

The Development of Iraqi-Turkish Relations for the Period from 1968-1980: (Historical Study)

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Abstract

Iraq sought to establish the best and widest relations with its northern neighbor Turkey, based on its policy aimed at strengthening the bonds of friendship and cooperation, keenness to implement the principles of good neighborliness and non-interference in internal affairs, and respect for the political and social options of both countries, as well as the clarity, independence and positive attitudes of Iraqi policy towards its neighbors. Turkey seeks to develop these relations and respond to the ideas and proposals put forward by Iraq to develop cooperation in all fields to serve the peoples of the two countries, especially since the Turks have great and distinguished respect for Iraq and consider it a link between them and the countries of the Arab Gulf.

Keywords: History of Iraq, Iraq-Turkish Relationships, International relations, Middle East, Iraq's economic relations.

Introduction

Turkey is one of the important neighboring countries for Iraq. This proves the common history of the two countries, from ancient and Islamic history to modern and contemporary history, because the geographical location of the two countries imposed them historical interaction and submission mostly to one authority

The Iraqi government has attached great importance to relationships with Turkey as a result of its strategic location in all respects, perhaps the most important of which is the geographical location, an important corridor for the Iraqi economy and Iraqi trade routes due to Iraq's need for Turkish ports to communicate with the outside world, especially trade with Europe.

Iraq is important to the Turkish economic policy and a source of the Turkish economy, as Iraq provides Turkey with two-thirds of its oil needs. In addition, Turkey has become a corridor for Iraq with regard to exported goods and travelers, which adds importance to the study that Iraqi-Turkish relations have reached this treatment as the most caring countries in the fields of transportation, education, culture, and facilitation of modern telecommunications.

Problem of the Study

The study attempts to know the size and importance of Iraqi-Turkish relations from two sides. The first is to clarify the relationship between the two countries in all attempts and the impact in general on directing the two parties to strengthen them. The second is to know the different fields of Iraqi-Turkish relations, such as economy, science, culture, and others

Objectives of the Study

- 1 Develop an appropriate description of the size of the Iraqi-Turkish relations, the treaty body that witnessed a great development in the research period
- 2 Knowing the factors that prompted the Iraqi and Turkish sides to develop their relationship, in which it became superior to the relations of the two parties with all the surrounding countries

Importance of the Study

The study is important because it sets solutions to questions, including the reasons that prompted Iraq to develop its relationship with Turkey in all fields, including economic, scientific and cultural, and the study examines the reasons that enabled Turkey to be a financial partner for Iraq in many legislations and economic agreements and the factors that enabled it to play an essential role until In the implementation of many economic projects in Iraq, he discussed Iraqi-Turkish relations 1968-1980

The historical path of Iraqi-Turkish relations 1534-1968

Iraqi-Turkish relations from 1534-1958

These relations date back to before the Umayyad state in the Levant took control of the countries of the Turks, and the days of the Abbasid state were solidified until the Seljuks entered Iraq in 1055 AD, after which Iraq under Sultan Suleiman the Magnificent took control of Baghdad in 1534 AD and held it until the end of World War I. (Saber, 1955: p 81-83). After the victory of the Allies over the axis powers and the exit of the Ottoman empire defeated from the war, especially as it was among the Axis Powers, the victorious countries in the war tried to divide Turkey by granting the Kurds and Armenians complete independence(McCrides, 1961: p41-42). However, the emergence of Mustafa Kemal Atatürk as a nationalist military leader has thwarted these plans, and established the modern state of Turkey, as he announced on October 29, 1923 AD the establishment of the Turkish Republic, abolished the caliphate and officially declared the secular state in 1928(Al-Obaidi, 1986: p. 21). Turkey and the allies had concluded the Treaty of Lausanne 1923 AD to consecrate the Turkish victories in its new borders after the separation of the Arab countries from it and after it rejected the Treaty of Sèvres in 1920 AD.(Lenczowskie, 1980: p. 113).

