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# SJSI

## Research Article

### A D-Metric Analysis of the Denomination Structure of the Syrian Pound

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#### ABSTRACT

In recent years, Syria experienced rising levels of inflation. Accompanied by a high reliance on cash, led the central bank to put higher banknotes into circulation, the SP2000 in 2017 and the SP5000 in 2021. Rumors are now circulating that the SP10000 will be issued and put into circulation very soon. Higher denominations of the Syrian Pound have not been issued since 1997, since the introduction of SP1000. This study aims to investigate whether the introduction of the SP1000, SP2000 and SP5000 banknotes was appropriate and done on the right timing and whether a higher banknote must be issued in the near future. That is why the D-Metric model is used to analyze the changes in the denomination structure of the Syrian Pound during the period 1997 to 2022. The findings of the D-Metric model reveal that the introduction of the SP1000 was premature and should have been postponed until year 2005. The introduction of the SP2000 and SP5000 notes however was consistent with the predictions of the D-Metric model. The findings also reveal that it was appropriate to introduce the SP10000 since 2020 and that the introduction of the SP20000 should be done by 2024.

**Keywords:** Currency structure, Syrian Pound, D-Metric model.

#### INTRODUCTION

Although coins and banknotes have been around for decades, there is no agreement among economists about the theoretically optimal structure of currency denominations<sup>[1]</sup>. Two components are usually used to identify any denomination structure, the structure boundary and the series within the boundary. The structure boundary determines the lowest coin value, the highest banknote value and the transition between coins and banknotes. The series inside the boundary includes the number of coins, banknotes, and the total number of denominations<sup>[2]</sup>. The optimal denomination

structure determination of a currency is a daunting task. It ensures the efficiency, the cost effectiveness and the balance of the structure in terms of having a proper mix of the various denominations<sup>[3][4]</sup>. Ensuring this task, central banks need to closely monitor the evolving changes (technology, security issues, high inflation... etc.) and timely response<sup>[5]</sup>. Empirically, Payne et al<sup>[6]</sup> proposed the D-Metric model to determine the denomination structure of the currency. The model utilizes the relationship between the average daily wage level (D) and the denominations of the currency to identify the coins on the lower scale that need to be withdrawn from circulation, the

boundary point between coins and banknotes, and the appropriate timing for the introduction of higher banknotes <sup>[7]</sup>. D-Metric model was used to analyze changes in the denomination structure of the Syrian Pound between 1997 and 2022. The choice of period is to capture the last three changes in terms of introducing a higher banknote in Syria. The scarcity of previous research on the optimal denomination structure in general and in Syria, in particular, was the motivation for this article; specially the raising attention of the public that accompanied the introduction of the SP5000 and the rumors regarding the potential issuance of the SP10000. The aim of this study is twofold. First, to analyze the denomination structure of the Syrian Pound and verifying whether the introduction of the last three high denomination banknotes was justified from the D-Metric model point of view. Second, to analyze whether a higher banknote should be introduced. The study contributes to the literature on the optimal denomination structure as it is the first that analyzes the denomination structure of the Syrian currency using the D-Metric model. The findings have empirical implications for the Central Bank and the public in Syria, as to enable recommending the denomination of the higher banknote that should be issued and the timing of this issuance. The study is organized as follows: section one sheds light on the currency structure in Syria, section two explains the D-Metric model, section three analyzes the denomination structure in Syria using the D-Metric model, and section four presents the paper's conclusions.

