

Iraq's monetary policies of Social Responsibility and its Impact on Sustainable Development

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Abstract: Nowadays, the world is focusing on the topic of social responsibility, which is defined as one of the topics that reflects human tendency in any activity used by society, whether individual or institutional. In terms of monetary policies, the aim is no longer organisational – administrative, and it isn't even connected to economic growth per se; it's about the presence of a social benefit from any monetary policy that can be followed.

Iraq has suffered from the existence of economic and social problems that require treatments from the government, including: the intervention of monetary policies to address them, and that any dealing with these policies in accordance with the current international standards, requires it not to be limited to its natural tasks in affecting the price level, exchange rate stability, and curbing Inflation, in order to employ resources and achieve a balance in the balance of payments and stability of the economy, it is now required to look at several points, including: environmental systems, health systems, achieving prosperity from any approved development activity, achieving social justice, and adopting the rational government in managing these Policies, as one of the international standards and practices.

Introduction

The world has developed throughout profound transformations in the field of economic transactions. over the last few decades, and attention has been focused not on technical issues per se, but rather on the trend in sustainability and social activities, which has become dominant in any policy that is developed, and for any government or a private organisation, especially since the world and its challenges are interrelated, and that attention is not focused just on technical elements, but also on human and social aspects.

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And it interacts in influencing the formulation of the policies of many economic institutions, including several international institutions, such as the World Standardization Organization or the International Organization for Standardization (ISO), which is concerned with setting international standards that are imposed on every production or activity carried out by an institution, in order to ensure compatibility with the general principle advocated by the ISO. ISO is concerned with developing and implementing international standards even for organisations that deliver services rather than tangible goods, includes the organization's proclivity to embrace the idea of social responsibility as one of the paths to attaining sustainable growth, with the goal of incorporating policies, produced goods, and services to achieve: International regulations and standards in management and health Safety, food, information systems, etc.

The ISO26000:2010 document, often known as the Global Specification for Social Responsibility, is one of the most important global standards adopted by the ISO. Prior to that document, the focus was on the term: corporate social responsibility, before the shift towards the term: social responsibility.

The ISO organization did not focus only on the industrial or commercial nature of business, but it has become focused on all establishments, including those that provide services, because the beneficiaries of the establishments are not determined solely by their owners, but also by the government and consumers of its products, and those affected by the manufacture of those products, even if they are not material goods but rather services.

This document includes: the importance of social responsibility, the benefits of the international standard and its general characteristics, and the provisions of the standard, with the goal of contributing to sustainable development, which aims to achieve several goals, including poverty eradication, universal health care, social justice, and environmental considerations protection. In the sense that the ISO focused on that within the framework of social responsibility while working to achieve sustainable development, the institutions that accept this criterion or document must endeavour to: promote economic growth, accomplish social advancement, and contribute to environmental conservation, thus, the perspective for business and activities is based on tracing the societal dimension as well as the technical dimension, while the ISO standard, ISO26000:2010, is still included in that document as an optional guideline on social responsibility.

Research problem: The issue that stems from the research is related to an important point, which is: every activity cannot absolve its responsibility from societal dimensions. It remains within the scope of technical dimensions, and the ISO organisation has a tendency to establish frameworks for technical and indicative standards that force themselves on activities, including different countries' monetary policies. As a result, the latter is commensurate with its ultimate goal, which is: achieving stability and economic growth. Hence, the problem that is raised is related to a central question of its content: What is the societal responsibility of monetary policies in Iraq?

This challenge presents numerous enquiries, the solutions to which will be found in the topics of this research, and those questions are as follows:

What is the meaning by social responsibility? what is the relationship of social responsibility to sustainable development? what are monetary policy's interests in terms of sustainable development? what are monetary policy's interests in terms of social responsibility?

The importance and purpose of the research: This research aims to provide a meaning for social responsibility, considering that the general trend in all activities and works cannot rule out the existence of human and societal responsibility, and not focusing on the technical side and monetary policy in Iraq, although it is concerned with the balance between money supply and demand, in order to achieve price stability, and target inflation, obtaining full economic achievement. However, this policy cannot be separated from its adherence to international standards, which have been focused on the presence of social responsibility on this and other policies. The research focuses

here on that of the responsibilities of monetary policy in Iraq, the need not to neglect issues such as: institutional governance, human rights, work practices, the environment, fair operating practices, consumer issues, community participation and development, and all of this should be done while keeping three important goals in mind, namely: economic development, social progress at the levels of addressing issues of poverty, education and health, in addition to protecting the environment.

