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The future and role of economic diplomacy in Iraq

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Ruwaida Abbas Abdul Jalil*

Introduction:

Economic diplomacy has become a key actor among the instruments of diplomacy used by states in their foreign relations, which seeks to guide economic development relations primarily regionally and internationally, redrawing the overall movement that such diplomacy should be and enhancing the effectiveness of its work.

As a result of the integration of the political and economic spheres, the economy has become a major cause of the emergence and development of diplomatic economic relations between States, Which has been used as a means of lobbying and influencing many global events.

At the same time used as a means to promote and empower economic activities and international cooperation, Because of the need to believe in the importance of economic diplomacy in international relations, States are accelerating their efforts to increase the effectiveness of economic diplomacy by holding seminars, conferences and events with the participation of experts and specialists in order to exchange knowledge and experience in order to redefine the priorities and roles of diplomats, ambassadors and diplomatic work in general, in order to keep pace with global economic changes and changes.

Thus, economic diplomacy has become one of the priorities of the State's economic aspect, to achieve political and economic goals and objectives that go beyond traditional policies and strategies, achieving

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greater openness, development, and progress in promoting the wealth, resources, and energies of the State to become an opportunity to attract foreign investment, technical and technological knowledge and exchange of experiences to ensure the achievement of economic gains for the State and the consolidation of bilateral or multilateral relations.

From the foregoing, we can ask several questions, including: what is economic diplomacy?

In addition, what tools do you use to get too far and achieve economic goals? Can our country, Iraq, engage in economic diplomacy? In addition, does he have the potential and competencies to help achieve it? What is the role and importance of economic diplomacy in strengthening the Iraqi economy in the future?

Accordingly, this article aims to highlight the importance of the role of economic diplomacy in strengthening the Iraqi economy, ensuring that it keeps pace with regional and international development, examining the most important experiences active in the field of economic diplomacy, as well as analyzing the obstacles that limit the progress of economic diplomacy and the most important proposals to work towards making diplomacy one of the priorities of future development plans and programs.

I. Economic diplomacy

Diplomacy emerged as a practice that accompanied the emergence of States, and the task of diplomacy became a kind of communication, interaction, and the consolidation of relations between States.

Economic diplomacy initially originated in the United States of America during a period (President Roosevelt), then named Dollar Diplomacy, was intended to fulfill the American interests of the State

Department, by providing funding to facilitate the economic business of American businessmen abroad, hence economic diplomacy as the use of economic tools and resources in the State to achieve its national interests, in other words relying on the political weight of the State to serve its economic interests¹.

Over time, interest in the vital issues of States has increased, leading to an increased focus on directing diplomacy to serve development and economic issues that benefit and benefit States, thereby activating economic diplomacy.

Recently, diplomacy has focused its attention on economic promotion, stemming from the need to reflect diplomatic activity on development and economic recovery as a primary objective of most countries of the world. Consequently, the standard and indicator in international relations is the volume of trade and trade agreements.²

Accordingly, the tasks of diplomatic missions have become attention to economic issues, in terms of information gathering, promotion and service delivery, economic and commercial relations, and work to expand activity and cooperation among States with common interests³.

Therefore, economic diplomacy depends heavily on the economic factor through political dealings, which is usually used by rich and politically powerful countries. thus economic organizations, activities, and agreements were the form of economic diplomacy, Such examples include international organizations of an economic nature that form the framework for the financial system and business activity and the

1. Sahila Wala, Economic Diplomacy under International Economic Cooperation, Algerian Journal of Legal, Economic and Political Sciences, vol. 54, No. 4, p. 568.

2. Abdel Hadi Boutab, «Global diplomacy and twentieth century diplomacy», Tr 2004, 1, Casablanca.

3. Suhaila Wal, former source, p. 569.

International Monetary Fund (IMF), the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) and the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD)⁴.

