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البحوث المنشورة تعبر عن آراء أصحابها وليس بالضرورة عن رأي المجلة

قواعد النشر

- لغـة المجلـة هـي اللغـة العربيـة والانكليزيـة علـى أن يراعـى الوضـوح وسـلامة النص.

- ترحب المجلـة بنشر البحوث والدراسات السياسية النظريـة والتطبيقيـة ولا سيما التـي تجعـل مـن قضـايا المنطقـة والعـالم محـط اهتمامهـا، ماضياً وحاضـراً ومستقبلاً، وعلى وفق الآتي:

1. أن لا يزيـد عـدد صـفحات البحـث أو الدراسـة عـن (15) صـفحة مطبوعـة بحجم خط (14) والتباعد (1,15) ونوع الخط Simplified Arabic تقدم عبر المنصة الاليكترونية للمجلة على الرابط :

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2. أن تتصف البحوث والدراسات بالموضوعية والدقة العلمية.

3. أن تعتمد الترقيم العشري للعناوين الأساسية والفرعية او التنصيف المعياري العام.

4. يرفق مـع كـل بحث او دراسـة ملخصـين (احدهما باللغـة العربيـة والآخـر باللغة الانكليزية/ يتضمن اهداف البحث ، المنهج والمعالجة ، ابرز النتائج واهم الاستنتاجات والمقترحـات) مـع ضـرورة مراعـاة ان الملخـص مختلـف اختلافا جذريا عن المقدمة وليس تكرارا لها .

5. تخضـع جميـع البحوث المقبولـة للنشر الى نظام الاستلال الالكترونـي فـي كلية العلوم السياسية –جامعة النهرين.

6. يرفق مع كل بحث ودراسة سيرة ذاتية مختصرة للباحث وتعهد .

- تقوم المجلـة بإخطـار البـاحثين بإجـازة بحـوثهم أو دراسـاتهم مـن عـدمها بعـد عرضها على محكمين تختارهم على نحو سري من بين أصحاب الاختصاص.

مجلة قضايا سياسية

- يجوز للمجلة أن تطلب إجراء تعديلات شكلية أو شاملة على البحث أو الدراسة قبل إجازتها للنشر بما يتماشى مع أهدافها.
- البحوث المنشورة تعبر عن آراء أصحابها ، ولاتعبر عن راي المجلة .
- ترحب المجلة بالمناقشات الموضوعية لما ينشر فيها أو في غيرها من الدوريات وبأيـة ردود فكريـة أو تصـويب، وكـذلك ترحـب بنشـر التقـارير عـن المـؤتمرات والندوات ذات العلاقة ومراجعات الكتب وملخصات الرسائل الجامعية التي تتم إجازتها على أن تكون من إعداد أصحابها.

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The impact of Iraqi-Turkish political relations on trade between the two countries: an analytical study for the period (2004-2022)$^{\triangledown}$

Dr. ZAINALABDEEN MOHAMMED ABDuLHussen*

ABSTRACT

This research analyzes the impact of Iraqi-Turkish political relations on the volume of trade between the two countries during the period (2004-2022) in light of the overlap between political and economic considerations in contemporary international relations. The research relies on integrating economic variables with quantitative political indicators such as the political stability index for Iraq and Turkey, The regional indicator between the two countries, called the dummy variable, represents periods of tension, rapprochement, or political cooperation between Iraq and Turkey, the research adopts a standard analytical approach using annual time data to estimate the relationship between the variables and test their statistical significance through a standard regression model,the expected results indicate a statistically significant relationship between the nature of political relations and the volume of trade between Iraq and Turkey, with the direction of the influence varying according to the stage of the political relationship, whether it is cooperation or tension.

key words: Political relations ,Political Stability, Economic relations, Iraq and Turkey

Introduction:

Since 2003, Iraqi-Turkish relations have witnessed significant political and economic transformations, with Turkey becoming one of Iraq's main trading partners. This relationship has been affected by multiple political factors, such as border security issues, water resources, the Kurdish question, military interventions, and others. Due to this entanglement, it has become necessary to study the relationship between the political and economic variables using standard analytical tools to reveal the nature of the influence between them and to determine the extent to which bilateral trade between Iraq and Turkey is sensitive to political fluctuations.

The importance of this research stems from:

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-Integrating the political dimension into the analysis of trade relations using standard quantitative tools.

-Studying the impact of political stability in Iraq and Turkey on the volume of trade between them, while also examining the direction of this relationship.

