

Iraq Trade and its Economic Status for Duration (1920 – 1940)

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Abstract:

The research dealt with the economic situation of the Iraqi state, especially the commercial conditions during the period The stretch from 1920 - 1940, and the research focused on the obstacles that were in the situation Economic in general, and commercial activity in particular, as it represents the economic strength of the state Iraqi, despite the control of the Ottoman occupation forces, then the British, the authority of the Mandate, and the end The global oil companies that imposed dominance on the wealth of Iraq and its capabilities through contracts Concession.

The research referred to the negotiating capacity of the Iraqi government and the economic mentality, which seemed clear Through the procedures used to overcome the obstacles and all obstacles that culminated in the independence of Iraq, And his joining the League of Nations, and upgrading the economic situation by imposing the aspirations of society Iraqi to exploit its wealth, forcing international oil companies to increase Iraq's share of it oil sales.

Key words: Iraq trade, trade balance, economic developments, concession contracts.

➤ Premiere introduction :-

The trade -dependent trade essentially led to the export of agricultural crops, and animal products during the period, the subject of the research, is a major role in directing the activity Economic, despite the abnormal conditions that were an obstacle in the way of its development, And its prosperity, which is represented by the Ottoman occupations, and the British, and then the mandate And absolute control of the country's capabilities, wealth, and interference in all commercial operations, And what is related to them, which necessitated the national forces carrying out their duties towards the advancement of Iraq, And the relentless pursuit of the development of trade, and its advancement because it represented the basic rule For the national economy, which was strengthened after the discovery of oil, which play important role in supporting Iraq's economic march.

➤ Research Problem :-

search problem Iraq suffered from the problem of external interference and absolute domination of all the capabilities He was relying on it to develop his trade, advance it, and to confront all firmness for international companies Which dominated oil in Iraq.

➤ The importance of research :-

The Importance The Research The importance of research comes from the great role that Iraq has played during the period (1920-1940) from He exceeded all the problems and obstacles that were hiding the way to advance the national economy, And work to develop his trade despite the conditions he was experiencing in the shadow of the occupation, and the assignment The absolute control of global oil companies.

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➤ **The Goal of the Research :-**

Clarify the general conditions of the Iraqi state, especially economic, including during the twenty years Past Problems and obstacles that have intercepted the road to trade.

➤ **Search Hypothesis :-**

It is assumed that Iraq has negotiating capabilities, and economic mentality, which made it overcome On all the circumstances surrounding it, and achieving positive results during the period 1920-1940 Iraq was able to exceed the periods of the Ottoman and British occupations, as well as a period Iraq trade and its economic position for the period from 1920 – 1940 The mandate, as well as its overcoming the global recession crisis, as Iraq practiced despite the circumstances that Surrounded by commercial businesses through which he was able to provide the basic requirements of the state. 6 / Research Division The research was divided into three main investigations of the topic

1. Iraq trade, and foreign domination.
2. Government Procedures supporting business activity.
3. The reflection of commercial developments on the reality of the Iraqi state.

First Resources :- Iraq trade, and foreign domination

The first topic Iraq trade, and external domination The Iraqi economy relied on foreign trade, then the basic pillar of the activity.

The economic to constitute the framework of the national economy of the Iraqi state, and determining its course And its trends, and the Iraq trade was limited to the agricultural sector, relying on export Agricultural and animal products since the Ottoman and British occupations, and even after a single Britain by occupying Iraq militarily in 1917, and then agreeing between the Ottoman Empire And the United Kingdom, the signing of the Modros truce in the year 1918 AD, which allowed Britain The control of its forces on the rest of the Iraqi lands without fighting and extending their military authority, Political on the entire Iraqi lands, and the implementation of its expansion agendas politically, economically, and socially, This occupation had a rooted ambition in the Arab Gulf region, especially in Iraq, which made it enter into Conflicts against the competing European powers are also on the Arab Gulf region as well as the forces Regional, led by the Ottoman Empire, and Britain was able to follow its economic interests through Two commercial companies, the Near East Company, and the British India Company, which had major impact on Growth Its influence, its control in the region, and Iraq specifically A call by creating headquarters Commercial, and consulates in the main cities of Iraq (Baqoura, 2016: 22-23).

It was aimed at this to achieve basic goals at the economic level, which is the following (Abdullah, 2014 : 584) :-

1. Transforming Iraq into a large market for British products.
2. Make Iraq a source of the raw materials that Britain needs, whether these materials are agricultural or Metal.
3. Transferring Iraq as a strategic location to establish investment projects with British capital.
4. The oil industry in light of the concession contracts, and the dominance of international oil companies.

The sovereignty of the lower Middle East Company and the British East Indi Company, which are British companies Economic control over the occupied countries, which has already been achieved through the escalation of work These two companies in the Arabian

Gulf and Iraq at the expense of trade in the region.

Despite this, the agricultural sector remained a vital sector that constitutes its mainly monetary returns To meet the needs of the state under the authority of the occupation, and because it represents the basic craft of the population of Iraq With a rate of not less than 70%, but the levels of agricultural production were characterized by sa decrease, and therefore it took place Repeated attempts to reform the agricultural reality, and rid it of the domination of feudalism that has been established in the shadow The two occupations are the nose of the male, the domination of the feudalists over most agricultural lands, and the harness of all farmers, And the farmers who are able to serve them, and prevent their migration from the countryside to the city, on the pretext that they owe the owners of the land Rather, many migrants have forced the law to return to work as a measure in exchange for their livelihood and living Their children made Iraq live a state of poor economic and social conditions, and this affected the souls The Iraqis have a great influence, and this was greatly reflected on the economic reality, and the division of Iraqi society to Confused categories of the country's wealth represented by the dominance of princes, tribal and influential elders based on authority The occupation that gave them absolute control over agricultural lands in exchange for their loyalty, and the collection of taxes By them, they are met by groups that have nothing but what you get from the bourgeois class To create a rival society (Niccoss29, 2018 : 47).

