

A Computational Approach to Exchange Rate Policy: Currency Basket Pegging and Its Impact on Iraq's Productive Sector

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Abstract: The Iraqi economy faces persistent structural challenges due to its heavy dependence on oil revenues, which account for the majority of public income and limit the development of productive sectors such as industry and agriculture. This study examines the potential of adopting a currency basket peg as an alternative exchange rate policy to enhance monetary stability and support the growth of the real economy. The research analyzes the relationship between exchange rate movements and the performance of productive sectors, highlighting how reliance on a single foreign currency increases vulnerability to external shocks. A conceptual framework is proposed to support the management of a currency basket based on trade patterns and economic indicators. The findings suggest that a diversified exchange rate regime could improve competitiveness, reduce import dependence, and contribute to long-term economic stability. The study concludes that adopting a more flexible and diversified monetary policy may play a significant role in strengthening Iraq's productive capacity and achieving sustainable economic development.

1 INTRODUCTION

The Iraqi economy is going through a critical phase characterized by excessive reliance on oil revenues, a weak production structure, and declining competitiveness in non-oil sectors, particularly industrial and agricultural ones. This reality has led to structural imbalances in the economy, manifested in a trade deficit, high import rates, and a declining contribution of local production to the gross domestic product.

The exchange rate emerges as a key tool that can be used to restore economic balance and stimulate real economic activity. The peg of the Iraqi dinar to the US dollar alone since 2003 has contributed to relative price stability. However, it has made the economy vulnerable to dollar fluctuations, weakened its ability to respond to external shocks, and weakened the competitiveness of domestic products in an open import environment.

Based on this problem, this research seeks to examine the possibility of devaluing the local exchange rate and linking it to a basket of foreign currencies as a strategic option to support the productive sector and raise its efficiency. This approach is expected to increase the competitiveness

of local products, stimulate investment in real sectors, and reduce reliance on imports. This will positively impact the overall economy and pave the way for more sustainable and diversified economic development. So the research addresses the relationship between the exchange rate and the efficiency of the productive sector in Iraq, reviews similar international experiences, and proposes monetary policies that can be applied in the economic environment.

Additionally, this study incorporates a computational approach in the sense that it suggests a digital platform of tracking exchange rate variations. The shift to a currency basket would need an algorithmic method of calculating real-time weights on the basis of trade data, so that the monetary policy is periodically operated on the foundation of accurate digital analytics, rather than arbitrary estimation.

2 RESEARCH PROBLEM

The low level of local production in the Iraqi economic environment, and the complete reliance on imports to fill the gap in demand for both agricultural

and industrial consumption. The research also identifies a gap in automated computational frameworks that have the capacity to process real time global market data to support local production.

3 RESEARCH HYPOTHESIS

A decrease in the local exchange rate may contribute to increasing local production, particularly when supported by appropriate economic conditions such as sufficient productive capacity and effective trade policies. The study hypothesizes that an algorithmic approach to currency basket management will increase the precision of Dinar's valuing.

4 IMPORTANCE OF RESEARCH

Achieving relative economic stability by devaluing the exchange rate and pegging it to a basket of currencies aims to reduce the sharp fluctuations associated with pegging the Iraqi dinar solely to the dollar. This enhances monetary stability and reduces the impact of external shocks, especially in a country that relies on oil as its primary source of income.

It is also possible to stimulate local production and reduce imports. As a result, to lower the exchange rate and thus increase the prices of imported goods, making local products more competitive and encouraging the consumption of local production, which enhances the efficiency of the productive sectors, especially industrial and agricultural. Strengthening the productive sector as a result of a balanced policy also contributes to diversifying the structure of the Iraqi economy and reducing dependence on the oil sector as the primary source of GDP. Using a more flexible monetary policy by pegging the dinar to a basket of currencies instead of a single currency gives Iraqi monetary policy greater flexibility to adapt to regional and international variables, especially in light of fluctuations in oil prices and global exchange rates.