-Highlighting a model of economic relations for a neighboring country with geopolitical and cultural overlap.

The research aims to:

-Measure the impact of political relations on the volume of Iraqi-Turkish trade by developing a standard model that can be used in similar studies.

-Identify and analyze indicators of political stability in Iraq and Turkey, along with an analysis of the regional policy indicator between the two countries for the period (2004-2022.(

- Test the sensitivity of trade between Iraq and Turkey to political changes.

Research Problem:

The research problem stems from the question of the extent to which fluctuations in political relations between Iraq and Turkey affect the volume of trade between them during the period 2004-2022. Based on the central question above, we pose a set of sub-questions:

-Do periods of political tension lead to a decrease in the volume of trade between Iraq and Turkey?

-Does political stability in Iraq and Turkey enhance the flow of trade between them?

-Is the relationship between political stability in Iraq and Turkey and the volume of trade direct or inverse?

-What is the magnitude and strength of the relationship between the variables of the statistical model from an econometric perspective?

Research Hypothesis:

The research hypothesis is based on the premise that there is a statistically significant (positive) economic relationship between political stability in Iraq (independent variable) and the volume of trade (dependent variable), while there is a statistically significant (negative) economic relationship between political stability in Turkey (independent variable) and the volume of trade (dependent variable), and there is a statistically significant (negative) economic relationship between the regional stability index (dummy variable) (independent

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variable) and the volume of trade (dependent variable) during the period. (2004-2022).

Research Methodology:

To achieve the study's objective, the researcher adopted a deductive approach based on descriptive analysis and data analysis in studying reality. The inductive approach was also used to clarify the applied study by employing statistical analysis and econometrics to analyze the impact of the reciprocal relationships between political relations and the volume of Iraqi-Turkish trade, in order to prove the scientific facts supporting the study's hypothesis.

Research scope:

a) Spatial dimension: Iraq and Turkey.

b) Temporal dimension: The period (2004-2022.

Section One: Stages of Iraqi-Turkish Political Relations (2003-2004

Political relations between Iraq and Turkey have witnessed significant transformations since 2003, following the restructuring of the Iraqi political system and the emergence of new security and regional challenges. These relations have been characterized by fluctuations between cooperation and tension due to the interplay of security, economic, and regional considerations, such as the fight against terrorism, the Kurdish issue, water resources, and others. After the political landscape in Iraq changed following 2003, with significant shifts in the political system, which now holds different views from the previous regime, Iraq has emphasized establishing stable relations with Turkey due to cultural and geographical ties, such as shared borders and water resources. Furthermore, Turkey serves as a conduit for Iraqi oil exports. Consequently, Iraqi engagement with Turkey has been characterized by both political and economic openness, a stark contrast to the strained relations between the two countries during the 1980s and 1990s. In 2008, Iraq and Turkey signed the Joint Political Declaration of the High Council for Cooperation between Iraq and Turkey, which included a strategic partnership in the political, economic, security, and cultural fields (Hafez, 2005. .

Relations between Iraq and Turkey entered a new and complex phase after 2010 due to regional and international changes. The Arab Spring uprisings and the Syrian crisis were among the main factors that reshaped the balance of power in the region and significantly impacted relations between Iraq and Turkey. After 2010, Turkey adopted a

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contradictory policy towards Iraq. On the one hand, it sought to strengthen economic and trade relations, becoming one of Iraq's largest trading partners. Bilateral trade witnessed tremendous growth through Turkish exports to Iraq. On the other hand, Turkish military interventions in northern Iraq increased under the pretext of fighting the Kurdistan Workers' Party (PKK). These interventions angered the Iraqi government, which considered them a violation of its national sovereignty. During this period, the issue of water resources remained a contentious point of contention between the two countries. On the security front, the Iraqi-Turkish border became a stage for complex challenges. The ongoing Turkish military operations in northern Iraq against the PKK caused the displacement of many local residents amidst escalating tensions between the two countries. Meanwhile, Iraq attempted to play a mediating role in regional conflicts. The success of these attempts was limited due to regional complexities. Despite the challenges, there have been efforts to strengthen bilateral cooperation between the two countries, including economic relations represented by energy and infrastructure projects between Iraq and Turkey. In general, Iraqi-Turkish political relations during the period from 2004 to 2021 were not characterized by stability but were subject to regional influences and security shifts that fluctuated between cooperation and tension (Naji, 2025

