

DEVELOPING ECONOMIC RELATIONS IN THE BORDER STRIP BETWEEN IRAQ AND IRAN

Researcher: Najwa Sadiq Ismail Al-Qanati

university Basrah

slrfylw@gmail.com

Abstract

The aim of this study is to identify the opportunities available on the border strip and determine priorities for development strategies for the border areas between Iran and Iraq, with an interest in using the opinion of experts and specialists in collecting survey data. The statistical population for the research was 10 specialists and experts in the border areas between Iran and Iraq, who were identified using the snowball method and whose opinions were used to obtain the required information. The geographical area for research was the border strip between Aryan and Iraq from the city of Al-Faw in the south of the two countries to Alan Point in the cities of Ashnoy in Iran and Soran in Iraq. The time scope of the research was February 1401 and in terms of the scope of the subject, economic development and strategic management were the basis of the study. The method of data analysis and strategy extraction was to use the SWOT model and the Quantitative Strategic Planning Matrix (QSPM). The results of the research on extracting strategies for developing the border strip in order of priority were as follows: A) More interaction between Iran and Iraq in order for Iran to participate in establishing and rebuilding Iraq's infrastructure. b) Two countries aligned with preferential trade agreement arrangements between Iran and Iraq. c) Using different and varied means of transportation in cross-border trade. D) Solving the security problem on the border between the two countries. e) Expanding frontier markets. f) Rapid increase in cultural relations, religious and health tourism and education; g) Increasing the circulation of manufactured goods and their diversity in border areas; h) Investment in border areas.

Keywords: development of border areas, preferential trade, border market, comprehensive relations.

Introduction

Development in its general sense means expansion and quantitative and qualitative growth of production and consumption, the basic factor in the well-being of citizens of different countries, and the factor of interest and decision for each country. Different countries use all opportunities for development. Access to open water, human capital, international trade, increased productivity, development of inventions and innovations, subterranean and natural resources, tourism and global tourism, regional and international treaties and agreements, industrial zones and industrial and commercial free zones are among the approaches. That different countries take action to identify and use them in line with the development of their development strategies. The border regions of any country create an opportunity for the country to conduct and expand international trade and enhance its competitive advantages.

The minimum use that can be taken from the border points is export to the border points of the neighboring country, expansion of border exports, job creation and development of the border points, which are naturally far from the center and relatively deprived. Iran's border strip with its western neighbour, Iraq, starts from the Persian Gulf and continues up to the common border point of these two countries with Turkey, which is approximately 1,609 km, and provides opportunities for expanding border exchanges, developing border points and ultimately economic development, involving both countries. Iran and Iraq now have joint activities at 7 border points officially and many other points such as Kayla and Siranband as a local understanding. These points are transit points for goods and passengers, and every year, in addition to billions of dollars in border shipments between the two countries, millions of passengers and visitors also pass through these points. As it was said, these points created a lot of potential for the development of the border points and both countries, but as it becomes clear, this talent and these points did not flourish, in addition to the fact that they did not have much influence on the development of the border crossings on the development of the two countries, nor were they used well. The current research seeks to identify opportunities for the common border between Iran and Iraq and prioritize them in order to fully develop the border strip and the economy of the two neighboring countries.

2-1 Statement of the problem

The border points between the two countries, Iran and Iraq, are considered some of the most backward in both countries compared to the world and their centers, although this is the case in most neighboring countries (Constantine, 2004, cited by Ashlusarcevic (2015)), especially with regard to the development of the border areas, The collective causality theory of Myrdal (1957, cited by Ashlusarcevic (2015)), which is still referred to, states that the regions of countries develop first through internal forces, and in the second stage, the development of the central regions will also extend to the margins, which will happen later in developing countries

The border area between Iran and Iraq, which starts from the Persian Gulf in the south of the two countries and continues until the cities of Ashnoy in Iran and Zakho in Iraq, is about 1,609 kilometers, and it is located on both sides of the border except for one area. The small area of the southern regions in both countries (Abadan in Iran and Basra in Iraq) is considered one of the least developed areas in both countries. Of course, in the eight-year war, the two countries, in addition to historical backwardness, suffered great financial and human losses, and now after the fall of the Iraqi government and the formation of a new government in Iraq, which has a lot in common with the Iranian government, there is a lot of economic cooperation, and it has been created for both countries.

