

The Relationship between Banking Governance Indicators and the Performance of Iraqi Stock Exchange

Dr. Ghadhanfer A. Hussein

Middle Technical University, Baquba Technical Institute, Iraq.

Email: ghadanferah@mtu.edu.iq

Abstract: The current study seeks to determine the extent of the impact of bank governance indicators on the performance of the stock market, and in light of this, the Iraqi stock market was chosen as a sample for the study for the period from (2004_2018) and the data was analyzed using the SPSS program. among the most important conclusions reached by the research results: The results of the analysis showed a strong correlation between governance and financial market indicators. Among the most important recommendations is the necessity of spreading and applying the principles of banking governance in financial institutions to improve the performance of the stock exchange.

Keywords: Banking Governance Indicators, Stock Market Performance, SPSS.

1. Introduction:

The developments of economic, financial and technological led to an increase in financial and economic openness, which in turn put many countries including Iraq in front of many challenges which made them face several difficulties at all levels especially financial and economic which prompted them to work to meet these challenges by restructuring their financial and economic resources and the use of new methods that would contribute to advancing economic development as well as reducing the financial and administrative corruption that may be exposed to financial and governmental institutions and one of these methods and tools is the use of the rational governance or what is called governance as a new approach to achieving balance and economic development which is known as finding systems that help link the relationships between the main parties in the organization in order to determine the responsibility of these parties and what their rights and obligations are as well as achieving transparency in dealing and fighting corruption to achieve the organization's long-term goals.

The financial markets have played an important role in raising the efficiency of financial performance through their tools to attract capital and then guidance of them the development of investment projects or the establishment of new projects by dealers in them which helped increase financial and economic growth to keep pace with economic and financial developments in the global financial system. Financial markets play an

effective role in raising the efficiency of economic performance by attracting local and foreign capital, as it serves as a tool for mobilizing the savings of individuals and companies and directing them to economic units with deficits to meet their needs for financial resources to establish and develop investment projects. Accordingly, the revitalization and development of financial markets is linked to accelerating the wheel of economic growth, especially in light of globalization, which has contributed greatly to the tendency of many countries to link their financial markets to international markets, and this has contributed to a large extent to attracting many foreign direct and indirect investments to those countries.

The governance concept is characterized scope broad and always includes indicators such as opinion expression, accountability, political stability, non-violence, government effectiveness, organizational quality, rule of law, and control of corruption. As the main goal of governance is to solve the agency problem as a result of the work of joint-stock companies, the separation of ownership from management, the emergence of the agency problem, and the multiplicity of parties and agencies, interest has increased in the concept of governance and its application. Studies have proven the importance of applying the governance concept in firms. rational governance helps solve the agency's problem or reduce its risks, as well as attract investments, reduce the cost of capital, achieve justice, develop resources and savings, create good job opportunities and increase the degree of accountability by investors to managers. this in turn, helped reduce capital escapee and improved the performance of financial markets and financial institutions operating in them (Fouad, 2015) accordingly the government is an integrated system of financial and non-financial control through which financial institutions are managed and monitored through rules and principles that ensure detection of cases of manipulation and corruption and ensuring oversight of performance and the right in accountability management and achieving transparency and justice to the extent that leads to gaining the dealer's confidence in the financial markets and ensuring their stability (Zakkar, 2016). On the other hand, the financial market in order to be able to achieve its goals requires several factors including the volume of trading of securities, market activity, the information importance and its relationship to the stock market performance, and the role of governance in urging companies to disclose information, it appears to us that there is a relationship whether direct or indirect between the Companies governance and stock market performance. in view of what Iraq possesses of markets rich in natural resources such as oil, gas, human resources, and lands with their various uses as well as the large size of the Iraqi market and its geographical location, which provides many opportunities for production, export, and import this is represented by the presence of various attracting elements for capital for local, Arab and foreign companies to exploit these opportunities and investment in various sectors of the economy so it is necessary to identify the concept of corporate governance and apply its principles and mechanisms properly and to apply international standards of transparency, clarity, and accuracy in the financial statements of current companies and companies that sought to invest in Iraq to ensure the integrity, safety, and credibility of the work of these companies. (Al-Jeryan et al, 2019).

