Assessing the Performance of Banks and Their Impact on Accounting Reservation (Applied Study in a Sample of Iraqi Banks Listed on the Iraqi Stock Exchange)

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Abstract: The aim of the research is to highlight the concept and importance of evaluating performance and methods of measuring it, as well as to identify what the accounting reservation is, its objectives, its importance and the methods of measuring it, as well as to determine the extent to which the performance evaluation is affected in the accounting reserve, if the sample of the research is the private Iraqi banks listed on the Iraqi Securities Market. Financial and be research edited from several axes which are the methodology of research and previous studies and the theoretical aspect of research as well as the applied aspect and conclusions and recommendations and the research reached there is not enough interest by the management of private Iraqi banks listed on the Iraqi Stock Exchange in the disclosure of the policy Accounting for the reservation as most banks have no knowledge of the effects of the accounting reservation on the decisions of investors and the researcher recommends to prepare a highly qualified human cadre for banking departments and look for accountants, auditors and departments competent to introduce them in how to measure the reservation and evaluate Performance in accordance with accepted and accepted accounting principles.

KEYWORDS: Accounting reservation, Stock Exchange.

Introduction

To this day, accountants adhere to one of the most important accounting practices, the application of which has received special attention from external auditors and other related parties, and the reservation is considered a controversial concept from the beginning of the last century to the present and despite the criticisms directed at it, but Plays an important role in accounting applications, as accountants are required to reserve the expected losses and caution them and not to recognize the expected profits as they are required to disclose asset and revenue information in minimum values and expenses and obligations in high values in cases of uncertainty, and must There is a correlation between asset information, liabilities, expenses and revenues in the performance evaluation, so several performance evaluation measures have emerged that contribute to rationalizing the decisions of investors and lenders, and to see what role accounting reservation practices can play in enhancing the quality of financial statements and thus An important tool in evaluating the performance of companies and increasing the level of confidence in the information contained in these lists and reducing the volatility of profits, to reflect positively on the decision-making process and rationalization, so this research focused on those aspects through its four axes, which first specialized in the methodology of research and previous studies The second is for the theoretical aspect, the third focused on the practical aspect of the research and finally came the fourth axis to draw conclusions and recommendations.

The First Axis: Research Methodology And Previous Studies

First/ Research Methodology

• Search problem:

Interest in accounting has increased widely, especially after the collapse of many giant companies, one of the reasons for which was the opportunistic management practices, deliberate profit management, inflated profits and failure to apply the accounting reservation, as this was the reason for the failure of those companies.

It is worth mentioning that performance evaluation is an important element in the process of monitoring the performance of companies and that to stand up to the practices of the accounting reservation is an important aspect to reach the final value of the performance of any company, and from the above the problem of research can be represented by the following questions:

1) What is the level of accounting reservation in the same sample of the banks listed on the Iraqi Stock Exchange?
2) How can the performance of the banks listed on the Iraqi Stock Exchange be assessed in accordance with scientific and accountable methods?
3) Is there a relationship between the accounting reserve and the evaluation of the performance of the same banks listed on the Iraqi Stock Exchange?

• The purpose of the research:

The research aims to answer previous questions from my agencies:

1) Measure the size of accounting reservation practices in the research sample banks.
2) To determine the performance of the research sample banks by evaluating their performance using a scale. Tobin's Q

• The importance of research:

The importance of the research stems from the importance of the topic addressed by the research, which is represented by the accounting reservation, which has occupied a large part of the interests of researchers and parties with interests in companies, especially the uncertainties associated with economic decisions, where the research contributes to providing clear insights and information useful to those interested in the subject of accounting reservation as well as to show the impact of the accounting reservation in evaluating the performance of the same banks listed on the Iraqi Stock Exchange.

• Research obligation:

The research is based on the following hypotheses:

1) "Banks practice the research sample of the accounting reservation in a different way."
2) "Tobin's Q measure ability to evaluate the performance of research sample banks"
3) There is a significant statistically significant moral relationship between the accounting reserve and the performance evaluation of a sample of the banks listed on the Iraqi Stock Exchange.

• Community and sample research:

3) The research community consists of the 23 iraqi private banks listed on the Iraqi Stock Exchange, of which the sample is made up of fourteen of those banks, which make up approximately 60% of the research community during a five-year time series published on the Ase-Based Exchange Authority website during the research period, and we listed a table (1) showing the banks sample the research:

Table (1): Banks selected as a research sample

No.	Banks	No.	banks
1	Commercial Bank	8	Gulf Bank
2	Bank of Baghdad	9	Mosul Bank
3	Middle East Bank	10	Iraqi Union Bank
4	Iraqi Investment Bank	11	Kurdistan International Bank
5	Al Ahli Bank of Iraq	12	Assyrian Bank
6	Iraqi Credit Bank	13	Al-Mansour Bank
7	Sumer Bank	14	United Bank

Source: Prepared by The Researcher

• Reasons for excluding some banks from the research community:

1) Islamic banks because the activity and banking transactions and interest rates are different from private banks and others.

2) Banks whose data are not available on the SBA website such as Babel Bank, Economic Investment Bank and North Bank.

3) Banks that have not been included in the trading bulletins of the Iraqi Stock Exchange during some months such as Dar es Salaam Bank, Tigris Bank and Euphrates have not been included during various years such as The Bank of Warka.

Table (2) reflects the banks that have been excluded for the reasons mentioned above and as follows:

Table (2): Banks that have been excluded

No.	Banks	No.	banks	No.	banks
1	Dar AL Salaam Bank	4	Bank of the North	7	Iraqi Islamic Bank
2	Babel Bank	5	Tigris and Euphrates Bank	8	Elaf Islamic Bank
3	Economy Investment Bank	6	Al-Warka Bank	9	National Islamic Bank

Source: By The Researcher

• Search method:

The researcher relied on Arabic and foreign references and literature of books, periodicals, research essays and studies published on the Internet related to research variables to cover the theoretical aspect, as well as the annual financial statements of the banks sample research and the directory of joint stock companies listed on the Iraqi Stock Exchange for the period from (2010 to 2014) to enrich the practical aspect.

• Statistical analysis methods:

The researcher based on many statistical methods to contribute to the analysis of statistical results and the testing of research hypotheses:

1) Second Link Coefficient (R)
2) R Square
3) Contrast Analysis (ANOVA)

Secondly / Previous studies:
Some Arab studies:

• Study (Hamdan, 2011)
This study provided additional evidence on the level of accounting reservation in the financial reports of Jordanian public joint stock companies, as it is also the first highlight of the relationship of accounting reservation to improving the quality of financial reports, where this study sought to achieve two objectives of measuring the level of accounting reservation in the policies adopted by the industrial companies public lye Jordan, and the second goal is to study the impact of the accounting reservation in improving the quality of financial reports and the real importance of this study in providing new indicators of the level of reservation in policies in Jordan, where Measuring the accounting reservation using the method of the ratio of total receivables to total profits, the most important results of the study was the use of the ratio of total receivables to total profits as an indicator of the level of accounting reservation, a methodology for measuring the accounting reservation different from what previous studies used in the Jordanian environment.

• Study (Joseph, 2012)
This study aimed to test the impact of the structure of ownership established in the reservation of financial reports, as the analysis of the Agency determines the nature of the administrative testing of accounting policies within the framework of the economic effects of these policies, as the accounting reservation is one of the accounting principles that determines the characteristics of the accounting information provided, and its role in decision-making by the various parties related to the establishment, as the reservation was measured using the accounting model of reverse decline of accounting profits on simultaneous returns known as the model (Basu 1997) was the most important conclusion in the study that the property was affected by ownership. Accounting, the greater the ownership ratio, the greater the asymmetry in recognition between good news and bad news.

• Study (Iqbal, Judges, 2014)
This study aimed to highlight one of the distinctive topics that took up space, as it aimed to identify the different interpretations of the reservation and the most important pros and cons of the reservation, and to know the impact of the financial crisis on the accounting reservation, and to indicate the challenges faced and facing accountants during the various crises, the researcher designed a questionnaire to measure the impact of the financial crisis on supporting the policy of accounting reservation, as the most important conclusions of the study was that jordanian public joint stock companies are committed to reservation when preparing financial statements.

Foreign studies:
Study (Lafond & Watts, 2007)
This study aims to show the role of the accounting reservation in reducing the asymmetry of information between management and investors, this study used a measure (Basu) to measure the accounting reservation, this study concluded that the measure (Basu) better reflects the accounting reservation and that this reservation is one of the mechanisms to protect investors from the opportunistic behaviors of management.

• Study (Roslindo,2009)
This study aimed to examine the relationship between a variety of governance qualities and the scope of accounting reservation shown in the financial reports of Australian companies, this study used the method of time series used by (Basu1997) to measure the reservation and this study found that corporate governance plays a specific role in increasing the presentation of accounting reservation in corporate financial reports by presenting the qualities of governance individually.

• Study (Allam etal, 2011)
This study aims to assess the role of accounting regulations in Kuwait by issuing binding standards for companies listed on the Kuwaiti stock exchange to achieve an acceptable level of accounting reservation when preparing financial reports for these companies.
The study used the model (Basu1997) known to some as the rate of return on equity to measure the reservation, and the study found that the relationship between the size of the debt and the level of accounting reservation is reversible, and therefore the level of reservation is influenced by the type of sector belonging to the company as the study found the financial sector more conservative than its theory in the service and industrial sector.
What is the reason for this research from the previous studies mentioned is the researcher's focus that this study specializes in studying the relationship between the practices of accounting reservation and evaluating the performance of banks in the local environment, which did not address previous studies and using both the measure of the book value to the market value of the shares to measure the accounting reservation and the measure (Tobin's Q) as a basis for evaluating the performance of the banks sample research.