And to ease the pressures that accompanied the occupation, and for multiple stages during the periods of the occupation authority British to buy all the commodities stacked in Baghdad because of the lack of transportation of transportation, which led to an improvement in the situation Physical: The British government also linked the regions of Iraq to each other by extending Railways between Baghdad and Hilla, as well as the extension of sub -lines linking the suit with the sponsor, and another iron line It connects the cities of Nasiriya and Al -Samoa, and in addition to that, the British government has canceled a number of The taxes imposed on members of Iraqi society, and the cancer taxes were represented by the following (university lecture, 2000 : 25- 24) :-

1. The public works tax that was imposed on individuals working in various fields.
2. Education taxes that imposed students studying during their studies. Thanks to the geographical, natural, economic and human characteristics that Iraq possesses, Iraq possesses.

And a national government during the period (1920 – 1940) enabled it to overcome all the crises that passed In the Iraqi state, starting with the Ottoman occupation, through the British occupation and its ambitions The expansion is up to the authority of the British Mandate, which is to subjugate Iraq to a guardian Britain In addition to the successive economic crises, especially the global economic crisis - The global depression crisis - and the exploitation of international oil companies to the areas of oil exploration, It dominated these areas through oil concession contracts, and these characteristics are represented The following (Baqoura 2016: 14-17) :-

1. Geographical characteristics, which are the total area of Iraq, amounting to 438.317 km In addition to the presence of a group of Arab countries that surround it, which were prepared A market for the exchange of goods and various commercial transactions.
2. The natural characteristics of the climate, which varies from one region to another, and form The terrain that It is dominated by sedimentary plains, especially in the center and south, which had a role Essential in settlement and stability operations, as well as the abundance of surface water that It is distributed over the Tigris rivers, the Euphrates, and the Shatt al -Arab.
3. The various economic characteristics of the diversity of their activities, represented by the following Agriculture, which is the main craft of the population of Iraq on which

most Economic activity Industry, its diversity and quality of quality, despite the fact of the factories Its machines are worn like concrete and strategic industries Trade, which is the economic artery of Iraq and the basis of national income For the country, especially before Oil discovery the oil industry in light of the concession contracts, and the dominance of international oil companies.

4. Human specialization, as the inhabitants of Iraq work as farmers and farmers as the craft Agricultural, which is the basic craft of the population and constitutes 70 % compared to the rest of the craft The other.

Thanks to these characteristics, the Iraqi government was able to play an important role in establishing The rules of carpentry trade, which is one of the most important economic ingredients, and the window of Iraq to The regional and international environment, and a key source for national income, so Iraq sought to Developing its commercial work through the export of agricultural products represented by wheat and barley, Rice, types of dates, export of animal products, leather, descriptions, and cookies, As well as export of tobacco, cotton, and linen, which are cash, and have been divided Iraq to agricultural production areas according to the geographical and natural characteristics to be determined The type of agricultural crop, the costs of its production, and the returns obtained from it, has helped in Achieving this is its vast lands, soil suitable for agriculture, a moderate climate, and hand Cheap worker, if she is characterized by her limitations due Because of economic fluctuations and international conditions that govern economic transactions Trade exchanges, especially with regard to the circumstances of World War I, as well British companies took control of Iraq's foreign trade, and the limited powers.

5. The royal authority that was formed in the year 1921 AD under the authority of the British Mandate The occupation followed in its colonial concept, which negatively affected the trade balance, and registered from the movement Iraq commercial, and this was reflected in the low financial ability of Iraq to provide the requirements The basic state despite the commercial links with the mandate state, which is its market The main importer of the goods produced by Iraq from grains and dates, as well as export A number of other agricultural products, but Britain's policy, which has adopted many measures I limited the export capabilities of Iraq by imposing customs duties on exports Iraq, and the determination of the quantities that the British markets absorb, and thus impose on Iraqi exporters are competitive prices, and thus get her need at low prices As one of the methods of pressure it follows in Iraq, and other countries that occupy it, and clarifies The following table is the trade balance structure of Iran.

Table No. (1) that Iraq has achieved in the years (1921 - 1922)

The year	Export	Import	The difference between them	The final outcome
1921 – 1922	572,13	528,25	+ 43,88	55,03 + 215,27 –
1922 – 1923	485,82	474,67	+ 11,15	
1923 – 1924	424,16	509,41	- 85,15	
1924 – 1925	464,85	527,33	62,48-	1,1602 -
1925 - 1926	515,38	581,02	67,64-	

Al -Shammari Nadia Jassim Kazem (2016). Iraqi Trade (1921-1958 - Historical Study, Babylon Center For civilizational and historical studies, Babylon Magazine for Humanitarian Studies, Volume (6), No. (2), p. 225, Note / Alake equals 7.5 dinars, equals 100 thousand rupees, equals 6,666 pounds equivalent to 32,443 dollars We note in As well as years (1922-1923) cash surplus of 55,03 but the years that followed, which is (1923 - 1924), (1924- 1925), (1925-1926) characterized by deficit by 215,27 Ella, and therefore The trade balance, and as a final result, complains about a deficit of 160,24 Ella..

And return Reasons for the trade balance deficit into a set of factors, as well as We mentioned it from Britain's control of Iraq's trade, which can be summarized by (Al Shimmery, 2016 : 225)

1. The modernity of the Iraqi state, and the lack of experience of its specialized administrative apparatus.
2. Lack of basic infrastructure, and the failure of the production methods used.
3. The purchasing power of the countries involved in the First World War is due to Military costs.
4. Decreased export capabilities due to the risks of transportation that accompanied the World War The first.
5. The poor agricultural seasons, and the destruction of livestock due to climate fluctuations, And floods In addition, the financial effects of the First World War, which can Reference.