Economic diplomacy has been defined as diplomatic representation, which is tasked with directing efforts and support to revive the economy, by creating new means and opportunities for industrial and commercial products and working to attract direct investment.

Thus, “the concept of economic diplomacy is a process of cooperation, openness abroad and building strong economic relations to increase opportunities for economic benefits among cooperating States.” It is also defined as the activity of diplomatic actors aimed at achieving economic and commercial gains through the promotion of business, the development of development and service projects, the promotion of commercial and investment interests, the promotion of the exchange of modern technology, and the promotion of greater communication to expand knowledge and information on the economic side between two or more States⁵.

Second: – tools of economic diplomacy:

Because diplomacy is of great importance and contributes to the development of the state’s economic capabilities and highlights its economic position at the global and regional levels.

Jan-Rymarczyk (Jan-Rymarczyk) refers to three main tasks of economic diplomacy: work on consolidating and developing political

4. Saeed Abu Abadeh, *Diplomat History of Its Kind Institutions Laws*, Al-Shima Publishing and Distribution House, 2009, p. 1, p. 56.

5. Kamel Mullug, *The Role of Commercial Diplomacy in the Promotion of Industrial Exports in the Post-Covid-19 Era*, Algerian Journal of Legal and Political Sciences, vol. 58, No. 2021, 2, p. 331.

and economic relations with various identified countries with common interests, participation in various international organizations to promote the state, secure its safety, build a good reputation and improve its image in the International and regional World.

The activity of economic diplomacy is specialized in various fields of economic activity, whether through relations between two parties or multilaterally, and from the above it is clear that economic diplomacy concerns all economic issues between international actors in the service of political and economic interests and purposes, and to achieve these goals and perform the above-mentioned tasks, tools and means are necessary by the competent⁶:

1- Customs duties and tax policies, and be twofold. Either as preventive measures on the one hand, the principle of reciprocity, the protection of national products, or the imposition of additional duties, and the other part is the preferential treatment of some countries with which they have common interests by virtue of political and economic ties and mutual benefits.

2- Provide credit facilities, low-interest rates, financial loans, grants, gifts, and assistance.

3- the application of economic policies and measures that encourage trade exchange in the sectors of import and export of goods and services, such as the introduction of quotas or the provision of subsidies to exporters.

4 - Provide incentives and facilitate the necessary procedures for completing administrative, security, and legal processes in front of foreign investments in order to encourage attracting direct and indirect

6. Dana Ali Saleh, Jacob Mahdi Arif, The Role of Economic Diplomacy in International Cooperation and Conflict «Theoretical Study», p. 46.

investment, as well as foreign expertise and technical and technological knowledge.

5 - Relying on political weight to influence economic activity between cooperating countries to promote, promote trade exchange, and provide support and cooperation to develop the effectiveness of markets⁷.

6 - Adjusting the movement of capital in accordance with the economic interests between two countries or a group of countries; whether by restricting or facilitating the movement of funds.

7-effective communication with economic organizations and institutions to support and provide the appropriate climate that serves the economic orientation.

Economic diplomacy has two aspects, namely:

1- Diplomacy with a soft side, which appears through the methods of appeasement, openness, and expansion, the removal of obstacles, and the provision of assistance, to achieve more positive results supporting the economy of the state.

2- Diplomacy with the aspect of intimidation and threats, through the use of the state's power to achieve certain interest and goals, or to prevent a country or a group of countries from standing against its interests, or to restrict the activity of a particular state through the imposition of economic sanctions, which is considered one of the modern means of economic wars and economic diplomacy.

7. Halima Saud, Economic Diplomacy: Conceptual and Applied Dimensions, Journal of Law and Humanities, vol. 15, No. 1, 2022, p. 653.

Therefore, economic diplomacy represents the use of all available resources, economic capabilities, and political power of the state, whether cooperatively through trade exchange, providing benefits, assistance, and grants, or using it as a method of threatening to impose economic sanctions to achieve the political and economic goals of the state.