Section Two: Analysis of Indicators of Political Stability and Trade Exchange between Iraq and Turkey

In this section, we will explain the indicators of political stability in Iraq and Turkey and trade exchange between the two countries for the period (2004-2022), as shown in the following table:

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Table (1)
Political stability and trade exchange between Iraq and Turkey for the period (2004-2022)

Annual growth % rate	Volume of trade exchange between Iraq and Turkey (million (dollars	Annual growth % rate	Turkey's political stability index	Annual growth % rate	Iraq Political Stability Index	time period
---	1965.572	---	-0.8	---	-3.2	2004
43.29	2816.434	-25.00	-0.6	-15.63	-2.7	2005
-3.75	2710.744	0.00	-0.6	3.70	-2.8	2006
9.29	2962.702	33.33	-0.8	0.00	-2.8	2007
36.67	4049.056	0.00	-0.8	-10.71	-2.5	2008
29.50	5243.558	25.00	-1.0	-12.00	-2.2	2009
18.04	6189.472	-10.00	-0.9	0.00	-2.2	2010
35.66	8396.753	11.11	-1.0	-18.18	-1.8	2011
30.66	10971.327	20.00	-1.2	5.56	-1.9	2012
10.23	12093.684	0.00	-1.2	5.26	-2.0	2013
-7.76	11155.544	-8.33	-1.1	25.00	-2.5	2014
-20.71	8845.505	36.36	-1.5	-8.00	-2.3	2015
-4.22	8472.297	33.33	-2.0	0.00	-2.3	2016
24.90	10581.57	-10.00	-1.8	0.00	-2.3	2017
-7.70	9766.43	-27.78	-1.3	8.70	-2.5	2018
17.90	11514.5	7.69	-1.4	4.00	-2.6	2019
-22.82	8887.35	-21.43	-1.1	-3.85	-2.5	2020
-72.52	2442.3	0.00	-1.1	-4.00	-2.4	2021
84.25	4500	-9.09	-1.0	0.00	-2.4	2022

Source: Prepared by the researcher based on the World Bank Group's websites
https://databank.worldbank.org/source/worldwide-governance-indicators

DELK, IRAK ULKE BULTEIN, EKIM, 2019, P5

Table (1) shows that the political stability index in Iraq was negative in all years, fluctuating between (-3.2) and (-1.8). This indicates political instability in Iraq during the period (2004-2022). Many factors contributed to this result,

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including sectarian and ethnic political divisions in Iraq, the terrorism that plagued the country between 2005 and 2009, the subsequent ISIS terrorist operations which significantly impacted security and political stability, the political and economic corruption that plagued Iraq, the frequent protests and demonstrations during that period, particularly in October, the economic crises that Iraq experienced, and foreign interference in Iraqi affairs, all of which weakened state institutions and consequently led to political instability. As for the political stability index in Turkey, it was also negative in all years, fluctuating between (-1.8) and (-0.6). The table also shows that the volume of trade between Iraq and Turkey increased from [year missing]. From 2004 with a value of (1965.572) million dollars to 2013 with a value of (12093.684) million dollars, however, the time series became unstable between rising and falling between 2024

Section Three: Standard Analysis of the Study

In the first section, we outlined the evolution of political relations between Iraq and Turkey, showing how these relations have fluctuated between cooperation and tension depending on regional variables and the political environment. The second section described and analyzed data on political stability indicators and trade exchange between Iraq and Turkey. In this section, we will examine the relationship between political variables (political stability indicators for both countries, along with the regional indicator linking Iraq and Turkey) and the volume of trade exchange between the two countries through an standard and statistical study covering the period 2004-2022.

The first requirement: Stationarity testing of time series

This requirement will analyze the statistical properties of the time series variables (trade volume between the two countries, political stability in Iraq, political stability in Turkey, and the regional index between Iraq and Turkey (the dummy variable)) to determine the stationarity of the time series using the Dickey-Fuller method (ADF) before estimating the statistical model. Therefore, the time series variables of the statistical model must be stationary. If they are not, the data must be transformed by taking the first difference from the original variable data until they become stationary (Khalaf, 2015). The stationarity of the time series (ADF) was tested using the following two tables:

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(Table 2)
Outputs of the ADF test for variables