With the following points (Ghoneima, 1922: 141 142) :-

1. The decline in the prices of European manufactures to accumulate them after the end of the war, and the displacement of armies What led to dispensing with import from abroad, as well as their return to practice Various economic activities.
2. The price of the silver globally and its negative effects on the national currency at the time (spy) It negatively affected the overall economic conditions in Iraq.
3. The high volume of exported goods to the countries of the Middle East, especially Iraq, is due Recover Economies Europe due to the stop of war.
4. The military expenditures were stopped during the war, which had a pivotal role in openness Financial, payment wheel, and export for basic commodities.
5. The multiple economic crises that Iraq trade suffers in particular.
6. The Bolshevik revolution disturbances, and its impact on Iran's trade, and causing it to stop its exports To the countries of Europe, and withdrawing

this over the rest of the Middle East due to a decrease Industrial production, disruption of transportation.

All of these reasons, and others have caused Iraq's exports to decline in its products Agricultural, animal, and led to his compulsion to increase his imports from a number of countries to bridge The shortfall to cover its basic needs, which prompted the Iraqi state to take a number of Procedures to support and revitalize trade, and as follows Ghoneim, 1922: 146-168):-

1. Establishing a commercial room in Baghdad, which had a major role in establishing projects Newly established, and lasted for many years until Baghdad fell by the forces British, and the collapse of the Ottoman Empire forces, after which the British established a room Commercial in isolation from the Iraqi state.
2. Establishing a commercial school whose importance is less important than law and medicine ,And politics is due to The need for it by employers, especially after the evacuation of the British forces, and the survival authority The mandate, which was a political authority whose task is tight, even if it reduces the decision the politician.
3. Establishing the stock exchange, which was a house in which merchants and al-Sayarifa gathered, And brokers to perform sales, purchase, barter, speculation operations, Which gradually developed, and its business expanded to include the sale of shares And bonds, securities, and the financing of local and regional commercial

operations, The international, which directly helped to increase the volume of trade exchanges.

4. The major commercial companies that called for the need to establish, and unifying the views of opinion Among the people of one country to support, develop commercial operations, and achieve what has sought The government to it, the government, and national capital formed three major companies It was represented by the tramway between Baghdad and Kadhimiya, and the tramway between Najaf, And Kufa, as well as the establishment of a commercial ship industry company between Basra and Bombay.
5. Establishing the rules of internal security, which is a basic supporter for the consolidation of trade And its breadth, and its prosperity, And a strong motivation for capital owners to create innovative projects and expand Their business between the various regions of Iraq after it was based on a base Weak foundation, unknown.
6. Fate establishing a national bank consisting of national capital at that time One million liras like a li Critical, and therefore it is possible to benefit from its profits, and its contributions to supporting trade after it was Banks The list is owned by foreign companies.
7. Minting of the national money after all the cash coins were foreign, and because The fate of Iraq's wealth is related to these currencies, which negatively affected the trade of Iraq abroad Which necessitated the finding of a discreet base upon which the Iraqi money is based, and dismantled Its association with other currencies, which has already been done.
8. Improving agriculture and industry. Iraq has known since ancient times that it is an agricultural country for excellence She was raised with her fertility, her quality, and though, the wheat of the heat is not considered sophisticated, His barley is distinct from wheat and barley The Australian prompted the Iraqi government to take care of this vital issue, and work to provide All the requirements required to upgrade the size, and the amount of agricultural crops in particular Wheat and barley.
9. And organizing transportation roads and transportation methods, due to its economic importance in transporting Trade to and from Iraq, as well as internal transport, is river and land roads The river road is limited to the Tigris and Euphrates rivers, as well as the Diyala River, and its arms Which ultimately leads to the Arabian Gulf, as it is the outlet of Iraq to the water International, far away, and the means of transportation in this road from sailing ships, And steam ships, which activate their movement during the winter days as a result of the high levels Water, its movement weakens on summer days, especially in July, August, and September As a result of that, the Iraqi state took a number of measures, such as digging rivers For deep distances in areas whose water is shallow, as well as getting rid of The river angles that hinder the movement of ships, and make it a straight and continuous line, a mother Roads of land, the most important of which is the line that extends from Baghdad to the Iraqi border in directions Different, Iraqi goods were exported to various regions of Iran on the emergence of Camels, mules and donkeys, and these media have great obstacles to the trade of I As a delay in delivering goods, as well as the risks that may be interviewed The Iraqi government for its several attempts to create a railway, and in directions Different to develop the transportation media that entails increasing the exported quantities, and speed Access, and reduce damage, which helps to stimulate trade, which the government seeks To achieve it.
10. Reforming weights and standards, and unifying them due to the multiplicity of weights and standards, And the dependence of each region on certain types, multiple weights, and standards Small with a small arm (arm (Aleppo), or the large arm

(Istanbul arm), or sold The goods of the twentieth, or the right of Istanbul of the largest size, as well as it varies Al-Aman Al -Basri from Al -Baghdadi, and the weight of Baghdad differs from the weight of Mosul. Dates are weighed with virginity, and because of their importance, the issue of unifying weights and standards has become an order Necessary, and a must in operations, commercial exchanges, especially Trade transactions and exchanges that take place outside the borders of the state, meaning export Commodity It is on weight, and one scale, which opens the door wide for all Iraqi markets.

11. Seeking to increase commodity exports as it constitutes the largest share of wealth Iraq, and increases the commercial movement significantly without any kind of being excluded Of agricultural crops, or animal products, and go to say that all The goods inside Iraqi territory are exported.

Despite all these exceptional procedures carried out by the government of Iraq, which were completed Referring to it, but she could not upgrade the size of exports and for various reasons that cause With a decline in Iraq exports, which caused the trade balance deficit again, and deterioration.

The economic conditions, so the Iraqi government pressed the mandate authority British to give it more freedom to enact laws, and legislation in support of its activities Commercial was the imposition of customs definitions on commodities coming from abroad, and mitigating Restrictions on exported goods, as well as imposing fees on visitors from abroad To visit the holy places in Najaf, Karbala, Samarra, and secure land trade routes In agreement with a number of Iraqi tribes, the transit trade transit with Iran, which is opened It included a sugar trade, tea, carpets, and fabrics, as Baghdad is a commercial center, Then, as well as developing its trade relations with Turbine, Syria, India and Belgium marketing, And the United States of America.