The border areas between Iran and Iraq, on both sides of the border, are deprived areas, suffering from infrastructure problems, unemployment and poverty, and these and other factors have pushed people on both sides of the border to engage in illicit trade and smuggling of goods. Despite the presence of military forces and the large number of law enforcement agencies on both sides of the border, a large amount of prohibited goods cross the border strip between the two countries every year, which causes a lot of damage to wealth. Both countries. Although these unregulated and illegal exchanges have a large volume, they have not affected

the lives of the borderline residents and have not been beneficial to the economy of both sides of the border.

Border exchanges between countries, especially for border areas, have many benefits. These exchanges and relations, in addition to the expansion of border infrastructures including customs and tourism services including transportation, insurance, restaurants, hotels, parking lots and other border service works, administrative infrastructure, transportation, tourism, etc., cause the exchange of products to become a border between countries and have a great impact. In eliminating unemployment, increasing people's income on both sides of the border, increasing domestic production, expanding markets, as well as developing marketing, including packaging, storage and transportation, in short, in a very short period of time, the production and marketing method is adapted to the world, in addition to meeting The needs of the neighboring country, the producers of their region are ready to compete at the international level and thus management and even the production and marketing technology in these regions are changed and improved , Before taking any action in this direction, it is necessary to determine the potential of border regions for policy making, and like any other issue, it is necessary to identify the capabilities, weaknesses, opportunities and threats of these regions. Considering that in the Iran-Iraq border, which is more than 1,600 kilometers long, there are features on both sides of the border that can be the basis for the expansion and development of those areas, it seeks to identify these four features to initiate the development transformation, and it is expected that these features will open a path for change in these Areas for policymakers on both sides of the border. Therefore, the research question is posed as follows: Does the common border between Iran and Iraq have the necessary capabilities to develop the border areas and the economy of the two countries.

3- 1 The necessity and importance of research

The presence of deprived and malnourished areas on both sides of the border of the two countries, Iran and Iraq, which have been waging a fierce and destructive war for many years, and are still sometimes affected by the devastation they caused, and in addition, or even now there is a lot of work to solve their problems and eliminate unemployment and develop these Regions, this is not done, they are far from central areas and are usually hidden from the view of policy makers. , or in both countries, to solve their problems from the recommendations of local residents, officials and the army, they developed and implemented economic and deprivation policies for these areas. It cannot be very useful, it is necessary to investigate and research the issue from these areas with scientific vision and thought and provide a scientific solution to it.

As explained in the problem statement section, the economic development of two neighboring countries, i.e., Iran and Iraq, is one of the historical concerns of the policy makers and statesmen as well as of the people of these two countries. In addition to comprehensive development, the border points between the two countries were damaged by the eight-year war between the two countries, and are among the deprived and least developed areas in both countries, and finding a way to get rid of poverty and unemployment. Deprivation and backwardness greatly help this in the regions in particular, and the economies of the two countries in general. Being able to identify the opportunities available in these areas and

determine the method and policy for implementing and activating them is one of the necessities of the two neighboring countries.