Hypothesis of Research

We presume here that building technical policies within the scope of monetary policy should neglect social responsibility, whose appearance and attention increases as Iraq strives to adhere to and adopt international standards.

Methodology of Research: The descriptive analytical technique is employed in this study's research methodology.

Structure of Research: In addition to the introduction and conclusion, this research has been divided into three sections:

Firstly: Social responsibility in sustainable development

Before beginning, we must first define the term of social responsibility, where it was announced in the year 2000 in the United Nations Global Compact (UNGC), which defined social responsibility as: "Linking decision-making in business organisations to ethical values, compliance to legal requirements and respect people, local communities and the environment."

The United Nations Global Compact (UNGC) outlines 10 social responsibility principles, the most significant of which is that the need for the sector of organizations and companies to respect the principles of human rights values and refrain from participating in any violations against them. As a consequence of the charter's connection to sustainable development, environmental preservation, and nature conservation, the number of corporations, organisations, and entities that have signed it has grown across the world.

Corporate social responsibility has been discussed by the World Bank ⁽¹⁾ and described it as "business company owners' commitment to contribute to sustainable development by working with their employees, families, and local community to enhance people's standard of life in a way that supports both trade and development at the same time."

While according to the International Chamber of Commerce, social responsibility is defined as "All attempts that contribute to volunteering companies to achieve development due to ethical and social considerations" ⁽²⁾. The International Standardization Organization - ISO (ISO) defined it as "the actions that the institution takes to hold responsibility for the effects of its activities on the society and the environment, where these actions are in line with the interests of society and sustainable development, and are based on ethical behaviour, compliance with applicable law and authorities with governments, and are incorporated into the ongoing activity of the institution.". In its definition of corporate social responsibility, the World Business Council for Sustainable Development says it is "the continuous commitment of business enterprises to act ethically, contribute to economic development, and work to improve the quality of living conditions of the workforce and their families, as well as the local community and society as a whole."

While according to the International Labor Organization, it is defined as "voluntary efforts made by institutions, in addition to their legal duties." It is a method through which any organisation may examine its influence on all concerned stakeholders, and institutional social responsibility is a supplement to government rules or societal policy, not a replacement on them." ⁽³⁾.

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So, As stated in the ISO document ISO26000:2010, social responsibility is a partnership between government institutions, private sector institutions, and various community institutions to achieve sustainable development in multiple aspects, including educational, health, social, economic, and environmental ⁽⁴⁾.

In 2010, the ISO international standards organisations identified seven basic principles that are considered the roots of social responsibility behaviour in their guiding guide on social responsibility under the ISO document: ISO26000:2010, namely: " Responsibility, transparency, ethical behavior, and respect for the concerns of the relevant authorities. Respect for rules and laws, respect for international rules of conduct, and respect for human rights", as for the topics that different organizations and companies active in the business sector should address, they are: corporate governance, human rights, labor practices, the environment, fair operating practices, consumer issues, and community participation and development.⁽⁵⁾.

It is noted in section (3) of the document ISO26000:2010, entitled: Understanding Social Responsibility, describes the factors, circumstances and topics that affect the development of social responsibility. As for section (4) entitled: Principles of Social Responsibility, it gives a guideline on the principles of social responsibility. The social responsibility defined by the specification with seven principles, which was previously mentioned, As for section (7), entitled: A guideline on the integration of social responsibility in the facility , It clarifies guidelines and directions in implementing social responsibility in establishments, through the following steps: Analyzing the level and quality of the organization's basic characteristics towards social responsibility by understanding its nature and basic operations, the integration between the practices of Social responsibility in the facility through the organization's governance and its reflection on its strategies and values, effective communication with all concerned parties regarding the organization's results for social responsibility by providing all information related to it effectively and comprehensively, submitting a social responsibility report at appropriate intervals, and enhancing credibility regarding responsibility community in the organization through the participation of the concerned parties and dialogue with them or through independent programs that are credible for the process of verification, monitoring and review of the performance of the facility, monitoring and review of the performance of the facility, evaluation and review of the performance of the facility and its practices of social responsibility and continuing the process of improvement, as well as taking advantage of new opportunities to enhance its efforts with interest and benefit from initiatives and legislation compatible with the principles of responsibility community" ⁽⁶⁾.