These procedures had a clear impact on the overall economic activity, especially Business to represent a reflection of the economic and social reality of Iraq to lead An important role in a number of fields, foremost of which is the economic development process in general, And the development of commercial activity through the transit trade with Iran, as well as providing what it requires Of material elements, and support for manpower to push the volume of production, income, and consumption, And investment operations towards rise, although they are subject to British influence, And the authority of the Mandate, and the dominance of its commercial companies, but the period from 1921 AD Until 1926 AD, the Iraqi state was characterized by the presence of an Iraqi government that took it upon it Take a number of appropriate steps to create a country capable of providing public services For Iraqis, on the one hand, and raising their national awareness on the other hand.

despite the obstacles Which is practiced by the British Mandate Authority, and a number of obstacles to the Iraq trade Import and export, which mainly depends on the trade of agricultural crops and products Animal (Lonker, 2019: 197).

The second topic

governmental procedures supporting business activity

The Iraqi government did not stop studying and addressing issues related to its activity Commercial is all represented by encouraging, protecting national production, and applying the fees law, And the customs tariff for the exported goods, and the following are a number of tables that show.

The percentage of Iraq exports, imports, size and types of exported goods, And imported, and the schedules below refer to the countries with which the Iraqi state is residing in exchanges Commercial, the goods were issued by Iraq, and it was imported by transit.

Iraq could achieve large materials other than the state's economic situation unprecedented through his trade relationship with world countries over the world what made him a central, and important country among different countries.

Table (2) the percentage of Iraq's trade (Baghdad – Basra) with a number of countries for a year 1920

Countries	Export ratio	Import ratio
British	12.4	39.5
Iran	47.6	11.7
India	8.8	39.5
Syria & Turkish	7.3	1.0
Arab country	7.0	0.7
Other kingdoms	19.2	7.9
The most important areas of Iraq	Total exports / rupee	Total imports / rupee
Baghdad	59,414,529	109,612,093
Basra	44,393,556	123,112,111
Total	103,808,085	223,724,204
The difference between them	128,916,119	

Ghanemah, Youssef Razzaq Allah. (1922). Permanent and modern trade - historical economic research - first edition, Iraq Press, p. 35, Baghdad: Iraq www.alkottob.com

It is clear from the table (2) a number of countries that are taking place between them and Iraq deals Commercial either At the level of exports, imports, and in percentages that differ from one country to another as The table shows the most important Iraqi commercial cities represented by the cities of Baghdad and Basra, which took They should support the Iraqi state with all its geographical details, from governorates, and cities The table also shows the size of those exports of 103,808,085 rupee, and the size Imports of 223,724,204 rupee. As for the deficit in the balance The commercial, which is 128,916,119 rupee , has indicated it in Table (1), and it does not cancel a role, And Iraq's activity in the field of trade, and its multiple attempts to reform the economic situation During that period of the history of the Iraqi state, despite all the obstacles and obstacles it raises The previous occupation authority, and the assignment of the mandate later to influence the path of economic activities Various, especially the commercial activity that is considered The main pillar of the Iraqi economy. While the following table shows the size, and the type of exported and imported goods from, and to The ability of hundreds of thousands of rupees national currency, and this means that the British occupation, And the Ottoman occupation before it, as well Continuing their economic activities, especially commercial activity. In order to continue to continue Progress and prosperity, and an affirmation of serious attempts to save external pressures.

Table (3) Iraq exports, and its imports of goods are estimated at thousands / rupee

N	goods	Exports 1920	Exports 1921	Imports 1920	Imports 1921
1	Dates	126	208	-	-
2	Sugar	258	283	258	283
3	Fabrics	34	24	245	262
4	Polls, Flour	33	24	142	86
5	Oilt	-	-	40	17
6	Drinks	-	-	29	32
7	Tenpak	3	3	30	63
8	Wood, boxes for	-	-	83	57

	dates				
9	Supplies, spices	-	-	25	43
10	Cars, Bicycle	-	-	22	45
11	Tea	-	-	20	20
12	Love coffee	-	-	15	25
13	Soap	-	-	13	15
14	Metals, Flails	-	-	7	25
15	Brushes	6	24	-	-
16	Wool	5	8	-	-
17	Skins	5	9	-	-
18	Licorice	4	5	-	-

Ganimah, Youssef Razak Allah. (1922). Permanent and modern trade - historical economic research. First edition, Iraq Press, p. 36, Baghdad - Iraq www.alkottob.com

And this is what It is clear from the above schedule that Iraq exports nine goods, and imports thirteen commodities It confirms the reasons for the deficit in its commercial balance, which was referred to in the table Previously, despite the Iraqi government made great efforts in this aspect to reduce That deficit that threatens the stability of the economic conditions in the country.

In light of the steps taken by the Iraqi government, which were referred to In the first topic to dismantle the deficit in the trade balance, and to return it to the case Stability, and the achievement of a kind of economic recovery that threw the global economic crisis (1929 - 1933) its shadow over the trade of Iraq, especially the Iraqi dates trade, which constitutes 80% of The world trade, the deterioration of economic conditions, as well as a number of inter nal reasons And the external, which was represented by the following (Al -Shimmery, 2016: 228 - 229): -

First:- Internal causes

1. The adult landowners compete with each other by providing the highest prices to companies, And traders to drain their products in light of the decrease in purchasing capabilities locally and externally Because of the economic crisis, and its negative effects on most economic conditions
2. The Iraqi government imposed customs duties on the export of dates abroad, amounting to 3% Without taking into account the low prices, which constituted an additional burden on the exporters of dates.