The objectives of economic diplomacy:

1-political goals: it consists of achieving political gains in the international arena, highlighting the weight and status of the state in international forums and forums, as an influential party in the international community.

2-economic goals: divided at the national level through the development of its economy and achieving sustainable development, as for the international level to seek gains through economic blocs.

3-social goals: by helping the least developed countries to achieve economic and social development and fight poverty.

As for the economic functions in the work of diplomatic missions

Article (5) of the Vienna Convention on Consular Relations issued in (1993) shows many economic and commercial functions performed by diplomatic and consular missions abroad, which can be summarized as follows:

1- Work on the development of trade, economic, and scientific relations between the sending state and the receiving state and the strengthening of friendly relations between them.

2 - protection and care of the interests of the state, of individuals and bodies within the limits of what is required by international law.

3- Negotiation between the authorities relied on in this task with the intention of reaching economic and trade agreements that include various aspects, including these agreements.

- Agreement on the promotion and protection of mutual investment between the two countries.

- Agreement on the reduction of double taxation.

- Agreement on the provision of credit facilities and loans.

- Agreement on economic, technological, and knowledge cooperation.

5- Familiarization with the investment climate and the economic environment of the country of destination, communication with stakeholders, and reporting on the trade and economic situation.

6- Follow-up economic and financial news and bulletins and the future of the state's economic reality.

7- Settling differences and disputes and building friendly and close relations that contribute to increasing the effectiveness of economic diplomacy and achieving the desired goals of the two countries or a group of countries.

Third: The importance of the role of economic diplomacy in the Iraqi economy:

Economic diplomacy has become of great importance and prominence as a result of technological and Knowledge Development and accelerated economic changes at the level of international economic relations, as it works to increase the processes of internationalization and interconnection between countries regionally and globally, and

leads to openness and expansion of economic zones through supporting international trade and investment and advancement in the structure of economic sectors, as well as the globalization of the new world economy through multinational companies that are the leading forces in the global market, as it has become necessary to practice economic diplomacy among modern management methods in developing and strengthening cooperation between states and international organizations And economic institutions⁸.

Economic diplomacy aims to encourage trade and investment, thereby increasing exports and includes negotiating economic treaties and agreements to influence national policies in favor of multinational companies, securing material and intellectual property rights, and stabilizing economic relations.

it works to remove barriers and provide the necessary facilities in the face of obstacles and difficulties to achieve the economic interests of the state, as well as expand the network of relations to achieve results in areas that support the economy⁹.

Moreover, to answer the question that lies: does Iraq have the ability and possibility to practice economic diplomacy:

Before answering the question, it is necessary to mention the capabilities and potentials that Iraq has, which help it to practice economic diplomacy, Iraq has good spaces, it can harness them, to support its economic diplomacy, starting from investing its “geopolitical” position, which gives it a tremendous power of economic and political influence on the world scene, and we refer here specifically to the

8. Hussein Aliwi, Sara Sajjad, economic diplomacy and its role in crisis management, Faculty of Political Science, University of Kufa, No. 1202, 26, p. 179.

9. Peya Mashelenga, The Economic Diplomacy of Small Stat: The Case of Namibia University of South Africa, 2015, P.2.

(port of Al-Faw), which represents an important sea view connecting East and West, in addition to the dry canal, which also represents an important economic axis, Iraq can invest, as well as the agricultural potential, as we have millions of hectares of fertile agricultural land, if properly invested Iraq will be able to conquer the world, with its agricultural crops and animal products, without forgetting to mention the existence of the most important resources oil and gas as well as investment in the field of Tourism, and we can imagine how it would be if we were able to invest and exploit this enormous potential in the practice of economic diplomacy, if not for the existence of some internal and external challenges that hinder Iraq's progress in achieving its economic goals¹⁰.

