	٤١	٤٢	٤١	٤٦	٤٨	٤٦	٤٥	
Saudi	٨٤١٠	٨٨٩٧	٩٣٥٣	٩٢٠٨	٨٨١٦	٩١٩٨	٨١٨٤	٨١٦٥	٩٣١١	٩٧٦٣	

Qatar	٦٧٦	٧٥٥	٧٦٦	٨٠٣	٨٤٥	٨٤٢	٧٣٣	٧٣٣	٧٣٣	٧٣٣
Egypt	٦١٨	٥٩٤	٥٧٩	٥٣٣	٤٧٨	٥٢٢	٥٢٣	٥٣٤	٥٣٠	٥٣٣
Iran	٣٧٤١	٣٨٣٤	٤٠٩١	٤٠٧٢	٤٠٣٠	٤٠٥٥	٣٥٥٧	٣٥٤٤	٣٥٧٦	٣٧٣٩
World	٦٧٢٢١	٧٠٥١١	٧١٦٤٠	٧١٧١٥	٧١٤٨٢	٧١٨٢٣	٦٨٩٦٥	٦٩٨٨٨	٧٠٤٦٠	٧٢٨٥٨
The proportion of Iraq to the world	٢.٢	٢.٨	٢.٦	٢.٨	٢.٢	٣.١	٣.٤	٣.٤	٣.٧	٤.١
The proportion of Turkey To the world	٠.٦	٠.٦	٠.٦	٠.٦	٠.٦	٠.٦	٠.٧	٠.٧	٠.٦	٠.٦

Table 5: Crude oil production in Iraq, Turkey and selected countries for the duration of (2003-2012) (Thousand barrels/day)

Source: - Ministry of Planning, Annual Statistical Group 2012-2013, Central Bureau of Statistics, Iraq, 2014, miscellaneous pages.

-Oil and Natural Gas 2012, Turkish Petroleum Corporation Ankara, 2013, p11.

- OPEC Annual Statistical Bulletin 2007, Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries, Vienna, 2008, p61.

- OPEC Annual Statistical Bulletin 2013, Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries, Vienna, 2014, p30.

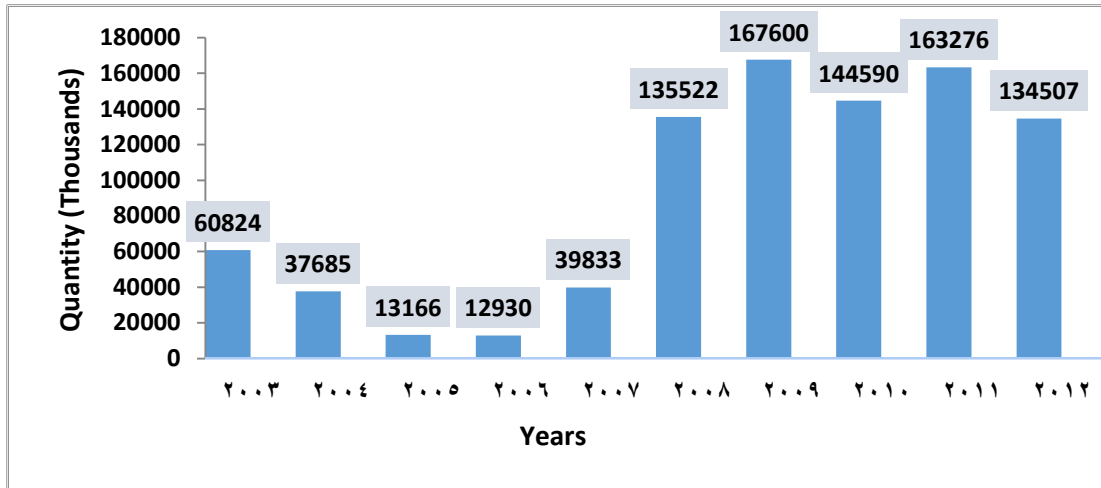
Table 6: Quantities of crude oil transported from Iraq to Turkey for the period from 2003 to 2012

(Thousand barrels/year)

Years	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Quantity	٦٠٨٢٤	٣٧٦٨٥	١٣١٦٦	١٢٩٣٠	٣٩٨٣٣	١٣٥٥٢٢	١٦٧٦٠٠	١٤٤٥٩٠	١٦٣٢٧٦	١٣٤٥٠٧

Source depending on: www.botas.gov.tr/index.asp Crude oil transportation by year.

Figure 1: Quantities of crude oil transported from Iraq to Turkey for the period from 2003 to 2012



Source depending on the table [2].

Iraq's natural gas production reached 9,781 million m³ million in 2003, rising to 20,496 million m³ million in 2012. Turkey's natural gas production reached 561,000 m³/2003, rising to 664,000 m³/2012, a slight increase that does not live up to the need; the countries of the region accounted for the largest proportion of production volumes for Iran, Qatar, and Saudi Arabia (231,332 - 163,025 - 111,220) m³ million in 2012, respectively, as table [V].