The Treaty of Lausanne achieved peace for Turkey as a *fait accompli*, but it left three outstanding issues unresolved, namely:

The first problem of Mosul, secondly question of the borders with Syria, third problem of the Alexandretta Brigade (Hatay), and the last problem of the Turkish straits in terms of controlling and imposing its sovereignty over them (Eren, 1963: p.227). The problem of Mosul is the first problem faced by the national government, as Turkey was demanding its

annexation([Mustafa, 1981: p. 224-469](#)). In accordance with the report of the international committee formed by the League of Nations that visited the Wilayat of Mosul and held a referendum there, and the decision of the International Court of Justice in November 1925, the Council of the League decided, based on the results of the referendum, that Mosul would continue to remain within Iraq's geographical borders on December 16, 1925, provided that the British Mandate over Iraq for a period 25 years([Lenczowski, 1980: p.122-123](#)). Although Turkey did not accept this decision, it realized the opposition of Iraqi public opinion and the decision of the League of Nations, which led to its conviction to build new relations with Iraq, so it concluded a tripartite treaty with both Iraq and Britain on June 5, 1926, ([Mustafa, 1981:p. 15](#)), according to which it recognized Iraq's sovereignty over Mosul in exchange for granting it 10% of Mosul oil revenues for 25 years. However, this treaty was not implemented and was canceled in 1946, ([Shawkat, 1975: p. 93](#)).

In 1927, Turkey officially recognized the Iraqi government, and in 1929 the first ministers plenipotentiary were appointed in Ankara and Baghdad, and on July 4, 1931, King Faisal's first visit to Turkey was at the invitation of Turkish President Mustafa Kemal Atatürk([Saber 1955: p.162](#)). The Iraqi Prime Minister Nuri Al-Saeed also visited Turkey in December 1931, during which he signed several agreements. 1932([Al-Hasani, 1985: p.170-172](#)) .

On the other hand, relations between Turkey and Iraq, especially the political ones, developed towards a regional strategy. On July 8, 1937, Iraq joined the Non-Aggression Treaty between them, Afghanistan and Iran, which was called (Saadabad Pact),(Directorate of Public Security, 1982: p.147) . Upon the May 1941 revolution outbreak, Turkey offered to mediate, and the Iraqi Council of Ministers approved it. Naji Shawkat, the Iraqi Minister of Defense, was sent to Turkey([Al-Hasani, 1941: p. 12](#)) . In September 1945, the Custodian of the Throne, Abdullah, visited Turkey, and his visit contributed to the development of relations between the two countries. On March 29, 1946, Nuri al-Said, after negotiations with Turkish officials, signed the following documents([Al-Desouky, 1970: p.78-79](#)) :

Treaty of Friendship and Good Neighborliness
Agreement on civil, judicial and commercial cooperation
Convention on extradition

Turkey, Iraq, and the Baghdad Pact

The roots of the Baghdad Pact go back to the project to defend the Middle East when Britain thought in 1950 to establish an organization of Western and Middle Eastern countries together, whose mission would be to protect the interests of the West in the region and to ensure the continuation of the British military presence east of Suez ([Al-Kharbutli, 1979: p. 146](#)).

Based on that, the Turkish Prime Minister Adnan Menderes visited Iraq in January 1955, and on February 24 of the same year, the Baghdad Pact Treaty was signed, and Nuri Al-Said played an important role in establishing the Baghdad Pact([Al-Sheikhly, 1980: p. 142](#)) . This alliance bore the seeds of its collapse after the July 1958 revolution and Iraq's formal withdrawal from it in 1959.

Turkey's Position on the Revolution of July 14, 1958

After the July Revolution in Iraq in 1958, the Turkish government decided to intervene militarily to overthrow the new regime in Iraq and eliminate the revolution after mobilizing its forces on its borders with Iraq. The first official response announced by Turkey came through

what was made by Turkish Foreign Minister Fatin. Rushdi Zorlofi, in a press conference held in Ankara on July 17, 1958, asserted: It is not possible to discuss the issue of Iraq and its new government and that the legitimate government is the one under the administration of King Hussein within the Iraqi-Jordanian Federation, and Turkey is not ready to recognize the new government in Iraq (Iraqi Ministry of Foreign Affairs, no. 6, 1958.).

The origins of the Baghdad Pact can be traced back to a British plan to defend the Middle East in 1950, when it was proposed that Western and Middle Eastern countries form an organisation whose mission would be to protect Western interests in the region and ensure the continuation of British military presence east of Suez (Al-Kharbutli, 1979: p. 146).

The development of Iraqi-Turkish relations after the July 1968 revolution

Iraq has sought to establish the best and widest relations with its neighbor Turkey, based on its policy aimed at strengthening the bonds of friendship and cooperation, the principles of good neighborliness, non-interference in internal affairs, and respect for the political and social choices of both countries and their peoples. The clarity of Iraqi policy, its independence, and its positive attitudes towards its neighbors made the Turkish government seek its part in developing these relations and respond to the ideas and proposals put forward by Iraq to enhance cooperation in all fields.