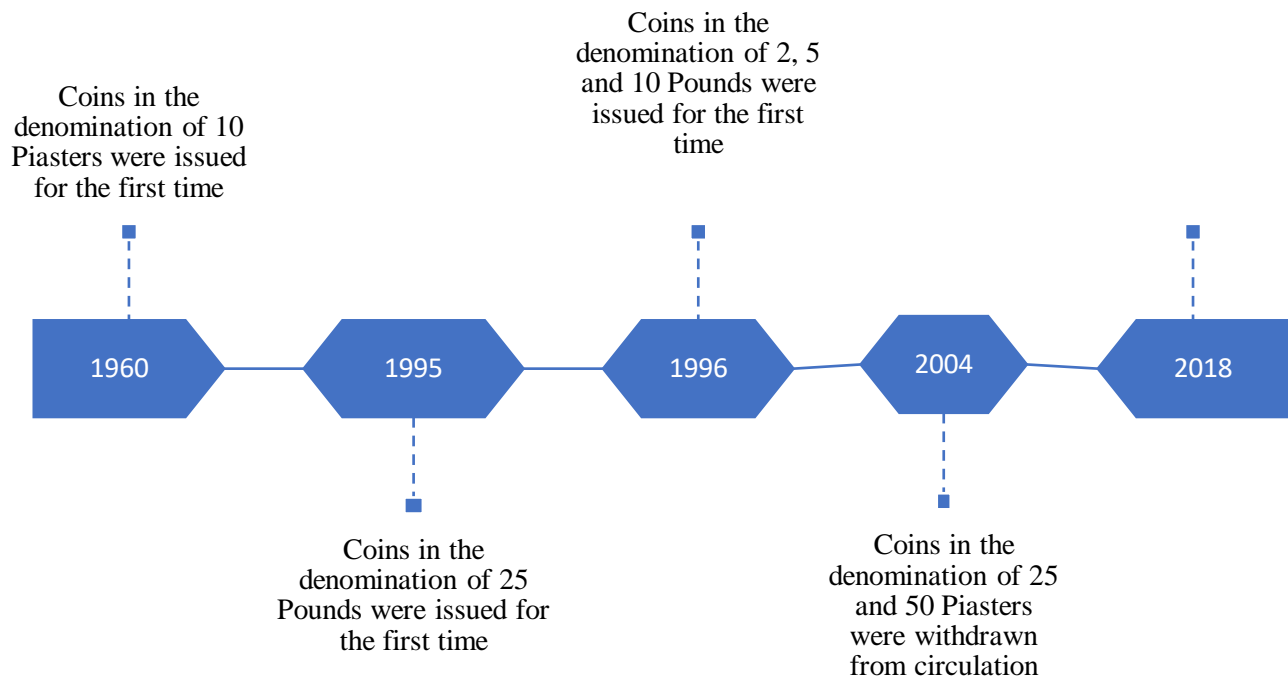
*The Syrian pound, which is divided into 100 Piasters, was defined for the first time, independently of any other currency, in 1953 through Decree No./87/.*

### **The Currency Structure in Syria**

The monetary authorities and denomination structure in Syria passed through several

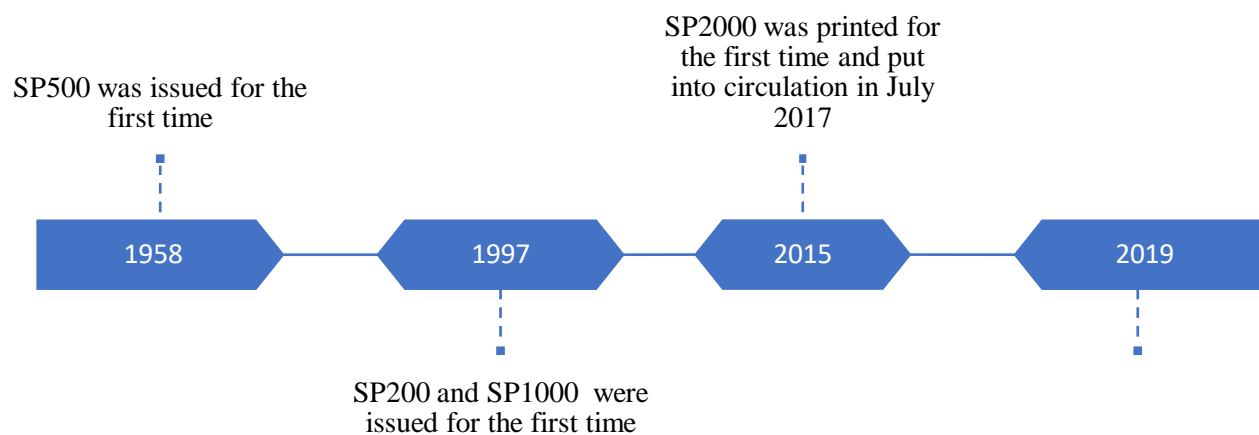
historical landmarks. Below is a brief highlight of this main historical changes.