Table 7 :The development of natural gas production in Iraq, Turkey and selected countries for the period from 2003 to 2012

(million m³/year)

Years	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
States										
Iraq	9.781	14.171	13.723	14.102	14.37	10.016	17.020	17.887	18.792	20.496
Turkey	0.061	0.707	0.896	0.907	0.893	1.014	0.729	0.726	0.793	0.774

Saudi	٦٧.٩٢٠	٧٦.٤٦٠	٨١.٣٥٠	٨٥.١٠١	٨٣.٢٨٠	٨٦.٤٠٠	٨٩.٦١٠	٩٧.٠٣٠	١٠٢.٤٣	111.220
Qatar	٤٠.٠٥٠	٤٨.٤٧٠	٥٧.٦٠٠	٦٤.٢٠٠	٧٣.٨٠٠	٩٠.٨٨٧	١٠٢.٨٠٠	١٣٦.٢٥١	١٥٠.٠١	163.25
Egypt	٢٩.٧٠٠	٣٢.٤٠٠	٤٢.٠٠٠	٤٦.٥٠٠	٥٦.٩٧٣	٦٠.٩٩٤	٦٢.٠٧٠	٦١.٣٠٠	—	—
Iran	١٣١.٨٨٠	١٤٩.١٤١	١٦١.٥٠٠	١٦٧.٨٠٠	١٧٤.٢٠٠	١٨٠.٤٢٣	٢١٠.٣٣٤	٢٢٠.١٢٤	٢٢٤.١٢	231.332

Source: - Ministry of Planning, Annual Statistical Group 2012-2013, Central Bureau of Statistics Iraq, 2014, miscellaneous pages.

- Oil and Natural Gas 2012, Turkish Petroleum Corporation Ankara, 2013, p11.

- OPEC Annual Statistical Bulletin 2007, Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries, Vienna, 2008, p63.

- OPEC Annual Statistical Bulletin 2013, Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries, Vienna, 2014, p31.

[-]. Data is not available.

Iraq ranked last in the world ranking among 49 natural gas producers because Iraq ranks second in the world in gas-burning with 52 percent of the world's oil. Of the total gas produced, as well as the wasted quantities for operation and injection of oil wells, this percentage reflects the magnitude of Iraq's loss of an essential economic resource capable of reversing the nature of bilateral relations with Turkey and establishing new foundations in cooperation between the two countries; future projections indicate that the increase in production of natural gas reaches (40.700) million cubic meters / 2020 and an export volume of (40.200 million cubic meters / 2020) (Al Assadi, 2013:164) . Despite the expected increase in production and exports, it cannot compete with many export countries, including Saudi Arabia (99,330), Qatar (157,050), Egypt (60,600), and Iran (202.431) million meters cube / 2012, looking table [^].

Therefore, Iraq should increase the size of its projects to develop the production of natural gas for export in order to have another strong pressure sheet beside the crude

oil. Since Turkey consumed increasing quantities of natural gas during the years 2003-2012, its imports of crude oil between 2003-2012 reached (485.0 and 392.4) thousand barrels/day respectively, while its imports of natural gas between 2003-2012 (21,520 - 44.620) million m³/year, as in the table [9].

Table 8: Quantities of natural gas marketed to selected countries for the period from (2003-2012)

Years States	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Saudi	60.060	70.78.	71.24.	73.471	74.42.	80.44.	78.40.	87.77.	92.26.	99.33.
Qatar	31.400	39.17.	43.80.	00.70.	09.80.	77.981	89.30.	131.170	140.271	107.00.
Egypt	30.000	32.40.	42.00.	47.20.	47.00.	08.97.	72.79.	71.33.	71.26.	70.70.
Iran	81.000	89.773	103.00.	108.70.	111.90.	117.30.	170.742	187.307	188.703	202.431

(1 million m³/year)

Source:

- OPEC Annual Statistical Bulletin 2007, Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries, Vienna, 2008, p64.

- OPEC Annual Statistical Bulletin 2013, Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries, Vienna, 2014, p33.

Table 9: Turkey's imports of crude oil and natural gas for the duration of (2003-2012)

Years	Turkey's imports of crude oil (thousand barrels / day)	Turkey's imports of natural gas (million m ³ / year)
2003	480	21.02.
2004	480.7	22.20.
2005	470.3	27.00.

2006	٤٨٤,٣	٣٠,٢٠٠
2007	٤٧٢,٧	٣٦,٥٠٠
2008	٤٣٨,٧	٣٦,٨٥٠
2009	٢٨٧,١	٣٣,١٨٠
2010	٣٥١,٧	٣٨,٠٣٧
2011	٣٦٤,٨	٤٢,٥٦٠
2012	٣٩٢,٤	٤٤,٦٢٠

Source:

- OPEC Annual Statistical Bulletin 2007, Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries, Vienna, 2008, p94, 96.

- OPEC Annual Statistical Bulletin 2013, Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries, Vienna, 2014, p57, 61.