Bilateral relations between Baghdad and Ankara have taken on wide dimensions, especially in terms of trade, economic, political, and cultural aspects, and were reinforced by the exchange of visits made by officials from both countries at the highest levels, which contributed to the understanding and full containment of the problems that might confront those relations and finding solutions to them. During this period under study, the two countries must address the most important activities and activities that were expanded after 1968.

Iraqi-Turkish Relations for the Period from 1968-1977

In this axis, we will discuss the progress of the relations of the two countries by addressing the most important agreements and treaties signed between them, as well as the mutual visits between the officials of the two countries and the results that resulted. The first signs of Iraqi-Turkish cooperation after the success of the July Revolution in 1968 were in the field of oil, as Iraq supplied Turkey with two-thirds of its need of crude oil. To enhance the cooperation between the two countries, a transit agreement was signed on September 28, 1968. This agreement aimed to better regulate the passage of goods and means of transportation and the transportation of travelers (The Turkish Economy, 1979: p. 694).

The agreement also included 14 articles and is effective for 5 years starting from the exchange of documents of its conclusion and is automatically renewed for another five years. This agreement entered into force in late 1969. After its renewal twice, it expired on October 3, 1979, and was extended for 6 months. Another agreement was signed to facilitate the movement of goods, and people between the two countries, as Turkey became a vital road for Iraq (Khudair, 1976: p. 64). It is worth noting that Iraq and Turkey had signed an agreement between them in 1965 that included (11) articles with two annexes for each of Turkish exports and imports and Iraqi exports, and the most important content of the agreement is to grant the two parties to each other the treatment of the most favored countries with regard to customs duties, taxes and costs imposed on the import of millions of tons per year of merchandise (Farhan, 1984: p.8).

In December 1971, a protocol for economic and technical cooperation was signed between the two countries, which included the introduction of new items in the list of trade exchanges, such as oil and its liquid gases, sulfur, telecommunication equipment, and railway equipment. Meanwhile (The Turkish Economy, 1979:p. 694), an agreement was signed between the two countries in December 1971 dealing with organizing the exchange of fellowships and professors (Ibrahim, 1985: p. 113). In October 1971, the Turkish Minister of Trade also held economic talks with the Iraqi Minister of Economic. It was agreed to form joint committees to discuss the best casting to expand trade relations between the two friendly countries. It was submitted to Turkey in February 1973, the Deputy Minister of Ethnic Economy. Iraq promised to consider these requests and that Turkish companies could submit their bids through competition with other foreign companies. On September 25 of the same year, an Iraqi delegation headed by the Minister of Foreign Affairs visited Turkey during which the Arab and international situations were reviewed. Agreeing to continue to support bilateral relations in various fields (Al-Thawra Al-Baghdadi newspaper, 1976).

On the other hand, the Iraqi minister of Higher Education and Scientific Research Ghanem Abdul Jalil signed during his visit to Ankara in April 1973 a new agreement to organize cultural relations between the two countries. At the end of 1973, talks were held in Baghdad that dealt with the development of telecommunications and television transmission and linking the two countries to the national microwave project. A formula for technical cooperation was drawn up between the bodies of the interior ministries in Iraq and Turkey during the Turkish minister of the Interior to Baghdad in August 17, 1975 (ibid).

Relations between the two countries witnessed continuous development and reached their climax during the visit of Iraqi President Ahmed Hassan Al-Bakr to Turkey on September 19, 1972, which represented an advanced step on the path of friendship and cooperation between the two neighboring countries (Iraqi News Agency), as it contributed to laying new foundations for better relations in various fields. Turkish President Cevdet Sunay said about this visit, "The Turkish-Iraqi relations over the years have been drawing their strength from common bonds in history, culture and religion, and it is a pleasure to see these relations are getting stronger day by day" (Al-Thawra newspaper, 1972)