Secondly: Sustainable Development in Monetary Policy

Following the definition of social responsibility, we will discuss **sustainable development**, which is defined as "the process of developing the environment, land, cities and communities, as well as businesses, in such a way that they meet current needs without compromising future generations' ability to meet their needs.", in the sense that it achieve a balance between dealing with environmental degradation risks and economic development needs, as well as equality and social justice, "without squandering future generations' natural resource opportunities, and there must be justice in the distribution of resources among society's members" ⁽⁷⁾.

According to the importance of **sustainable development** in the lives of nations and governments, The United Nations summit in September 2015 established a 15-year plan to accomplish 17 sustainable development objectives, they are interconnected, as it is not possible to end all forms of poverty except through strategies that build economic growth and address a series of social needs and work to achieve those goals that began in 2016 and ends in 2030. These goals are titles ⁽⁸⁾:

- Goal 1: to eliminate poverty,
- Goal 2: to eradicate Hunger,

- Goal 3: Good health and well-being,
- Goal 4: quality education,
- Goal 5: gender equality,
- Goal 6: Clean water and hygiene,
- Goal 7: clean and affordable energy,
- Goal 8: decent work and economic growth,
- Goal 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure,
- Goal 10: reduce inequalities,
- Goal 11: sustainable cities and communities,
- Goal 12: Consumption and production within sustainable patterns.
- Goal 13: climate action,
- Goal 14: Protect life under water,
- Goal 15: Protect life on the earth,
- Goal 16: Peace, justice and strong institutions,
- Goal 17: Partnerships to achieve the goals.

Three factors are particularly important here: on the level of economic growth, on the level of social advancement, which covers poverty, education, and health care, and on the level of environmental protection. All of this is done within the framework of meeting the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their needs⁽⁹⁾.

The Iraqi reality at the level of sustainable development indicates that Iraq due to the circumstances that it has experienced during the last several decades, has not given attention to the issue of sustainable development in comparison to the importance that the world gives to this issue, in many cases, priorities are still given to security and not to human development, welfare and prosperity, and the Human Development Index indicates, as an important guide that covers a wide range of educational, health, environmental, and other factors, Iraq rose from 76th place in the world in 1990 to 127th place in 1995, also, Iraq along with Somalia and the Palestinian Territories was not included in the 2010 ranking, while, it was rated 132 internationally in 2011, and its rank reached 120 in 2018. Iraq, for its part, provided 25 surveys and statistics on conditions that are compatible with sustainable development during the period between 2004-2015, including: the employment and unemployment survey for the years 2004, 2005, 2006 and 2008, the survey of living conditions for the year 2004, the environmental survey of the activity of medical services in Iraq for the year 2008, and a survey of Analysis of food security and vulnerable groups for the years 2005 and 2007, the survey of the poverty and maternal mortality map for the year 2013, and others, a number of different reports were also issued on situations related to sustainable development, in cooperation with several ministries, including: The National Human Development Report for the year 2014, the report on the line poverty and features of poverty in Iraq for the year 2009, the report of national indicators to monitor the millennium development goals for the year 2009, the report of the food deficit in Iraq for the year 2010, the report of the millennium development goals in Iraq for the year 2014 and a look beyond the year 2015, and others⁽¹⁰⁾.

To track the indicators that are concerned with sustainable development in Iraq, it is noted, on the level of some important indicators; see Table (1), the following:

1. **On the field of poverty:** the available indicators present a negative and contradictory vision, the contradiction is that the overall domestic product rose between 2004 and 2018 significantly, from about \$37 billion in 2004 to \$135 billion in 2010, to about \$172 billion in 2015 then to about 225 billion dollars in 2018, and the average per capita income amounted to about 1391, 4487, 4900 and 4710 dollars for the

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years 2004, 2010, 2015 and 2018, respectively⁽¹¹⁾, although the amount of resources spent on the federal budget is relatively a means of distributing wealth, poverty levels in Iraq are high, which indicates a weakness in the fair distribution of resources among citizens, and it was estimated at 22.5% of the population in 2014.