We conclude that the ceiling of crude oil production in Iraq for 2020 with Turkey's growing need for this important resource to sustain its economic development, of which its production does not cover one-third of its need, with the factor stimulating import from Iraq, which is geographical proximity. Iraq is rich in crude oil, with the longevity of crude oil, reaches (149) years. As for natural gas, Turkey is a natural gas consumer and will not hesitate to obtain natural gas from Iraq due to its geographical proximity and ease of piping. Iraq signed a contract with Turkey in 1997 to build a pipeline parallel to the Iraqi-Turkish oil pipeline. However, the project has not been implemented in Turkey (Hamdoon, 2012:303-304). Iraq's geographical proximity to markets the idea of the Nabucco project is to build natural gas pipelines from Iraq, which has huge reserves of natural gas and Asian countries. (Al Badiri & Al Musawi, 2013: 187, 204-205). Iran to Europe via Turkey, the annual pumping volume (25-30 billion cubic feet) per year, Iraq contributes about (1.5 billion cubic feet) annually in the first phase. If achieved, the project will enhance Iraq's on-site value and economic power in the field of natural gas supplies that will meet Turkey's needs, thereby enhancing its political strength in dealing with Turkey (Al Badiri & Al Musawi, 2013: 187, 204-205).

The Ministry of oil has adopted an economic policy aimed at making Iraq one of the main exporters of natural gas by launching the third round of licenses - for the production of free gas from the fields (Sibea, Akas and Mansouria), the contract to establish Basra gas company with Shell and Mitsubishi - to produce liquefied natural gas floating at sea - as well as the first and second rounds of licenses. However, Iraq will not be able to compete with other exporters but will enter the first phase of actual export starting in 2020; however, with political and security stability on the one hand and continued product development on the other, Iraq will enter the field of export competition (Al Assadi, 2013:164) . In particular, Iraq entered into the "Arab Gas Pipeline" agreement with Egypt, Jordan, Syria and Lebanon, where Iraqi gas will be exported to Turkey and from there to Europe (Al Sedkhan, 2013:73).

Iraq's position, open to various sides politically, has to build its relations within its vital area on the basis of economic interest, Iraq is in dire need of constant quantities of water from the Tigris and Euphrates rivers flowing northward to the south, and in turn Turkey needs stable quantities of crude oil and natural gas flowing from the south to the north - the implementation of the project to supply Turkey with gas alongside crude oil - meaning that the two arteries of the water feeder to Iraq are equally equivalent to the two arteries of oil wealth that feed turkey's economic life in Turkey; therefore the Iraqi political decision-maker must build its relationship with Turkey by linking the Turkish economic development wheel to its sustainability from Iraq through the implementation of projects to achieve this, such as the reopening of the crude oil pipeline along the pipeline exporting natural gas through Syria to the port of Baniyas and to Lebanon and then the port of Tripoli on the Mediterranean Sea, the return of the pipeline Pipelines for exporting crude oil and gas through Saudi Arabia to the port of Yanbu on the Red Sea, the pipeline export of crude oil and gas through Jordan to the port of Aqaba, and all those projects are in parallel with the pipelines exporting crude oil and natural gas to Turkey in order for the political decision-maker to control the flow of oil wealth through four land ports in line with the political positions of those countries Turkey imports from different countries and will not link its economy to dependence on Iraq absolutely, but

its acquisition of this strategic resource at a price lower than the price of the world market due to the passage of pipelines through its territory achieves its cash flow.

As well as Turkey's growing need for oil wealth for economic development plans and in the event of a rise in the price of a barrel of crude oil will increase in return the amounts allocated to the Turkish budget, and this is what happened when the budget allocations for the purchase of oil and natural gas were raised From (37 billion) dollars in 2007 to (40 billion) dollars in 2008, so Turkey does not have a cheaper than Iraqi oil as well as the benefits of transit fees (Abdullah, 2009:441-412) , which makes it imperative for Turkey not to give up the Iraqi oil wealth and then adopt a balanced political behavior with Iraq given its actual need for oil and gas, which is the backbone of economic development, Turkey will suffer in the future of enormous financial inflation if it is totally dependent on its purchase from other countries. Iraq should therefore adopt the principle of "political balance with neighboring countries" on economic grounds, just as Turkey has adopted the theory of strategic depth, based on the zeroing of its problems with its geographical neighbors.

4.2.2. Policy of Activating Trade and Economic Agreements:

One of the indicators that shows the nature of economic relations between the two countries, Turkey opened up to Iraq economically after 2003 by adopting soft power in order to achieve influence through trade; the Turkish consul in Erbil stated " No one tries to acquire Iraq or part of it - a sign of the region -, but we try to achieve integration with it", there is an influx of goods, as 1500 trucks pass to Iraq carrying building materials, clothes, Turkish food, and others 700 Turkish companies are operating in Iraq (Hussein, 2012:157) .

Iraq's exports to Turkey amounted to about \$112 million and accounted for about 96.5 percent of the total. Of its total exports to selected countries in 2003, it fell to about \$200.8 million and by 72.9 percent. Of its total exports in 2008, it reached a low of \$78.9 million and a 59.1 percent increase. Of its total exports in 2011, Iraq's imports

amounted to about \$829 million in 2003, accounting for about 39.8 percent of the total. Of its total imports from selected countries rose to \$4,308,4 million in 2008 and rose to \$4,308,4 million in 2008 by 68.5 percent. Of its total imports, it rose to \$9,141,1 million, by 81.3 percent. Of its total imports for 2011, the table [\cdot] include meat, dairy products, eggs, fish, cereals, vegetables, fruits, sugar, honey, coffee, tea, vegetable oils and animal products, primarily sheep and goats, as well as machinery, car tires, leather goods, wood and paper industries and fabrics as well as medical and pharmaceutical products.