Four: Obstacles that limit the effectiveness of economic diplomacy in Iraq:

The challenges that hinder Iraq's use of its economic capabilities and resources to strengthen its economic relations within the framework of economic integration, therefore, it can be said that there are several challenges at the political, economic, and social levels at the national, regional and global levels that stand in front of the countries of the region, especially regional actors such as Iraq, to have a role in peace-building, whether through economic or other means.

Iraq and some countries that are fragile security, politically and economically, do not have independence in their external decision, which is supposed to take into account national interests and deal with the principle of equality with surrounding countries, and the political and security situation is a key factor for challenges, non-government

10. Khaled Aliwi al-Ardawi et al., economic diplomacy and its role in the Middle East peace industry, al-Euphrat Center for Development and Strategic Studies, 2023, <http://fcds.com/economical/1858>.

actors have an influential role in the sovereign decision of states, and this was reflected in political positions even in relations with states.

The difference in the system of values at the level of the peoples of the countries of the region and the influence of religious, sectarian, and national ideologies after the distances between decision makers to strengthen relations among them to build peace, and then this is reflected a lot on the means used in the external behavior of states, including the economic means.

The crises in the region also have a deterrent effect on the use of economic diplomacy in relations between them, such as the Gulf –Gulf conflict, the Saudi–Emirati conflict in Yemen and the border problem, the Iranian–Gulf conflict, and the Israeli intervention, all of which entrench mistrust between countries, and make relations more protocol than actual and with good intentions.

In addition to the presence of forces that do not support peace in the region, the different geopolitical roles of world powers, and geopolitical competition between regional actors such as Iran, Turkey, and Saudi Arabia, the intersection of interests is a factor in the dimensions of the economy that can play its role in achieving rapprochement between the countries of the region¹¹.

Five: Iraq in the field of economic diplomacy:

The previous Iraqi governments lacked the actual practice and real application of economic diplomacy necessary to improve their international economic relations, and then improve their domestic economic conditions, especially after the long period of the war against ISIS and its repercussions, which caused many serious challenges,

11. Abdul Zahra Mohammed Al-Hindawi, Practice of Economic Diplomacy, [https://www.iq-tna.com/2020/11/blog-post_352.html?m=.](https://www.iq-tna.com/2020/11/blog-post_352.html?m=)

which required economic and political strength to rebuild, stabilize and promote a stable climate for the country, especially the liberated areas.

The effort and responsibility became greater for governments in this aspect, and as a result of the situation that Iraq was living in; there was not much emphasis on the aspect of economic diplomacy or its effectiveness, as we observed only a few initiatives that do not fulfill the desired purpose or goal.

Specialists in economic affairs believe that there are several common bonds between “diplomacy and the economy” that can make them mutually influence the country’s rise and achieve its higher interests, pointing out that Iraqi diplomacy can be a key partner in building economic relations.

Accordingly, the work of the current government headed by Mr. Mohamed Shaya al-Sudani, which carries out many important visits to neighboring countries and the international region with the aim of improving and consolidating international relations and carrying out important economic and political agreements and partnerships, including cooperation between Iraq and the UAE towards achieving broader economic integration, the UAE and Iraq agreed to upgrade the level of economic cooperation to a comprehensive strategic partnership. The UAE and Iraq have issued a joint statement following the official visit of Iraqi Prime Minister Mohammed Shia al-Sudani to the UAE on February 9, 2023.

The two sides agreed on the importance of holding the tenth session of the Joint Committee between the two countries, because of its important impact on strengthening relations and following up on all bilateral files in areas of mutual interest. It was agreed to develop the framework governing bilateral trade between the two countries and

upgrade it to the level of comprehensive partnership, to achieve broader economic integration between the two countries, activate economic diplomacy, and boost economic growth rates in general.

The two countries agreed to support existing and future Emirati investments in Iraq, open horizons for new partnerships, and address challenges by transforming them into opportunities that benefit the Emirati and Iraqi economies, reflecting the spirit of goodwill and friendship between the leaders of the two countries and peoples.