2. **In the field of education:** The education system has witnessed a relative decline in the quantity, level and type of education, during the past decades for various reasons, the matter is not related to literacy, although illiteracy indicators have witnessed a relative increase in recent years, as the percentage of enrollment in primary education decreased from 96% in 2014 to about 92.9% in 2016, but it witnessed an increase in secondary education enrollment from about 54.3% of the total age group covered in 2014 to about 57.4% in 2016 (excluding the Kurdistan region and the governorates of Nineveh and Anbar)⁽¹²⁾.

Indicator, and some sub-indicators/year		2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014
Goal: Eliminate poverty	The percentage of the population whose income is less than one dollar per day	15.4	23.2	-	-	18.9	22.5
	Population that does not have a minimum dietary energy in take	22	18.9	-	6	10	-
	food insecure population	15.4	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1
Goal: Achieving primary education	Enrollment rate in primary education	86.6	85.8	89.2	90.4	87.7	-
	Literacy rate for ages 15-24	74	-	83.9	85.5	83.5	84.8
Goal: Promoting gender equality and empowering women	Ratio of females to males who can read and write ages 15-24	91.4	91.4	-	91	91	92
	Percentage of women in parliament	25	27.3	27	27	25.7	25.7
Goal: Reducing the infant mortality rate	Mortality rate under 5 years per 10,000 births	-	41	30	39	37.2	21.7
Goal: Improving maternal health	Maternal mortality ratio per 100,000 live births	193	84	84	82.8	35	3.1
Goal: Fighting HIV and other diseases	HIV infection rate	2	5	-	11	12	12
	Malaria incidence per 100,000 population	0.03	0.1	0.03	0.03	0.01	0
	The incidence of tuberculosis per 100,000 population	13.6	12.4	3.6	27.5	-	-
Goal: Ensuring the provision of reasons for the survival of the environment	Percentage of the population with constant access to safe drinking water	54	84.8	83.7	86.8	86.2	90.6
	Percentage of the population with access to sanitation	70	92.3	83.9	-	51.3	56.3
Goal: Establishing a global partnership for development	Unemployment rate for ages 15-24	29.6	30.3	30	-	22.8	21.9

Resors :Hana Saad Muhammad Shabib, Evaluating Sustainable Development Statistics in Iraq (2004-2014), Journal of the College of Education for Girls for Human Sciences, Issue 21, University of Kufa, 2018, pp. 870-871.

3. **In terms of promoting gender equality and women's empowerment:** In recent decades, Iraq has witnessed a trend towards achieving equal opportunities for males and females, and the issue remains cultural rather than legal or institutional.
4. **In terms of reducing child mortality:** Iraq has achieved good rates during the past years, as the ratio decreased from about 41 deaths per 10,000 births under the age of five years in 2006 to around 21.7 deaths per 10,000 births in 2014.
5. **In terms of improving the health of mothers:** Iraq has made progress in improving the health of mothers by lowering maternal mortality rates during live delivery from over 193 fatalities per 100,000 live births in 2004 to around 30.1 cases in 2014.
6. **In terms of disease control:** Although Iraq witnessed the spread of some diseases, including: tuberculosis and cholera, it witnessed an increase in the number of AIDS cases from two diagnosed cases in 2004 to 241 diagnosed cases in 2018 ⁽¹³⁾.
7. **In terms of ensuring the provision of the reasons for the survival of the environment:** It is noted that the meaning of the environment is broad, and its indicators include pollution in the air and water, desertification and the weakening of biodiversity and others, what matters here is what is available of drinking water, which is being followed to cover most of the population's needs, and what is available of sanitation, which is also witnessing a gradual expansion to cover most of the population's need ⁽¹⁴⁾.
8. **On the terms of establishing a global partnership for development:** Iraq has been open to cooperation with international institutions in order to help Iraq improve its position within the framework of approved global indicators. Among those institutions: the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund and other various institutions.