II/external reonds

Second: - External reason

1. Low external demand for agricultural products due to the global depression crisis.
2. The political turmoil witnessed by some countries of the world, especially India, which is considered Its market is the largest market for Iraqi products, especially dates.
3. A number of importing countries imposed customs duties on Iraqi products To encourage its local products.
4. The dominance of foreign monopolistic companies, especially British companies, and their imposition Low prices on Iraqi goods entering them.
5. The fluctuations that occurred on the sterling Bun, and suddenly declining due The global depression crisis and the impact of this on the currencies of the countries

associated with it Commercially, including the Iraqi (rupee) currency, the price of the Australian lira became the price of the Australian lira Fifteen rupees after the price of the Australian lira was met by seven rupees, which led To the decline of Iraq's wealth by 3.3

6. Iran's foreign trade remarks with Iraq, and to continue to stop financial transfers To Iraq.
7. The deterioration of Iraq's trade with Turkey due to the reforms made by the Turkish government To overcome the economic crisis, and this negatively reflects on its trade relations with Iraq.
8. Relations were built with many neighboring countries such as Iran, Turkey and Syria, and others From countries on The basis of oral negotiations, and was not built on the basis of the contract of customs and commercial agreements For the contracting parties.

These reasons were a reflection of Iraq's influence on the global economic crisis, which prompted Mandate government British to form a committee headed by Ernest Dawson to investigate the sector's problem Agricultural, the negative repercussions of the economic crisis in 1929, as well as the recruitment of the expert Financial, economic, Hello none Young, 1930 AD, to study the situation, and to develop possible solutions To address the effects of the crisis, and its negative repercussions on the agricultural sector (Al-Rubaie, 2012: 237).

The reasons also prompted the male King Faisal I, and the government of Nary Saied To open the people, clarify the repercussions of the global economic crisis, and the deterioration of it The economic conditions in the country, so the Iraqi government's report stated in what he stated. The economic position calls for concern, and needs great care to determine the losses resulting from The decline in prices, "King Faisal's first speech pointed to the repercussions of the economic crisis on The economic conditions in Iraq, saying that "the financial and economic hardship is in The world has become our beloved Qatar in an unprecedented image in the ancient years.

The prices of agricultural products decreased, and they could not export, thus decreasing the state's revenues The country's ability to import diminished Al-Rubaie's interest, 2012: 240 242).

These reports had positive results by addressing the global economic crisis From the beginning in the year 1929 AD, until the decline in its severity to the year 1933 AD, which is It was represented by a set of decisions and urgent treatments, which were known as the Yassin Al -Hashemi, the owner of the exception From the intensity of the global economic crisis, which faced great approval by the king, The government and members of society, and the curriculum includes a set of procedures and treatments, It was as follows (Al-Rubaie *, 2012: 244-248):-

1. Attention to agriculture, care and organization of its affairs, and frame it with legal frameworks that preserves this The vital sector is its economic and social considerations.
2. Working to expand agricultural lands, reclaim them and use pumps Agricultural irrigatio.
3. Treating high taxes, reducing them to encourage agricultural production, and support Workers in this sector.
4. Activating the export movement for various agricultural crops to finance the state treasury to realize Everyone is unilaterally national income based on the agricultural sector.

5. Supporting the public budget by legalizing government expenditures and focusing import On important goods, And support for the agricultural sector.
6. The Iraqi state relies on the national workforce to occupy jobs, And dispense with foreign workers that cost the state budget large sums, as well as Send those sums to their countries.
7. Emphasizing the importance of expanding the circle of savings to provide financial resources to support sectors Other economics Woody, leather tanning, cement industries, and a strategy.
8. Advance the government's administrative work, and achieve moderation in the trade balance.
9. linking Iraq to trade treaties with other countries with which exchanges are taking place Commercial requires reciprocity with regard to the imposition of customs duties.

Moreover, the Iraqi government has sought to issue a number of laws as the issuance The tax exemption law exempted machines and tools for the tinker Al -Sufi, this was done in the year 1925 AD, as well as the issuance of Law No. 30 of 1927 AD For exempting machines and machines used in various industries from fees The customs, as well as the issuance of Law No. 14 of 1929 AD for projects to encourage projects The existing industrial, and the new, which was known as the Industrial Project Law to encourage industries National, and the issuance of other laws related to the agricultural sector as the issuance of Law No. 50 of the year 1932 AD, which is concerned with settling land rights, classifying, setting their area, and registering them With the names of their owners and the issuance of the Law of the Law No. 51 for the same year, which gives individuals Investors for the Emery lands for a period of more than five years the right to dispose of it, as well as Legislation of the Law No. 55 of the same year, which enabled the landowner to acquire rights Al -Aqr, which was given to the state, as well as the issuance of the law of farmers' rights, and their duties No. 28 of 1933 AD, and many laws aimed at resolving conflicts and problems Ownership, and the rights to dispose of agricultural lands (Madi, 2016: 280) :-

And the issuance of Law No. 29 of 1938 AD, which was divided To four varieties, which are as follows (Abboud, 2023: 18-17).

1. The lands owned by a pure and documented property in the regulations of the agricultural taboo, and they had not I neglected for more than 15 years without an excuse.
2. The left lands, which are the lands belonging to the state, have been granted in general individuals Society has the right to dispose of it, and use it. According to it Land Agricultural
3. The arrested lands, which are the lands whose owners donate their benefits to the poor.
4. Emery lands, which are the lands that belong to the state and invest them, or Some individual delegate to invest .
5. These agricultural laws, and others, have contributed to pushing the economy towards growth, And recovery.

The third topic

The reflection of commercial developments on the reality of the Iraqi state

The period that followed the global economic crisis witnessed, specifically in the year 1933 AD Iraq obtained its exploitation and the establishment of the national rule, and its accession to the League of Nations Iraq's ability to restore, and the recovery of its foreign

trade as a result of the measures taken By the government, as well as the improvement in the prices of agricultural products, Animal, and other export commodities, which led to an improvement in the situation The economic and financial of Iraq, where it provided Iraq approximately 6 million dinars, represented Exporting excess grains, dates, fruits, vegetables, legumes, and rice, Cotton, tobacco, sugar, and tea, in addition to that, the Iraqi state has shown attention Live by livestock by establishing veterinary centers, and preparing laboratories to diagnose, Control of valid diseases, and preparing different vaccines after livestock As a result of agricultural products in providing cash liquidity due to export operations, and no Iraq's trade is limited to what preceded it, as it initiated the export of gold, and a number of Textile industries (Abboud, 2023: 20).