The Second Axis is the Theoretical Side.
First: the concept and definition of accounting reservation
The accounting reservation was a controversial accounting concept at the beginning of the last century and still is so to this day, and despite the criticisms directed at it, it plays an important role in accounting practices (Watts,2003b:35) and describes (Basu1997) reservation as the most important principles of evaluation in accounting, and has influenced

the Accounting practices not so long ago, in the midst of the waves of uncertainty in financial reports, the commitment to this principle became the basis for the differentiation of companies in the degree of transparency of their financial lists, as well as it became a standard for classifying countries according to the degree of their accounting reservation (Hamdan,20 10: 316).

The accounting reservation was defined as "we do not expect profits but we expect all losses" (Basu,1997:17), and (others) knew that the accountant should choose the accounting method that leads to the reduction of values and not increase them, and thus reduce the results of operations, and what is more, it requires lower asset values. Revenue and the highest values of liabilities and expenditures" (Al-Qadi and Hamdan, 2004: 509-510), and there are those who consider it to represent "a reduction in the book values of assets relative to their market value" (Beaver, Ryan, 2005:275).

Through the above, the researcher agrees with the definition provided by judge hamdan, as well as that the accounting reservation means recording losses before they are achieved and recognized in the financial statements, even if the supporting bond is average or weak, while the accountant does not take profits before they are achieved and the existence of the supporting bond on Achieving it, i.e. the accountant tends to get a higher degree of verification to recognize profits than he needs to acknowledge losses.

Second: The objectives of the accounting reservation

There are several objectives for the accounting reservation that can be summarized as follows (Iqbal, Qassa, 2014: 916):

1) Accounting reservation contributes to enhancing the credibility of financial statements and increasing the level of appropriate accounting information.
2) The use of accounting reservation helps not to bankrupt and collapse companies.
3) The preparation of conservative financial reports is a requirement for shareholders and lenders.
4) The accounting reserve is used as a shield to ease the uncertainty of speculation and expectations regarding the preparation of financial statements.
5) The accounting reservation is the appropriate tool to face the uncertainty experienced by the accountant in the preparation of financial statements.

Third: Interpretations of accounting reservation

Basu,1997:20 explained the reservation as a profit response to bad news faster than it responded to good news, because good news requires a higher degree of verification by accountants.

The accounting reservation was interpreted as a set of internal and external regulatory arrangements between the various parties within the facility (Watts,2003:34).

Therefore, multiple explanations for the accounting reservation can be summarized as follows (Watts,2003:34), (Lafond & Watts,2008:447-448):

1) Contractual interpretation: The contractual interpretation of the reservation is one of its main sources, and is intended to focus on the official contracts between the relevant parties in the establishment such as debt and bonus contracts, as well as the contractual interpretation of the reservation is a requirement of shareholders and lenders to prepare conservative financial statements. To reduce agency costs and arrange administrative incentives.
2) Interpretation of litigation: Managers tend to be reluctant to declare future profits and higher asset values to avoid being sued by parties that rely on the accounting information disclosed to make investment decisions if management estimates fail in those elements.
3) Tax interpretation: The accounting methods used affect the declared income, which in turn affects the value of the tax, so some tax laws contribute to the increase or reduction of the accounting reservation, for example, although the reduced premium method of recognition of asset swell contributes to the support of the reservation accounting, but we rarely see it as acceptable in tax laws.
4) Regulatory interpretation: To regulate financial markets and financial transactions, a direct impact on the method of accounting disclosure, through the instructions and disclosure requirements approved by the securities authorities, which played a role in guiding the accounting reservation and its practices.

Fourth: Types of reservation

(Balletal, 2003:244) mentioned two types of reservation: conditional and unconditional reservation (Ball & Shivakumar,2005:97), (Rayn,2006:516), (Watts,2003:38) conditional reservation as asymmetry in the timing of the confession, i.e. the faster recognition of bad news from good news and what It's about earnings by accelerating the recognition of economic losses, which means that profits respond to bad news faster than good news, and others have defined the unconditional reservation as "reporting the lower value of net assets, i.e. reducing net asset values or disclosing lower book value." "For property rights" (Pope & Walker, 2003:400), an example of unconditional reservation is the application of cost or market whichis any less in the valuation of assets, i.e. unconditional reservation is not related to bad news or good and the relationship of profits with them, the researcher considers that the unconditional reservation is an application of measurement

alternatives Accounting to suit the disclosure in the company.

Fifth: The pros and cons of the accounting reservation

The positives of using the accounting reservation can be summarized as follows (Kam,1990:183), (Obeidot,2003:85):

1) Accounting reservation is an appropriate tool to counter the excessive optimism of accountants and managers in assessing the company's assets and obligations, and is an appropriate tool to address the uncertainty faced by accountants.

2) The use of accounting reservation in the field of accounting leads to somewhat objective accounting outputs, i.e. the accounting information produced by the accounting system, which is usually expressed.

Seventh: The concept of evaluating performance

Performance evaluation is an important element in the process of monitoring the performance of companies according to their functions and objectives, so reaching the final value of the performance of any company is very important to determine the overall performance of the company, and there have been many concepts regarding performance evaluation, but as is known gaining This process is of great importance in taking all the measures and determining decisions, which contribute to increasing the company's profits and the following as a result of its distribution to shareholders, as well as knowing the amount and value of the company's assets, and whether the profits were shown by reduction, losses by increase, assets by reduction, and liabilities On top of it? In order to know the company's reservation policy, as well as the increase in the company's profits will result in an increase in the company's share price, i.e. increase the wealth of the owners and thereby increase the value of the company, and the valuation can be defined in general as "the study of the objectives set with what has already been achieved, in order to know the Deviations, whether positive or negative, with reference to the reasons that led to the occurrence of negativity, in order to correct them, and to maintain the positive situations for them in order to continue the development of the company's projects" (Al-Musawi, 1999: 177), while others consider that it is "the sum of the processes and studies aimed at To determine the levels that link available resources and the efficiency of their use, by the company, while examining the evolution of the said relationship over similar periods of time or over limited periods of time, by making comparisons between the target and the achieved target based on certain standards and criteria") Ali, 2006: 32), also represents "questions aimed at identifying the extent of compliance with the plans developed, as it is considered as a partial process of the scope of administrative activity, broader and broader, which is performance control, which aims to verify what needs to be accomplished, while highlighting the degree of deviation from this target" (Al-Karkhi, 2007:31),

Others defined it as "a series of studies aimed at identifying the ability and efficiency of the company in managing its activities in its various aspects of management, productivity, technology, marketing, planning ... Etc., during a specified period of time, and the extent of its skill in converting inputs or resources into outputs of quality, quantity and quality required while demonstrating their ability to develop their efficiency year after year as well as the degree of success in advancing companies like them, by overcoming the difficulties they encounter and innovation The most productive and sophisticated methods in its field of work" (Ammar, 2011:91).

The researcher believes that the best and most comprehensive definition is what (Ammar) provided because it included the aspects of the company and its various activities and specified the time period for evaluating performance as well as taking into account the circumstances surrounding the company, and the possibility of turning the input into outputs of quality and quantity required, and also explained the possibility of developing The company through the progress on similar companies by overcoming the difficulties and problems they may face and inventing new ways to develop its business so the researcher agreed with this definition.

Eighth: The importance of performance assessment

Performance evaluation is of great importance in several areas summarized as:

1. Disclose the extent to which the units and departments perform their functions to the fullest.

2. It is linked to planning as it demonstrates the efficiency of planning when individuals apply their tasks to the fullest.

3. It is an attempt to overcome the shortcomings that may occur in the company's financial planning process (Al-Karkhi, 2001, 92).

4. Performance evaluation also helps in (Ali, 2006: 34):

- Directing employees to do their jobs.

- Directing the supervision of senior management.

- Clarify the progress of production processes.

- Coordination between the various aspects of the company's activity, where the departments of the subsidiary are integrated among them such as production, marketing, finance and individuals.

5. Know the extent to which the company achieves its planned plans and objectives.

Ninth: The objectives of performance evaluation

Performance evaluation objectives are summarized as follows (Al-Karkhi, 2001:80):

1. Know the level of achievement of the company for the jobs in charge of its performance compared to those included in its plan.

2. Identifying the places of imbalance and weakness in the company's activity, and a comprehensive procedure for it, and explaining its causes in order to develop and correct the

solutions needed for it and guide the executors to ways to avoid them in the future.

3. Determine the responsibility of each center or department in the company, for the defects and weaknesses in the activity it performs, by measuring the productivity of each section of the production process, and identifying its achievements negatively and positively, which would create competition between the departments towards raising the level of the company's performance.

4. Correcting the planning budgets and pushing their indicators in the path that balances ambition and available possibilities.

5. To determine the efficiency of using the available resources in a rational manner to achieve greater returns, lower costs and better quality.

Tenth: Steps to design performance measures

There are several steps to design performance metrics (Horngren,2009:1492):

1- Choose performance metrics that are consistent with the financial objectives of senior management.

2. Choose the time range for each scale to be determined.

3- Choose a definition of the components in each performance measure specified.

4- Choose the measurement alternative for each performance measure selected.

5- Choose the timing of the target performance level.