The Iraqi economy can also be enabled to withstand external crises by linking the currency to a diverse basket, so that the economy becomes less vulnerable to pressures resulting from changes in the US economy or in the dollar alone, which increases the economy's ability to withstand crises and thus achieves sustainable development goals by stimulating production and employment and increasing local added value. The research also contributes to developing a theoretical and policy

framework consistent with the Sustainable Development Goals in Iraq, particularly in poverty reduction, providing decent work, and promoting economic growth.

5 RESEARCH OBJECTIVE

This research aims to analyze the impact of depreciating the local exchange rate and pegging the Iraqi dinar to a basket of foreign currencies on the efficiency of the productive sector in Iraq. This research explores the possibility of adopting a more flexible monetary policy that would stimulate local production, reduce dependence on imports, and achieve sustainable economic stability in light of the challenges facing the rentier Iraqi economy. It also proposes monetary policies that support industrial and agricultural development.

6 THE THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK FOR THE CONCEPT OF EXCHANGE RATE AND PRODUCTIVE SECTORS IN THE IRAQI ECONOMIC ENVIRONMENT

6.1 Exchange Rate

6.1.1 Definition of Exchange Rate

The exchange rate is the ratio between two different currencies, and it determines the value of one country's currency against another. In other words, one currency is converted into another at the rate. For example, if the exchange rate between the US dollar and the euro is $\$1 = \text{€}0.85$, this means that $\$1$ US is equal to $\text{€}0.85$. [1]

6.1.2 Types of Exchange Rate System

Global monetary authorities categorize exchange rate regimes based on the degree of flexibility and market intervention into the following systems [2]:

- Floating Exchange Rate. The exchange rate is determined by market mechanisms, meaning that supply and demand for the currency determine its value. A floating exchange rate changes based on economic factors such as inflation, interest rates, and economic policy.

- Fixed exchange rate. The government or central bank sets the exchange rate, pegged to a strong or basket of currencies. For example, pegging the local currency to the US dollar.
- Managed Float. A floating and a fixed exchange rate, where the currency is left to trade freely most of the time, but the central bank may intervene when necessary to stabilize the currency rate.

6.1.3 The Importance of the Exchange Rate

The exchange rate serves as a critical economic instrument that determines the country's international competitiveness through the following key roles [3]:

- International Trade. The exchange rate significantly affects international trade, as a weak currency can make exports cheaper and more competitive while increasing the cost of imports.
- Inflation. The exchange rate can affect the prices of imported goods, thus contributing to inflation in the local economy.
- Foreign investment. The exchange rate influences foreign investment decisions. If the value of the local currency is high, this may attract foreign investment, and vice versa.
- Monetary policies. The exchange rate is a fundamental tool in the monetary policies followed by the central bank to influence the economy.

6.1.4 Factors Affecting the Exchange Rate

The stability and market value of the national currency are influenced by a diverse set of economic and structural factors, including [4]:

- Demand and Supply. The demand for the local currency against foreign currencies is the primary factor in determining the exchange rate.
- Economic benefits. Countries with strong economies and high interest rates tend to attract foreign capital, increasing their currency's demand and value.
- Inflation: Countries with low inflation rates usually have a strong currency.
- Government and central bank policies: Monetary policy decisions and direct interventions by the central bank can affect the exchange rate.

- Future expectations: Expectations about a country's future economic performance also affect the exchange rate.

6.1.5 Economic Theories Related to Exchange Rate Change

The fluctuations in exchange rates are explained by several foundational economic theories that analyze currency value through the following perspectives [5]:

- Power Parity Theory. The Purchasing Power Parity Theory asserts that differences in price levels between countries determine exchange rate changes. In other words, if there are significant differences in commodity prices between two countries, this will lead to adjustments in the exchange rate until the purchasing power between the two currencies is balanced. This theory helps understand how changes in commodity prices can affect a country's economy.
- Continuity Theory (The Mundell-Fleming Model). The Mundell-Fleming model is an economic framework that studies the effects of monetary and fiscal policy on an economy under a flexible exchange rate. According to this model, when countries are open economies with a flexible exchange rate, changes in the latter can significantly impact trade and, consequently, GDP. This model highlights how the interaction between domestic monetary policies and the exchange rate can affect macroeconomic conditions.