In the era of the French Mandate, the Bank of Syria supervised the process of issuing the currency. The name of the bank changed later on during that period to become the Bank of Syria and Lebanon. After gaining independence, the Bank of Syria and Lebanon continued on issuing the currency in both Syria and Lebanon. However, it was replaced later on by the Syrian Institute for Issuing Money. In 1953 the Legislative Decree No. /87/ was issued <sup>[8]</sup>. The Decree defined the basic monetary system in Syria and established a Council for Money and Credit to take on the tasks of the Central bank. The Central Bank of Syria did not officially start working until 1/8/1956. Below is a review of the development of the currency structure since the Central Bank of Syria became responsible for supervising the issuance of the Syrian Pound, the official currency in the Syrian Arab Republic. Figures (1) and (2) show the development of the currency structure after the Central Bank of Syria became responsible for issuing the Pound. According to the already established coins' structure, the Central Bank of Syria continued to issue coins in the denominations of 2, 5, 25 and 50 Piasters and one Pound that previously existed. In 1960, a new coin in the denomination of 10 Piasters was issued for the first time. As shown in Figure (1), the structure of the coins remained unchanged until 1995, when new coins in the denomination of 25 Pounds were issued. In 1996, new coins in the denominations of 2, 5 and 10 Pounds were issued for the first time. In the same year, coins in the denominations of 2, 5 and 10 Piasters were withdrawn from circulation. In 2004, coins in the denominations of 25 and 50 Piasters were withdrawn from circulation. At the end of 2018, the highest denomination of coins, 50 Pounds, were issued <sup>[9]</sup>.



**Figure (1): Timeline of the development of the coin structure in Syria**

Source of Figure: Authors according to <sup>[9]</sup>



**Figure (2): Timeline of the development of the banknote structure in Syria**

Source of Figure: Authors according to <sup>[9]</sup>

Concerning the structure of banknotes, the Central Bank of Syria continued to issue banknotes in the denominations of 1, 5, 10, 25, 50 and 100 Pounds which previously existed. In 1958 a new banknote in the denomination of SP500 was issued for the first time. As Figure (2) reveals, the structure of banknotes remained unchanged until year 1997, when banknotes in the denominations of SP200 and SP1000 were issued for the first time. More than ten years in the Syrian crisis, which started in 2011, caused a massive economic destruction to the Syrian economy. The Syrian Pound which had a pre-crisis exchange rate on the average of USD1= SP45 gradually depreciated to exceed USD1= SP3800 in the black market. The depreciation of the Syrian Pound and the high inflation that Syria was facing triggered many questions regarding the necessity of issuing higher banknotes. In 2015, with the annual inflation rate reaching an average of 38.46%, the SP2000 note was printed for the first time. It was put into circulation in July 2017 when the annual inflation rate was 14.48%<sup>[10]</sup>. Recently, in 2021, a new note in the denomination of SP5000 was put into circulation. The 5000 note was printed in 2019 when the annual inflation rate was, on average, 13.42%<sup>[10]</sup>. According to the official releases of the Central Bank of Syria, the SP5000 note was printed to meet the trading needs of the public in a manner that ensures facilitation of monetary transactions and reduces the cost and intensity of dealing in banknotes. The Central Bank reported that the current economic changes, and the significant rise in prices that started in the last quarter of 2019 and continued during 2020, made the timing appropriate for putting the SP5000 into circulation<sup>[10]</sup>. Following the issuance of the SP5000, there was a public debate on whether the SP10000 needs to be issued and put into circulation or whether it is premature to do so.

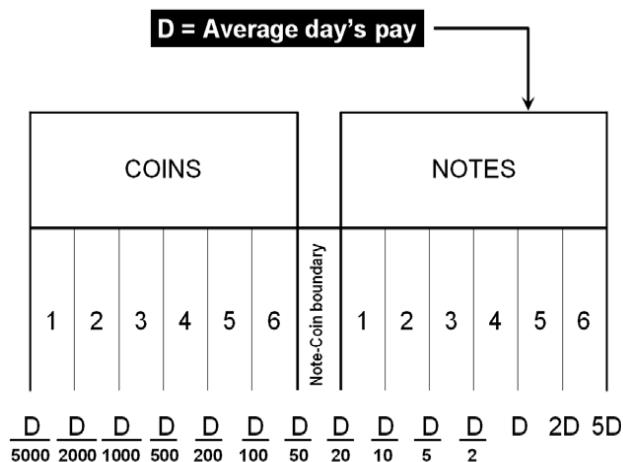
The following section introduces the D-Metric model that will be used to analyze the changes in the currency structure in Syria since the introduction of the three highest banknotes (SP1000, SP2000, and SP5000).