Economic for turkey's interest in the Iraqi market, where the Turkish Statistical Institute states that Iraq ranked tenth in the proportion of Turkish exports to Iraq for 2008 and in 2009 Iraq ranked fifth, to rank second in 2012 after Germany in five years, the deficit in the Iraqi trade balance reached about (-717) million dollars in 2003, increased to about (- 9062.2) million dollars in 2011 this brings gains for the Turkish economy in 2011. Turkey enjoys a surplus of agricultural and industrial production with the high consumer capacity of the Iraqi market, so the opening of the Iraqi markets to Turkish products will have a positive impact on the Turkish economy become a pressure paper on the political decision-maker in Turkey, what is the use of flooding the Iraqi market with goods for example Chinese and do not have a solution to the problems of Iraq, which undoubtedly led the factor of geographical proximity and reduction of customs fees played an important role in promoting trade cooperation it is not easy to find other outlets for their various goods with these privileges.

Table 10: Trade between Iraq, Turkey and selected countries for the duration (million \$) of (2003-2011)

States \ Years	Iraq exports			Iraq imports			Trade balance		
	2003	2008	2011	2003	2008	2011	2003	2008	2011
Turkey	112	200.8	78.9	829	430.8	9141	717-	410.8-	9072-
Saudi	0	0.7	0.7	000	732.1	748.2	000-	731.0-	747.0-
Qatar	0	0.1	2.1	0.1	8.8	3	0.1-	8.7-	0.9-
Egypt	1.1	2.2	2.7	1.8	480.7	488.7	0.7-	483.4-	487.1-
Iran	2.9	71.7	49.1	700.9	800.3	908.7	798-	778.7-	909.0-
Total	116	270.3	133.4	2082	7280	11240	1977-	7010-	11107-
%To Turkey of the total	97.0	72.9	09.1	39.8	78.0	81.3			

Source:

- Arab Monetary Fund, Foreign Trade Trends 2012, Abu Dhabi, 2013, p. 117-120.

- Ministry of Planning, Annual Statistical Group 2012-2013 Central Statistical Organization, Iraq, 2014.

The Turkish Consul in Iraq states that in 2011 the volume of trade between Iraq and Turkey reached about (9220) million dollars, and in 2013 reached about (12) billion dollars is expected to trade between Iraq and Turkey in 2018 to (20) billion dollars annually. Iraq has signed several economic agreements with Turkey aimed at strengthening economic cooperation between them. Relations culminated when Iraqi President Jalal Talabani launched his initiative during his visit to Turkey on 7 March 2008 to conclude a bilateral agreement to establish the Supreme Council for Strategic Cooperation signed during the visit of Turkish Prime Minister Recep Tayyip Erdogan to Iraq on July 10, 2008, and is headed by the Prime Minister of both countries (Shaker, 2010).

In the framework of activating the work of the Council was held ministerial conferences in Istanbul for the period 17-18/9/2009 and the basic structure of many memorandums of understanding and agreements between the two countries and in

various fields, as well as in Baghdad of 13-15/10/2009 during the visit of Turkish Prime Minister Recep Tayyip Erdogan to Iraq where 48 memorandums of understanding were signed in various fields, including economy and energy (Embassy of the Republic of Iraq in Ankara). The agreement emphasized cooperation and strategic economic integration between the two countries, encouraging and revitalizing tourism, promoting trade cooperation and working on the establishment of free trade and industrial zones to contribute to increasing employment and investment opportunities in Iraq and encouraging cooperation in the field of water and agricultural resources to help Iraq meet its agricultural and water needs, taking into account Turkey's agricultural and water needs.

As well as supporting transport infrastructure in Iraq to connect Iraq with Europe through Turkey, encourage public and private sector companies and supporting cooperation between small companies to provide jobs in the two countries, develop partnership programs between the two parties in the financial and banking sector. The completion of projects to help secure his need for electricity while training Iraqi cadres working in power cuts, following the signing of the agreement, Turkish President Abdullah Gul visit to Iraq was a good step to develop relations between the two countries and President Gul promised to double Iraq's share of water, stressing the need to rationalize the use of water and not waste it (Hamdoun, 2012:303-304).

As well as working on the neighborhoods of the idea of the project connecting to the old dry canal known as the line (Baghdad- Brian), the project is based on the economic connection between the areas of the sea (Mediterranean sea, Black Sea, Caspian Sea, Arabian Gulf and Red Sea) Turkey will serve as a bridge connecting Iraq overlooking the Arabian Gulf to the Countries of the Asian and European region via Turkey, the first phase of the project was completed in 2009, which connected the port of (Um Qasr) with the Mediterranean port. The other and most important stage in the Iraqi-Turkish relations is in the process of being completed, which links Iraq with the Countries of the Asian region and Europe through Turkey by linking Mosul with Zakhar and then Turkey (Al Badiri & Al Musawi, 2013:204-205).