Eleven: Performance Assessment Steps

There are a set of necessary and basic steps to complete the performance evaluation process that can be summarized as follows: (Al-Adly, Abdul Rahim 1990:6)

1) Setting the goal:

In order for the performance evaluation process to be done well, this requires identifying the objectives that we want to achieve, as it has to be clearly and accurately defined using the appropriate numbers, proportions and characterization such as profitability, the added value to be achieved, and the size and type of goods and services we produce, the company when it paints Policies on the overall objective of their activity should be expanded to represent all the detailed objectives of them.

2) Developing a program to accomplish the blindness

In light of the above objectives mentioned, the development of an integrated plan for the completion of the business in detail each area of activity in the company, we make it clear financial and human resources, and to identify their sources and how to obtain them, technical, administrative and organizational methods, followed by the management and use of these resources and the nature of production and how marketing and the type of technology used, methods of preparation of manpower and training.

3) Limitation of Liability centers:

Intended to determine the responsibility of each organizational unit specialized centers to perform a particular job, have the authority to take the decision, which

will part of the company's activity and determine the results will is obtained by management, so you must know the responsibility of each of the production process for the purpose of accountability and the reasons for the deviations that may occur during the implementation process.

4) Define performance criteria:

Performance appraisal process requires the development of standards for the purpose of comparison with the results achieved are a set of standards and ratios and the foundations on which is measured by the achievements of the company during the annual activity.

5) The provision of a suitable device for the implementation of the performance appraisal process:

As it considers this step based on the performance appraisal process, as its presence is assumed before the previous step above, as this device take care of the collection of information and follow-up of various developments at the company level or at the level of the economy as a whole, and registered in order to be used for the purposes specified and you see management suitable for the performance appraisal process, as it depends on the accuracy of the information collection and recording of data, this must develop sophisticated programs to be specialized for this purpose.

Twelve: Standards Performance Evaluation:

There are many performance measures and different types of which depends on the financial information and of which depends on the non-financial information, it has added many companies increasingly internal financial standards with standards based on external, such as stock prices and information non-financial internal such as the number of patents financial information The new non-financial information, such as an external degree of consumer satisfaction (Horngren, 2009: 1491).

The foregoing and briefly can summarize performance measures multiple by all kinds of offers in the literature of accounting and financial management (Zubaidi 2004: 206) as identified two types of performance measures are traditional standards and modern standards so we will address for both types of standards:

1. Conventional standards for performance evaluation:

Also called in most of the literature of financial management and assessment rates sometimes called market value ratios, and provides this group of ratios important vision for what concerns investors and owners within the company and the most important of these ratios and briefly:

a. Profit per ordinary share ratio:

This ratio is calculated by dividing the net profit after interest and tax, any profit available to owners (for distribution) on the number of ordinary shares in issue, and considers this percentage an important financial indicator reflects the profitability of the level of per share, and therefore, this should be the ratio directed to the movement

of investments within the national economy calculated according to the following equation:

Equation (3) .... Profit Ratio for each ordinary share = Net profit after interest and tax / number of ordinary shares

B. Market price per share (share value)

It means the price of the stock market as a means "market value", known to reflect this price profit level per share, as it increases the market value of the shares of the higher profits and in return value may decrease the market without the carrying amount of the share value when the company was making losses, and stop the market value of the ordinary shares on profit achieved by the stock and the required rate of return on these types of investments can this ratio is calculated according to the following equation:

Equation (4)……. the market value of the share = Net profit per share / the required rate of return (Enhanced others 2010: 25).

T. The proportion of the market price per share to the profit per share:

Means the ratio of the share price per ordinary profit per share, a calendar percentage of important and well-known in the capital market is called by the multiplier, and give this ratio the number of times that hit in profit per share, as the result is equal to the price of the stock, ie its market value, which means that the number of dinars required to get one dinar from profits, and is calculated this percentage according to the following equation (al-Zubaidi, a former source: 213):

Equation (5) .... price ratio = profit per ordinary share price in the market / profit per ordinary share

The researcher believes that these measures cannot be used in evaluating the performance of listed companies in the Iraqi market for securities criticized several of them:

• Do not mean anything as a result of these percentages unless the industrial standard or available historical standard and this is not possible to obtain it from bulletins trading stocks listed on the Iraq market for financial Orac is not in the financial statements of the companies listed on the market.

• Each of these metrics based on historical information which in turn are not suitable because it is inconsistent with one of the quality of accounting information characteristics of a property timely because it is known that the financial statements are dearly issued late time.

• These standards are sometimes or depend most Equivalents on the data available in the list of financial well-known center for this list it Photo pictures of the assets and liabilities of the company, which is at a certain moment in time and may change from one moment to another, so it may be ratios at times subjective.

• The use of accounting treatments for alternatives measurement in the balance sheet and income statement processing methods, such as depreciation and inventory

calendar and other make percentages and numbers extracted are inaccurate as well as non-comparable.

2. Modern standards for performance evaluation:

Below are some modern standards for performance assessment, including:

a. Economic value added

Economic value added somewhat particular represent calculations of income which attract existing and potential investors, the economic value added is equal to operating income after tax minus the weighted average cost of capital (after tax) multiplied by the total minus assets, including current liabilities as in the equation following Horngren, 2009 : 1491)):

Equation (6) .... economic value added = operating income after Aldharaib- {weighted average cost of capital * (total current liabilities by assets)}

In light of this determination of the economic value added there is a direct impact and strong between them and the wealth of owners, which affect the market value of the shares, so if the value was added economic positive, it means that the company contributed directly to increase the wealth of owners, and the reason for the increase in operating profit after tax or a decline in the cost of capital, either if the value of the economic added negative, this means that the company consumes the invested capital is greater than the profit operations, which negatively affects the wealth of the angel so should any investor has the awareness and the realization that takes into account the impact value of the economy Yeh added (al-Jubouri and others 2012: 335).

B. Market value added (MVA)

Market value added (MVA) reflect one of the most important measurement of performance evaluation in business companies, intended to market value added (MVA) and the difference between the market value of the company and the capital invested by owners and lenders, this image analysis, the added market value (MVA) in accordance with the the point of the company's marketed view is a measure of superior and comprehensive in measuring and wealth creation, as it is a measure of operational efficiency in businesses according to their ability and efficiency in linking the factors that go back to the company's success and effectiveness, and can measure the added market value (MVA) according to the equation following (Souissi, 2010 29):

Equation (7) .... added market value = market value of shares of companies - the carrying amount of the rights of owners

MVA = MVE - BVE

Where:

MVA: market value-added.

MVE: the market value of the company's shares (number of shares X share price)

BVE: the carrying value of the rights of owners, (as they appear in the statement of financial position of the company, ie net assets)

T. Tobin'sq:

The introduction ratio of Tobin's Q by the world (James Tobin), as an indicator to predict future profitability of investment (Tobin, 1969: 15-29) was defined as a company's market capitalization ratio at the cost of replacement or replacement cost, a tool commonly used in the field of economics and finance as an indicator to evaluate the performance of companies, and one of the main advantages of the use of Q is to limit any distortions due to tax and accounting laws, because it uses the market value of the company's capital, which includes risk factors and profitability associated with them in the future (Chen & Lee, 1995: 587-609), and seen it is the best measure to evaluate the performance of companies compared with of w Previously mentioned, as well as can be calculated easily based on the available financial and accounting information in the financial statements and bulletins trading for stocks, as well as it's used in the analysis of the performance of offline companies (Khatab et.al, 2011: 52) can calculate the ratio of Tobin's q (Q) according to the equation following :

Equation (8) .... Q = (MVE + PS + DEBT) / TA

Where:

Q: refers to the proportion of Toben

MVE: the market value of the company's shares (number of shares X share price)

PS: the monetary value of blue chip based company

DEPT: the value of short-term liabilities - the value of short-term assets + the carrying value of long-term debt

TA: the carrying value of the total assets of the company.

The standard of judgment on the performance and profitability of the company in the equation Q is worth. If the bigger than the one true, it indicates that the market value is higher for the company of the value of its assets and reflect good performance and high profitability and vice versa Chang & Pruitt, 1994: 72-74)) and (Tobin & Brainard, 1963: 242).

The researcher believes that the use of this measure to evaluate the performance of companies is best suited to the advantages mentioned previously and will be applied this equation to evaluate the performance of the sample companies.

Thirteen: accounting reservation and reflected in the assessment of the performance of companies

Sometimes administration seeks to follow deliberate practices to identify and measure profits and reporting reflect those practices, their wishes and interests rather than reflect the real economic performance of the unit is done through selected accounting policies and estimates that achieve personal interests and mislead stakeholders about the economic views of the unit taking advantage of this flexibility in accounting principles accepted general

acceptance and use of its provisions in the personal choice of accounting standards or alternatives available to the accounting methods, known for their practice management profits (Kndora 2012: 13).

Believe proponents of the reservation accounting also to its importance as a mechanism to manage the asymmetry of information when the financial statements counter, which at the same time the mechanism balance used by management to reduce the decline in the value of the company resulting from the lack of isomorphic information between internal investors and external and therefore, reducing practices may give some managers an opportunity for manipulation and fraud (Shtiwi 2010: 578).

So some of the essence sees transparency lies in the accounting reservation, which requires a high degree of verifiability to recognize the news good as gains compared to the recognition of news losses and relying on it to its role in reducing earnings management practices and to provide protection to investors and improve the quality of profit level and increase the company's value, as it suggests the adoption of conservative accounting policies to ensure the protection of shareholders' rights and improve the company's performance (meligi 2014: 14).