*In December 2019, the inflation rate reached 34.52% a 30.72% increase in comparison to its level in December 2018*

### **Materials and Methods: The D-Metric model**

Determining the optimal denomination structure includes identifying the structure boundary and the series within the boundary. That is to say, identifying the lowest coin value, the highest banknote value and the transition between coins and banknotes along with the number of coins, banknotes, and total number of denominations inside the boundary. The spacing of the denominations in most countries is based on either a binary-decimal triplets system (1-2-5) or a fractional-decimal triplets system (1-2.5-5)<sup>[2]</sup>. Syria is amongst countries that adopted a mix of the two systems. It has six denominations of coins (1, 2, 5, 10, 25, and 50) and seven denominations of banknotes (50, 100, 200, 500, 1000, 2000, 5000). The denomination of (5, 10, and 25) banknotes are legal tender although they are not issued any more by the Central Bank. As can be seen, the denominations (10, 25 and 50) follow the (1-2.5-5) system while the rest of the denominations follow the (1-2-5) system. Trying to figure out the optimal denomination structure, Payne et al<sup>[6]</sup> used data from sixty currency-issuing authorities around the world. They documented a consistent relationship between the average daily pay (D) in a country and its currency structure. They reported that in most of the examined countries, the boundary denomination between coins and banknotes is located between D/50 and D/20. The top and lowest denominations are around five folds of the average daily pay (5D) and 5000 parts of the average daily pay (D/5000), respectively<sup>[12]</sup>.

As shown in Figure (3), the model assumes that there are six denominations of coins and six denominations of banknotes along with one denomination at the boundary between coins and banknotes. The model can be used to provide advice when an adjustment to the denomination structure is needed. This includes adjusting the lowest to highest denominations and the transition between coins and banknotes <sup>[2]</sup>. The D-Metric model, however, is subject to several limitations. First, it is a practical method that lacks a theoretical base. Second, it ignores other factors that should be taken into consideration when determining the denomination structure of a currency. This includes, the costs associated with economic agents and users' preferences, including payment habits <sup>[13-15]</sup>. The model also ignores the fact that payment habits, culture and wealth holding may differ across countries and could vary, within the same country, over time. In addition, the model fails to take into account the durability of monetary items and their costs when determining the boundary point between coins and banknotes <sup>[2]</sup>. Despite being subject to several limitations, the simplicity of the D-Metric model makes it used as a guideline to the re-denomination of currencies and it has been successfully applied in a wide range of countries around the globe <sup>[12] [16] [17]</sup>. The following section will use the D-Metric model to analyze the denomination structure in Syria between 1997-2022.



**Figure (3): The concept of the D-Metric Model**  
Source: [6]

## RESULTS

As figure (2) indicates, larger banknotes were issued in 1958, 1997, 2015 and 2019. Our analysis of the denomination structure in Syria is limited to the years 1997, 2015 and 2019. Year 1997 was chosen because it witnessed the last issuance of a higher banknote, the SP1000, prior to the outbreak of the Syrian crisis. Years 2015 and 2019 were chosen as they are the years in which the two higher banknotes, the SP2000 and SP5000, were issued. The years between 1997 and 2015 were not examined as no higher banknotes were issued in these years. As highlighted earlier, the D-Metric model links the average daily wage level to the currency denomination structure. Due to data availability problems, nominal GDP per capita per day was used as a proxy for the average daily wage (D in the D-Metric diagram). Daily GDP per capita has been adopted by many authors when applying the D-Metric model <sup>[2] [12]</sup>

Table (1) reveals the value of D and the denomination structure in each of the examined years.