We conclude that the project will gain Iraq's economic strength in the commercial sphere, giving it political power in dealing with Turkey. That (%70) from the volume of trade between Iraq and Turkey concentrated in the Kurdistan region, trade relations between Kurdistan and Turkey have been revived over the past few years where the two sides signed several economic and trade agreements, the most important of which is an energy agreement worth millions of dollars, as official statistics of the Ministry of Commerce in the Kurdistan regional government in 2013 indicate that there are in Erbil alone (870) Turkish companies and (185) companies in Duhok and (171) companies in Sulaimaniyah (Ahmed 2014). This has registered a growing activity in implementing development projects by taking advantage of investment opportunities in the economic sectors. It is clear the government of Turkey used economic and trade cooperation with the Kurdistan Regional Government to control its ambitions by deepening their economic dependence on Turkey, so Turkey has appealed to the leading investor in the region, as well as strengthening its relationship with all political parties in Iraq as part of its strategy to maintain its presence, where it issued an official invitation to Iraqi President Jalal Talabani for an official visit to Ankara in March 2008 (Al Annabi, 2010)

The Economic Exposure Index is known as one of the most critical indicators that give a clear picture of the economic situation of any country, consists of several indicators, including the degree of trade exposure (the ratio of exports, imports, or total foreign trade i.e., exports + imports to GDP), total foreign debt to GDP, total debt service to annual exports, the relationship between the state and international institutions, especially the International Monetary Fund, the size of foreign finance, aid and foreign indebtedness. Here we will analyze the trade exposure index of Iraq and Turkey's exports to GDP (Salman, 2008, P. 294 - 295).

*Table 11: Percentage of economic exposure [**] total exports from Iraq and Turkey for the duration (2008-2011)*

States \ Years	2008	2011
Iraq	47	43
Turkey	0.3	0.2

[**] Iraq's total exports [61,273.3-83225.9] were divided by GDP [130204-19176] for 2008 and 2011, respectively. Turkey divided [132.27-134.907] on [44006-60079] for 2008-2011, respectively.

Source: Based on total export schedules and GDP for Iraq and Turkey

The table [] shows that the exposure index for the Iraqi economy has increased compared to the Turkish economy and 47 percent. (%43) For the period from 2008 to 2011, while the exposure index for the Turkish economy declined by 0.3 percent. (%0.2) for the same time. We can see from this the high rate of exposure of the Iraqi economy towards the outside world because a lack of diversity characterizes the Iraqi economy, it is a single economy as a result of the dependence of its economy and its exports of crude oil, which was characterized by high crude oil prices after 2003 to occupy oil revenues a very high proportion in the components of GDP, as evidenced by the weakness of the Iraqi economic sectors, the significant decrease in the indicator of exposure of the Turkish economy is evidence of the strength of its economy and its diversity.

Here, the imbalance in the Iraqi economy must be addressed by increasing the rate of GDP growth by optimizing the economic resources and securing the needs of citizens from different local sources while protecting the state's control over the economic situation by controlling the percentage of customs duties on imported goods to reduce the degree of competition for the national product.

Finally, we believe that Iraq represents a global energy reservoir and a large consumer market for industrial and agricultural products with the possibility of investing in all economic sectors and Turkey is well aware of this and will not ignore it. In order for the path of relations between the two countries to be good and solid, its economic institutions and investors must be directed towards cooperation between them through

the creation of bilateral mechanisms as well as providing the necessary facilities for the movement of people, capital and others. This contributes to building a strong economy that benefits the two countries and this cannot be achieved without achieving the availability of serious Turkish political efforts to support the stability of Iraq.

Table 12: Turkey-Iraq Foreign Trade Data (2003-2013)-Million Dollars

Years	Export	Import	Volume	Balance
2003	829	41	870	788
2004	1821	140	1966	1676
2005	2750	77	2817	2673
2006	2089	121	2210	1968
2007	2840	118	2958	2722
2008	3917	133	4050	3784
2009	5123	120	5243	5003
2010	7376	103	7479	7273
2011	8314	87	8401	8227
2012	10822	149	10971	10673
2013	11097	147	11244	10900

Source: T.C. Ministry of Economy, (03.11.2013).

As can be determined from the table above, the rise of Turkey's exports to Iraq is noticeable after the continuous increase in the volume of foreign trade between the two countries; the export figure which did not reach \$1 billion in 2003 increased nearly 12 times to \$11.9 billion by 2013. In response, the low level of Turkey's imports from Iraq is at a positive point in terms of the foreign trade balance. The foreign trade balance is in

Turkey's favor; the regular increase in Turkey's export performance to Iraq has placed Iraq among Turkey's key business partners.