Some also find the other that the profits be of high quality when it reflects the operational performance of the current company is a good indicator of the operational performance of the future and a measure of good for the value of the company and to evaluate their performance, and that profits be high quality if earnings are conservative accounting properly, while the quality of profits goes down if the practice of earnings management towards overstated profits declared by, and high-quality profits can be obtained through the application of accounting reservation, which benefit shareholders managers control more efficiently and motivate them to achieve the maximum possible capacity of the company's value, Valth J accounting leads to immediate recognition of losses and provides this signal to the shareholders of the accountability of managers for sufficient reasons behind these losses and the possibility of an investigation can be managers to make decisions of abandoning those projects in time (Jubouri 2014: 105.108-109).

The third axis applied side

This theme focuses on the practical side, as through which to measure the accounting reservation practiced by banks research sample and stand at the level of practice all of them during the period of research and test the extent of variation in the practice between the sample banks search for Tim successively evaluate the performance of each bank of the banks in question based on the scale (Tobin's Q) to end-axis testing and analysis of the relationship between the reservation of accounting practices and performance evaluation of the research sample banks.

First, measuring the level of the practice of accounting reservation in the sample banks Search
Based researcher on the financial reports of the banks sample research and published in the form of Iraq Stock Exchange to extract the book value, as based researcher on the bulletins market to determine the market value, as the scale depends to determine the level of accounting reservation to the quotient of book value to market value of property rights, which reflects the results tables (3), (4), (5), (6), (7) for the years 2010, 2011.2012, 2013.2014 respectively as listed herewith.

Table (3): the book value and market value and the proportion of the reservation and the policy of the bank for the year 2010

No.	Banks	BVE	MVE	conservatism	Bank Policy
1	Commercial Bank	1.58	1.39	1.13	Non-conservative
2	Bank of Baghdad	1.89	1.79	0.66	Conservative
3	Middle East Bank	1.27	1.10	1.16	Non-conservative
4	Iraqi Investment Bank	1.76	1.24	1.42	Non-conservative
5	Al-Ahli Bank of Iraq	1.06	0.81	1.31	Non-conservative
6	Credit Bank of Iraq	1.35	2.45	0.55	Conservative
7	Summer Bank	1.09	0.81	1.34	Non-conservative
8	Gulf Bank	1.12	0.90	1.24	Non-conservative
9	Bank of Mosul	1.29	0.91	1.42	Non-conservative
10	Union Bank of Iraq	1.21	0.90	1.35	Non-conservative
11	Kurdistan International Bank	1.32	1.42	0.93	Conservative
12	Bank of Assyria	1.15	0.88	1.30	Non-conservative
13	Mansour Bank	1.13	1.40	0.81	Conservative
14	United Bank	1.23	1.76	0.70	Non-conservative

Source: prepared by the researcher

We note from the above table that the highest book value was the Bank of Baghdad and the lowest value book was Al-Ahli Bank of Iraq, while the highest market value of the share of the Iraqi Credit Bank and the lowest market value was Bank of Sumer and we find that the proportions of the accounting reservation was ranging between (0.55-1.42) as the highest rate was the Iraqi investment Bank and the Bank of Mosul, which was followed by non-conservative policy in terms of assets and profits and expenses and liabilities of any show of assets and profits of the highest possible values in order to claim to a decline in market values of the shares of the bank as well as the lowest rate was Bank of the Iraqi credit, which was followed by a conservative policy in With respect to assets and profits, expenses and liabilities of any assets and profits show the lowest possible values this means to show losses and liabilities of the highest possible values and reserve them if they occur in the future.

Table (4): the book value and market value and the proportion of the reservation and the policy of the bank for the year 2011

No.	Banks	BVE	MVE	conservatism	Bank Policy
1	Commercial Bank	1.35	1.27	1.06	
2	Bank of Baghdad	1.84	3.48	0.53	
3	Middle East Bank	1.38	1.92	0.72	
4	Iraqi Investment Bank	1.17	0.95	1.23	
5	Al-Ahli Bank of Iraq	1.05	0.85	1.24	
6	Credit Bank of Iraq	1.52	3.60	0.42	
7	Summer Bank	1.06	0.82	1.29	
8	Gulf Bank	2.09	1.01	2.07	
9	Bank of Mosul	1.78	1.35	1.32	
10	Union Bank of Iraq	1.29	1.05	1.23	
11	Kurdistan International Bank	2.06	2.50	0.82	
12	Bank of Assyria	1.27	0.99	1.28	
13	Mansour Bank	1.09	1.29	0.85	
14	United Bank	1.24	2.69	0.46	

Source: prepared by the researcher

We note from the above table that the highest book value was the Gulf Bank and the Bank of Kurdistan and the lower book value was Al-Ahli Bank of Iraq, while the highest market value of the share of the Iraqi Credit Bank and the lowest market value was Bank of Sumer and we find that the proportions of the accounting reservation was ranging between (0:42 to 2:07), with the highest rate was the Gulf Bank, which was followed by non-conservative policy in terms of assets and profits and expenses and liabilities of

any show of assets and profits of the highest possible values in order to claim to a decline in market values of the shares of the bank as well as the lowest rate was Bank of the Iraqi credit, which was followed by a conservative policy in relation to Assets and profits, expenses and liabilities of any assets and profits show the lowest possible values this means to show losses and liabilities of the highest possible values and reserve them if they occur in the future.

Table (5): the book value and market value and the proportion of the reservation and the policy of the bank for the year 2012

No.	Banks	BVE	MVE	conservatism	Bank Policy
1	Commercial Bank	1.43	1.27	1.13	Non-conservative
2	Bank of Baghdad	1.84	1.80	1.02	Non-Conservative
3	Middle East Bank	1.25	1.46	0.86	Conservative
4	Iraqi Investment Bank	1.86	1.01	1.85	Non-conservative
5	Al-Ahli Bank of Iraq	1.55	0.84	1.84	Non-conservative
6	Credit Bank of Iraq	1.76	2.35	0.75	Conservative
7	Summer Bank	1.37	1.02	1.34	Non-conservative
8	Gulf Bank	1.45	1.09	1.33	Non-conservative
9	Bank of Mosul	1.10	0.85	1.30	Non-conservative
10	Union Bank of Iraq	1.20	1.03	1.17	Non-conservative
11	Kurdistan International Bank	1.30	2.10	0.62	Conservative
12	Bank of Assyria	1.14	0.93	1.22	Non-conservative
13	Mansour Bank	1.43	1.27	1.13	Non-conservative
14	United Bank	1.84	1.80	1.02	Non-conservative

Source: prepared by the researcher

We note from the above table that the highest book value was the Iraqi Investment Bank and the lower value of the book was the Mansour Bank, while the highest market value of the share of the Iraqi Credit Bank and the lowest market value was Al Ahli Bank of Iraq, and we find that the proportions of the accounting reservation was ranging between (0.62-1.85) as the highest rate was for the Iraqi investment Bank, which was followed by non-conservative policy in terms of assets and profits and expenses and

liabilities of any show of assets and profits of the highest possible values in order to claim to a decline in market values of the shares of the bank as well as the lowest rate was Bank of Kurdistan international, which was followed by a conservative policy In terms of assets and profits and expenses and liabilities of any assets and profits show the lowest possible values this means to show losses and liabilities of the highest possible values and reserve them if they occur in the future.

Table (6): book value and market value and the percentage of the reservation and the policy of the bank for the year 2013

No.	Banks	BVE	MVE	conservatism	Bank Policy
1	Commercial Bank	1.31	0.92	1.42	Non-conservative
2	Bank of Baghdad	1.66	2.06	0.81	Conservative
3	Middle East Bank	1.35	1.60	0.84	Conservative
4	Iraqi Investment Bank	1.20	0.97	1.24	Non-conservative
5	Al-Ahli Bank of Iraq	1.11	0.82	1.35	Non-conservative
6	Credit Bank of Iraq	1.31	2.41	0.55	Conservative
7	Summer Bank	1.05	1.00	1.05	Non-conservative
8	Gulf Bank	1.22	1.15	1.06	Non-conservative
9	Bank of Mosul	1.29	0.87	1.49	Non-conservative
10	Union Bank of Iraq	1.42	1.35	1.05	Non-conservative

11	Kurdistan International Bank	1.42	2.25	0.63	Conservative
12	Bank of Assyria	1.10	0.74	1.49	Non-conservative
13	Mansour Bank	1.12	1.74	0.64	conservative
14	United Bank	1.13	1.18	0.96	conservative

Source: prepared by the researcher

We note from the above table that the highest book value was the Bank of Baghdad and the lower value of the book was Bank Summer, while the highest market value of the share of the Iraqi Credit Bank and the lowest market value was the Bank of Assyria, and we find that the proportions of the accounting reservation was ranging between (0.55-1.49), with higher the proportion was the Bank of Mosul and the Bank of Assyria, which was followed by non-conservative policy in terms of assets and profits and expenses and liabilities of any show of assets and profits of the highest possible values in order to claim to a decline in market values of the shares of the bank as well as the lowest rate was Bank of the Iraqi credit, which was followed by a conservative policy in terms of assets and Alarb H, expenses and obligations of any assets and profits show the lowest possible values this means to show losses and liabilities of the highest possible values and reserve them if they occur in the future.