The two countries will also work to raise the levels of trade exchange and build on the significant growth witnessed by bilateral trade over the past years, as non-oil bilateral trade reached about (17.5) billion dollars in (2022). After visiting the “Sudani”. The two countries also agreed to expand and develop bilateral cooperation in the tourism field, because of its importance in strengthening and developing relations between the two countries. The two sides also stressed their keenness to support stability in the region and achieve the prosperity of its people by enhancing communication, and dialogue and building bridges, which is the best way to achieve regional and international stability, security, and prosperity¹².

We find the most important step to enhance economic cooperation between the two countries, Iraq and Saudi Arabia is the opening of the “Arar port” in the year (2020), as it has great economic and trade importance that benefits both countries, as it contributes to activating economic movement, increasing trade exchange and facilitating the transport of goods, and the two countries are moving towards strengthening regional peace and stability.

12. Economic diplomacy The broader path of integration between Iraq and the UAE, <https://al-ain.com/article/economic-diplomacy-path-integration-uae-iraq>.

As well, the recent visit of Prime Minister Mohamed Shaya AlSudani to Egypt achieved several Economic points thanks to government diplomacy, where, on the sidelines of the visit, the events of the Iraqi–Egyptian business forum were held, as well as the signing of (11) memorandum of understanding in the field of enabling small and medium enterprises, in the fields of trade, Diplomatic Training, Administration, public function and civil service, as well as the fields of tourism, youth, sports, work and exchange of experiences in the field of planning¹³.

In addition, cooperation was not limited only to neighboring countries, but also to global cooperation and rapprochement, including cooperation between Iraq and Germany after signing an energy agreement with the German Siemens company in Berlin, these projects are very important and are expected to contribute to securing electric energy. Of course, the signing of other important contracts in various fields, including security, economic, and political, will follow this memorandum.

This diversity began with the Baghdad–2 conference in Jordan (December 20, 2022) with the strong support of French President Macron, followed by an official visit to France on (January 26, 2022) also at the official invitation of the French president, with the main title “economy, investment and strengthening security partnerships”.

13. <https://alsabaah.iq/79056-.html>.

Al-sudani's visit to Paris and his meetings with the French president carried many goals, which focused on:

1- Diversify the sources of Economic Cooperation and strategic partnerships between Iraq and the international powers on the one hand, and reformulate the relationship between Iraq and the international coalition headed by the United States to counter terrorism, but through the French portal on the other hand.

The country needs a "new type of relationship with the international coalition, " which implies the need to put forward the nature of cooperation between Baghdad and the forces of the international coalition, primarily the United States and France for discussion, and reformulate it to ensure interaction based on cooperation and joint action away from the policies of the axes, according to Sudanese statements.

This particular goal means that Baghdad can look for an "international strategic alternative" to the United States, with which it has strategic alliance relations in many securities, military, and economic fields. Despite the difficulties of achieving this goal in the near term, given the nature, size, and type of strategic partnership agreements with the United States, it is a procedural step.

2-Iraq presented itself as a source that provides oil and gas supplies to Europe stricken by the Russian-Ukrainian war and the resulting repercussions on its energy supplies. According to sources, the Iraqi gateway to the European oil and gas market is represented by the French company "Total Energy", which signed 2021 several partnership agreements with the Iraqi government, entitled to investment in the gas, oil, and electric energy sector¹⁴.

14. Safinaz Mohamed Ahmed, Al-Ahram Centre for Political and Strategic Studies, <https://acpss.ahram.org.eg/Writer/37/0.aspx>.