2. Literature Review:

The researchers (Seda et al, 2019) presented their study (THE EFFECT OF CORPORATE GOVERNANCE ON STOCK RETURNS BY PVAR: AN INVESTIGATION IN BIST1) that in which was examined the effect of corporate governance practice on stock returns. the study was analyzed using the Autoregressive Vector Panel (PVAR) model for the periods (2009-to 2016). According to the results, the practice of corporate governance in

Turkey is not effective in buying shares of investors. Also, corporate governance is negatively reflected in long-term returns. On the contrary, investors are more interested in short-term returns. either the study(Muneer, 2016)(THE IMPACT OF CORPORATE GOVERNANCE ON MARKET CAPITALIZATION: EVIDENCE FROM BAHRAIN BOURSE) has shown the relationship between corporate governance and market capitalization in companies operating in Bahrain. This study is based on "agency theory" using longitudinal data. Which includes (36) companies listed on the Bahrain Stock Exchange for the period (2009-2013). The empirical results of the study showed an inverse relationship and important differences between the ownership and market value of Bahraini companies but a positive relationship between the ownership of the director's board and the market value. Although the first relationship is not in line with agency theory, However, the existence of an inverse relationship between the ownership concentration and the company performance can be justified because the distribution of property among the largest number of shareholders may improve the company's image to shareholders and indicate a good sign of the corporate governance quality in these companies. The negative relationship between ownership and board performance can also be justified. The positive relationship between board ownership and corporate performance is consistent with the agency theory that encourages executives to possess shares within the company which in turn can enhance their performance and thus improve the company's profitability and performance in all investment areas. While studying showed (Qaiser, 2011) (Corporate governance and firm performance in Pakistan: The case of Karachi Stock Exchange) Relationship between four important corporate governance mechanisms (board size, board composition, CEO/chairman duplication, and audit committee) and two measures of company performance (return on equity, profit margin, PM), for a sample of (30) Pakistani companies between (2008 and 2009). Findings indicate a significant positive relationship between ROE and PM and three corporate governance mechanisms (board size, board composition, and audit committee). This means that the size of the director's board must be largely limited and must be a proper mix of executive and non-executive directors. as for a study (Isaac, 2017) The Link between Quality of Governance and Stock Market Performance: International Level Evidence: it looks for a relationship between the governance quality and the stock market performance in the context of international markets. The study used a fixed-effect model using (23) countries with complete relevant data for the period from (1996 to 2014). The study reveals that the governance quality adopted by voice and accountability, political stability and violence absence, government effectiveness, regulatory quality, rule of law, and anti-corruption significantly affect the performance of the stock market. it also shows various effects when countries are ranked according to their income level. Moreover, the results of this study indicate that government quality significantly affects FDI and could have interesting policy implications. The main value of this study is to examine the relationship between the quality of governance and stock market performance in the context of international markets. whereas (Soo-Wah Low et al,2012) introduced the study under the title: International evidence on the link between quality of governance and stock market performance, whereas (Soo-Wah Low et al,2012) introduced the study under the title: International evidence on the link between the quality of governance and stock market performance, Through which they demonstrated the relationship between governance at the state level and the returns of the global stock market. The study found that there is a negative relationship between governance quality and the return on equity. whereas (Soo-Wah Low et al,2012) introduced the study under the title: International evidence on the link between the quality of governance and stock market performance,