Table (7): the book value and market value and the proportion of the reservation and the policy of the bank for the year 2014

No.	Banks	BVE	MVE	conservatism	Bank Policy
1	Commercial Bank	1.14	0.66	1.72	Non-conservative
2	Bank of Baghdad	1.17	1.55	0.75	Conservative
3	Middle East Bank	1.23	0.60	2.05	Non-Conservative
4	Iraqi Investment Bank	1.13	1.00	1.13	Non-conservative
5	Al-Ahli Bank of Iraq	1.05	0.90	1.17	Non-conservative
6	Credit Bank of Iraq	1.16	1.05	1.11	Non-Conservative
7	Summer Bank	1.04	1.00	1.04	Non-conservative
8	Gulf Bank	1.15	0.90	1.28	Non-conservative
9	Bank of Mosul	1.30	0.73	1.78	Non-conservative
10	Union Bank of Iraq	1.08	0.93	1.16	Non-conservative
11	Kurdistan International Bank	1.16	1.90	0.61	Conservative
12	Bank of Assyria	1.10	0.74	1.49	Non-conservative
13	Mansour Bank	1.12	1.74	0.64	conservative
14	United Bank	1.13	1.18	0.96	conservative

Source: prepared by the researcher

We note from the above table that the highest book value was Bank of Mosul and the lower value of the book was Bank Summer, while the highest market value of the share of the Kurdistan International Bank and the lowest market value was the commercial bank, and we find that the ratios of accounting reservation was ranging between (0.61-2.05), with higher the proportion was the Bank of the Middle East, which was followed by non-conservative policy in terms of assets and profits and expenses and liabilities of any show of assets and profits of the highest possible values in order to claim to a decline in market values of the shares of the bank as well as the lowest rate was Bank of Kurdistan international, which was followed by a conservative policy in terms of assets and profits And Expenses and liabilities of any show of assets and profits at the lowest possible this values mean to show losses and liabilities of the highest possible values and reserve them if they occur in the future, and tables (3) to (7) we get to the level of practice of differing accounting reservation in the banks of the research sample, indicating acceptance of the hypothesis the first research which states "exercise banks research sample accounting reservation differently."

Second, measuring performance of Iraqi banks sample the following.

Based researcher on the financial reports of the banks sample research and published in the form of Iraq Stock Exchange to extract data equation (Tobin's Q), which reflects the results of the table (8) for the years 2010, 2011.2012, 2013.2014 respectively as listed herewith.

Table (8): Performance evaluation of the sample banks using the scale (Tobin'sQ).

No.	Banks	Performance evaluation				
		2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
1	Commercial Bank	1.42	1.61	1.44	1.42	1.37
2	Bank of Baghdad	1.56	0.34	1.19	0.24	0.24
3	Middle East Bank	1.23	0.39	0.44	0.42	1.36
4	Iraqi Investment Bank	1.29	1.33	1.22	1.32	1.48
5	Al-Ahli Bank of Iraq	1.41	1.47	1.27	1.25	1.39
6	Credit Bank of Iraq	0.41	0.81	0.42	0.60	1.42
7	Summer Bank	1.53	1.54	1.50	1.66	1.64
8	Gulf Bank	1.71	1.23	1.32	1.42	1.39
9	Bank of Mosul	1.29	1.29	1.38	1.32	1.44
10	Union Bank of Iraq	1.51	1.42	1.19	1.45	1.36
11	Kurdistan International Bank	0.33	0.46	0.65	0.66	0.76
12	Bank of Assyria	1.47	1.47	1.59	1.50	1.60
13	Mansour Bank	0.63	0.50	0.73	0.56	1.93
14	United Bank	1.53	0.84	0.72	0.54	1.45

Source: prepared by the researcher

We note from the table above that the Gulf Bank was the highest performance during the year 2010, because the proportion of Tobin's q was 1.71 any bigger than the one right and this is due to the short funding sources term greater than the short asset term, while the Middle East Bank lower performance during the year 2010, amounting to ratio Tobin's q 0.33, less than the right one this is due to the short-term assets was greater than the short funding sources term, and in 2011 was the highest performance of the commercial bank, as it achieved a ratio of 1.61 Tobin's q no greater than the one right and this is due to the short funding sources I pointed up term for short-term assets, while the Bank of Baghdad less performance During the year 2011, with the proportion of Tobin's q was 0.34 or less than the correct one and the reason for this to the rise in short assets term sources of short-term financing, either in 2012, the Assyria Bank of Asher, up the largest in the performance, because the proportion of Tobin's q was 1.59 any greater than the right one. this is due to the short funding sources term increased short-term assets, while the bank least credit performance during 2012, with the proportion of Tobin's q amounted to 0.33, less than the right one this is due to the rise in short assets term for short funding sources term, as Usher Summer Bank in 2013, an increase in performance, because the

proportion of Tobin's q was 1.66 J is greater than the one right that goes back to the sources of short-term funding rose for short assets term, while the Bank of Baghdad at least performance during the year 2013 where the percentage of Tobin's q 0.24, less than one correct This is due to the rise in short assets term short sources of financing term, Finally, Mansour Bank Usher rise in performance in 2014, because the proportion of Tobin's q was 1.93 any bigger than the right one because of high short funding sources term for short assets term, while the Bank of Baghdad, at least the performance in 2014, with the proportion of Tobin's q 0.24, less than the right one, and this is due to the rise in short-term assets Short-term funding sources, and it can accept the second hypothesis which states that "a measure (the ability of Tobin's q) to evaluate the performance of banks research sample.

Third, testing and analysis of the relationship between the reservation of accounting practices and performance evaluation of the research sample banks.

For the purpose of conducting statistical tests for the third hypothesis research was used statistical analysis program spss and follows the table shows the descriptive statistics of the research variables.

Table (9): shows the descriptive statistics of the research variables

Descriptive Statistics					
	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
Accounting reservation	70	.420	2.07	1.30100	.965735
Performance evaluation	70	.240	1.930	.48957	.254606
Valid N (listwise)	70				

Source: prepared by the researcher

We note from the above table that the number of views is 70 and watch the highest value of the reservation accounting is 2:07 and evaluate the performance was 1.930 while the lowest value of the reservation accounting and evaluate the performance 0.420 0.240.

This is evident from the analysis of the need to use simple regression to test the third hypothesis is done through a statistical analysis package spss, which shows in the table (10)

- . The results of regression analysis and test the third hypothesis Search

Table (10): shows the summary of the third test hypothesis model.

Model Summary				
Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.616[a]	.379	.370	.202075
a. Predictors: (Constant), Accounting reservation				

Table 10 shows that the value of coefficient of the second link (R) between the two variables is 0.616, while the selection (R square coefficient) of 0.379 means that% 37.9 of the change in the dependent variable (performance

evaluation) due to the change in the independent variable (accounting reservation) and the rest is due to other factors as there is a clear impact.

Table (11): shows the analysis of variance for the third hypothesis

ANOVA[b]						
Model		Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	1.696	1	1.696	41.537	.000[a]
	Residual	2.777	68	.041		
	Total	4.473	69			
a. Predictors: (Constant), Reservation Accounting						
b. Dependent Variable: Evaluation Performance						

And between the table (11) The significance of the moral level was .000 which is smaller than the exact level and acceptable of 0.05, indicating a relationship between two variables, while the value of F calculated 41.537, the largest of Tabulated value of $ 4.01, this means accepting the third

hypothesis to prove statistically significant effect which states "no significant statistical relationship between moral accounting reservation and performance evaluation of a sample of banks listed on the Iraqi Stock Exchange.

Table (12) shows the function coefficients regression line for the third hypothesis

Coefficients[a]						
		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients		
Model		B	Std. Error	Beta	T	Sig.
1	(Constant)	.278	.041		6.837	.000
	Accounting reservation	.162	.025	.616	6.445	.000
a. Dependent Variable:Performance evaluation						

As the table (12) that the regression line equation was between the two variables as follows:

Performance evaluation = 0.278 + 0.162 (accounting reservation)

This equation represents the relationship between the variables of the variable parameters, a performance

evaluation of the independent variable and a reservation by the accounting coefficient (B).

The fourth Axis Conclusions and recommendations

First: Conclusions

You can summarize the most important findings and conclusions, including the following:

1. multiple methods used as the basis for determining the level of accounting reservation practiced by companies and is a measure of the carrying value of the market value of the standards most appropriate for application by the various interests of the parties because it is based on transactions available to all parties on the site JSC bulletins trading stock prices available on the site Iraqi Stock Exchange.

2. A discrepancy between the banks in the sample accounting reservation practices based on the scale of book value to market value, the results indicated to the practice of some banks accounting for a reservation at the time that did not have some of the other practices, policies are conservative enough.

3. There are several measures that can guide companies to evaluate the performance that calls for the need to test the extent and suitability for the Iraqi environment, the results have proved convenient scale (Tobin's q) to evaluate the performance of banks in the local environment.

4. The results confirmed the existence of significant relationship statistically significant between the level of accounting reservation and evaluate the performance of banks research sample.

Second: Recommendations

In light of the findings and conclusions reached by the researcher recommends the following:

1. Iraq's market management obliging companies listed in it to follow accounting practices are conservative with the disclosure of such practices in their financial reports and consider it an important condition for the inclusion of its shares in the market or continue the listing because it would boost such the ability of reports to assess the performance of companies and the rationalization of decisions of the interests of the parties.

2. On the banks that follow the practices of conservative not to abandon the application of those practices while seeking to achieve a balance between the high market value and the book value, as the high market value means evaluating the bank's performance positively reflects the efficiency of the performance, either high book value means increasing the practices of accounting reservation which The application requires so as to provide more relevant information for decision-making and increases the value of the bank.

3. Increased interest of banks management assesses their performance and follow solid scientific studies standards have proven their ability to application in the local environment and to give sound results and considered an important part in the follow-up performance.

4. more research accounting in this area and in the area of accounting reservation, which can form the basis for future research, including:

a. Reservation accounting and its role in enhancing the quality of accounting information.