6.1.6 The Relationship Between the Exchange Rate and Economic Growth

The exchange rate can affect economic growth in several ways [6]:

- Export incentives. A low exchange rate can encourage the export of goods and services as domestic products become more competitive in global markets.
- Import costs. When the exchange rate rises, import costs can increase, leading to import inflation.
- Foreign investment. Changes in the exchange rate affect foreign capital investments, as investors seek stable exchange rates to reduce risk.

6.2 The Flexibility of the Productive Sectors in the Iraqi Economy

6.2.1 Flexibility of the Production System

It is an economic term that explains the relationship between production inputs on the one hand and production outputs on the other in a country's economy or a specific economy. It is a term with many concepts that express the researcher's viewpoint in a specific specialization. The following are some concepts that explain this term from different viewpoints. Production elasticity represents the percentage change in production (GDP or the production of a single company) divided by the percentage change in inputs or the average output of the production element concerned by the change. The concept of production elasticity can be expressed mathematically in the following formula [7].

Production flexibility

$$EQ = \frac{\partial Q}{\partial X} \cdot \frac{X}{Q}$$

That is where:

- Q: The outputs represent.
- X: represents the inputs.
- The concept of production flexibility has taken many turns throughout history. A Chinese thinker referred to it 2000 years ago. The concept of production flexibility was used in wars by senior management and their ability to develop production and adapt to the current requirements of those wars. This concept was also used by business organizations during the Industrial Revolution in Europe by many scholars. The first to use this term was the economist Adam Smith in developing production processes in his book (The Wealth of Nations) in 1776, where he considered the positive production characteristic to contribute to improving the status of the facility from changes that occur in the economic environment as a result of disturbances or improvements in the technological situation and other matters that completely or partially affect the production processes and productivity in any institution operating within the economic environment of any country. Some call it the term incremental production flexibility, which expresses the measurement of the speed of production in the number of days it takes a company to achieve a sustainable increase in the manufacturing processes for a specific product in a final form without prior planning [8], as shown:-

- Internal manufacturing capacity determines whether the equipment is operating at full production capacity.
- Regarding resource availability: Are there surpluses or deficits of raw materials
- In terms of labor, is there a labor force capable of production and ready when needed?

6.2.2 Sectoral Interconnectedness and the Development of the Production System

The interconnectedness of the economic sector is a critical issue due to its impact on analyzing and understanding the reality of the volume of current transactions between the various economic sectors and the extent of each sector's dependence on other sectors. It involves studying the quantitative relationships between the economic sectors or the relationships between inputs and outputs, and thus it contributes to defining production and creating added value. The subject of studying sectoral relationships in Oil - producing countries, and specifically the relationship between the oil sector and non-oil sectors, has received special attention from economists and the emergence of many theoretical and applied studies, which adopted the Dutch disease hypothesis, which believes that the increase in revenues Oil will have adverse effects on the development of non- oil sectors, especially in the manufacturing and agricultural sectors. This increase in oil revenues will be accompanied by continuous changes in the elements affecting the external and internal economic balance process. On the external level, this increase will result in a surplus in the balance of payments. This surplus will lead to an increase in the exchange rate of the local currency against foreign currencies, which will in turn lead to a decrease in non-oil local exports, an increase in imports, a decrease in the volume of non-oil production, especially the manufacturing and agricultural sectors, and a deficit in the trade balance of these sectors. In general, the effects can be summarized as follows: The negative impact of the boom on non-oil traded commodity output is twofold: the first is called the resource mobility effect, which is because the rise in oil prices will in turn raise the value of the modern product and the value of the real income of the factors of production employed in this sector, and will lead to the movement of resources and relative advantages towards the oil sector and activities financed by oil revenues (the non-oil traded commodity sector), and away from the non - Oil traded commodity sector (agriculture, industry and manufacturing) [9].