Through which they demonstrated the relationship between governance at the state level and the returns of the global stock market. The study found that there is a negative relationship between governance quality and the return on equity. Also that countries with low governance scores

that are characterized by on average higher ROE than those with high governance scores by controlling global risk factors that are known to affect international equity returns. This means that investors associate the lower quality of governance with increased risk and thus demand a higher risk premium. It also found that the quality of governance measured by political stability and the violence absence is a key dimension of governance that affects international stock returns indicating that investors' growing concerns about political risks are having a profound impact on stock markets. Interestingly that this study did not find any evidence that the variance in the returns on property rights is affected by the governance indicator, which represents accountability and justice. and (Marinko, 2016) explained, through the study presented by CORPORATE GOVERNANCE, FIRM PERFORMANCE AND ECONOMIC GROWTH - THEORETICAL ANALYSIS, that corporate governance came to assess the relationship between corporate performance and economic growth. the results showed that corporate governance in most cases positively affects the company's performance and consequently the economic growth of countries. It also showed that corporate governance is an important growth determinant that must be reviewed when determining growth models for these countries. As for the study presented by (Vince Hooper et al, 2016) Governance and stock market performance: I have used International asset pricing models to verify the relationship between the government institutions' quality and the global stock markets performance. the results showed a significant positive correlation between stock market performance measures and the institutional environment quality. if it was the performance measures examined for country segments are the average for monthly stock index returns and the Sharpe ratio. so that has been modified All performance measures of global and local risk factors are known to explain its international disparity. it has shown that governance quality is negatively correlated with overall risk of the stock market and private risk which is consistent with the idea that stable institutions are associated with reduced differences in stock returns. the results also indicated Countries that possess advanced governance systems can qualify to own stock markets that have a high level of returns with lower levels of risk. While (Joel, 2015) emphasized in his study The Role of Governance Indicators in Stock Market Development of Selected Sub-Saharan Economies: That there is a general consensus that governance indicators have an impact on the development of the stock market. It also asks an important question about the role that governance plays in influencing market performance. Should priority be given to governance in the development agenda of developing economies? Whereas the study's aim was to investigate the effect of governance indicators on the development of the stock market in selected economies in sub-Saharan Africa. as this study showed that governance is not the only variable that matters for the development of the stock market and governance indicators such as strengthening property rights can enhance confidence in investing in the stock market and become investing in stocks is more attractive with lower political risks This study also provided various evidence about the relationship between governance indicators and the performance of the stock market. For example, government effectiveness improves stock market performance in Botswana, South Africa, and Zambia. However, it underperforms the stock market in Mauritius and Kenya. Better control of corruption reduces the performance of the stock market. This suggests that the improvement in

controlling corruption causes investors to reduce the required return on equity and reward risk.

In the same context (Zahroh, 2017) showed in his study on the Role of Governance in companies' performance: By clarifying the concept of corporate governance as considered a series of methods and practices that are used to organize, direct and control the company and the principle of corporate governance is a method and system designed to guide the company in an efficient manner on the basis of the principles of good corporate governance, which are transparency, accountability, responsibility, independence, and fairness. Hence The application of corporate governance principles and values is directly affected by the parties involved in the corporate governance system such as shareholders, investors, creditors, employees, and the government. Therefore, good corporate governance is expected to contribute to improving the company's performance. The main objective of this study is to apply the steps of good corporate governance to improve long-term value for shareholders and stakeholders. Parallel to these studies (Isaih, 2017) he noted in his tagged study: The Impact of Corporate Governance Structure on the Financial Performance of Mining Companies Listed on the Johannesburg Stock Exchange (JSE). To the role of corporate governance structure and its impact on the financial performance of companies and through data analysis and sustainability reports for the period (2010-2015) for mining companies registered in the Social Responsible Investment Index (SRI) based on the selective Johannesburg Stock Exchange (JSE) in order to determine the relationship between the independence of the Board of Directors, Board size, and return on equity (ROE) The results indicated a weak negative correlation between ROE and board size and a weak but positive correlation between ROE and board independence. In addition, there is a positive but weak relationship between return on equity and sales growth with a negative and weak relationship between return on equity and company size. This study also indicated that effective corporate governance is carried out through an effective and independent small board of directors that leads to an increase in the company's financial performance and came to the conclusion that most of the financial meltdowns and crises in recent years resulted from the lack of effective corporate governance. Accordingly, the management of companies must constantly strive to achieve the appropriate balance and perform all its duties objectively and with greater efficiency. Moreover, companies should continue to adopt corporate governance for ethical reasons to meet the social and environmental needs of stakeholders for sustainable development. This was clarified by the study presented by (XIANG LI, 2010), which studies the nature of the relationship between governance indicators and the extent of their impact on the compensation for executives and its reflection on the performance of companies. At the same time, he pointed out the nature of the administrative structure of corporate governance in China as it represents a rare mixture consisting of the Anglo-American model and the model of the German system by merging the company's board of directors with a supervisory board at the same time. Consequently, become there are two supervisory bodies, independent directors, and a supervisory board. Chinese companies listed on the stock exchange have a close relationship with the government because at the beginning of the economic reform most of the state-owned companies were directed to the market. This study sought to explore the extent to which the political links of the final observers affect the corporate governance mechanism and thus the extent to which it is reflected in the company's performance and the compensation of executives in Chinese companies. The results indicated that there is a flaw in China's corporate governance system that cannot improve company performance but gives executives high compensation. Political ties lead to the