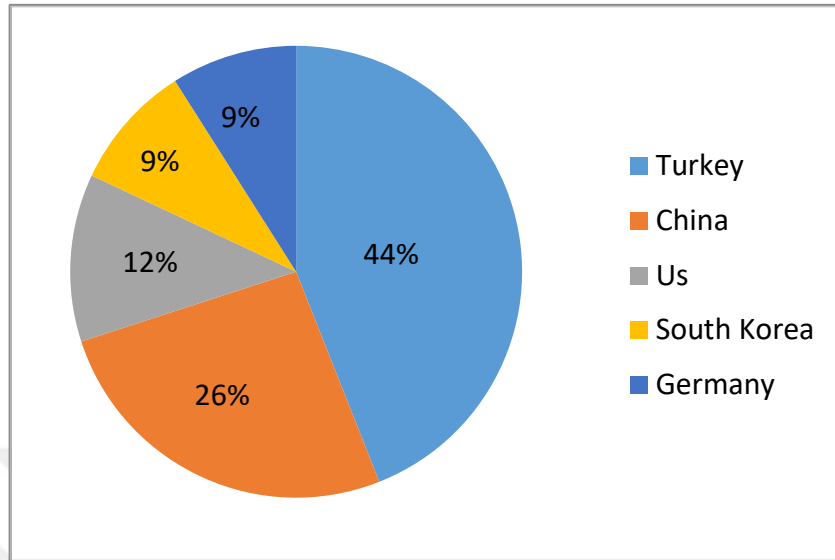
With a significant increase in 2010, Iraq's imports from Turkey exceeded \$6 billion, while by 2012, it had increased above \$10 billion and began to pay \$12 billion by 2013. Turkey's status primarily among countries imported by Iraq has been steadily maintained in recent years. According to 2012 data, Turkey's share of Iraq's total imports was %44. Iraq meets nearly half of its total imports from Turkey. Looking at table [13] and figure [2] of Iraq's imports from major countries.

Table 13: Iraq's imports from major countries (\$ymillion)

States	2010	2011	2012
Turkey	6.041.861	8.311.819	10.827.668
China	3.589.867	3.824.651	4.911.528
Us	1.645.895	2.431.159	2.039.130
South Korea	1.200.771	1.535.321	1.866.357
Germany	1.226.837	1.618.649	1.672.127
India	688.229	676.196	1.268.383
France	690.884	1.102.894	952.808
Thailand	452.342	677.389	922.402
Ukraine	345.017	609.596	872.262
Total	28.806.610	32.950.204	33.334.793

Source: T.C. Ministry of Economy, (03.11.2013).

Figure 2: Iraq's imports from major countries(%)



Source: T.C. Ministry of Economy, (03.11.2013).

When we look at Turkey's main products to Iraq between 2010 and 2012, it is vital to see that building materials are essential. Food is heavily involved in the export of products and the main focus is on building materials. Iron/steel rods (hot rolling, forged, crooked, withdrawn) "cement", insulated wire, cable; other insulated electrical conductors; fiber optic cable, other steel /steel pipes, pipes, hollow sections " construction and parts of iron /steel " construction and manufactured parts and the presence of Turkish companies in the area. Table [14] shows the key products that Turkey exports to Iraq.

Table 14: key products in Turkey's exports to Iraq (dollars)

GTİP	Products	2010	2011	2012
7214	Iron/steel bars (hot rolled, hammered, twisted drawn)	323809	606132	820844
101	Wheat flour/ flour sweetened	297675	394960	410604
2523	Cement	274000	227320	131159
8544	Insulated wire, cable; Other insulated electrical	217711	278106	388285

	conductors; Optical fiber			
7306	Pipes and pipes hollow sections of iron/steel	182456	185119	245737
7308	Construction and parts of iron/steel	158601	207763	321230
4818	Toilet napkins, Paper tolets, napkins, fabrics, tablecloths etc.	146272	186995	18134
2710	Oils from petroleum oils and bitumen minerals	128110	144774	134463
1905	Bread, cake, biscuits, etc. and empty roses medicine capsule, etc.	127427	179945	248951
7216	Iron/Alloy Steel Profile	125852	150384	171156
9403	Other furniture, etc., spare parts	124410	181595	261116
207	Meat and poultry	120236	246235	351392
805	(Fresh/dried citrus)	111725	205394	236104
407	Eggs shell birds and poultry	108672	211776	322584
5702	Touching carpets, floor coverings (carpets, thicknesses, carman, etc.)	96214	120790	171947
8418	Refrigerators, coolers, heat pumps	88252	92212	98457
7113	Jewelry of precious metals and paint	85319	170331	262492
3917	Plastic pipes, pipes, hose.	79701	114375	178800
1806	Other food preparations containing chocolate and cocoa	76253	89116	96812
9401	Furniture seats, spare parts	75730	93052	119022
3923	Plastic products for transporting goods packaging, medicines, coverage, capsule	72338	96639	90589
6802	Shaped stones suitable for cutting and masonry	70182	78301	97126

	(except for rocks)			
1516	Animal and vegetable oils, etc.	69182	327713	451333
8504	Electrical transformers, fixed transformers	66092	71772	132251
6109	T-shirt, flannel, and other underwear (knitting)	62297	12 423	187855
713	Dried legumes (without peel) (grains divided into two)	57192	58351	48040
2002	Tomatoes (prepared in other procedures of vinegar/acetic acid)	55689	55755	70426
7604	Aluminum bars and clips	55448	64987	72657
3925	Plastic building materials	52276	84384	112359
3401	Soap	50282	66468	75506
8716	Vehicle parts with trailers, semi-trailers. Etc.	49650	18794	54250
8537	Electrical control, distribution boards, assembled panels	44792	54161	83558
8502	Electrical kits, router electrical transformers	43899	44388	37049
1512	Sunflower oils, kratom and cotton seeds (not chemically modified)	43333	252600	304115
1701	Chemically pure cane / beet sugar and sucrose (in solid form)	39657	37940	12070
7321	Iron steel stove, cooker, grill, cooker, grill, etc. Home furnishings	35721	18198	19083
3305	Hair preparations	35001	39161	42547
1704	Cocoa-free sugar products (including eggs (including chocolate)	34152	39614	52567
3916	Single plastic bristles, rods, side clips	32377	51287	75729