This visit resulted in the conclusion of several agreements, and one of its results was the conclusion of a pipeline agreement on August 27, 1973, to transport Iraqi crude oil through Turkish territory (Iraqi Ministry of Oil, 1973). The importance of this agreement as a tributary of friendship between the two countries. In 1974, a subsequent and important step came towards closer Iraqi-Turkish relations, namely the talks held by Mr. Saddam Hussein, Vice-President of the Revolutionary Command Council (then) when he stopped in Turkey after he visited the Soviet Union with Mr. Bulent Ecevit, Prime Minister of Turkey on July 1, 1974, in which he crossed The two sides expressed their satisfaction with the positive efforts exerted to complete the project of laying the oil pipeline between the two countries. This visit achieved positive results. Through the political contacts between the two sides, the situation along the border area was discussed. The Turkish side was understanding of Iraq's position and measures against the Kurdish rebellion and expressed its readiness to combat infiltration. The Turkish authorities also cooperated with the Iraqi authorities when Barzani forced large numbers of Iraqi Kurds to cross Turkish lands, so they returned them to Iraq and provided all possible facilities, as Turkey is concerned with security and order in the border areas and is disturbed by any separatist movement that may threaten its national unity. Always ready to cooperate with Iraq on border security issues (ibid).

In exchanging bilateral visits to develop relations between the two countries, Turkish President Fakhri Koruturk made an official visit to Iraq at the end of April 1976. It contributed to the strengthening of relations between them. In the same context, the Turkish Foreign Minister, Ihsan Sabri, signed an economic and technical cooperation agreement between Iraq and Turkey, which included (13) articles. It was signed on the Iraqi side by Foreign Minister Saadoun Hammadi and on behalf of Tekya, its foreign minister, Ihsan Sabri (Al-Daoud, 1986: p22).

Iraqi-Turkish Relations From 1977-1980

This period of the history of Iraqi-Turkish relations was characterized by the completion of the Iraqi oil pipeline passing through Turkish territory and signing a number of economic and cultural agreements. During this stage of relations, some problems between the two countries, including stopping the pumping of oil through the Iraqi pipeline to Turkey as a result of differences over the price of oil and the price The benefit of its passage through Turkish territory. In addition to 'Turkey's failure to pay the debt it owed to Iraq at the time agreed upon between them. As well as the problem of abuses that occur on the borders between the two countries as a result of rebellion and disobedience by some dissident groups and 'Turkey's interference from time to time in issues that are at the heart of security The internal Iraqi positioned itself as the guardian of the Iraqi Turkmen minority.

After hard work that lasted for more than three years, the Iraqi oil pipeline was completed across Turkish territory in January 1977. The pipeline was opened on the same date that it was completed. It was inaugurated by the Deputy Chairman of the Revolutionary Command Council Saddam Hussein, and the opening ceremony was attended by a Turkish delegation headed by Prime Minister Suleiman. Demirel (AL-Obaidi, 1986: p. 148). The latter praised the relations between Iraq and Turkey and stressed that they are at the highest levels and are deepening day by day, adding that the path of Iraq and Turkey is one toward the future and their interests are common (Al-Jumhuriya Al-Baghdadi newspaper, issue 2873).

The Turkish Prime Minister stressed that his country attaches great importance to developing relations with Iraq based on historical ties and common interests. During the visit of the Turkish Minister of Culture, Wafik Daneshman, to Kirkuk Governorate at the opening of the oil pipeline, he praised this achievement, and the Turkish Minister of Food and Agriculture, Turket Ozal, praised this Iraqi achievement. On November 16, 1976 (Al-Jumhuriya Al-Baghdadi newspaper, Issue 2805), Iraq and Turkey signed an agricultural cooperation record aimed at developing cooperation in the fields of agricultural development, exchanging experiences, training agricultural cadres, and cooperating in agricultural research, production of improved seeds, and control of agricultural insects and pests. An agreement was signed between the two countries (Iraqi Realities, 1975)

In June 1978, talks were held between the Iraqi Minister of Transport and the Turkish Minister of Transport Konc Okut on the possibility of cooperation in the field of rail and truck transport, maritime transport and telecommunications, and they agreed to form specialized committees from the delegations of the two countries to study the topics on the agenda, as views were exchanged on transport overcoming the obstacles that hinder the expansion of transport in this field. The Turkish minister also met with the Iraqi Minister of Communications Saadoun Ghaidan. They agreed to enhance cooperation in the field of transportation (Al-Gomhoria Newspaper 1978), especially in ports and aviation. Iraq occupied the position of the first trading partner with Turkey, which was occupied by Federal Germany (Ahmed, 1988: p.227).