The most important models sought in the practice of economic diplomacy:

1- United Arab Emirates (UAE)

The economic diplomacy of the UAE, coordinated by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs through missions and embassies and its distinguished relationship with the countries of the world, aims to attract and encourage foreign investments, stimulate trade, and strengthen bilateral and multilateral economic relations. These efforts form the core of the UAE's economic diplomacy that ultimately supports the long-term needs of the country highlighted in the framework of "Vision 2021" and "UAE Centennial Vision 2071".

The UAE continues to work on creating a diversified economy while continuing to reap the benefits of its abundant natural resources. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs plays an important role in ensuring that it benefits from global economic trends by strengthening the country's position as a key player on the world stage.

It should be noted that the UAE is the second economic powerhouse in the Arab world, as its strong and sustainable growth is attributed to tourism, transport, logistics, finance, real estate, banking, and renewable energy. The UAE is looking forward to stimulating its economy in the future, prioritizing investment in education, information technology, artificial intelligence, and health.

The UAE has a proven record of accomplishment in attracting foreign direct investment through its tax exemption system, its well-developed infrastructure, and overcoming barriers to business creation. The state constantly demonstrates its determination to provide the best possible regulatory environment for investments.

The UAE has also facilitated foreign investment through the establishment of successful sovereign asset funds. Through these assets, the state has become a major investor in many countries around the world. The proceeds from these funds are used for the growth of the state, with a significant part of them allocated to projects in the fields of energy, industry, Telecommunications, Information Technology, Infrastructure, Healthcare, and renewable energy.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs supports national efforts in signing bilateral double taxation agreements and bilateral investment treaties (also known as investment protection and promotion agreements). The Ministry of Civil Aviation is helping to sign bilateral aviation agreements, which is essential given the size of the aviation sector in the country, as it owns two of the world's leading airlines, Emirates and Etihad. The UAE has emerged as a regional and global trade center, especially through its large investments in infrastructure. This is reinforced by the UAE's unique geographical location between Asia, Europe, and Africa.

2-Kingdom of Saudi Arabia

Saudi economic diplomacy derives its objectives from the kingdom's Vision (2030), including attracting and promoting foreign investment, increasing non-oil exports, and enhancing its presence and influence in international organizations and forums, so we find an evolution in the use of its executive tools, for example; the implementation mechanism for the assistance and aid provided by the kingdom to countries. The construction of a bridge, the paving of a road, or the construction of a power plant should return a benefit on investments for Saudi projects in that country, or a Saudi company or the use of materials with National Content should carry out the implementation.

There is also a development in the use of other tools, and the enhancing them will undoubtedly contribute to taking advantage of the kingdom's geographical location to become the first gateway to the Middle East, raising the level of logistics services and supply chains, and focusing on advanced value-added industries, we need to sign "bilateral aviation agreements" aimed at increasing the seating capacities of national airlines, enhancing the effectiveness of bilateral business councils (Business to Business) with countries, setting measurable targets and indicators, executive plans, for effective partnership projects, as well as governance and increasing the effectiveness of government to government joint committees, so that the items of the minutes of the committees are specific, and chronic .We should not forget the pivotal role played by bilateral and regional free trade agreements (FTA & RTS) in facilitating trade exchange and market access in light of the challenges and Customs and non-tariff barriers imposed by countries to protect their national industries, in accordance with the policies and legislation of the World Trade Organization.in conclusion, the kingdom is moving at a steady and deliberate pace bypassing global economic and political challenges, and we are witnessing the joining efforts and integration of all parties to strengthen Saudi economic diplomacy internationally¹⁵.

3- The state of Qatar

Qatar diplomacy in (2023) was characterized by its effective role in international forums in strengthening international relations, through effective and sustainable diplomatic strategies. This Qatari approach in the field of Qatari diplomacy is a model of constructive interaction and positive contribution to solving regional and global issues.

15. Abdulaziz bin Sanad, Saudi economy diplomacy, <https://www.alriyadh.com/2006625>.

Qatar's diplomatic efforts have varied between mediation in resolving crises and disputes and enhancing international cooperation in various fields.