B. Factors affecting the accounting reservation.

C. The impact of the accounting reservation in assessing the performance of companies compared to study multiple economic sectors.

D. The impact of the accounting reservation in assessing the performance of companies using other measures to keep the accounting and performance evaluation.

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Table (1) Showing the name of the bank market value and the number of shares

Common stock	MVE	The market value of the company	Market value of the company's shares	Bank name	NO.
60,000,000,000	1.39	83,400	83,400,000,000	Commercial Bank 2010	1
100,000,000,000	1.79	179,000	179,000,000,000	Baghdad Bank	2
66,000,000,000	1.10	72,600	72,600,000,000	Middle East	3
50,400,000,000	1.24	62,496	62,496,000,000	Iraqi Investment Bank	4
50,000,000,000	0.81	40,500	40,500,000,000	Iraqi Ahli	5
100,000,000,000	2.45	245,000	245,000,000,000	Iraqi Credit	6
70,000,000,000	0.81	56,700	56,700,000,000	Sumer Bank	7
56,990,000,000	0.90	51,291	51,291,000,000	Gulf Bank	8
50,000,000,000	0.91	45,500	45,500,000,000	Mosul Bank	9
50,000,000,000	0.90	45,000	45,000,000,000	Iraqi Union Bank	10
100,000,000,000	1.42	142,000	142,000,000,000	Kurdistan International Bank	11
66,700,000,000	0.88	58,696	58,696,000,000	Ashur Bank	12
75,000,000,000	1.40	105,000	105,000,000,000	Al-Mansour Bank	13
150,000,000,000	1.76	264,000	264,000,000,000	United Bank	14
100,000,000,000	1.27	127,000	127,000,000,000	Commercial Bank 2011	15
112,900,000,000	3.48	392,892	392,892,000,000	Baghdad Bank	16
100,000,000,000	1.92	192,000	192,000,000,000	Middle East	17
100,000,000,000	0.95	95,000	95,000,000,000	Iraqi Investment Bank	18
100,000,000,000	0.85	85,000	85,000,000,000	Iraqi Ahli	19
100,000,000,000	3.60	360,000	360,000,000,000	Iraqi Credit	20
100,000,000,000	0.82	82,000	82,000,000,000	Sumer Bank	21
56,990,000,000	1.01	57,560	57,559,900,000	Gulf Bank	22
50,000,000,000	1.35	67,500	67,500,000,000	Mosul Bank	23
50,000,000,000	1.05	52,500	52,500,000,000	Iraqi Union Bank	24
100,000,000,000	2.50	250,000	250,000,000,000	Kurdistan International Bank	25
66,700,000,000	0.99	66,033	66,033,000,000	Ashur Bank	26
100,000,000,000	1.29	129,000	129,000,000,000	Al-Mansour Bank	27
200,000,000,000	2.69	538,000	538,000,000,000	United Bank	28
100,000,000,000	1.27	127,000	127,000,000,000	Commercial Bank 2012	29
112,900,000,000	1.80	203,220	203,220,000,000	Baghdad Bank	30
150,000,000,000	1.46	219,000	219,000,000,000	Middle East	31
100,000,000,000	1.01	101,000	101,000,000,000	Iraqi Investment Bank	32
100,000,000,000	0.84	84,000	84,000,000,000	Iraqi Ahli	33
100,000,000,000	2.35	235,000	235,000,000,000	Iraqi Credit	34
116,000,000,000	1.02	118,320	118,320,000,000	Sumer Bank	35
103,950,000,000	1.09	113,306	113,305,500,000	Gulf Bank	36
202,000,000,000	0.85	171,700	171,700,000,000	Mosul Bank	37
100,000,000,000	1.03	103,000	103,000,000,000	Iraqi Union Bank	38
300,000,000,000	2.10	630,000	630,000,000,000	Kurdistan International Bank	39
150,000,000,000	0.93	139,500	139,500,000,000	Ashur Bank	40
236,000,000,000	1.23	290,280	290,280,000,000	Al-Mansour Bank	41
250,000,000,000	1.84	460,000	460,000,000,000	United Bank	42

150,000,000,000	0.92	138,000	138,000,000,000	Commercial Bank 2013	43
175,000,000,000	2.06	360,500	360,500,000,000	Baghdad Bank	44
150,000,000,000	1.60	240,000	240,000,000,000	Middle East	45
155,000,000,000	0.97	150,350	150,350,000,000	Iraqi Investment Bank	46
152,000,000,000	0.82	124,640	124,640,000,000	Iraqi Ahli	47
150,000,000,000	2.41	361,500	361,500,000,000	Iraqi Credit	48
187,300,000,000	1.00	187,300	187,300,000,000	Sumer Bank	49
250,000,000,000	1.15	287,500	287,500,000,000	Gulf Bank	50
202,000,000,000	0.87	175,740	175,740,000,000	Mosul Bank	51
152,000,000,000	1.35	205,200	205,200,000,000	Iraqi Union Bank	52
300,000,000,000	2.25	675,000	675,000,000,000	Kurdistan International Bank	53
210,000,000,000	0.74	155,400	155,400,000,000	Ashur Bank	54
250,000,000,000	1.74	435,000	435,000,000,000	Al-Mansour Bank	55
300,000,000,000	1.18	354,000	354,000,000,000	United Bank	56
250,000,000,000	0.66	165,000	165,000,000,000	Commercial Bank 2014	57
250,000,000,000	1.55	387,500	387,500,000,000	Baghdad Bank	58
250,000,000,000	0.60	150,000	150,000,000,000	Middle East	59
250,000,000,000	1.00	250,000	250,000,000,000	Iraqi Investment Bank	60
250,000,000,000	0.90	225,000	225,000,000,000	Iraqi Ahli	61
250,000,000,000	1.05	262,500	262,500,000,000	Iraqi Credit	62
250,000,000,000	1.00	250,000	250,000,000,000	Sumer Bank	63
300,000,000,000	0.90	270,000	270,000,000,000	Gulf Bank	64
202,000,000,000	0.73	147,460	147,460,000,000	Mosul Bank	65
252,000,000,000	0.93	234,360	234,360,000,000	Iraqi Union Bank	66
400,000,000,000	1.90	760,000	760,000,000,000	Kurdistan International Bank	67
250,000,000,000	0.93	232,500	232,500,000,000	Ashur Bank	68
250,000,000,000	0.84	210,000	210,000,000,000	Al-Mansour Bank	69
300,000,000,000	0.71	213,000	213,000,000,000	United Bank	70

Table (2) showing the name of the bank, retained profits, book value and reservation

Bank Policy	Reservation	Book value	Number of shares	Profit reserve	Bank name	NO.
Unreserved	1.13	1.58	60,000,000,000	10,612,607,296	Commercial Bank 2010	1
Conservative	0.66	1.19	100,000,000,000	16,211,209,000	Baghdad Bank	2
Unreserved	1.16	1.27	66,000,000,000	8,195,965,471	Middle East	3
Unreserved	1.42	1.76	50,400,000,000	8,456,967,000	Iraqi Investment Bank	4
Unreserved	1.31	1.06	50,000,000,000	1,084,429,000	Iraqi Ahli	5
Conservative	0.55	1.35	100,000,000,000	7,771,782,070	Iraqi Credit	6
Unreserved	1.34	1.09	70,000,000,000	390,009,678	Sumer Bank	7
Unreserved	1.24	1.12	56,990,000,000	4,019,848,850	Gulf Bank	8
Unreserved	1.42	1.29	50,000,000,000	9,712,559,363	Mosul Bank	9
Unreserved	1.35	1.21	50,000,000,000	6,957,966,495	Iraqi Union Bank	10
Conservative	0.93	1.32	100,000,000,000	2,726,430,906	Kurdistan	11