And 'Iraq's desire to help Turkey overcome its economic crisis, an agreement was signed on August 24, 1978 between the two countries and two protocols attached to it, providing for granting Iraq a loan to Turkey. The preamble of the agreement contained a preamble ((based on the desire of the Iraqi government and the Turkish government to develop cooperation The economic and friendship bonds between their two countries have agreed)). It was signed by the Iraqi Minister of Planning and the Turkish Minister of State(The Ministry of Oil, 1978).

For his part, Turkish Minister of State Hikmet Cetin, in charge of economic affairs, stated that the agreement signed by the Iraqi Minister of Planning indicated that Iraqi-Turkish relations had taken a significant step forward and that these relations would be characterised by intensive activities in all fields, particularly cooperation and coordination in maintaining border security between the two countries (ibid).The Turkish military coup government in September 1980 sought to strengthen its economic relations with Iraq. Iraq made room for Turkish companies working in various industrial, agricultural, commercial, transportation, and construction fields, which numbered more than thirty companies([Al-Mutalibi, 1984: p.230](#)). The number of Turkish workers worked in these companies reached more than twenty thousand. Factor. The cooperation agreement between the two countries in the implementation of irrigation and storage projects and the exchange of technical expertise in this field was also discussed during the meeting held by Minister of Irrigation Abdel Wahab Mahmoud and Turkish Minister of Energy Dennis Bekal on December 3, 1978([Al-Gomhoria Newspaper, 1978](#)).

During the visit of the Turkish Prime Minister Bulent Ecevit to Iraq on December 2, 1978, official talks were held between him and the Deputy Chairman of the Revolutionary Command Council Saddam Hussein on bilateral relations and the exchange of views on international problems of common interest. The two sides confirmed their satisfaction with the development of trade, and economic and technical relations between their countries. On the continuation of cooperation and the need to expand the volume of trade, a scientific and cultural cooperation program between Turkey and Iraq for the years from 1978to 1980 was signed(ibid).

An agreement in the field of higher education and science stipulated the exchange of admission of graduate students and the allocation of forty fellowships for university studies students during 1978 in each country and five other fellowships for the year 1979, the exchange of university professors, and the reception of each side by university students of the other side for training during the summer vacation. Reconnaissance to higher technical institutions and institutes in both countries, cooperation between the Iraqi and Turkish Scientific Academy, and the exchange of experiences in the field of organizing museums, folk costumes, and organizing archives([Al-Gomhouria Newspaper, 1978](#)).

In the field of education, the agreement emphasized the exchange of experiences, films, illustrations, vocational education curricula, and textbooks. In the field of media, culture, and arts, it was agreed to exchange publications, books, pamphlets, archaeological research, folk and cultural crafts, exchange press and radio experiences, and visits by officials in the two radio stations. Dr. Ali Hussein Khalaf, advisor to the Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research, and for Turkey, the Turkish ambassador in Baghdad, Sengrasna([Al-Thawra newspaper, 1978](#)).

On December 1, 1980, Necmettin Erbakan met with Naim Haddad, a member of the National Command of the Baath Party. During the meeting, the two parties emphasized the development of friendship and cooperation relations between the Salamah Party and the Baath Party. In the same year, Iraq and Turkey signed an agreement to develop oil facilities in Turkey after talks that lasted five Days between the delegations of the two countries, and under an economic cooperation protocol signed in Ankara, it was agreed to increase the capacity of the oil pipeline extending between Kirkuk to the Mediterranean coast from 35 million tons to 45-50 million tons annually, and to establish a petrochemical plant in the Turkish city of Yumurtalik, as the oil pipeline flows As well as the construction of a refinery to refine oil products destined for export(Al-Gomhoria Newspaper, 1980).

For his part, the Turkish Deputy Prime Minister, Turket Ozal, welcomed the conclusion of this agreement and said that we are confident that Turkey's core relations with Iraq will continue and develop for the better(AL-Nahar newspaper, 1986). This agreement was an alternative to the agreement signed between Iraq and Turkey regarding oil production, according to which Turkey was to supply an amount of 5 million tons annually, of crude oil, which ended in 1980(Farhan, 1984: p. 8). In 1980, two agreements were signed between the two countries on cooperation in the field of international land transport, and through these agreements, in 1982, an agreement was reached with Turkey to extend a railway across Turkish territory to Iraq directly and to dispense with the Syrian part in the old railway line was also signed minutes of joint cooperation between the two countries in the fields of railways, land transport, communications and aviation, organizing customs work offices on the borders, studying the project of establishing an Iraqi-Turkish company for land transport between the two countries, agreeing to operate the joint microwave project, providing telephone services, and establishing offices For Turkish Airlines in Baghdad - it was also agreed to supply Turkey with electric power(Ibrahim, 1985: p. 76).