Table 1: Iraq Millennium Development Goals Indicators Database for Selected Years, 2004-2014, with percent:

As for monetary policy, which simply means: the use of monetary tools to influence the money supply in the financial markets, with the intent of regulating economic performance to be able to: full use of resources, price stability, achieving balance in the balance of payments, and achieving long-term economic stability, in relation to sustainable development, as long as the goals of sustainable development are: economic development, achieving social progress at the levels of combating poverty, raising education and increasing the level of health services, as well as protecting the environment, meaning that monetary policy actually includes sustainable development goals in achieving those goals, to achieve These goals indicate the existence of economic stability, which is a goal of monetary policies, as the economy cannot reach the stage of stability and withstand shocks unless the monetary policy goals are achieved. The latter uses its tools in order to maintain price and exchange rate stability and the safety of the banking sector, reduce inflation and balance in the balance of payments and finance the deficit through internal debt, and the monetary authorities' support for sustainable development will bring them a fair distribution of wealth and reduce economic costs on the production sector and the environment, and others. More importantly, it is part of the socio-economic responsibilities that these authorities have to launch initiatives to stimulate society

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economically in various labor markets, protect financial stability, as well as support corporate governance, especially in the banking sector, to be able to perform its tasks in the national economy, as well as enhance the financial inclusion of individuals . The important question facing monetary policies is: Providing an appropriate environment for development, which requires: securing the stability of the financial system from any negative economic development, strengthening cooperation between the fiscal and monetary policies, especially at the levels of price stability, supporting social protection networks, and enhancing and monitoring the financial inclusion of individuals so that they do not It causes problems in the operations of borrowing credit, not the capitalist, and thus causes social instability, and the extent to which banking services are in harmony with development needs, in addition to continuing compliance with international compliance requirements related to cross-border financial crimes in which national banks may be involved, and strengthening the monetary policy for saving and investment in sectors diversified productivity, and finally strengthening the principles of governance in a way that enhances confidence in the national banking sector ⁽¹⁵⁾.

And noting the use of monetary policy to support sustainable development in Iraq, point out that the monetary authorities used several tools, including:

1. The average of exchange rate to influence economic growth and maintain the purchasing power of the national currency, Iraq achieved increasing financial stability throughout the years 2017 and 2018, as the Central Bank's performance in the exchange rate succeeded in raising the value of the national currency by 1.43 percent in 2017, and by 0.99 percent in 2018 (16), before resorting to reducing it towards the end of 2020.
2. The discount rate on the volume of cash liquidity, which is related to the interest rate on the money that the Central Bank lends to commercial banks to cover their liquidity needs from the currency, and as long as Iraq suffers from slow growth, the process is supposed to be based on reducing the trend on the discount rate to give banks greater money and ability to Implementation of its projects and programs with credit to borrowers at lower interest rates, In other words, the end of encouraging borrowing and promoting economic activity, and setting the discount rate, it is noted that it reached: 6%, 7%, 16%, 20%, 15%, 7%, 6%, 6%, 5.8%, 5.29%, 4.96%, and 4.73% and 5% during the period between 2004-2016, respectively, noting that Iraq is witnessing actual applications based on a low volume of cash credit, which averaged about 9.2% during the period between 2006-2016, it establishes stricter limitations for the amount of the legal reserve in banks, which fell from around 25% in 2004 to 20% before September 2010, then to 15%, and subsequently to 12% of assets when evaluating capital adequacy, to avoid financial hazards⁽¹⁷⁾, this reduces the demand for commercial banks to borrow from the central bank.
3. Credit and incentive initiatives to target unemployment and poverty, including as the Central Bank presented an initiative of (6) trillion Iraqi dinars in 2018 to stimulate small and medium enterprises, of which 1.823 trillion was launched through various banks in 2018⁽¹⁸⁾.

Third: Social Responsibility in Monetary Policy

The analysis of the social responsibility activities accompanying the sustainable development of monetary policies, requires treatments on several levels: economic development, social stability, environmental protection and institutional governance, using initiatives commensurate with international standards and practices, including:

taking into account environmental and health systems, achieving development and welfare, achieving social justice, and corporate governance, organizational,...and realizing that the goal is no longer linked to the achievement of development per se, but that there must be a balance between the interests of current and future generations, at the economic, social, environmental and institutional levels⁽¹⁹⁾.