					International Bank	
Unreserved	1.30	1.15	66,700,000,000	6,896,200,489	Ashur Bank	12
Conservative	0.81	1.13	75,000,000,000	3,487,113,242	Al-Mansour Bank	13
Conservative	0.70	1.23	150,000,000,000	0	United Bank	14
Unreserved	1.06	1.35	100,000,000,000	5,744,687,963	Commercial Bank 2011	15
Conservative	0.53	1.84	112,900,000,000	19,910,214,000	Baghdad Bank	16
Conservative	0.72	1.38	100,000,000,000	17,530,573,919	Middle East	17
Unreserved	1.23	1.17	100,000,000,000	9,422,527,000	Iraqi Investment Bank	18
Unreserved	1.24	1.05	100,000,000,000	2,370,509,000	Iraqi Ahli	19
Conservative	0.42	1.52	100,000,000,000	14,946,067,000	Iraqi Credit	20
Unreserved	1.29	1.06	100,000,000,000	188,954,000	Sumer Bank	21
Unreserved	2.07	2.09	56,990,000,000	10,069,797,454	Gulf Bank	22
Unreserved	1.32	1.78	50,000,000,000	10,039,823,212	Mosul Bank	23
Unreserved	1.23	1.29	50,000,000,000	2,136,148,563	Iraqi Union Bank	24
Conservative	0.82	2.06	100,000,000,000	7,209,761,469	Kurdistan International Bank	25
Unreserved	1.28	1.27	66,700,000,000	7,510,757,990	Ashur Bank	26
Conservative	0.85	1.09	100,000,000,000	7,120,925,613	Al-Mansour Bank	27
Conservative	0.46	1.24	200,000,000,000	40,095,751,000	United Bank	28
Unreserved	1.13	1.43	100,000,000,000	10,573,317,681	Commercial Bank 2012	29
Unreserved	1.02	1.84	112,900,000,000	23,844,409,000	Baghdad Bank	30
Conservative	0.86	1.25	150,000,000,000	23,068,171,645	Middle East	31
Unreserved	1.85	1.86	100,000,000,000	1,313,670,000	Iraqi Investment Bank	32
Unreserved	1.84	1.55	100,000,000,000	13,644,701,000	Iraqi Ahli	33
Conservative	0.75	1.76	100,000,000,000	21,299,614,000	Iraqi Credit	34
Unreserved	1.34	1.37	116,000,000,000	940,101,000	Sumer Bank	35
Unreserved	1.33	1.45	103,950,000,000	29,314,141,321	Gulf Bank	36
Unreserved	1.30	1.10	202,000,000,000	15,447,666,635	Mosul Bank	37
Unreserved	1.17	1.20	100,000,000,000	15,038,276,645	Iraqi Union Bank	38
Conservative	0.62	1.30	300,000,000,000	10,214,206,567	Kurdistan International Bank	39
Unreserved	1.22	1.14	150,000,000,000	15,791,503,801	Ashur Bank	40
Conservative	0.86	1.06	236,000,000,000	10,473,026,963	Al-Mansour Bank	41
Conservative	0.67	1.24	250,000,000,000	50,547,308,000	United Bank	42
Unreserved	1.42	1.31	150,000,000,000	8,293,066,547	Commercial Bank 2013	43
Conservative	0.81	1.66	175,000,000,000	30,463,346,000	Baghdad Bank	44
Conservative	0.84	1.35	150,000,000,000	19,831,927,994	Middle East	45
Unreserved	1.24	1.20	155,000,000,000	25,462,152,000	Iraqi Investment Bank	46
Unreserved	1.35	1.11	152,000,000,000	1,319,078,864	Iraqi Ahli	47
Conservative	0.55	1.31	150,000,000,000	10,455,289,000	Iraqi Credit	48

Unreserved	1.05	1.05	187,300,000,000	1,377,031,000	Sumer Bank	49
Unreserved	1.06	1.22	250,000,000,000	45,079,249,705	Gulf Bank	50
Unreserved	1.49	1.29	202,000,000,000	36,000,000,000	Mosul Bank	51
Unreserved	1.05	1.42	152,000,000,000	40,869,198,012	Iraqi Union Bank	52
Conservative	0.63	1.42	300,000,000,000	10,214,206,567	Kurdistan International Bank	53
Unreserved	1.49	1.10	210,000,000,000	14,967,727,000	Ashur Bank	54
Conservative	0.64	1.12	250,000,000,000	22,750,515,246	Al-Mansour Bank	55
Conservative	0.96	1.13	300,000,000,000	28,632,464,422	United Bank	56
Unreserved	1.72	1.14	250,000,000,000	8,293,066,547	Commercial Bank 2014	57
Conservative	0.75	1.17	250,000,000,000	19,741,625,000	Baghdad Bank	58
Unreserved	2.05	1.23	250,000,000,000	3,425,436,693	Middle East	59
Unreserved	1.13	1.13	250,000,000,000	27,433,611,000	Iraqi Investment Bank	60
Unreserved	1.17	1.05	250,000,000,000	6,701,099,492	Iraqi Ahli	61
Unreserved	1.11	1.16	250,000,000,000	16,016,080,000	Iraqi Credit	62
Unreserved	1.04	1.04	250,000,000,000	1,911,122,000	Sumer Bank	63
Unreserved	1.28	1.15	300,000,000,000	34,339,256,085	Gulf Bank	64
Unreserved	1.78	1.30	202,000,000,000	1,700,000,000	Mosul Bank	65
Unreserved	1.16	1.08	252,000,000,000	9,151,400,126	Iraqi Union Bank	66
Conservative	0.61	1.16	400,000,000,000	15,091,860,263	Kurdistan International Bank	67
Unreserved	1.16	1.08	250,000,000,000	9,171,955,000	Ashur Bank	68
Unreserved	1.34	1.13	250,000,000,000	15,217,948,422	Al-Mansour Bank	69
Unreserved	1.49	1.06	300,000,000,000	20,554,375,512	United Bank	70

Table (3) shows the name of the bank, the market value of the shares, short-term liabilities and current assets

Short assets	Short-term requests	DEBT	PS	MVE	Bank name	NO
202,627,642,605	109,624,945,082	1,536,195,544	204,976,454,920	83,400,000,000	Commercial Bank 2010	1
841,245,291,000	842,274,695,000	119,817,319,000	1,066,599,725,160	179,000,000,000	Baghdad Bank	2
521,190,461,224	496,027,190,947	58,935,081,963	582,019,336,157	72,600,000,000	Middle East	3
237,908,603,000	157,636,376,000	8,182,969,000	246,779,158,880	62,496,000,000	Iraqi Investment Bank	4
103,692,661,000	54,644,816,000	3,865,629,000	107,291,559,900	40,500,000,000	Iraqi Ahli	5
593,600,121,041	459,838,474,740	1,331,813,318	0	245,000,000,000	Iraqi Credit	6
112,889,507,369	44,189,060,332	7,538,509,075	120,016,356,084	56,700,000,000	Sumer Bank	7
66,410,673,123	207,352,550,296	204,490,263,626	209,392,828,375	51,291,000,000	Gulf Bank	8
178,332,208,285	121,620,505,649	7,678,582,408	186,775,337,586	45,500,000,000	Mosul Bank	9
97,073,313,137	44,984,565,133	8,490,162,691	105,910,685,809	45,000,000,000	Iraqi Union Bank	10
468,270,042,339	358,479,736,522	22,195,100,050	0	142,000,000,000	Kurdistan International Bank	11
132,217,501,704	62,809,597,419	7,153,808,093	139,026,017,309	58,696,000,000	Ashur Bank	12
168,702,267,000	87,699,426,706	3,708,309,546	0	105,000,000,000	Al-Mansour Bank	13

508,252,198,000	334,612,368,000	10,347,506,000	519,110,041,120	264,000,000,000	United Bank	14
224,334,599,961	112,261,767,064	23,111,796,498	248,276,901,801	127,000,000,000	Commercial Bank 2011	15
1,257,407,835,000	1,093,402,136,000	43,247,149,000	6,083,545,560	392,892,000,000	Baghdad Bank	16
601,535,848,941	530,117,905,585	66,481,435,795	2,045,305,252	192,000,000,000	Middle East	17
314,130,188,000	210,611,410,000	13,588,896,000	327,277,485,720	95,000,000,000	Iraqi Investment Bank	18
180,676,890,000	76,247,530,000	987,626,000	185,469,212,520	85,000,000,000	Iraqi Ahli	19
442,925,852,000	292,157,432,000	1,197,067,000	0	360,000,000,000	Iraqi Credit	20
158,953,268,000	62,099,276,000	9,122,405,000	167,714,131,420	82,000,000,000	Sumer Bank	21
323,682,885,283	224,416,116,895	20,117,987,896	345,197,186,114	57,559,900,000	Gulf Bank	22
251,145,759,796	169,447,930,028	7,457,345,218	258,640,660,250	67,500,000,000	Mosul Bank	23
136,504,787,666	80,236,613,718	8,138,261,550	144,754,868,337	52,500,000,000	Iraqi Union Bank	24
575,293,818,660	394,584,301,124	25,308,426,559	968,606,242	250,000,000,000	Kurdistan International Bank	25
155,472,957,300	84,686,679,131	13,822,114,326	169,008,640,964	66,033,000,000	Ashur Bank	26
264,827,996,561	162,416,964,529	7,068,649,564	0	129,000,000,000	Al-Mansour Bank	27
642,070,629,000	408,379,529,000	13,755,140,000	0	538,000,000,000	United Bank	28
291,632,986,090	150,236,268,214	1,803,541,412	293,745,043,791	127,000,000,000	Commercial Bank 2012	29
1,257,407,835,000	1,093,402,136,000	43,247,149,000	1,301,312,281,960	203,220,000,000	Baghdad Bank	30
746,693,089,026	631,223,397,590	72,276,500,892	0	219,000,000,000	Middle East	31
505,493,395,000	334,239,814,000	15,103,077,000	519,024,618,840	101,000,000,000	Iraqi Investment Bank	32
331,512,115,000	182,588,102,000	5,736,432,000	338,569,222,690	84,000,000,000	Iraqi Ahli	33
558,682,149,000	386,031,739,000	2,897,073,000	0	235,000,000,000	Iraqi Credit	34
253,336,158,000	111,454,487,000	16,805,701,000	270,087,087,500	118,320,000,000	Sumer Bank	35
401,601,546,920	274,510,582,052	23,164,750,644	424,221,262,140	113,305,500,000	Gulf Bank	36
467,133,272,319	250,550,019,030	5,846,685,418	475,165,656,262	171,700,000,000	Mosul Bank	37
603,673,807,846	494,576,221,975	11,307,821,676	617,520,317,455	103,000,000,000	Iraqi Union Bank	38
1,000,449,261,312	641,734,076,720	31,350,114,728	2,819,479,698	630,000,000,000	Kurdistan International Bank	39
250,399,854,639	97,368,734,478	17,493,807,914	268,955,684,545	139,500,000,000	Ashur Bank	40
398,622,886,285	157,123,468,417	8,920,670,548	0	290,280,000,000	Al-Mansour Bank	41
659,168,799,000	396,143,508,000	47,239,272,000	1,374,539,120	460,000,000,000	United Bank	42
333,245,269,275	138,264,072,282	1,597,981,053	335,879,434,413	138,000,000,000	Commercial Bank 2013	43
1,708,093,725,000	1,473,642,144,000	56,810,833,000	6,266,260,920	360,500,000,000	Baghdad Bank	44
686,717,620,052	571,400,423,727	87,462,398,884	0	240,000,000,000	Middle East	45
505,493,395,000	334,239,813,000	15,103,077,000	521,734,266,040	150,350,000,000	Iraqi Investment Bank	46
533,783,159,731	373,926,027,283	8,622,766,389	544,744,641,261	124,640,000,000	Iraqi Ahli	47
600,088,233,000	405,916,216,000	2,907,350,000	0	361,500,000,000	Iraqi Credit	48
293,893,714,000	114,176,118,000	16,765,106,000	311,628,545,160	187,300,000,000	Sumer Bank	49
739,693,298,451	476,167,432,103	41,785,940,609	780,414,578,856	287,500,000,000	Gulf Bank	50
554,473,976,277	299,756,450,492	6,401,598,509	558,214,160,209	175,740,000,000	Mosul Bank	51
476,963,175,256	278,909,582,309	17,372,023,033	494,214,014,486	205,200,000,000	Iraqi Union Bank	52
1,039,432,035,947	650,588,908,377	37,587,812,811	0	675,000,000,000	Kurdistan	53