The importance of this topic is that by finding a solution to develop these areas, the unemployment rate in these areas will decrease, and the production and income of the population will increase, also with the people of these areas focusing on production. And export, border security will be guaranteed, which are unexpected and costly phenomena. They will disappear like the Calabri and, in general, the talents of these regions will play a positive, bouncing and accelerating role in the cycle of the formal economy. Both countries. Currently, every border point between the two countries, Iran and Iraq, is a corridor for smuggling and anomalies, and therefore a security problem. By finding a solution to these areas, in addition to creating security, the benefits of economic growth, employment, reduction of deprivation and poverty and the entry and exit of goods needed by both countries will be formally and legally included and the country's economy will be helped. Both countries. Of course, this is not only about the borders of these two countries, but most of the countries of the world have taken advantage of these opportunities in line with the development of their countries and border areas.(Ashlosarcevic, 2015)..

4-1 Research objectives

Identifying opportunities for developing the border areas between Iran and Iraq

Identifying the threats that threaten the development of the border areas between Iran and Iraq

Identifying strengths for developing the border areas between Iran and Iraq

Identifying weak points for the development of the border areas between Iran and Iraq

Presenting the development strategy for these areas according to the SWAT matrix

5-1 Research questions

What opportunities are available in the border areas between Iran and Iraq for the development of these two countries?

What threats exist in the border areas between Iran and Iraq to the development of these areas?

What are the strengths of the border areas between Iran and Iraq for developing these areas?

What are the weaknesses of the border areas between Iran and Iraq for the development of these areas?

Based on the identification of border strip opportunities, what is the appropriate development strategy for these areas?

6-1 Scope of search

The scope of this research is as follows:

Geographical area: This research is conducted in Iran and Iraq as a statistical population

Time domain: The time domain of the research means collecting information from the statistical population cross-sectionally and in December 1401.

Topic area: The variables of this research include opportunities, threats, strengths and weaknesses in the border strip between Iran and Iraq for the development of these areas and their impact on the development of the two countries, Iraq and Iran.

Chapter Two: Theoretical framework

2-1 Introduction

In the first chapter, the content of the product was explained, such as the research problem, the importance and necessity of research in the statistical community, as well as the research objectives and hypotheses. The scope of the research was expressed clearly and comprehensively in terms of three aspects: spatial, temporal and thematic. At the end of the chapter, the research differences are expressed in conceptual and operational terms based on scientific beginnings. Now, in the next chapter under the title of research literature, in two areas, published and experimental, a scientific discussion will be made about the resources related to the topic of development of border areas, mentioning the scientific beginning in the ways of economic development. Also, using empirical literature, previous parties that have contributed in the past to the difference are mentioned as economic economic solutions. Therefore, the development process and renovation techniques will be tested, then the border areas of Iran and Iraq will be laid out, mainly on the SWAT model, and the dimensions of the SWAT matrix will be presented for the development platform of these areas. At the end of the chapter, relevant empirical studies will also be discussed.

2-2 Theoretical research literature

1-2-2 Economic development: introduction, definitions and concepts

Development literally means expansion and improvement and implicitly the concept of improving the economic situation. He presented some of my reductions of modern economic development following him. From the point of view of Dr. Hossein Azimi, the process in which the transformation of the scientific and technical foundations of production from the traditional state to the state is controlled and from the point of view of Tyacin statistics, it allows you By improving benefits. The Carabakhids have qualitative changes in economic demands (type of production), motives of freedom of production and are known. Mousavi Jahromi believes that increasing the strength of power for a society based on self-aging and progressive technology. According to him, economic growth differs from economic development, and therefore this growth continuously increases the economy's ability to produce products over time, while development effectively increases the level of society's well-being and development over time. After the development of a particle into a direct body, it aims to ensure people's lives and thus people's lives and the well-being of society. Lashkari, who derived his opinion from the theory of economic development of Hossein Azimi, considers the process of traditional societal development into an industrial society, and enables it to possess the method of technical foundations of production from an ancient state to a modern state. In relation to development, Dudley Sears believes that one must ask how to negotiate the three of poverty, unemployment and non-start-up (**Lashkari, 2008: pp. 5-8**).