8415	Air conditioners - ventilation device and thermal and moisture exchange system	30882	25663	24975
3004	Medications intended for use in treatment/prevention (doses)	30300	36042	45872
1517	Margarine	30273	74081	71500
3214	Pastries, colored cement, and paste agents used in dyeing	29687	17434	28687
1904	Cereal-based patterned food products	29483	30558	31843
4411	Fiber plate, medium density	28244	44895	55847
2203	Alcohol	27533	26045	33034
406	Cheese and curd	26133	32469	38764
7326	Other varieties of iron/steel	25930	44396	66552
	Others	1 724386	2 301142	3424726

Source: T.C. Ministry of Economy, (03.11.2013).

4.2.3. Post-2013 phase

The post-2013 period has different effects both internally and externally due to overlapping interests and multilateralism related to the situation of Iraq, including its impact on both the United States and Turkey, as the United States of America is the country that occupied Iraq in 2003 and then withdrew from it in 2011 and is associated with treaties. Turkey is Iraq's northern neighbor and has important political, security, economic and social ties and issues, thus affecting Iraq's relations with Turkey positively and negatively.

In June 2014, there was an outstanding development in Iraq, representing the control of some cities in Iraq by terrorist groups, and the danger for Turkey was that those cities were close to the Turkish border, including Mosul. (Bakir, 2015: 3, hence, its repercussions have had dire consequences:

- On the one hand, it threatened the unity and future of Iraq as a state, as it threatened the social fabric and showed severe weakness in the political and institutional construction of the entity established after 2003 (Brammer and Milton-Edwards, 2017)
- On the other hand, it threatened the situation in the region, because any disintegration of the Iraqi state or instability will not remain confined to Iraq, but will transfer its results to all the countries of the region, including Turkey, because there is a correlation between the components of the Iraqi people and the components of the peoples of the neighboring countries (Al-Shammari, 2011:311).

The crisis of security instability associated with the departure of a number of cities from the control of the federal government continued throughout the years 2014-2017, represented a challenge to Iraq not only in its security and political aspects, even in its economic and social aspects, economically, but the crisis was also accompanied by the crisis of low oil prices and the shrinking financial revenues of Iraq, in the presence of corruption and huge needs to build infrastructure (Ali, 2018:178), Socially, Iraq had begun to recover from the crisis of the 2005-2010 civil war, was making its way towards stability to break out and impose itself on the Iraqi social reality, Iraq could not overcome the challenges of that crisis by joining all sincere national efforts to keep the country united and stable in order to rebuild itself and regain its regional and international status.

More than importing from Iraq, Turkey had implemented an export-oriented economic plan. As a result, assessments of Turkey's international commerce became increasingly important after 2003. According to World Bank data, one of Turkey's most significant structural economic problems is the current account deficit resulting from the ISIS battle in Iraq and COVID-19 related movement restrictions and health measures being implemented across Iraq and Turkey to curb the spread of the virus. Table (15) shows the volume of trade between Iraq and Turkey for the period (2014-2019). We note through this table that trade has declined during this period, and due to political and military crises, the volume of Iraqi imports from Turkey has decreased to a low import volume of (8,472,967.286) million dollars in (2016).The trade balance is the important part of overall trade policies to know Turkey's final position so that the trade balance is in

a negative state that there is a trade deficit of (6,800,371,934) in (2016) because the imports are larger than exports.

Table 15: Turkey-Iraq Foreign Trade Data (2014-2019) (Million Dollars)

Years	Export	Import	Volume	Balance
2014	10887825.79	268544.114	11,156,369.904	10,619,281.676
2015	8550946.85	296505.275	8,847,452.125	8,254,441.575
2016	7636669.61	8362797.676	8,472,967.286	6,800,371.934
2017	9054612.32	1527572.935	10,582,185.255	7,527,039.385
2018	8350701.99	1420433.37	9,771,135.361	6,930,268.619
2019	1022304.73	2678192.909	3,700,497.639	1,655,888.179

Source: world bank, (02.08.2021).

And as the conclusion, trade and energy, economic links are driving Turkey and Iraq's growing interdependence. For Turkish enterprises with a demand for goods, services, and materials, a stabilized Iraq provides significant business potential. Turkish firms are the greatest commercial investors in Iraq, supplying manufactured goods, furniture, handicrafts, special-purpose products, and related consumables except for the oil sector. Although Iraq's and Turkey's geographical proximity can greatly benefit trade between the two countries, one of the biggest issues is the lack of transportation infrastructure between the two nations and customs that operate at a restricted capacity. The reorganization of Iraqi customs and inspection processes should improve the economic environment for Turkish enterprises competing against those from other nations. Analyzing data from the World Bank, it can be seen that trades between these two nations have a favorable trend in terms of trade advantage in Turkey. Any form of economic or political crisis has an impact not only on the country but also on its neighbors and partners. From this perspective, it is self-evident that both Turkey and Iraq have suffered economically from each other's crises and conflict in post-2003 and present.