The following are some aspects that highlight the impact of Qatari diplomacy in strengthening international relations:

1- Effective mediation, Qatari diplomacy has played a significant role in mediating regional conflicts, contributing to achieving peaceful solutions and enhancing stability in the region.

2- Strengthening economic ties, through foreign investments and economic projects, Qatar has succeeded in enhancing economic cooperation with various countries, which has contributed to promoting sustainable development.

3- Effective participation in international organizations, Qatar has actively participated in international organizations, contributing to the drafting of resolutions and enhancing its positive role in the international arena.

4- Promoting cultural understanding, Qatar's diplomacy has led continuous efforts to promote cultural understanding, through supporting cultural projects and exchanging experiences between peoples.

In addition to supporting humanitarian projects, the state of Qatar has played an important role in supporting human development and improving social and health conditions in many countries through humanitarian and development projects carried out by the state of Qatar¹⁶.

16. Country diplomacy in 2023 and its role in strengthening international relations, <https://tinyurl.com/24lk9s8m>

Therefore, to enhance the importance of the economy in strengthening international relations, countries have developed institutional and legislative frameworks that deal with the implementation and application of the tasks of economic diplomacy, which handles the management of economic activities as a means and tool to enhance the building of the national economy, through the role played by foreign trade and mutual investments, which constitutes the main engine of sustainable economic development.

Conclusion and Main Proposals:

Today, economic diplomacy is one of the most important and effective modern tools for the success of foreign policy actions in various countries of the world seeking to strengthen their presence and position in the international community.

From the above, we can say that the role of economic diplomacy in diversifying economic partners in Iraq is still at the beginning, and has not yet reached an advanced level compared to the rest of the neighboring countries, despite all the resources, wealth, and potential that Iraq possesses, but the internal and external challenges and the long-term development plans required by the Iraqi economy.

Iraq needs above all to reset the concept of economic diplomacy, it currently understands the concept as the use of foreign policy tools for economic gain and to secure national interests, which, of course, includes foreign policy goals. This means that apart from entrusting the Ministry of Foreign Affairs with mandates for economic goals, it also needs to use economic tools to achieve its goals by having its authority in formulating economic policy, or by coordinating economic policies, with other relevant ministries.

Accordingly, Iraq needs a solid political roadmap for its economic and geostrategic priorities to be able to harness the economic resources and creative energy of its population, tackle unemployment plaguing individuals entering working age, and emerge as a law enforcement and Justice force at least to ensure the continuation of the political process tha

The formation of a successful diplomacy that contributes to the acceleration of growth in Iraq requires that Iraq be consistent in its rhetoric and actions by liberalizing its domestic markets for the private sector and working consistently according to the theory of mutual dependence, especially at the regional level.

Therefore, several important proposals can be made to achieve progress in the course of economic diplomacy in Iraq:

1–the possibility of Iraq becoming the host country for Gulf capitals if foreign diplomacy succeeds in attracting them, provided that this is successful in attracting professional cadres specialized in political and Economic Sciences, and holders of higher degrees in line with the requirements of modern diplomacy, stressing the need for daily access by diplomatic institutions to the political, economic and cultural developments taking place in the host countries.

2– It is necessary to start the interaction between Iraqi diplomacy and the country's economy because economic relations constitute a fundamental principle of the modern state's orientations, and in light of the degree of interconnection and integration between the economies of countries, the variables of the world economy, such as exchange rates, international liquidity and the movement of foreign investments, which affect the variables of the national economy, and from this point of view, the staff of Iraqi diplomacy must have economic knowledge

and international relations, in addition to its tasks in diplomatic representation, and therefore the state must use its economic capabilities to influence other countries and direct its political activity in a direction that serves the national interest For the country.

3- Develop a strategy and goals based on a thorough analysis of the internal and external environment, in order to take advantage of strengths, face challenges, and invest in opportunities.