Likewise, the return of foreign oil companies to their exploratory operations that contributed to It started in the year 1927 AD, reinforcing its efforts to import machines and equipment, and grow their expenses that It reached its peak in the year 1934 AD to announce the beginning of real production, and in large quantities that contributed, An active in modifying the trade balance of Iraq through an increase in value and the size of exports After agreeing to extend the Kirkuk -Haifa pipeline, the Kirkuk -Tripoli tube line, and strengthen Exploration operations and the recovery of the Iraqi economy, and its emergence on the international scene (Abboud Al -Rubaie 2018: 62).

Which opened the door wide for Western competition for Iraqi oil, which It is an extension of the period from 1914 to 1925 AD, especially British competition The French -American with the aim of tightening control over the sources of petroleum wealth due to losses The great that the participating countries were exposed to in World War I, and the state's attempt United American through Admiral Katter, who has deposited an amount of eight and eighty A thousand pounds in the Turkish bank with the aim of expanding the scope of the investments of the United States of America, And revitalize commercial operations in the Ottoman Empire to expect a shortage of reserve The American oil, and their fear that Britain is monopolizing global oil, and the growing need The major oil countries, especially after the First World War, are the steadfastness of the British. And the Germans had the biggest role in the face of the American competition, and the abortion of the Katter project After that, an undesirable project, which prompted the Americans to obstruct the negotiations between The Ottoman Empire, and a number of European companies that were seeking to control sources The oil wealth by dominating areas of influence in the Middle East at the expense of The Ottoman Empire - Turkey later -, including Iraq, the Gulf states, and its control Through the concession contracts, this did not prevent the American administration from continuing its pressure on The Turkish side that responded to these pressures through the approval of the National Council Turkish on the concession of Katter on the tenth of April 1923 AD, which began to work on since the year 1908 However, he did not see the light due to Sultan Abdul Hamid's abdication of the throne, and the emergence The Turkish Republic, which stipulated the following (Al-Fahdawi, Jedda, 2017: 430-435):-

1. Kirkuk railway- Anazul.
2. The right of the United States of America to invest Mosul oil.
3. America's support for the open door policy as a political style based on the pledge of states Great, that no country is unique to obtaining commercial, industrial, or Political.

To reduce the competition of British oil companies American, and resolve the differences The group agreement, or the Red Line Agreement in 1928, which France submitted to settle Conflicts between the different parties, which consist of 26 articles calling on all parties To the necessity of mutual respect, taking into account the provisions of the agreement, applying them, and establishing rights, And the duties of the parties contracting with the Turkish oil company and the heirs of the dominant Ottoman Empire Oil companies in Iraq and the Gulf states must bear the signature companies The

responsibility of any violation of the agreement, and the agreement included referring to the shareholders' shares. The selection of the board of directors from among them, giving them the right to reveal and investigate the wells, And the extension of the oil - transmission tubes, and the agreement included organizing sales operations, Oil Thus, the red line agreement is a restricted and specific document despite its clarity. And its importance for the Turkish oil company T.P.C, which later turned into an oil company Iraq I.P.C. (AL- Tanah, 2023 : 357-359)

The Iraq Oil Company is the oldest Iraqi oil companies that were based on ruins The Turkish Oil Company in the year 1929 AD as a result of a series of transformations and political changes Which Iraq witnessed, and the Middle East region, which is represented by the following (Qaddouri, 2014 : 5):-

1. In the San Reno conference held in 1920, Iraq was signed under British tutelage
2. The French oil company obtains the German bank's share in the Turkish company TPC.
3. The geographical borders between Iraq and Turkey are officially demarcated by the League of Nations in The year 1926 AD, and the Mosul became under the demarcation of an Iraqi mandate.
4. The Red Line Agreement was reached in London in 1928 to limit the competition of states The Great in the Middle East, especially in Iraq.
5. The Turkish Oil Company. T.P.C was transferred to Iraq Oil Company I.P.C in the year 1929 AD.

Foreign companies have completed the joint stock company, the British Oil Company, and a company French oil, the American companies group, and the Dutch -British company Shell And the analogy company - Saxon, Darcy Group its absolute control over the concession contracts to provide Thus, energy sources and raw materials for their advanced economies, and raising their military capabilities By signing the agreements with Iraqi oil companies in exchange for fixed shares stem about 23.75 %, as well as 5 as a fixed share of the Muster Colpinkan for its important role in providing fields Petroleum in the Middle East for Western Investment, and these companies carried out excavation work Oil export tubes, and the construction of loading ports on the Mediterranean and the Gulf Al -Arabi, with its commitment to pay 4 shills, went to the Iraqi government for every ton of oil

Raw developed these obligations with the change of local, regional and international conditions, and it has Article Two of the Red Line Agreement ranked the joint -stock companies into five groups According to the following table.

Table No. (4) joint stock companies and their shares of oil sales

Groups	Contribute	Shares
A	Darcy Company	23.75 %
B	Nacho – Saxony Company	23.75 %
C	French Company	23.75 %
D	US Company	23.75 %
E	Share Contributions Company "Kulbinkan"	5 %

Al-Aetna, Ghazi Bichat. (2023). The position of the United States of America on the 1928 Red Line Agreement, College of Arts - Yarmouk University, Journal of the Faculty of Arts - Cairo University, Volume(83), Issue (3), p : 357

The agreements concluded with Iraqi oil companies came as follows (Gengi, 2002: 43):-