On the other hand, it will lead to a reduction in the marginal product of the factors of production employed in the non-oil commodity sector, and create a surplus in demand for them, making the prices of products of non-traded activities higher than the prices of goods produced in the non-oil commodity sector, especially the prices of agricultural goods, because they are determined in the local market, in addition to the possibility of filling the deficit in their production through imports. The second is the effect of spending. The increase in oil income will increase national income, leading to an increase in aggregate demand and a surplus in demand for the production of various sectors, resulting in another increase in the relative prices of services. This will enable the non-traded goods sector to offer higher wages than the traded goods sector can offer. Oil is a significant source of income; thus, another portion of the resources used in this sector is drawn to the services sector, leading to a further decline in production volume in these sectors. [10]

Therefore, the final result is a decline in the volume of production of the non-oil traded goods sectors, and a decline in their relative importance in the gross domestic product. The danger of this situation lies in the short-term nature of the boom in the oil sector and the long-term adverse structural effects it leaves on the economy. The state of total structural imbalance in the sectoral distribution of activities contributing to the gross domestic product in favor of extractive activities and non-commodity activities ultimately led to the dominance of a single commodity, crude Oil and its products from petroleum and petrochemical derivatives. This matter made the overall economic variables in the Iraqi economy, especially production, operation, investment, consumption, export, import, balance of payments, and government budget, captive to the conditions and fluctuations to which the process of marketing that commodity to international markets is subject. [11]

The Iraqi economy has witnessed fluctuations in the growth rate of the gross domestic product since the beginning of the seventies, during which the non-oil sector could not absorb its undesirable impact on the average per capita income. The contribution of this sector to the gross domestic product is still weak and parallels the population growth rate, which does not add anything to the economic prosperity. Since the Iraqi economy is an oil economy, the fluctuations in global oil prices will be reflected in fluctuations in the economy's growth rates, especially since this source is vulnerable to external shocks, i.e., the national economy's dependence on the fluctuations of

the global market. Iraq's oil revenues declined after the global crisis and the decline in oil prices. The contribution of the oil sector's activity to the gross domestic product for the year 2009 declined by 35% compared to the previous year, which was reflected in a decline in the gross domestic product at current prices by 5.10% compared to the previous year, which put Iraq before a difficult challenge. [12]

Iraq has not exploited its oil wealth over the past fifty years to generate sustainable financing to drive development. Hence, there is a need to achieve the goal of diversifying the national economic base and creating diverse incentives for economic growth by focusing on maximizing the added value of Oil and increasing its returns as an entry point for economic diversification. Today, Iraq is required to work on decoupling GDP growth from oil exports, reducing dependence on a single source of income, and moving towards diversification by restructuring the economy at the macro and sectoral levels, in order to reach an economic structure that is compatible with competitive and growth requirements and ensures flexibility in the face of successive changes at the international level through [13]:

- Increasing the role of the private sector and expanding its contribution to the national economy, so that this is reflected in a higher percentage of its contribution to the formation of fixed capital, to the real GDP, and to the non-oil GDP.
- Adopting a financing policy dominated by banking financing instead of relying on the state budget for development financing has transferred widespread financial savings to individuals and institutions. Banks' undertaking of this role in development financing contributes to achieving the goal of development and diversification of sources of income through financing private sector projects in various non-oil economic sectors, which positively impacts the growth and diversification of activities generating non-oil GDP. This trend also contributes to developing the stock market and activating the role of specialized financing institutions in a way that leads to the growth of investments through the impact of this market on developing savings awareness among members of society, pooling national savings and directing them to developing productive assets in the national economy, in addition to establishing holding companies and their role in establishing productive and service projects.
- Export development is essential for any country as it allows it to increase its economic growth

rates and achieve its goals of increasing production capacity, providing job opportunities, and making good use of resources. For example, to achieve industrial development, the government in Saudi Arabia adopted a manufacturing-for-export policy to diversify sources of income and avoid reliance on oil exports, whose prices are subject to fluctuations.