Development is not just a practical phenomenon, but a multidimensional technology that includes the reorganization of political directives and social systems, and it also initiates innovations in the productive income of society (**Peranian et al., 2016**).

continuous and stable increase in national income is a good indicator of economic development. This increase can be sustainable in long-term periods when certain economic and social processes exist. In their research, they used 28 indicators to compare the level of

development of Iranian provinces. Various factors are involved in the development process, including:

- A) Increase the share of investment in national expenditures, leading to an increase in the per capita share of capital per employee
- b) change and diversification of national production in such a way that the industries of the luxury and service sector gained a relatively higher share compared to agriculture and other forms of primary production;
- c) Increasing the share of the foreign trade sector in exports, especially in the form of manufactured exports in proportion to the economy as a whole.
- d) Increasing the government's budget, given that it has broad commitments to creating economic and social infrastructure in proportion to national income;
- e) Rapid increase in population due to decrease in death rate and then a population transition occurs in which conditions and f) improvement of life lead, in turn, to a decrease in the birth rate in order to prevent an increase in the birth rate. total population;
- g) Change the population living in urban areas from a small minority to a large majority;
- h) Rapid spread of literacy, skills and other forms of education among the **population (Zahidi, 2012: p. 25)**

But when development is mentioned, which is the opposite of deprivation, the goal is to increase investment, production, per capita income, and employment, improve infrastructure, reduce poverty, reduce economic barbarism, increase people's well-being, and increase their use of goods and services such as food, shelter, housing, and health. Education, infrastructure and transportation, household items, etc. In the absence of these facilities and in proportion to the lack of these facilities, deprivation and poverty are manifested.

2-2-2 Developing the border strip

The border points of many countries are among the least developed or disadvantaged areas, especially disadvantaged or least developed countries. As stated in the problem statement, this problem itself causes problems for neighboring countries, and the problem itself is the result of previous problems. In other words, because there are problems between neighboring countries, such as the problem of territory and border demarcation, these areas are considered hotspots of conflict, and therefore investing in these areas involves great risks, and for this reason, most of these areas have stronger security infrastructure.. Infrastructure Economical. Due to the lack of economic investment in these areas, as well as the low level of literacy, lack of health infrastructure, traditional beliefs, etc., they have high population growth, which in turn will make their unemployment rate higher than others. regions of the country. The presence of high unemployment rates and poor economic conditions makes countries on both sides of the border suffer from more security crises, unemployment, poverty and other problems specific to these regions, unlike security problems, create each other and multiply. This issue can be seen on the borders of Iran, Iraq, Turkey, Iraq, Turkey, Syria, India, China, India, Pakistan, Russia, Ukraine and many other countries. With regard to the development of people living in peripheral areas of countries, they are usually far from the focus of development plans and policies. This leads to a lower level of their social and economic development. This lack of attention to the surrounding areas, especially the border areas, has

disrupted the development process in these areas throughout history and has caused potential shortages such as lack of job opportunities, low income and lack of access to basic needs in these strategic areas, resulting in job shortages. . Creating grounds for problems and creating disturbances such as smuggling, migration, insurgency and insecurity (Peranian and others, 2016).

Development is the continuous and coordinated work carried out by continuous industry and business groups that helps improve the economic and economic levels of business in the region. In addition, we can see economic development to the beginning and quality that speaks in the national economy of the country or may be shared between two countries (Talak, 2021: 86) .

The issue of underdevelopment of the border strip between neighboring countries, in most of the state parties (Konstantin, 2004, cited by Ashlusarcevic (2015)) is noted. Regarding the development of border regions, the collective causality theory of Myrdal (1957 cited by Ashlusarcevic (2015)) is still referred to, it points to the fact that regions of countries are first developed by internal forces, and in the second stage, the development of central regions will spread as well. To the footnotes, which will happen later in developing countries..