1. Amending the concession contract with the Turkish Oil Company Ltd. on 24/3/1931

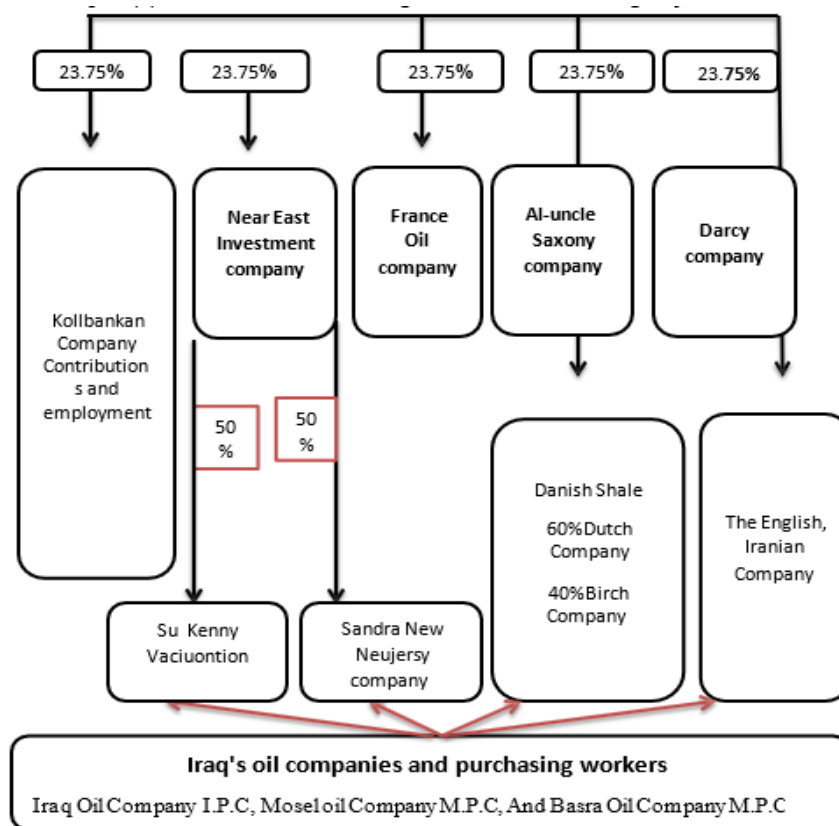
AD Sign a concession agreement with the English -Persian oil company Ltd Certainty tubes (3) million tons annually, and that its completion is not delayed from 31/112 /1935 AD, and delivery to the Mediterranean ports. In addition to the Iraqi government, with other agreements, reinforcing the economic position For the Iraqi state, the agencies of (Saif al-Din Muhammad, 2000: 70) :-

2. To the Iraq Oil Company, which concluded a concession contract for (75) years and includes regions East of the Tigris River, and this was done on 25/2 /1925 AD.
3. Signing an agreement with Mosul Company Ltd, c. P on 5/25/1932 AD, It is a period of time for a period of (75) years in the west of the Dijlla.
4. signing an agreement with Basra Oil Company.. for a period of (75) years and the ratification was approved It has on 30/11/1938 AD, as it is a concession area that includes Basra and regions South.

He is the Carlos Sarkius Kulbenkian born in 1869 AD, and died in 1955 AD, and he is a British businessman from Turkish origins, and he was called MR Five because of the 5 - which he was charged as amediator The oil projects of Western countries, America in the Middle East, especially Iraq, and the Gulf countries

The following form shows the major global oil companies operating in Iraq, and a percentage Each one of the cash returns you get for the extraction and sale operations, Marketing in the global oil markets, as explains the three Iraqi oil companies contracting with Those companies, and continued to work for thirty years without change, and also a share continued Iraq is fixed, which is estimated at four golden shills for every ton that is sold to be modified with The developments that happen later.

Major (1) International oil companies and each company from cash



Suleiman, Hikmat Sami (1958). Iraq Oil - Political and Economic Study, Vigilance House for Authoring and Translation Publishing, p. 130

It is clear from the aforementioned form that there are four oil companies that receive each It is 23.75%, equivalent to 95%, to which 5% are added to the Master Colbinkan, which represents company Contributions, with a total of 100 % As for the share of Iraq, it was four Shill oat went to every ton of crude oil companies Limited and partners working in Iraq that Despite the economic recovery that occurred in Iraq as a result of the concession contracts It was obtained by foreign companies operating in the Iraqi oil fields, but that The disadvantages of these contracts included many menstruation against Iraq and countries The Gulf contracting with these global oil companies, but it has become a reality Imposed on Iraq, and the countries of the Middle East due to the dominance of the great countries, in particular The UK British politically and economically, as well as because of Iraq's need for this Contracts because of his lack of the most basic ingredients that enable him to exploration and investment, to all the ways To the stages of sale and marketing, as well as his lack of technical, administrative, and heads The money that is compatible with the large oil projects, and the following is a number of contracts of contracts Concession (Homs, 2014: 2) :-

1. Invested at the present time, and the lack of seriousness of abandoning it. 2 The length of the period of concession contracts that may last for (75) years is not interested in the changes that It can occur during the contract period.
2. Lack of censorship and management on the activity of operating companies.
3. Lack of interest in employing and training individuals belonging to donor countries.
4. The concession contracts did not give way to donor countries at the general, or private level Carry out any role in managing the oil industry. Moreover, there are other disadvantages represented by the following (Auhab, 2022: 10-11) :-
5. Most of the concession contracts were concluded under political and economic conditions that tend to stop In favor of foreign influence, and giving companies the right to research, exploration, and development.
6. The petroleum supplier, and its manufacture to achieve their own gains at the expense of donor countries.
7. The small number of Iraqi workers who are used in administrative and technical matters, And the rest of the other works, and granting various works to foreign workers.
8. Light the cash share four gold shills which Iraq gets for each A ton is sold by international oil companies under the concession contracts.

Despite the disadvantages of the aforementioned concession contracts, and the small oil returns, but that The sum of the Iraqi state from these returns, which gradually increased during the years that followed the signing of the agreements with the aforementioned foreign oil companies The Iraqi economy driving towards recovery through effective contribution to addressing Dis admiration in the economic structure, enhancing the economic capabilities of the country, And correcting the balance Commercial by giving the exports side over the aspect of the imports, and in general it lost oil sales have caused significant developments in commercial transactions, and a diversity in an export basket Iraq, which was limited to agricultural crops, livestock products, has this impact on a positive impact on the level of economic activity in Iraq, and this development came with Change local, regional, and international conditions, which were represented by a number of changes, It was as follows (Qaddouri, 2014: 8) :-

1. The growing national awareness of the peoples of developing countries and their aspiration to liberate politically, Economically, the dominance of the great countries is the importance of their oil resources.