*The SP1000 was issued in a period where the inflation rate and exchange rate were relatively stable.*

*Several approaches were used in the literature to determine D. While [6] used the average daily wage level, [2] and [12] used the daily GDP per capita. On a different spectrum, [18] used the daily value of credit card transactions whereas [19] used the total nominal labour income, after subtracting personal transfer payments to the government.*

## DISCUSSION

Starting in 1997, the D-Metric model suggests that the least useful coin should be between SP0.02 ( $D/5000$ ) and SP0.067 ( $D/2000$ ). The note-coin boundary should be between SP2.7 ( $D/50$ ) and SP6.7 ( $D/20$ ), which indicates that the higher note should be SP5, which can be either a coin or a banknote. The largest banknote suggested by the model is the SP500 banknote which falls between SP271 ( $2D$ ) and SP677 ( $5D$ ). However, Table (1), reveals a mismatch between the theoretical denomination structure suggested by the D-Metric model and the actual structure in year 1997. To be more specific, the lowest coin, the



25 Piasters (SP0.25), lies between D/1000 and D/500 instead of D/5000 and D/2000, as suggested by the model, and the highest coin is SP25 instead of SP5. In addition, SP10 and SP25 are present in coins and banknotes, while the model predicts that the note-coin boundary should be SP5. Another mismatch with the D-Metric model is the presence of the SP1000 banknote whereas, according to the model, the highest banknote should be SP500 (between 271 and 677.9). Therefore, based on the D-Metric analysis of the currency structure in year 1997, one can conclude that the structure is not the optimal one and that the introduction of the SP1000 was premature and should have been postponed until year 2005 when 5D was equal to SP1124.219. The structure recommended by the D-Metric model changes in 2015 compared to what it was in 1997. As shown in Table (1), the SP25 got pushed to the note-coin boundary while the SP5 and the SP10 fell into the coin category. Furthermore, the SP2000 banknote became the largest useful banknote. In contrast to the mismatch in year 1997, the currency structure in 2015 appears to match the theoretical denomination structure suggested by the D-Metric model in this year. The highest coin in circulation in 2015, SP25, falls into the note-coin boundary ( $D/20=619.989/20=30.999$ ) and ( $D/50=619.989/50=12.399$ ) and the highest banknote, SP2000, falls between ( $2D=2*619.989=1239.978$ ) and ( $5D=5*619.989=3099.945$ ). It was therefore appropriate, that the SP2000 banknote be issued this year. In fact, it was even appropriate that it was released in 2014, when D was SP471.6 ( $2D=943$  and  $5D=2358$ ) [11]. Since the SP2000 was printed in 2015 but not put into circulation until 2017, the analysis requires examining whether it was put into circulation at the right timing. Knowing that in 2017, D was equal to SP1053.99, the SP2000 falls outside of what the model suggests ( $2D=2107.98$  and  $5D=5269.95$ ). Accordingly, the delay in introducing the SP2000 into the market

was inconsistent with the denomination structure suggested by the D-Metric model. In fact, the D-Metric's analysis suggests that the SP5000 banknote could have been put into circulation in 2017 and not just the SP2000.

*The 25 and 50 Piasters were withdrawn from circulation in 2004. The SP5, SP10 and SP25 banknotes are still legal tender in Syria although the monetary authority no longer issues them.*

As can be seen in Table (1) the structure recommended by the D-Metric model changes in 2019 compared to that it was in 2015. The SP50 was pushed into the note-coin boundary as the SP25 fell into the coin category. Furthermore, the SP5000 banknote became the largest useful banknote (located between  $2D=1437.641*2=2875.28$  and  $5D=1437.641*5=7188.2$ ). The table also reveals that the lowest useful coins for this year, SP1 and SP2, fall within D/2000-D/1000 and D/1000-D/500, respectively.<sup>1</sup> The lowest useful banknote, SP50, falls into the note-coin boundary (between ( $D/50=1437.641/50=28.75$ ) and ( $D/20=1437.641/20=71.88$ )). This means that the decision to issue the SP50 coin was appropriate. Adhering to the 1-2-5 spacing system, the next useful banknotes would be 100, 200, 500, 1000, 2000, 5000 according to the model. Indeed, these are the currencies actually in circulation that year.

Although it is justified to put the SP5000 banknote in circulation since 2017 as indicated above, the note was only introduced into circulation in 2021.

*These coins are still legal tender in Syria although the Monetary authority no longer issues them. The SP50 banknote is still legal tender*

### ***Should a higher banknote be put into circulation?***

Recently, there are discussions among the public and economists about the necessity of issuing a higher banknote (the SP10000 banknote).