					International Bank	
331,550,831,000	124,903,668,000	24,278,673,000	354,065,581,500	155,400,000,000	Ashur Bank	54
778,932,508,703	508,981,842,425	10,155,452,005	-3,266,194,009	435,000,000,000	Al-Mansour Bank	55
703,241,182,098	416,031,631,354	51,623,714,155	2,003,315,242	354,000,000,000	United Bank	56
447,846,894,285	164,887,327,249	1,425,674,144	449,077,744,604	165,000,000,000	Commercial Bank 2014	57
1,770,087,708,000	1,535,086,127,000	57,417,617,000	0	387,500,000,000	Baghdad Bank	58
589,241,205,224	376,001,974,995	93,835,181,431	685,148,704,420	150,000,000,000	Middle East	59
541,303,525,000	274,906,261,000	17,351,992,000	559,458,173,160	250,000,000,000	Iraqi Investment Bank	60
600,236,263,048	351,805,884,522	14,998,808,756	615,177,941,052	225,000,000,000	Iraqi Ahli	61
622,321,210,000	335,015,916,000	2,865,849,000	622,399,774,780	262,500,000,000	Iraqi Credit	62
399,055,788,000	159,907,991,000	20,705,383,000	417,702,937,440	250,000,000,000	Sumer Bank	63
764,140,233,237	469,176,977,902	51,010,757,296	813,894,631,811	270,000,000,000	Gulf Bank	64
342,164,251,541	85,205,316,745	5,980,857,809	347,888,099,655	147,460,000,000	Mosul Bank	65
680,337,630,337	429,643,861,788	20,996,779,143	698,458,017,750	234,360,000,000	Iraqi Union Bank	66
1,013,665,629,485	597,160,912,505	47,655,874,060	0	760,000,000,000	Kurdistan International Bank	67
406,144,173,000	163,925,652,000	27,055,755,000	433,564,129,800	232,500,000,000	Ashur Bank	68
871,406,578,233	601,212,984,597	11,598,465,536	1,482,601,268,938	210,000,000,000	Al-Mansour Bank	69
542,037,537,706	279,818,630,847	54,696,167,278	597,567,704,949	213,000,000,000	United Bank	70

Table (4) shows the name of the bank, long-term debt, Q index and performance evaluation

Type of performance	Q	TA	Long-term debt book	Bank name	NO.
High	1.42	204,163,838,355	94,538,893,067	Commercial Bank 2010	1
High	1.56	875,267,336,000	118,787,915,000	Baghdad Bank	2
High	1.23	580,125,543,187	84,098,352,240	Middle East	3
High	1.29	246,091,572,000	88,455,196,000	Iraqi Investment Bank	4
High	1.41	107,558,290,000	52,913,474,000	Iraqi Ahli	5
Low	0.41	594,931,934,359	135,093,459,619	Iraqi Credit	6
High	1.53	120,428,016,444	76,238,956,112	Sumer Bank	7
High	1.71	272,031,632,749	63,548,386,453	Gulf Bank	8
High	1.29	186,010,790,693	64,390,285,044	Mosul Bank	9
High	1.51	105,563,475,828	60,578,910,695	Iraqi Union Bank	10
Low	0.33	490,465,142,389	131,985,405,867	Kurdistan International Bank	11
High	1.47	139,371,309,797	76,561,712,378	Ashur Bank	12
Low	0.63	172,410,576,546	84,711,149,840	Al-Mansour Bank	13
High	1.53	518,599,704,000	183,987,336,000	United Bank	14
High	1.61	247,446,396,459	135,184,629,395	Commercial Bank 2011	15
Low	0.34	1,300,654,984,000	207,252,848,000	Baghdad Bank	16
Low	0.39	668,017,284,736	137,899,379,151	Middle East	17
High	1.33	327,719,084,000	117,107,674,000	Iraqi Investment Bank	18
High	1.47	184,664,516,000	105,416,986,000	Iraqi Ahli	19
Low	0.81	444,122,919,000	151,965,487,000	Iraqi Credit	20

High	1.54	168,075,673,000	105,976,397,000	**Sumer Bank**	21
High	1.23	343,800,873,179	119,384,756,284	**Gulf Bank**	22
High	1.29	258,603,105,014	89,155,174,986	**Mosul Bank**	23
High	1.42	144,643,049,216	64,406,435,498	**Iraqi Union Bank**	24
Low	0.46	600,602,245,219	206,017,944,095	**Kurdistan International Bank**	25
High	1.47	169,295,071,626	84,608,392,495	**Ashur Bank**	26
Low	0.50	271,896,646,125	109,479,681,596	**Al-Mansour Bank**	27
Low	0.84	655,825,769,000	247,446,240,000	**United Bank**	28
High	1.44	293,436,517,502	143,200,259,288	**Commercial Bank 2012**	29
High	1.19	1,300,654,984,000	207,252,848,000	**Baghdad Bank**	30
Low	0.44	657,746,396,786	187,746,192,328	**Middle East**	31
High	1.22	520,596,472,000	186,356,658,000	**Iraqi Investment Bank**	32
High	1.27	337,248,547,000	154,660,445,000	**Iraqi Ahli**	33
Low	0.42	561,579,222,000	175,547,483,000	**Iraqi Credit**	34
High	1.50	270,141,859,000	158,687,372,000	**Sumer Bank**	35
High	1.32	424,766,297,564	150,255,715,512	**Gulf Bank**	36
High	1.38	472,979,957,739	222,429,938,707	**Mosul Bank**	37
High	1.19	614,981,629,522	120,405,407,547	**Iraqi Union Bank**	38
Low	0.65	1,021,799,376,040	390,065,299,320	**Kurdistan International Bank**	39
High	1.59	267,892,762,553	170,524,928,075	**Ashur Bank**	40
Low	0.73	407,543,556,833	250,420,088,416	**Al-Mansour Bank**	41
Low	0.72	706,408,071,000	310,264,563,000	**United Bank**	42
High	1.42	334,843,250,328	196,579,178,046	**Commercial Bank 2013**	43
Low	0.24	1,764,904,558,000	291,262,414,000	**Baghdad Bank**	44
Low	0.42	774,180,018,936	202,779,595,209	**Middle East**	45
High	1.32	520,596,472,000	186,356,659,000	**Iraqi Investment Bank**	46
High	1.25	542,405,926,120	168,479,898,837	**Iraqi Ahli**	47
Low	0.60	602,995,583,000	197,079,367,000	**Iraqi Credit**	48
High	1.66	310,658,826,000	196,482,702,000	**Sumer Bank**	49
High	1.42	781,479,239,060	305,311,806,957	**Gulf Bank**	50
High	1.32	560,875,574,786	261,119,124,294	**Mosul Bank**	51
High	1.45	494,335,198,289	215,425,615,980	**Iraqi Union Bank**	52
Low	0.66	1,077,019,848,758	426,430,940,381	**Kurdistan International Bank**	53
High	1.50	355,829,503,000	230,925,836,000	**Ashur Bank**	54
Low	0.56	789,087,960,708	280,106,118,283	**Al-Mansour Bank**	55
Low	0.54	754,864,869,253	338,833,264,899	**United Bank**	56
High	1.37	449,272,568,429	284,385,241,180	**Commercial Bank 2014**	57
Low	0.24	1,827,505,325,000	292,419,198,000	**Baghdad Bank**	58
High	1.36	683,076,386,655	307,074,411,660	**Middle East**	59
High	1.48	558,655,517,000	283,749,256,000	**Iraqi Investment Bank**	60
High	1.39	615,235,071,804	263,429,187,282	**Iraqi Ahli**	61
High	1.42	625,187,059,000	290,171,143,000	**Iraqi Credit**	62
High	1.64	419,761,171,000	259,853,180,000	**Sumer Bank**	63
High	1.39	816,478,697,199	345,974,012,631	**Gulf Bank**	64

High	1.44	348,145,109,350	262,939,792,605	Mosul Bank	65
High	1.36	701,334,409,480	271,690,547,692	Iraqi Union Bank	66
Low	0.76	1,061,321,503,545	464,160,591,040	Kurdistan International Bank	67
High	1.60	433,199,928,000	269,274,276,000	Ashur Bank	68
High	1.93	883,005,043,769	281,792,059,172	Al-Mansour Bank	69
High	1.45	596,733,704,984	316,915,074,137	United Bank	70