The center-periphery model was proposed by John Friedman in the 1960s and 1970s and represents an expanded version of cumulative causality. What is fundamental to Friedman's theory of centrality and periphery is the emphasis on the model of autonomy and dependence, which considers the national economic space as a system in which the distribution of power does not tend to the same direction and reflects a stable and dominant model. The mutual exchanges between cities and central areas or large cities are defined as having control over their own destiny, while peripheral areas such as borders are dependent and controlled by them. This theory asserts that there are two effects, first, backwash, when a region develops economically through its own forces under the process of cumulative development, and second, when the process of economic development of one region spills over into another region.

Transnational regions are characterized as shared margins with marginalization in various indicators such as economy, transport, infrastructure, culture and population density. Hotspots that put pressure on border areas, different administrative structures, different financial and social laws, problems of cooperation between SMEs in the absence of border suppliers and sales markets, spatial planning and different laws, environmental laws and the latest laws, rates: different currencies, different transportation systems and different labor markets. salary levels, social security systems, the development of cross-border tourism, and stereotypes or tensions between communities on both sides of the border.

In the field of extraterritorial cooperation, the following types of cooperation can be distinguished: cross-border cooperation, interregional cooperation and transnational cooperation. Border regions are fundamentally characterized by different gaps: large economic differences between countries, diversity of cultures and institutions, and gaps between the approaches of actors from different levels of the policy or policy making process. Gaps are not necessarily a bad thing, as long as the stakeholders involved consider that differences can create development. A good step to do is to learn about them and find a

common approach to creating new economic, social, cultural projects, etc. Although the separation of borders is key, the economy creates complementary effects along the border.

According to the studies conducted in this field, it can be said that regarding the evolution of boundary zones, there are various theories such as crystal center place theory, growth column theory, growth center theory, center-peripheral theory, and returning center theory, each of which is designed according to specific conditions and principles and used at specific levels. Some of these theories have been presented by Parnian et al. (2016). In general, it can be said that existing theories about border regions are first rooted in the theories of Kristaller (1933), who wanted to investigate the cause of regional imbalances between central and peripheral (border) regions. Later, other people tried to explore regional equilibria in the border regions, based on crystallographic studies. Among these, in 1978 Hansen, after conducting field studies on the borders of Germany, France and Switzerland, paid attention to the characteristics of the border regions and analyzed them based on the theories of Crystaller and the growth pole of Peru. In his study, he addresses the positive and negative points of the border regions and analyzes them from the point of view of Kristaller, Losch, Gendarme, Baudeville, Urban and Peru. He enumerates the positive points of borders that can be imagined alongside stable political borders, such as the development of border commercial and cultural activities that find a sphere of influence in the neighboring country, and income from receiving fees (Bernian et al., 2016).

Border exchanges between countries, especially for border areas, have many benefits. These exchanges and relations, as well as the expansion of border infrastructure including customs, tourism services including transportation, insurance, restaurants, hotels and other border service works, administrative infrastructure, transportation, tourism, etc., cause the exchange of border products. between countries and has a great impact in eliminating unemployment, increasing the income of people on both sides of the border, increasing domestic production, expanding markets, as well as developing marketing, including packaging, storage and transportation, in short, adapting production and marketing methods in a very short period of time. with the world In addition to meeting the needs of the neighboring country, producers of their region prepare for international competition, thus managing and even the technology of production and marketing in.

3-2-2 Geographical location

The border areas between Iran and Iraq, which start from the south of the Persian Gulf, the head of the Persian Gulf, which is the city of Al-Faw, and end at the Alan border point, the border point of contact for the three countries. Iran (Shenoy City), Iraq (Soran City) and Turkey (Semdinli City) are more than 1609 km. The country's land borders between Iran and Iraq were determined by the joint committee between Iran, Iraq and Algeria in the year 1354, and in this regard the border between Iran and Iraq was marked from border point No. 125. / 11 to the border junction between Iran, Turkey and Iraq in the city of Ashnoy. The length of the common border between Iran and Iraq is about 1,609 kilometers, starting from Bandar Fao at the mouth of Arvandrud and ending at Dalamber (Alan) at the intersection of the common border between Iran, Turkey, and Iraq, including about 1,258 kilometers of land borders and about 351 kilometers of water borders consisting of Glassy Boundary Rivers 30 km, Chowman