- Supporting small and medium enterprises: Experience has proven that establishing and supporting large-scale enterprises does not necessarily represent the optimal solution to accelerate the development process. Instead, supporting small and medium enterprises, which represent the absolute majority, is the optimal solution to accelerate the development process, given the positive impact of these enterprises on the gross domestic product, savings, investment, consumption, and exports, in addition to their contribution to creating new job opportunities and mitigating inflation.
- Expanding the establishment of joint-stock companies due to their advantages as the most appropriate legal form for creating strong economic entities that can contribute to achieving the goal of development and diversifying sources of income.

6.3 The Current Economic Situation in Iraq

The Iraqi economy heavily depends on oil revenues, constituting more than 90% of the state's revenues. This dependence makes the Iraqi economy vulnerable to global oil price fluctuations, negatively impacting the general budget and economic stability [14].

However, Economic challenges such as unemployment reaching 15%, and poverty affecting about 20% of the population, these challenges increase social tensions and weaken community cohesion. In addition, Iraq suffers from weak infrastructure and deteriorating public services, which hinder economic growth and limit the state's ability to provide decent job opportunities for citizens [15].

Diversifying the economy is essential to reducing dependence on Oil. Sectors such as agriculture and industry can contribute to creating new job opportunities. For example, Iraq can invest in agriculture to achieve food security and reduce import dependence. Improving infrastructure can attract foreign direct investment, which enhances economic growth. Investing in roads, bridges, and energy will

improve the business environment and attract investors. Effective economic policies should also focus on supporting small and medium-sized enterprises, a key driver of job creation and economic growth. [16]

7 THE PROPOSED CURRENCY BASKET: A COMPUTATIONAL AND ECONOMIC APPROACH

This section sets the architecture of the proposed currency basket system for Iraq to ensure the integration of economic conceptualization of such a basket system with an advanced computational framework to ensure dynamic stability. The following subsections lay out the theoretical basis, the mechanism for selection, and the automated algorithmic design which must be used for its implementation.

7.1 Economic Theories that Suggest the Need to Link the Local Currency to a Basket of Currencies Instead of a Single Currency

The economic theories that support the idea of linking the local currency to a basket of currencies are divided into several concepts. [17]:

- Economic Stability Theories suggest that pegging a currency to a basket of currencies promotes long-term economic stability. Fluctuations associated with the US dollar, which can be affected by unstable monetary policies or significant market changes, can impact the local economy. The basket provides diversification, reducing the risks associated with any single currency.
- Diversification Theories. Diversification involves using a basket of currencies rather than pegging the local currency to a single currency, such as the dollar. If the dollar's value collapses or deteriorates, the other currencies in the basket can provide a balance, maintaining the relative stability of the local currency.
- Economic integration theories suggest that the global economy has become more integrated, with economies becoming more interdependent. By this logic, pegging a local currency to a basket of currencies aligns with global trade involving a range of currencies, reflecting global economic conditions more accurately.

7.2 Experiences of Countries that have Pegged their Exchange Rates to a Basket of Currencies

The experiment of linking the currency to a basket of currencies was implemented by several countries around the world [18]:

- Hong Kong. Although Hong Kong often relies on the US dollar, its monetary policy includes the flexibility to adjust the currency's exchange rate against a basket of currencies. This protects against US dollar fluctuations.
- Singapore. Singapore is considered a successful model for using a currency basket to stabilize the local currency. The government decided that pegging the currency to a basket of global currencies instead of the US dollar makes the local economy more resilient to global economic changes.
- United Arab Emirates. The UAE follows a fixed exchange rate regime in which the dirham is pegged to the US dollar, unlike basket-based exchange rate arrangements used in some other economies.