deterioration of the corporate governance mechanism, but in turn, they do not lead to a decline in the company's performance.

The study concludes from what has been presented, It turns out differences in viewpoints between writers and researchers in the interpretation of corporate governance and its components and the extent of the impact of each on the company's performance and financial institutions and their role in improving their financial and non-financial activities. In this study, we will try to study this difference between the points of view by examining the elements of corporate governance and the extent of its impact on the activities of companies and their financial performance.

3.Methodology:

3.1 Study problem :

Most financial institutions especially banks suffer from weak application of the principles and mechanisms of corporate governance which has led to the destabilization of the confidence of investors and stakeholders in the performance and results of their work and this in turn negatively affected in their contribution to enhanced the efficiency of the financial markets.

3.2 Study Importance :

The concept of corporate governance is one of the optimal approaches that enable financial institutions to face the challenges and difficulties arising from commercial globalization and technological developments thus will be able to effectively contribute to achieving balance and economic development by enhancing the performance of financial markets win of investors' confidence and preserving the interests of owners and stakeholders.

3.3 Study Objectives :

The study aims at a number of objectives that can be summarized in the points below:

- 1- Clarify the impact of the concept of corporate governance on the performance of the stock market.
- 2- Identify the principles and methods of corporate governance and the need to apply them in the banking sector.
- 3- Emphasizing the role of the banking sector as an effective partner in enhancing the performance of the stock market.

3.4 Study Hypothesis:

Main Hypothesis: There is a positive relationship with statistically significant between banking governance and the performance of the Iraqi Stock Exchange:

emerged of it the sub- Hypotheses.

- There is a positive relationship statistically significant between Accounting & Accountability and the performance of the Iraqi Stock Exchange.
- There is a positive relationship statistically significant between Political Stability and the performance of the Iraqi Stock Exchange.
- There is a positive relationship statistically significant between Government Effectiveness and the performance of the Iraqi Stock Exchange.

- There is a positive relationship statistically significant between Rule of Law and the performance of the Iraqi Stock Exchange.
- There is a positive relationship statistically significant between the Corruption Combat and the performance of the Iraqi Stock Exchange.

4.5 Conceptual Framework of Study:

The conceptual framework of the research shows the relationship between the dimensions of the study variables as shown in Figure (1).