15 km, Benavasutti 8.5 km, Zhazavah (Zinh) 4.5 km, Sirvan 42 km, Gora to 34 km, Alvand 5.5 km, Ken Kobud 24.5 km, Kongagosh 7.5 km, Telkhab 4 km, Kangan Sham 20.5 km, Meemah 2.5 km, Durij 2.5 km, Hor Azim 64 km, Nahr al-Khin 9 km, Arvandrud 84 km. In accordance with the Law of Agreement between Iran and Iraq regarding Border Police Stations dated December 5, 1354, each of the Contracting Parties has designated a border police station for each of the border areas described below:

Table (1-2): Cities bordering Iran and Iraq

The corresponding city in Iran	Iraqi City	the corresponding city in Iran	Iraqi City architecture
-	Halabja	Khorramshahr	basrah
Marivan	Panjavin	Susangard	Eimaruh
bana	Sharbazhir	Delran	Ali Gharbi
Sardasht	Bashdar	Mehran	Badra
Piranshahr	kabla	Sumar	Mendelian
-	-	Helou qasr	Khanaqin

Source: Prepared by the researcher

In this wide geographical area, where there are several official border points for passenger traffic and several points of commercial exchange, dozens of points are also unofficially involved in unofficial border exchanges. Nowadays, in addition to the official borders of Piranshahr and Haj Imran, Kayla borders Sardasht with Dizih Castle in Iraq, Peshmaq Marivan with Halabja in Sulaymaniyah Province, Khosravi (with the central government of Iraq) and Parviz Khan (Khanaqin) in Shirin Palace, Mehran with Zurbatiyah, Shazaba. With Al-Shayb, Sumer with Mandali, Sheikh Salih crossing (Sheikh Salah on the border of Kermanshah to Darbandikhan, Iraq), Nasud in Kermanshah to Habesha and Tuileh) and Shalimsha in Khorramshahr with Shalisha of Iraq in Basra and choose another point where there are several official customs for passengers to cross and another for passing goods. .

The border crossings between Iran and Iraq from Khuzestan Province to Turaif North are all inhabited and enjoy a natural, non-desert climate, and every border point, except for some difficult-to-reach places in Kostani in Piranshahr. And Marivan, she has the ability and talent to use it, and she has potential on both sides of the border. In other words, the climatic conditions and demographics of the two countries in the border strip, with the exception of rare and impassable places in the northern part from Ilam to Ashnoi or the desert in the south of Ilam towards Khorramshahr and Basra, along this. 1609 km, border exchange and border interactions are possible. Accepted on both sides of the border points, there are many cities and villages with high population density -Which, in addition to the countries of Iran and Iraq, these same border points will be a suitable market for cross-border products. The climate of the region is also suitable, and except for a few times such as snowy winters, there are no problems with movement and interactions on both sides of the border during the rest of the year.