7.3 The Impact of Pegging the Local Currency to a Basket of Currencies on The Iraqi Economy

Adopting a diversified currency basket is expected to generate significant structural shifts in the Iraqi economy, primarily through the following impacts [19]:

- Monetary stability. By pegging the Iraqi dinar to a basket of currencies, the adverse effects of fluctuations in the dollar exchange rate can be mitigated, especially since the Iraqi economy is highly dependent on oil, which is typically measured in dollars. This leads to greater stability in the Iraqi dinar exchange rate.
- Improving the trade balance. Iraq relies heavily on oil imports and exports and is sensitive to changes in the dollar exchange rate. Using a currency basket can mitigate the adverse effects of a rising or falling US dollar, helping to improve its trade balance.

7.4 Monetary Policy Challenges in Pegging the Iraqi Dinar to a Basket of Currencies Instead of the Dollar

The transition toward a currency basket introduces several operational and strategic complexities that the

Central Bank must manage, specifically regarding the following challenges [20]:

- Political and economic instability. Iraq frequently experiences political and economic instability, making it challenging to implement stable monetary policies. When policies change frequently, strategies such as pegging the currency to a basket of currencies can be challenging to implement effectively.
- Challenges in selecting currencies. Currencies included in the basket must be carefully selected. Some currencies may be subject to high volatility or economic turmoil, which could negatively impact the dinar. The challenge here lies in selecting currencies that accurately reflect the Iraqi economy.
- Managing foreign exchange reserves. Iraq relies primarily on oil revenues to finance its foreign exchange reserves. A currency basket may require complex management of diverse foreign exchange reserves and may increase administrative costs in the event of significant fluctuations in currency values.
- Impact of external factors. External factors, such as global economic crises or changes in the monetary policies of major countries, can affect the effectiveness of pegging the currency to a basket of currencies. The Iraqi economy may be further impacted if an economic crisis occurs in one of the countries whose currency is included in the basket, potentially amplifying the negative economic impact on Iraq.

Therefore, we call on the economic legislator to take his time and seriously study this step in order to make decisions that would preserve the value of the local currency from deterioration, and to mobilize scientific expertise in this field in order to reach steps that would reduce the risks surrounding this process to the minimum possible and benefit from them in raising the efficiency of the local currency in a way that serves the Iraqi economy in the short and medium term, as these terms are linked to the people's livelihood, and to be careful in making decisions and the transparency and clarity of information before starting to work on them, and for society to be informed of these changes that would transfer the Iraqi economy to a better level in the long term.

It is worth noting that the Iraqi government has an Iraqi Economic Council concerned with these matters and is responsible for these decisions, as it includes economic experts and extensive scientific expertise in the Ministry of Higher Education. They should be involved in making new decisions that will increase the benefit and reduce the risks to the minimum

possible at present and bring the Iraqi economy to safety by linking the Iraqi dinar to a basket of foreign currencies and reducing dependence on the US dollar in order to reduce the risks associated with this strong link and avoid the strong effects that the Iraqi economy may enter into as a result of the strong and significant link between the Iraqi economy and the US economy resulting from linking the two currencies together with this strength.

7.5 Proposed Computational Framework for Currency Basket Management

The implementation of the proposed currency basket is anchored in a computational framework as illustrated in Figure 1, which shifts monetary management from manual intervention to being an automated algorithmic system. This framework operates by continually collecting high frequency data from the international financial markets and combining it with Iraq's own specific foreign trade statistics. By using a weight algorithm, the system automatically adjusts the relative significance of each currency that makes up the basket depending on real trade volumes, which also guarantees that the value of the Iraqi dinar is based on realistic economic interdependence rather than static pegging to any single currency [21].