Governments, like businesses, must examine their overseas trade performance and establish export plans to succeed in today's competitive business market.



Conclusions

Hence the importance of studying the trade pattern between Iraq and Turkey, which has a strategic location and distinctive economic and human potential, and the awareness of both the Iraqi and Turkish sides of its importance, the finding of ways to develop it, in order to serve its common interests at all levels, especially the commercial sector. Relations and trade between Iraq and Turkey before after 2003 ranged from the negative intersection at times, the positive at other times, to the nature of trade relations.

- In the period between 1946 and 1958, with the convening of the Treaty of friendship and Good Neighborly between Iraq and Turkey in 1946, six additional protocols were signed between the Governments of Turkey and Iraq for economic and trade matters. This treaty did not enter into force until the mid-1950s, foreign pressure played a major role in the Iraqi-Turkish rapprochement in 1946, but international political events and developments contributed to the breakdown and stagnation of trade exchanges between the two countries. The first cause was the breakdown and stagnation of trade between the two countries. The first reason was Turkey's early recognition of this entity in 1949, the aggravation of the Arab-Israeli conflict, which had a major impact on the breakdown of Arab-Turkish relations. The second reason for security reflected negatively on Iraqi-Turkish relations and trade like them, as well as the growth of the poles of world politics, the Soviet Union and the United States of America, the emergence of what is known as the term "Cold War" its continuing effects on the international scene.

- Iraq was subjected to a water crisis that stemmed from the lack of sufficient water resources to water arable land at its capacity. Still, by nature, it was not available when needed. Although natural resources supplied Iraq with ample quantities of water that were in itself sufficient to meet the requirements of food security, it was also not regular because equipping it with the required quantities the places it needed had been disrupted by the responsible authorities and continued to continue until the effects of the effects appeared. Water policy for neighboring countries.

- The foundations of the strong bilateral relations between the two countries should be based on oil wealth. The quantity of oil transported from Iraq to Turkey was estimated at 134,507 thousand barrels in 2012, in addition to the need to increase projects to develop the production of natural gas for export in order to possess another strong pressure sheet besides stake of crude oil, especially since Turkey consumed increasing quantities of natural gas during the years 2003-2012. Its imports of crude oil for 2012 amounted to (392.4) thousand barrels/day, respectively, while its imports of natural gas (44.620) million m³/2012.

- Iraq's location represents the location open to different sides with it nationally and culturally, so Iraq's relationship with Turkey must be built based on economic interest. Iraq urgently needs constant quantities of water from the Tigris and Euphrates rivers flowing from the north to the south, in return, Turkey needs stable amounts of crude oil and natural gas flowing from the south to the north.

- The high rate of exposure of the Iraqi economy to the outside world because a lack of diversity characterizes the Iraqi economy because it is a single economy as a result of the dependence of its economy and its exports of crude oil. In contrast, the exposure of the Turkish economy has decreased, indicating its economic strength and diversity.

- The Iraqi scene has been full of many transformations and developments in the political, security, economic and social levels, many developments on the ground with negative impacts, in particular the emergence of the problem of sit-ins in some provinces followed by a major security crisis, namely the emergence and growing threat of terrorism, represented by the control of ISIS in some areas and regions in the phase of June 10, 2014 and beyond, the consequences and significant negative consequences. At all levels, this was accompanied by a financial crisis in Iraq due to low oil prices. Covid-19-related movement restrictions and health measures being implemented throughout Iraq and Turkey to reduce the spread of the virus compared to previous years where the period (2014-2019), trade declined during this period when trade in the volume of trade decreased in 2016 to (6,800,371,934) in the trade balance, Iraq regained its entire territory from the control of the organization in 2017, as trade between Iraq and Turkey began to recover gradually.

Recommendations

1. A communications mechanism should be established to enable Turkish companies to quickly learn about Iraq's needs, privatization and infrastructure tenders expected to open in Iraq in the coming period. For this purpose, offices can be opened first in Baghdad and then in other major centers. In addition, a mechanism for institutional dialogue with relevant structures can be established within the framework of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement.
2. Efforts should be made to implement joint projects between Iraqi and Turkish private sector institutions and non-governmental organizations to develop the system of Iraqi chambers of commerce and industry. Cooperation can then be expanded with the addition of new areas.
3. Shipments from Turkey to Iraq conduct groups at the border crossing in northern Iraq without any legal basis, and some additional obstacles are removed. This practice, which negatively affects the ability of Turkish companies to compete, must be put to an end.
4. When providing funds for the reconstruction of Iraq, it is also important to activate the revenues generated by the country. In this context, the remaining investments, regulatory contacts, and data acquisition sought in Iraqi territory must be completed and repaired for the oil pipeline to be activated quickly again. Truck complexes should be established in Baghdad and Mosul, where trucks can be safely accommodated.
5. The two countries must speed up the implementation of all treaties, agreements, and protocols signed between Turkey and Iraq to include reconciliations between the two countries.

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