2-3-2-2 Social and cultural situation

From the northernmost borders of the Iran-Iraq border (Ashnoyeh in Iran and Soran in Iraq) to the Khosravi borders at Qasr Shirin in Iran and the city of Khanaqin in Iraq, the cultural and social context of both sides of the border is quite similar. People on both sides of the border speak a common language, have similar customs and behaviors, and even food and clothing. Religious, religious and even social and cultural celebrations are similar. The common rituals and religion, the common culture and language, the common holidays and celebrations, the food and clothing, and even the fabric of the house and building are similar, only the law is almost different on both sides of the border, and has complete commonality in all walks of life. Even when you start from the northernmost point, Ashnoyah, and come down to the south at the Kayle Shin border strip (the border of Ashnoyah and Soran), the dialects of the Kurdish language change from Badini to Sorani on the borders of Piranshahr and Hajj. Imran.. This dialect continues for the Bashmaq in Mariwan and Halabja in Iraq. From there on, the Urami dialect appears on both sides of the border and continues as far as Nosod in Iran and Bayar and Darbandikhan in Iraq. Then the Kermanshahi dialect changed from Salas Babajani to Sarbol-e-Zahhab and Qasr Shirin in Iran and Khanaqin in Iraq similarly on both sides of the border. From Qasr Shirin and Sarbul went in Iran and Khanaqin in Iraq towards Naft Shahr and Sumer in Iran and Kani Masi in Iraq, it has almost the same demographic composition, but from Naft Shahr and Sumer in Iran and Mandali in Iraq to the south, although there is a great affinity between the people on both sides The border, but the demographics of both sides of the border in terms of language and culture loses the similarity that it had in the northern context, but in terms of rituals and religion, the people on both sides of the border are quite similar. This preferred option continues and the head of the Persian Gulf. Of course, in terms of the natural state of the land and climate, the southern part of the Iran-Iraq border, compared to the north, has a dry and desert climate, and the texture of the mountainous and sometimes impassable north is less pronounced. In the south (taken from the research and investigations of the researcher in Azar 1445).

Conclusions and suggestions

First: conclusions

- 1- The development of border areas plays an important role in providing security and reducing vulnerability. They noted that in the future, successful countries will be able to make populations interested in staying in border areas by providing solutions.
- 2- The government can help in the sustainable urban development of Baneh by cooperating with the border residents and looking at the potential within the region. Eskandirithani et al. demonstrate (2013) argue that the adoption and implementation of an east-oriented development policy helps Iran's macroeconomics. Parnian et al (2016) say the border areas are in a disadvantaged position in terms of benefits, the capabilities of these areas have not been used properly, with a strategic plan steps can be taken to achieve the development of these areas.
- 3- Esfandiari and others announced the free zones of Kish, Qeshm and Chabahar, due to weak infrastructure facilities and facilities, lack of sources of income, lack of political stability, lack of attracting local and foreign investors, and lack of a specific position in the country's economic development. Strategies, were not able to perform successfully. Progress: Domestic

and foreign investment and public revenues have had a positive and significant impact on the development of the export sector and the attraction of foreign exchange income in these regions.

4- Cross-border cooperation can increase the economic development of each of the participating countries in the region, which often depends on the depth of relations between neighboring countries. Yu et al. demonstrate (2020) argue that border cities and exchanges can have a positive impact on economic development. Gafni et al (2016) showed that the development of border exchanges has a significant impact on the economic prosperity of the border region. Sahneh and Parsaei (2018) believe that the development of frontier markets will improve economic indicators in rural areas and frontier markets have had important impacts on the economy and culture of rural people.

Second: Proposals

According to the results of the research, the proposals are exactly the priority strategies for developing the border areas between the two countries, Iran and Iraq, which are:

- A) Greater interaction between Iran and Iraq in order for Iran to participate in establishing and rebuilding Iraq's infrastructure
- b) The two countries should work to conclude preferential trade agreements between Iran and Iraq
- C) Using different means of transportation for exchange between the two countries on both sides of the border
- D- Solve the security problem on the borders of the two countries in an amicable manner and as two neighboring and sister countries
- e) At each point of the border between the two countries, if possible, take measures to expand border markets.
- f) Although there are very good relations between the peoples of the two countries, the rapid increase in cultural relations, religious and health tourism, and education should be priorities of the policies of the two countries.
- g) Goods produced in the border areas should be increased in volume and circulation, and diversity should be created to meet the needs of both countries.
- h) Investment in border areas can be one of the best implementation policies
- i) Forming working groups to implement policies aimed at enhancing communication between the two countries
- j) The interest of the chambers of commerce in the two countries in development strategies for the border regions based on the results of this research.

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