**Table (1): The denomination structure of the Syrian currency in 1997, 2015, 2019**

D	Coins						Note-coin boundary	Notes							Year
135.5808			0.25	0.50	1	2	5	10	25	50	100	200	500	1000	1997
619.989			1	2	5	10	25	50	100	200	500	1000	2000		2015
١٤٣٧,٦٤١		1	2	5	10	25	50	100	200	500	1000	2000	5000		2019
D/5000 D/2000 D/1000 D/500 D/200 D/100 D/50 D/20 D/10 D/5 D/2 D D 2D 5D <b>Source:</b> The authors according to data of GDP per Capita from [11]															

Issuing higher banknotes has its own advantages and disadvantages. One of the main advantages is the ease of handling transactions as people do not have to carry large amounts of money to do their daily transactions <sup>[20]</sup>. This is especially important considering the high reliance on cash and the very low reliance on E payment in Syria. Another advantage is the reduction in carrying and management expenses, as according to the Bank of Korea, the issuance of the higher denomination allowed saving of 60 billion won (approximately USD 50,000,000) every year due to reductions in management expenses especially those related to logistic costs <sup>[21]</sup>. In addition, higher notes have lower production costs as they are less commonly used and used with more caution than is the case for smaller notes <sup>[13]</sup>. Higher notes could also help reduce spending as people are less encouraged to buy something if they have to pay one large note than they would be if they pay with several smaller notes <sup>[13]</sup>. Issuing higher notes might also protect the national identity of the country by reducing the chances of substituting the domestic currency for other currencies (dollarization) <sup>[22]</sup>. The major disadvantage of issuing higher banknotes, is the inflationary effect of issuing higher notes, which can be very serious. Since inflation expectations lead to higher inflation, a higher note may be followed by higher inflation. The fear is that if the cycle starts, it will not be easy to stop. More precisely, if inflation increases after a higher banknote is issued, this may lead to the issuance of a higher note and the cycle goes on. Other disadvantages of

issuing a higher note revolves around production costs, susceptibility to forgery and facilitation of drug dealing and illegal activities <sup>[23,24]</sup>. To determine whether a higher note, the SP10000, should be issued, we applied the D-Metric model on the daily GDP per capita for the year 2020 where D is equal to SP2101.06 <sup>[11]</sup>. As explained previously, according to the model the highest note should be between 2D and 5D. This means that the highest note should be between SP 4202.12 and SP10505.3. Therefore, the D-Metric model suggests that the SP10000 could have been issued and put into circulation since 2020. The high inflation that Syria is still facing makes us doubt whether a higher banknote should be issued because the SP10000 might not be enough to meet the daily transactions needs. Table (2) reveals the results of applying the D-Metric model to the daily GDP per capita for the year 2021 where D equals SP3099.93 <sup>[11]</sup>. The table also shows that the numbers for 2D and 5D are 6199.86 and 15499.65, respectively. This indicates that the 10000 note is sufficient and no higher note needed to be issued in that year. Unfortunately, data on daily GDP per capita for the year 2022 is not available to conduct the analysis. To circumvent this problem, we tried to extrapolate the expected growth rate based on the historical growth rate, under two scenarios. In the first scenario, we used daily GDP per capita in 2015 and 2021 to calculate the average growth rate for the period. This was then used to forecast the future daily GDP per capita on the following years. In the second scenario, we assumed that the growth rate on the daily GDP per capita between years 2020 and 2021 would remain



unchanged, and we used this growth rate to project the future daily GDP per capita on the following years. Table (2) reveals the results of applying the D-Metric model based on both of the simulated scenarios. As Table (2) reveals, applying the average growth rate for the period 2015-2021 shows that the issuance of the SP20000 could be done in 2023 and should not be pushed beyond 2024. However, applying the aggressive growth rate, the one that is based on the growth rate of years 2020-2021, reveals that the issuance of the SP20000 could be done in 2022 and should not be pushed beyond 2023. The fact that the SP10000 could have been issued and put into circulation since year 2020 and that the SP20000 should not be postponed beyond 2023-2024, indicates that the monetary authorities might have to issue both of the banknotes, 10000 and 20000 simultaneously, or within a short time span. This, however, might have adverse outcomes on already high inflation levels.