Regarding to the Central Bank of Iraq's dealing with the monetary policies it approved, with the issues of social responsibility, which were raised by the ISO document: ISO26000:2010, it is what can be detailed as follows⁽²⁰⁾:

1. Institutional governance, which is, providing a vision of enabling the authorities responsible for monetary policy to assume responsibility for their activities and decisions, it should be mentioned that the Central Bank of Iraq took the initiative to issue a governance guide for financial institutions, taking into consideration compliance with international practices and Iraqi laws, and enabling the bank to follow up on the activities and operations banks and protect the rights of depositors, shareholders and stakeholders.
2. Human rights, which fall under the category: Economic and cultural rights and the Central Bank of Iraq took the initiative to achieve packages of guarantees and needs for the bank's employees, including loans, training and others.
3. The work and environment practices, which is related to the practices and relationships of the bank, including: employment, working conditions, occupational health and safety, and others; the Bank issued standards for job behavior and work ethics, and the distinguished employee award, as well as following procedures that do not harm the environment and providing health care for the bank's employees.
4. Consumer issues, according to the bank provides services, rather than tangible goods, it was interested in marketing its products using techniques that considered fair shopping practices, health and safety, data protection and privacy, and it published a consumer protection guide, as well as banking awareness and protection brochures the public, Also the establishment of a deposit insurance company, which contributes to enhancing banking stability.
5. Community participation and development, realizing that community development is a moral societal responsibility that does not fall on any institution, but rather a participatory responsibility, upon which the Bank took the initiative to present initiatives, including: an initiative with 6 trillion dinars presented to various banks for the purpose of supporting small and medium enterprises, and launching an initiative to empower humanitarian and environmental activities and projects, the launch of the Islamic finance initiative, also, salary settlement initiative launching in order to enhance financial inclusion, and other initiatives.

This does not deny that the central bank's goal is to achieve monetary stability, through the stability of the exchange rate of the national currency, and price stability, in a way that helps provide a stimulating environment for development, nevertheless, the Bank is committed, as noted, from our point of view, to work according to a methodology that takes into account the achievement of:

1. **Economic development:** through supporting everything that stimulates growth and its does not conflict with the legislation that governs the bank's operations, the targeted economic growth according to the strategy of the Central Bank 2016-2020 can only be read by realizing the size of the responsibility on the bank in order to achieve monetary stability, this comes after Iraq released the national strategy for poverty reduction for the period 2018-2022, as well as the national development Plan for the period 2018-2022, both of which include integrated measures that necessitate coordination between state institutions and private sector cooperation in order to advance Iraq's reality in various fields, and according to the Ministry of Planning's first voluntary report in 2019 on development objectives, the development plan that has been established can fulfill a significant portion of the United Nations' sustainable development goals until 2030, particularly at the levels:

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excellent governance and engagement of the private sector in development and raising the size of the non-oil sector's contribution to GDP⁽²¹⁾.

2. **Social development:** at the levels (poverty, education, and health), the most important of which is credit support of approximately 6 trillion Iraqi dinars in 2018, realizing that the revitalization and empowerment of society: reducing unemployment and poverty and raising the level of health services, will lead to increased levels of education and training, all of which will contribute to interest in revitalizing the economy, Iraq still requires solidarity banking initiatives that contribute to progress and community stability, such as establishing a fund to support housing at preferential prices financed from the banking sector's surplus profits, distributing its services equally among all of Iraq's governorates, or the bank and banking sector entering as an investor, according a central plan, in various sectors and being innovative in the local market.
3. **Environmental protection:** Although Iraq has established institutional structures to support the environment; its measures are still limited to this day, compared to the extent of the environmental problem in the country. And the bank's procedures related to environmental protection are still limited to its narrow meaning: that the bank does not pollute the environment, and not in the sense of protecting the vital resources of the Iraqi state in a way that does not harm the future of future generations.