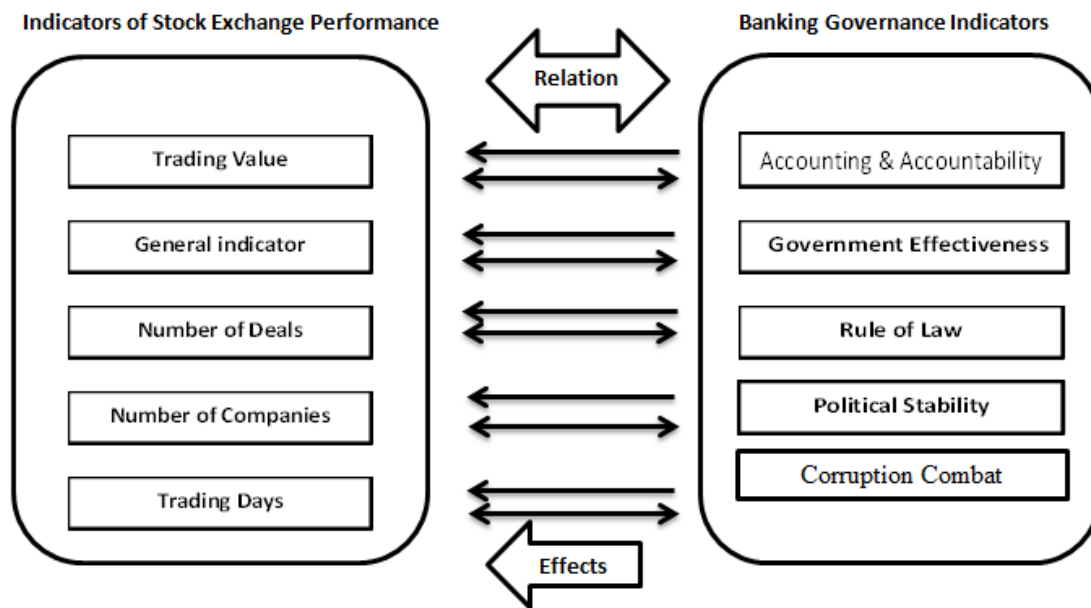


Figure (1): State the Conceptual framework of the study

4: Results

4.1: The results of the dimensions indicators of the study variables as stated in table (1) (2).

Table (1): State the Banking Governance Indicators

Year	Accounting & Accountability	Political Stability	Government Effectiveness	Rule of Law	Corruption Combat
2004	-1.64	-3.18	-1.59	-1.83	-1.48
2005	-1.30	-2.69	-1.63	-1.71	-1.37
2006	-1.28	-2.83	-1.72	-1.68	-1.45
2007	-1.13	-2.77	-1.57	-1.84	-1.46
2008	-1.10	-2.47	-1.24	-1.77	-1.46
2009	-1.02	-2.18	-1.18	-1.70	-1.33
2010	-0.99	-2.24	-1.20	-1.56	-1.26
2011	-1.07	-1.85	-1.13	-1.45	-1.17
2012	-1.08	-1.93	-1.11	-1.46	-1.22

2013	-1.06	-2.01	-1.10	-1.45	-1.28
2014	-1.14	-2.48	-1.11	-1.33	-1.33
2015	-1.13	-2.26	-1.25	-1.42	-1.37
2016	-1.02	-2.31	-1.27	-1.63	-1.39
2017	-1.05	-2.31	-1.26	-1.64	-1.37
2018	-0.99	-2.56	-1.32	-1.76	-1.40

Reference: Results of program SPSS

Table (2): State the stock exchange performance

Year	Trading Value	General Indicator	Number of Deals	Number of Companies	Trading Days
2004	127000000000	705.13	19324	59	48
2005	366000000000	495.14	55062	80	94
2006	146000000000	274.26	38627	84	92
2007	427000000000	375.27	30885	85	119
2008	301000000000	633.15	31108	87	139
2009	411000000000	1094.21	49339	89	152
2010	400000000000	1095.52	71722	83	237
2011	941000000000	1475.77	132574	83	232
2012	893000000000	1356.38	136039	80	230
2013	2845000000000	1227.66	126570	70	231
2014	898000000000	998.21	104566	71	227
2015	456000000000	730.56	120698	71	233
2016	516000000000	649.48	112230	75	234
2017	900000000000	580.54	95806	88	239
2018	466000000000	510.12	91067	78	238

Reference: Results of program

4.2: Testing the correlation between results of the banking governance Indicators and the stock exchange performance Indicators as stated in Table (3).