(ADF) Dickey-Fuller test		variable name
A fixed limit and a general trend	fixed limit	
-0.893466	-1.656022	Volume of trade exchange between the two countries
-3.690814	-3.040391	Tabular value: 5%
-2.386190	-2.840111	Political stability in Iraq
-3.690814	-3. 040391	Tabular value: 5%
-1.270109	-1.492438	Political stability in Türkiye
-3.690814	-3.040391	Tabular value: 5%
-2.719083	--2.587717	Regional indicator between the two countries
-3.690814	-3.040391	Tabular value: 5%

Source: Prepared by the researcher using Eviews software output

It is evident from Table (2) that the calculated values of the study variables in both cases (fixed limit, fixed limit and general trend) with absolute values are smaller than the tabulated values at a significance level of 5%. Therefore, the time series of these variables are not stationary through the presence of the unit root. Therefore, we accept the null hypothesis (HO=0). Consequently, we will conduct the ADF test on the first difference for all the variables of the standard model through Table (3

Results of the ADF test for variables

(ADF) Dickey-Fuller test		variable name
A fixed limit and a general trend	fixed limit	
-4.033531	-3.331523	Volume of trade exchange between the two countries
-3.791172	-3.052169	Tabular value: 5%
-4.529805	-4.580233	Political stability in Iraq
-3.710482	-3.052169	Tabular value: 5%
-3.879573	-3.697747	Political stability in Türkiye
-3.710482	-3.052169	Tabular value: 5%
-4.030024	-4.167565	Regional indicator between the two countries
-3.733200	-3.065585	Tabular value: 5%

Source: Prepared by the researcher using Eviews software output

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It is evident from Table (3) that the calculated values of the variables in both cases (fixed term, fixed term and general trend) in absolute values are greater than the tabulated values at a significance level of 5%. Therefore, the time series of the variables are stationary (stable) in the first difference due to the absence of a unit root. Therefore, we accept the alternative hypothesis (HO=1). After the time series of the variables stabilize in the first difference, we will estimate the statistical model for the study.

The second requirement: Measuring the impact of Iraqi-Turkish political relations on trade between them.

First: Describing the economic variables in the econometric model.

To construct an econometric model, the variables must be described as follows:

1-Dependent variable: The volume of trade between Iraq and Turkey (Te). Data on the volume of trade between the two countries was used, expressed in US dollars, for the period (2004-2022.

2-Independent variables:

a- Political stability in Iraq (PSi): This is the first independent variable in the model. The researcher used data on political stability in Iraq from the Political Stability Index within the Good Governance Indicators in Iraq for the period (2004-2022.

b- Political stability in Turkey (PSt): This is the second independent variable in the model. The researcher used data on political stability in Turkey from the Political Stability Index within the Good Governance Indicators in Iraq for the period (2004-2022.

C. The Regional Index between Iraq and Turkey (Dummy Variable Dv): A bilateral regional index between Iraq and Turkey was constructed by extrapolating and analyzing the political relations between the two countries for the period 2004–2022. Political events were categorized on a numerical scale between -1 and +1. That is, if political events between the two countries were in a state of tension, the index was -1; if there were no political events (i.e., neutrality), the index was 0; and if there was cooperation between the two countries, the index was +1. Official and international reports were used to control the impact of bilateral relations on trade and to construct the index.

D. The Random Variable (Ui): This refers to qualitative variables that are difficult to measure, such as traditions, tastes, customs, investor behavior, and so on.

Second: Description of the Standard Model

Multiple linear regression was chosen for data analysis and estimation in the standard model. Therefore, the relationship between the variables is determined by the following linear regression equation:

$$Te = BO + B1\ PSi + B2\ PSt + Dv + Ui$$

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The Ordinary Least Squares (OLS) method was chosen to measure the model at the 5% level. Significance (t) was used to verify the significance of the estimated parameters. The method for inferring significance relies on comparing the calculated and tabulated t values at a degree of freedom of (N-K-1) and a significance level of 5%. This allows for the verification of the relationships between the independent variables on the volume of trade between Iraq and Turkey. There are two hypotheses for the t-test: the first is the null hypothesis (HO), which denies the existence of a relationship between the dependent and independent variables, i.e., HO: B=0. This hypothesis is confirmed when the tabulated t value is greater than the calculated t value. The second is the alternative hypothesis. (H1) states that there is a relationship between the dependent and independent variables, and this relationship is not equal to zero, i.e., (H1 : B ≠ 0). This hypothesis is confirmed when the tabulated (t) is less than the calculated (t). The coefficient of determination (R2) and the adjusted or corrected interpretation coefficient (R2), which takes into account the degrees of freedom, were used. (R2) indicates the percentage contribution of the independent variables to explaining the change in the dependent variable (Bakheet, 2002). The Variance Inflation Coefficient (VIF) test was used to test for multicollinearity among the independent variables. The Durbin-Watson test was also used to determine the presence or absence of autocorrelation between the values of the random variable (Ut) in year (t) and the same values from the previous period (Ut-1). The significance (F) test was also used in the regression equation or standard model. Furthermore, the White, Harvey, and Glejser tests were used to identify the problem. The heterogeneity of the variance in the model is a significant issue. One of the conditions for multiple linear regression is that the variance (random error) (Ui) around its mean must be constant across all intervals for all values of the independent variables. This means that the values of Ui change within a constant range around zero, and therefore the difference between the maximum and minimum values of the random variable at all values of the independent variables is constant. This condition applies to simple regression, whether linear or non-linear (Dawood, 2013). Furthermore, the heterogeneity tests are based on the Lagrange multiplier (LM) using the following formula: $LM = n * R^2$, where n represents the number of observations. By comparing the value of LM with the tabulated Chi-Square value, a larger LM indicates that the model does not suffer from heterogeneity, and vice versa.

The estimated results of the statistical model can be illustrated by the following:
Te= 11315.27 + 4046.67 PSi + -4818.74 PSt + -539.95 Dv

t=   1.971   2.093   2.719   -0.819

VIF=   1.168   1.196   1.026

— $R^2 = 0.49$ $R^2 = 0.57$ F = 6.847   D.W = 1.1877

LM (White)= 10.561   LM (Harvey)= 3.104   LM (Glejser)= 4.766

The equation shows a linear relationship between the volume of trade between Iraq and Turkey (dependent variable) and the independent variables (PSi, Pst, Dv). The model above indicates that political stability in Iraq (PSi) is positively correlated with the volume of trade between Iraq and Turkey, as evidenced by the positive rate of change (4046.67). The calculated t-test value (2.093) is low, which is less than the tabulated t-value (2.131) at a significance level of 5%. This suggests that political stability in Iraq has a positive, but not statistically significant, effect on the volume of trade between the two countries. However, we cannot definitively conclude this effect due to the small sample size or data variability.

The results of the model above show a linear relationship between the volume of trade between Iraq and Turkey (dependent variable) and the independent variables (PSi, Pst, Dv). Regarding the political stability variable in Turkey (PSt), this linear relationship, revealed through regression analysis, shows a negative inverse relationship with the volume of trade between Iraq and Turkey. This is evident from the negative rate of change value (-4818.74). Therefore, in Turkey's case, the higher the political stability index, the lower the volume of trade with Iraq. This is because political stability in Turkey leads to an expansion of its trade with other countries, particularly European

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countries. A higher political stability index towards developed countries stimulates trade between Turkey and these countries, thus negatively impacting the trade volume with Iraq. The calculated t-test value is high (-2.719), which is significantly higher than the tabulated t-value (2.131) at a significance level of 5%, indicating a significant negative effect on the dependent variable.

As for the regional index variable between Iraq and Turkey (Dv), this linear relationship was shown through regression analysis to be negatively inversely related to the volume of trade between Iraq and Turkey. This is evident from the negative rate of change value of (-539.95), which indicates that whenever the two countries enter a state of political tension, the volume of trade between them decreases. Conversely, increased stability or regional cooperation (between Iraq and Turkey) leads to an increase in the volume of trade between them based on the nature of political relations. The calculated t-test value is low, at (-0.819), and it is evident that it is smaller than the tabulated t-test value of (2.131) at a significance level of (5%). This indicates that the regional index variable has a negative but not significant effect on the volume of trade between the two countries. We cannot be certain of this effect due to the small sample size or the fluctuation of the data.