The social responsibility of monetary policy includes two components: giving attention to the policies of the Central Bank to contribute to the long-term welfare of society, and having a relationship with stakeholders and society in general. And that the Central Bank's contribution to the well-being of society does not consist only of achieving economic value, but includes: "achieving value in three areas: value creation through the production of goods and services and through the creation of job opportunities and sources of income, and the impact of the bank's operations on individuals inside and outside it, such as sound working relationships, health and safety, and the effects of the Bank's business and activities on the natural environment. Furthermore, the bank's relationship is not determined with the stakeholders, i.e. the banking sector only, but rather it serves the community as a whole. The bank is not only responsible for the banks and the currency, but there is a contribution to the economic and social conditions, and here social responsibility is integrated into the message, vision and philosophy of the bank. And also within the rules and principles of the Bank, and considering social responsibility as one of its responsibilities related to its work tasks,... the social responsibility of monetary policies is an important tool to reach the goal of stability, a goal linked to various dimensions, which has become included in the meaning of sustainable development.

"If we want to talk about the central bank's contribution to development, it is primarily a financial contribution," Dr. Sinan al-Shabibi, the previous governor of the Central Bank of Iraq (2003-2012), and he continued "Those who follow monetary policy should not reduce the Central Bank's developmental contribution, such as working on price stability credit regulation and financial stability the bank operates in accordance with its aims to promote sustainable development, according to item 3 of the Bank Law, the Bank works in line with its objectives to promote sustainable development. However, the objectives of price and financial stability remain the priority in all cases. The set of monetary policy should appreciate the importance of the relative weight of both stability and development, which applies to the details of monetary policy and its indicators. The issue of choosing between stability and development acquires special importance when the country's resources are scarce,.. The central bank serves development and creates the appropriate environment for it by achieving monetary and economic stability, we are not only talking about saving, and the cash reserve is used only when the government's resources are depleted or on the way to depletion, while saving is used when there are not enough resources. To clarify this point, item 3 of the Central Bank Law⁽²²⁾ includes a stabilizing part and a

developmental part. Bank deposits in the various bank facilities remain in the central bank and the bank does not release them to the market (by tightening and restricting its monetary policy) because of the inflationary situation in this market there is a need for economic stability.

However, but these deposits will go to the market (by easing monetary policy) if there is a deflationary situation, such as the situation experienced by the Iraqi economy (in the wake of the financial crisis after 2014). This movement between the bank and the market is determined by the monetary policy indicators that the bank uses as a policy,...

The global financial crisis has led the Central Bank to enter into the field of quantitative management policy, according to which the Central Bank has tended to print money and lend it to banks. What encourages this policy is the prevailing recession, which makes the goal of monetary policy to move from a case of fighting inflation to activating growth. The contribution of the Central Bank to development is either by easing monetary policy and not tightening it, or by creating conditions for financial facilities for developmental use. Inflation occupies a lower importance, and therefore financial lending or financial assistance and its generation of growth acquires greater importance. The bank's lending to projects is long-term, but any developmental nature of monetary policy must be directed by policies and not money, such as low interest rates or a reduction in the legal reserve. We must be careful of depleting the reserves, as this will require a devaluation of the dinar. The bank's initiative should have focused on adopting a very low monetary policy, which would provide the banks with funds used for development. In this case, the central bank will remain loyal to its monetary policy. The options for the central bank's lending initiative require either printing money or using the reserves or reducing the size of the monetary policy elements, which will lead to the loss of basic elements used in fighting inflation, and all of this has undesirable consequences, the most important of which is weak purchasing power and weak exchange rate. This requires coordination with fiscal policy, and reduce the deficit to a large extent through sharp austerity, with the intention of continuing to protect the exchange rate and the stability of domestic prices"⁽²³⁾.

"Among the means available to any country to achieve economic policy and to obtain the best results in terms of economic and social indicators is the rational use of fiscal and monetary policies," said Majed Al-Suri, an economic expert. In terms of monetary policy, the major goal is to achieve economic stability by increasing confidence in the Iraqi dinar, and work on stabilising its price, combating inflation, and finally using the mechanisms of this policy in conjunction with fiscal policy to achieve economic balance. Above all, this necessitates the establishment of a well-defined economic plan that is connected to national development goals. Iraq's monetary policy has succeeded in achieving its most important objectives, namely, exchange rate stability and increased trust in the Iraqi dinar. Where the dollar exchange rate decreased from approximately 3000 dinars per dollar before 2003, to 1166 dinars per dollar in 2014. The monetary policy was also able to reduce inflation, from 60-70% in 2003 to less than 3% in 2014; monetary policy was able to build sovereign cash reserves in global currencies and gold, as a cover for the local currency, and as a guarantee of economic stability, to prevent economic shocks. Currently, in order to reach: Reducing the monetary mass in circulation, facilitating arithmetic dealing with currency numbers, and improving the payment system, and facilitating the process of formulating price policy and limiting inflationary jumps in prices.. The strength of any currency stems from the strength of its economy. As any rise or fall in oil prices, will lead to a rise or fall in Iraqi oil revenues and a rise or fall in international prices for consumer, production and service material⁽²⁴⁾.