2. Traditional colonial systems turn into economic domination that controls capabilities Developing countries.
3. The establishment of the United Nations Organization on the ruins of the League of Nations, and the issuance of laws since the year 1952 AD supports state sovereignty over their natural wealth, especially the developing countries that have suffered It is the dominance of the great countries for decades.
4. The global powers are an ideology that contributed, and effectively, and its disruption, And her loss of control of its colonies in most developing countries, which made them look towards Sovereignty, and achieve its political and economic exploitation.
5. The continued global demand for oil after it is an essential engine for the capabilities of the countries of the world The productivity of the various commodities it produces for local consumption, or that it issues.
6. Abroad The expansion of international oil companies, and the entry of new companies to open the doors of competition, And prevent Monopolistic operations.

The aforementioned changes are the reason for raising the share of Iraq from oil sales, which It ranges between (0.02 - 0.8) for one barrel after it was a fixed amount of four shills he went to one ton, and this is a positive development in the size of the cash returns that happen Iraq, which enabled it from radical changes in the structure of the Iraqi economy, especially in The field of trade in which the export basket varied as a result of export, and the sale of large quantities of Oil, the great development that took place in the production of agricultural crops and products, As well as the development of textile and cement industries, and thus became Iraq Animal More open to the outside world.

The following table shows the sum of the monetary returns received by the Iraqi government By foreign oil companies operating in various regions of Iraq during the years The eight that spanned from (1933 to 1940).

Table (5) Iraq returns from parent oil during the period 1933-1940) / in Dinar Period Time
Iraqi Amount Cash returns

Time	The amount of crude oil sold by ton	The amount of crude oil sold by barrel	The paid amount dinar is part every barrel	Annual approximate rivals in Iraq dinars
1933	123,000	901,590	0.8	721,272
1934	1,032,000	7,564,560	0.1	756,456
1935	3,557,981	26,080,000	0,04	1,043,200
1936	9,894,447	72,526,296	0,02	1,450,526
1937	4,112,897	30,147,535	0,04	1,205,901
1938	4,138,216	30,333,123	0.1	3,033,312
1939	3,787,525	27,762,558	0.1	2,776,256
1940	2,324,878	17,041,355	0.1	1,704,136

Suleiman, Hikmat Sami (1958). Iraq oil is a political and economic study, the Arab alert housefor authorship And translation and publishing, Damascus: Syria p. 136 Note 1:- Ton = 7.33 barrels, note 2:- Pillar 3, The researcher's work column

We note in the table above that the quantities of crude oil sold increased during the period From the year 1933 AD, until 1936 AD, which is the peak of oil production, as it reached a quantity Production is 72,526,296 million barrels, equivalent to 9,894,447 million tons, with a total value It reaches 1,450,526 million Iraqi dinars, as a result of the increase in the quantities of crude oil Sold then the cash returns obtained again increased as a result of a height Prices, especially in the year 1938 AD, as cash returns amounted to 3,033,312 million dinars An Iraqi despite its decline due to the decline in the quantities of oil sold significantly through 1940 AD

In general, economic developments are represented by the developments of commercial work that Iraq witnessed it during the thirties, specifically in the year 1933, and what came after it, all the way For the year 1940 AD, real developments had a clear impact on drawing the economic map locally, Regional and globally, and therefore Iraq witnessed during the two decades (1920-1940) transformations Dramatic changed the features of the Iraqi state from a state occupied by the Ottoman Empire then The British occupation, then the Mandate, and thus it is lost to control its soil and its limits Geography, and is unable to make political and economic decisions to a influencing state in The local, regional, and international arena, the aforementioned variables promised a reason for raising a share Iraq is one of the oil sales that reached the point of participation in profits, and in a total rate It reaches 55%, specifically after the Second World War. According to what was mentioned, the trade of Iraq, and since its beginnings that have relied on trade Agricultural crops, animal products, and to the stage of oil exploration, And investing in it has played an important role despite the crises, and the many obstacles that you were exposed to During the Ottoman occupation, and the British, through its submission to the authority of the British Mandate, To the purpose of independence, the disposal of the consequences of the past was the development of Iraq's trade during the period) 1920 - (1940) is a complex and slow development due to political and colonial signs, And global crises, as well as the greed of international monopolistic oil companies, but governments Successful in light of the royal authority was able to unite its positions towards all the dangers It faces the Iraqi state, and its continuous attempts to advance the Iraq trade that was representing The basic rule for the state economy.

Conclusions :-

1. The Iraqi state has passed with multiple setbacks that lasted for decades the Ottoman occupation, then the British occupation, all the way to the assignment, lost control On the capabilities of the country and its wealth.
2. The economic activity in Iraq was adopted during the decade of the twenties, and the following Business that secures the country's national income despite interventions External to obstruct efforts to do so.
3. continuous attempts for the government of Iraq, despite being subject to the British occupation To fix the defect in The trade balance, which was complaining about a chronic deficit.
4. The development of Iraq's trade due to oil discoveries, especially after the concession contracts I concluded it with international oil companies.
5. Despite the disadvantages of concession contracts, Iraq has achieved developments Note, contributing, and in an active development and prosperity of Iraq's trade, and the treatment of vinegar in The trade balance.

Recommendations :-

1. Successive governments for Iraq's rule must be firm in making decisions The occasion to face local and external crises.
2. Efforts to develop agricultural crop trade and animal products to diversify a basket Exports, and the lack of total dependence on oil sales subject to fluctuations Economic.
3. Reforming economic conditions, and achieving stability that contributes effectively in Achieving development.
4. Benefiting from Iraq's regional and international partnerships, and achieving possible benefit Out of that.
5. Converting all negative aspects into positive aspects in support of Iraq's economic march.

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