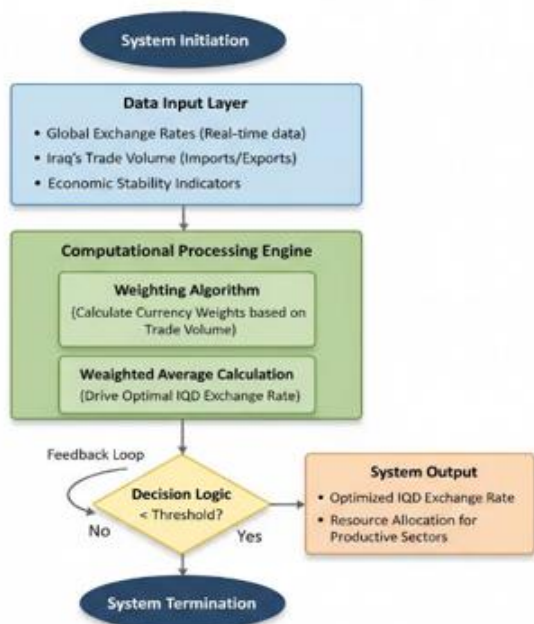


Figure 1: Proposed computational framework for currency basket weighting Algorithm.

Furthermore, this digital framework is a crucial tool for building resilience of Iraq's productive sectors to global exchange-rates volatility. Through its own integrated feedback loop, the system tracks fluctuations in the economy in real time and adjusts dinar valuation accordingly in order to keep a stable cost environment for local producers who are dependent on importing raw materials. This method of computation not only reduces human error and administrative delays but also allows a data driven transparent mechanism to promote macroeconomic stability and long term industrial growth [22].

8 CONCLUSIONS

This study examined the role of exchange rate policy in shaping the performance of the productive sectors in Iraq, with particular emphasis on the potential adoption of a currency basket peg. The findings indicate that the current reliance on a single currency exposes the Iraqi economy to external vulnerabilities and limits the effectiveness of monetary policy in supporting domestic production.

The analysis demonstrates that a diversified exchange rate regime could enhance economic stability, improve trade balance conditions, and increase the competitiveness of local industries. However, the successful implementation of such a policy requires careful institutional design, strong financial infrastructure, and clear regulatory frameworks.

Overall, transitioning toward a more flexible exchange rate system represents a strategic opportunity for Iraq to reduce its dependence on oil revenues and promote sustainable economic diversification.

9 RECOMMENDATIONS

In order to attain sustainable economic growth and increase the efficiency of the productive sector, the following policy and technical recommendations are proposed in the study:

- 1) There is a need to change the exchange rate policies currently being followed by the Central Bank of Iraq and implement new policies that will correct the current trends to develop the Iraqi economic environment.
- 2) The possibility of involving the Iraqi Economic Council in developing detailed plans to achieve results that would achieve economic growth and link the exchange rate to the productive

sectors instead of linking it to the economic growth rate, thus improving the reality of the productive sectors in the Iraqi economic environment.

- 3) Benefit from the extensive experience of the Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research and combine it with experts in the Economic Council to achieve the best in developing economic plans.
- 4) It is necessary to study the linking of the local currency to a basket of foreign currencies instead of linking the Iraqi dinar to the US dollar, and to study all the positive and negative impacts in the short, medium, and long terms.
- 5) A comprehensive study of the experiences of countries that have adopted these policies, drawing conclusions and presenting them to decision-makers to reach decisions that will develop the Iraqi economy.
- 6) Benefit from the accumulated expertise in scientific research at Iraqi universities and connect this expertise with decision-makers, without the need for intermediaries, in aspects related to developing policies that would improve the Iraqi economy.
- 7) the creation of an AI-based digital platform to automate the calculation of the weight of the proposed currency basket according to trade dynamics.

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