The Central Bank realizes that good governance or management, economic growth, community development, human development and environmental protection are not related to technical standards only, according to the ISO document: ISO26000:2010, also related to the existence of societal and humanitarian goals for the

performance of each institution, and those goals expand in their scope within the framework of what is known as sustainable development, namely: decent work, supporting economic growth, and others, however, the central bank needs to establish a unit or department that is responsible for: (Social Responsibility), whose job is to work according to a clear strategy based on the pillars emphasized by international practices, namely: governance, economic growth, community development, and environmental protection.

Finally, the conclusions were reached:

1. The meaning of social responsibility is the responsibility of the facility or the business sector towards the effects of its decisions and activities on individuals, society and the environment, in a way that its behaviour and activities express a contribution to sustainable development, including a contribution to all sectors.
2. The ISO organization has tended to set international standards that are imposed on every production or activity carried out by an institution, in order to ensure its compatibility with the general principle advocated by the ISO, and these standards are no longer limited to the industrial and commercial, but, it also focused on the services sector, including: policies, and performance, through attention to total quality management, and within this framework ISO developed international standards, including the principle of social responsibility to be applicable towards sustainable development.
3. The standards that were developed to deal with the social responsibility of policies are guiding standards, which were developed within the framework of a document known as: ISO26000:2010, located under the name: The International Standard for Social Responsibility. Before issuing that document, the work of social responsibility was limited to companies, however, within the framework of this document it has become applied to the services sector including policies, as the ISO organization does not focus only on the industrial or commercial nature of business, but also focuses on all facilities and policies.
4. Iraq has tended to abide by many international institutions, and what they propose or set of standards, so that its performance and the monetary policies it sets adhere to international standards, and to show its commitment to the principles of governance in a way that is commensurate with the banking sector in general in Iraq to keep pace with global developments. the systems, management and policies of the Central Bank became in line with international standards issued by the institutions with which the bank cooperates, including: the International Finance Corporation, the Economic Cooperation Organization, the Basel Committee on Banking Supervision, and the Accounting and Auditing Organization for Islamic Financial Institutions, and became committed to the practical applications of international accounting standards, international standards for reporting or financial disclosure FRS for the banking industry.

The Central Bank has tended to implement quality management systems since it announced its commitment in 2015 to the document (ISO26000: 2010), as well as to meeting the requirements of the document (ISO9001: 2015). The Bank obtained the Quality System Certificate in the field of cash management by: The British Grant Authority, which helps the Central Bank to develop and control the quality and performance of its operations.

The following are some recommendations:

1. The axes of sustainable development that need targeting and intervention from the Central Bank be monitored over the course of the next strategic plan of the Central Bank within the framework of bracing the priorities that the Central Bank can intervene in according to a gradual plan that is consistent and integrated with the plans of other financial, economic and social institutions in the country, and in accordance with Iraq's international obligations.

2. The societal aspect is not linked to a specific point. Rather, what Iraq has suffered and witnessed requires a comprehensive treatment, and since that the volume of Iraq's financial resources are limited, there must be a higher authority planning or organizing the financing of activities within the classification: sustainable development within a purposeful vision, for example, targeting the achievement of sustainable development for geographically selected areas distributed over the geography of Iraq in a way that ensures the achievement of social justice.
3. It is necessary to start achieving sustainable development on the part of monetary policies, by activating the sectors that are capable of controlling many economic and environmental sectors and achieving social stability, for example: activating the tourism sector, supporting training and empowerment to open new markets inside and outside Iraq, and pushing for the innovation of environmentally friendly technology that fits the situation of Iraq.

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