*We did not go beyond 2015, as we believe that the period 2015-2021, would enable a more accurate forecast of the GDP per capita as it reflects the inflation rate/state of the economy that Syria is facing now much more than the period prior to 2015.*

## CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The aim of this study was to analyze the denomination structure of the Syrian Pound between 1997 and 2022 and examine whether the decisions to issue the higher banknotes (SP1000, SP2000 and SP5000) were justified based on the D-Metric model predictions. The study also aimed to examine whether higher banknotes (SP10000 and SP 20000) need to be issued and put in circulation and what is the appropriate timing for this. The study was mainly motivated by the recent issuance of higher banknotes in Syria along with expectations of further issuance of higher banknotes. When comparing the denomination structure in the examined period with that suggested by the D-Metric model, the findings revealed that the introduction of the higher note, SP1000, in 1997 was premature and should have been postponed to 2005, however the issuance of the SP2000 was well timed. The

delay however in putting the SP2000 in circulation was not consistent with the D-Metric model outcomes. The SP2000 was put into circulation in 2017 when it was appropriate to issue the SP5000. The findings also reveal that the issuance of the SP5000 in 2019 was consistent with the predictions of the D-Metric model. When examining whether a higher banknote, SP10000, should be issued, the D-Metric model suggests that the SP10000 could have been issued and put into circulation since 2020. The high inflation that Syria is facing now tempts us to examine whether the SP20000 should be issued. To overcome the lack of data on daily GDP per capita after 2021, we used two growth scenarios to simulate the daily GDP per capita for the coming years. The findings indicate that the SP20,000 should not be pushed beyond 2023-2024 the latest. The fact that the issuance of the SP20000 should not be pushed beyond 2023-2024 and that the SP10000 could have been issued and put into circulation since 2020 means that the monetary authorities should not delay the issuance of the SP10000 anymore. Otherwise, the monetary authorities might have to issue the two notes SP10000 and SP20000 at the same timing or within a very short time span. This, however, might have detrimental impact on the public confidence in the currency and might trigger higher and higher levels of inflation. Although the analysis was based on the simple and easy to apply D-Metric model, the model's popularity among central banks and the cross-country empirical evidence supporting its predictions, allow us to utilize it. The findings obtained when applying the model have important implications to the monetary authorities in Syria. They, the findings, indicate that delaying the issuance of a higher note creates further problems in terms of having to issue a further higher banknote soon, which increases the uncertainty in the market and could create higher inflationary expectations.

**Table (2): Projected daily GDP per capita**

Year	Based on the growth rate for the period 2015-2021 (30.75%)			Based on the growth rate for the period 2020-2021 (47.49%)		
	D	2D	5D	D	2D	5D
2020	2101.06			2101.06		
2021	3099.93	6199.86	15499.65	3099.93	6199.86	15499.65
2022	4053.15	8106.3	20265.75	4572.08	9144.16	22860.4
2023	5299.5	10599	26497.5	6743.36	13486.72	33716.8
2024	6929.10	13858.2	34645.5	9945.79	19891.58	49728.95

**Source:** The authors

**Notes:** the growth rate is calculated as  $\sqrt[n]{D_n/D_0} - 1$

The findings are also of high importance to the public as finding the optimal currency structure enhances the efficiency of cash payment's settlement. Despite the important findings of the current study, they should be interpreted with caution for several reasons. First, as highlighted earlier, the D-metric model relates the average daily pay in an economy and the currency denomination structure, however, it does not take into account other factors that affect the denomination structure. This includes amongst other things, the cost structure and economies of scale associated with the printing and minting of a currency, the presence of extra demand on specific denominations, laws and regulations, public's perception of inflation, etc. The currency denomination structure of a country is also a function of its past economic and political events which is not taken into account by the D-Metric model <sup>[12]</sup>. Two areas for future research emerge from this study. First, a multidimensional study that takes into account other factors that could affect the denomination structure is needed to get a better understanding of the suitability of the current and future denomination structures. Second, as issuing higher notes could be a response to the higher levels of inflation, the bidirectional relationship between issuing higher notes and inflation would be very informative to the monetary authorities and the public as very little evidence exist on this area.

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