It is noted that the value of the explanatory coefficient (R2) is (0.34), meaning that (57%) of the fluctuations in the volume of trade between Iraq and Turkey are attributed to fluctuations in (PSi, PSt, Dv). The remaining (43%) are attributed to other factors not identified by the model. The corrected coefficient of determination (R2) is (0.49), and the calculated F-value is (6.847), which is greater than the tabulated F-value of (3.34) at a significance level of (5%). This indicates that the

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calculated F-value is significant, which in turn indicates the overall significance of the model, meaning that there is a significant effect of the independent variables on the dependent variable. As for (D.W), its calculated value is (1.1877), which is greater than the (DL) value of (0.967) and less than the (DU) value of (1.685), indicating uncertainty regarding the presence of an autocorrelation problem between Regarding the random limit values and the lack thereof, and with respect to the homogeneity or heterogeneity of the variance tested (White, Harvey, Glejser), we note that there is no homogeneity of variance problem because the tabulated Chi-Square values for different time gaps are greater than (5%). As for the variance inflation index (VIF), the result indicates that there is no problem of double linearity between the independent variables of the study (PSi, Pst, Dv) because the (VIF) coefficients for the independent variables are less than (10). Professor (Myers) indicates that if (VIF) is > 10, then there is an indication of the presence of multiple linear overlap between the independent variables.

Third requirement: Testing the hypotheses related to Pearson's correlation matrix

Pearson's matrix was used to determine the correlations between the independent variables (PSi, PSt, Dv) and the volume of trade between Iraq and Turkey. This was done by extracting or measuring the simple correlation coefficients of Pearson's matrix. The results of these correlations can be illustrated in the following table:

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Table 4
Pearson's Correlation Matrix

	Te	Psi	PSt	Dv
Te	1.00	0.57	-0.66	-0.22
PSi	0.57	1.00	-0.37	-0.011
PSt	-0.66	-0.37	1.00	0.15
Dv	-0.22	-0.011	0.15	1.00

The table was prepared by the researcher based on the outputs of the (Eviews) program

Table (4) shows that the value of the simple correlation coefficient (Pearson) between the volume of trade exchange between Iraq and Turkey and the political stability in Iraq reached (0.57), which indicates the existence of a direct (positive) correlation relationship between the two variables, which is consistent with the result of the statistical model. Meanwhile, the value of the correlation between the volume of trade exchange between Iraq and Turkey and the political stability variable in Turkey reached (-0.66), which means the existence of an inverse (negative) correlation relationship between the two variables, which is consistent with the result of the statistical model. The value of the correlation coefficient between the volume of trade exchange between Iraq and Turkey and the regional indicator variable (the dummy variable) was recorded as (-0.22), which indicates the existence of an inverse (negative) correlation relationship between the two variables, which is consistent with the result of the statistical model.

Conclusions and Recommendations
 -Conclusions:
1-Iraq and Turkey witnessed significant fluctuations in political stability indicators during the period (2004-2022), with the political stability index for both countries being negative throughout the study period.

2- The study demonstrated a correlation between the nature of Iraqi-Turkish political relations and the volume of trade between the two countries. It showed

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that political changes are not a marginal factor but rather a significant element influencing bilateral trade flows.

3- The standard results confirmed a statistically significant impact of political stability indicators and the regional index between Iraq and Turkey in explaining fluctuations in trade volume.

4- The study's results, using a standard model, showed a statistically significant (positive) economic relationship between political stability in Iraq (independent variable) and the volume of trade (dependent variable). Conversely, a statistically significant (negative) economic relationship was found between political stability in Turkey (independent variable) and the volume of trade (dependent variable). A statistically significant (negative) economic relationship was also found between the regional stability index (dummy variable) (independent variable) and the volume of trade (dependent variable) for the period 2004–2022.

5-The study demonstrated that periods of regional political tension, represented by a dummy variable, negatively impacted the volume of trade between the two countries. This highlights the sensitivity of economic relations to the political environment in geographically adjacent countries.

6-The study confirmed that economic relations between Iraq and Turkey cannot be explained in isolation from the geopolitical dimension, and that bilateral trade between Iraq and Turkey reflects a state of interdependence despite periods of political tension.

Recommendations:
1-Combat administrative and financial corruption in Iraq. Iraq's problem is primarily political, rather than economic. Administrative and financial corruption hinders investment and national production, negatively impacting the stability of the political and security environment. Therefore, any remedial step towards developing the Iraqi economy and stabilizing the political environment must include combating administrative and financial corruption.
2-Strengthen stable political relations with regional trading partners, as this directly impacts the revitalization of foreign trade.
3- Establish permanent institutional frameworks for Iraqi-Turkish economic cooperation to minimize political fluctuations between the two countries.
4- Enhance long-term trade agreements between Iraq and Turkey to ensure the continuity of trade flows.

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5-Activate joint economic committees to address disputes that negatively affect trade flows between Iraq and Turkey.

6. Promote regional economic integration to achieve economic stability less affected by political instability.

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