Turkey sought to maintain the development of relations with Iraq and benefit from the developments of the Iraqi-Iranian war to achieve economic benefits. The decade of the eighties of the last century witnessed a tangible development in the relations of the two countries, especially the economic ones, as 'Iraq's exports to Turkey increased during the war years, as well as its imports(Ahmed,1975: p. 228).

Conclusion

We learned about the development of Iraqi-Turkish relations through the study, which is a model for good-neighborly relations. Those relations did not witness any convulsions such as those they witnessed with Iran, and this stemmed from the latter's ambitions and desire to expand at the expense of Iraq. It obstructs the progress of those relations due to their continuing progress for the better and establishing them on solid foundations guaranteed by treaties and agreements. It is necessary to look at and take into account a number of issues related to these relations regarding Turkey, its status and its international relations, because it affects in one way or another the overall relations of these countries with other countries:

- Turkey's geographical location must be looked at. It occupies a sensitive strategic position in the region. Any treatment of Turkey's role in international relations immediately highlights the importance of the geopolitical factor. Economic problems, issues related to internal politics, foreign relations and alliances, and even internal turmoil all give an impression. It is subject to the geographical situation in which the same permanent constants are repeated,

even if the shape and appearance differ. Turkey constitutes the starboard of NATO on the European front and the fulcrum on this front. In addition to the fact that Turkey is above the line of conflict between the east, west, north, and south, it is adjacent to two Arab countries, namely Iraq and Syria. The borders between the two sides are of particular importance because of the dangers they pose to both, especially in times of crisis. Turkey can pose a security threat to Iraq, especially its exploitation of the issue of ethnic minorities and some Kurdish rebel movements and its use as a political pressure card, but this weapon is double-edged, as it may turn against it, especially since the Turkish Kurdish movements, especially their political wings, are still strong. In this case, Iraq can play the role The same thing that Turkey might do, but this is unlikely, as Turkey fears the issue of minorities, especially in the border areas.

Therefore, the strategic importance between Turkey and Iraq is reciprocal, and their security as well. Therefore, it is necessary to deal with sensitivity and precaution in this matter and not to provoke either country to the other and not interfere in its internal affairs. Iraq, for its part, has maintained this vital issue, as well as Turkey.

The economic factor plays an important role in 'Turkey's regional and international relations, and the state of absorbing the markets of Arab countries is one of the most important motives that prompted Turkey to increase its exports, and Iraq comes at the forefront of these countries. In this regard, it must be understood that 'Turkey's orientation towards the Arabs, especially Iraq, is a purely economic orientation stemming from The needs of the Turkish economy. They must be dealt with in the same direction. Adnan Kaveci explicitly expressed this position, the first political advisor to the Prime Minister of Turkey, when he said, ""Turkey's openness to the Middle East has economic, not political, meanings. The Middle East is our natural market."

As for the trade aspect and the tendency of the balance of trade exchange in favor of Turkey, this has several reasons, including the scarcity or lack of export surplus for Iraqi goods. In 1974, Iraq exported to Turkey only three goods. Turkey exported to Iraq 130 agricultural and industrial commodities for the same year. The Turkish authorities also place restrictions on goods that compete with Turkish agricultural products, for example, dates, which are a strong competitor to the dried Turkish figs because they are a major source of Turkey's imports of hard currencies that it desperately needs.

The ongoing economic development process in Iraq creates new opportunities for Iraq's foreign economic relations with various countries, including Turkey. These opportunities are embodied in cooperation, integration and coordination. This requires finding advanced formulas in the relationship between the two countries, such as introducing new industrial goods into trade between the two countries or creating relationships between institutions. It is worth mentioning and emphasizing that cooperation in the field of industry and petrochemicals, especially developing them, and benefiting from Turkish oil refineries from Iraqi crude oil, and establishing joint projects in this field that serve both countries. To prevent Turkey from heading toward Iran, especially after Iran's continuous efforts in this matter, in its desire to influence Iraqi-Turkish relations.

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