Indicators	Accounting & Accountability	Political Stability	Government Effectiveness	Rule of Law	Corruption Combat
Trading Value	0.31	0.55	0.53	0.53	0.49
Number of Deals	0.53	0.80	0.72	0.83	0.75
Number of	0.57	0.30	0.05	0.21	

Companies					0.13
Trading Days	0.79	0.79	0.82	0.69	0.65
General Indicator	0.31	0.78	0.79	0.67	0.89

Reference: Results of program

Table (3) shows the correlation values between the indicators of banking governance and the performance indicators of the stock market in Iraq during the research period which ranges between (2004-2018), as we note from the above table and according to the limits of the correlation ($-1 \leq r \leq 1$) the following:

Accounting & Accountability has been directly strongly correlated with (Number of Deals, Number of Companies, and Trading Days) whereas weakly positively correlated with (Trading Value & General Indicator). While indicators of (Political Stability, Government Effectiveness & Rule of Law) is directly strongly correlated with (Number of Deals, Trading Value, General Indicator, and Trading Days). while was Weakly positively correlated with (Number of Companies). as for the (Corruption Combat) was directly strongly correlated with (Number of Deals, General Indicator, and Trading Days). while was Weakly positively correlated with (Number of Companies, Trading Value).

So we conclude from this, that the number of companies indicator is less affected by the indicators of banking governance.

4.3: Testing the Significant between the results of the banking governance Indicators and the stock exchange performance Indicators as stated in Table (4).

Table (4): State the Significant results

Indicators	Accounting & Accountability	Political Stability	Government Effectiveness	Rule of Law	Corruption Combat
Trading Value	0.25	0.03	0.04	0.04	0.06
Number of Deals	0.04	0.00	0.003	0.00	0.001
Number of Companies	0.02	0.28	0.86	0.46	0.66
Trading Days	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.004	0.009
General Indicator	0.26	0.001	0.00	0.006	0.000

Reference: Results of program

Through the table significant (4) and at level (0.05). We note that the probability value (P-value) of Accounting & Accountability with (Trading Value, General Indicator) was greater than (0.05) and this means and this means that there is a significant relationship and therefore one affects the other. while with (Number of Deals, Number of Companies & Trading Days) was less than (0.05) this indicates that there is no significant relationship and therefore they are not affected by each other. Through the table significant (2) and at

level (0.05). We note that the probability value (P-value) of Accounting & Accountability with (Trading Value, General Indicator) was greater than (0.05) and this means and this means that there is a significant relationship and therefore one affects the other. while with (Number of Deals, Number of Companies & Trading Days) was less than (0.05) this indicates that there is no significant relationship and therefore they are not affected by each other. whereas the probability value (P-value) of (Political Stability, Government Effectiveness, Rule of Law & Corruption Combat) with (Number of Companies) was greater than (0.05) and this means and this means that there is a significant relationship and therefore one affects the other. while with (Trading Value, Number of Deals, Trading Days & General Indicator) was less than (0.05) this indicates that there is no significant relationship and therefore they are not affected by each other.

4.4: Testing the (T) was conducted among the results of the banking governance Indicators and the stock exchange performance Indicators as stated in Table (5)(6)

Table (5): State results of (the T-test)

Indicators	Accounting & Accountability	Political Stability	Government Effectiveness	Rule of Law	Corruption Combat
Trading Value	1.18	2.39	2.27	2.25	2.04
Number of Deals	2.24	4.75	3.70	5.26	4.06
Number of Companies	2.48	1.12	0.18	-0.76	0.45
Trading Days	4.72	4.61	5.19	3.44	3.07
General Indicator	1.18	4.48	4.63	3.25	7.05

Reference: Results of program

Table (6): State results of (the T-test)

Indicators	Accounting & Accountability	Political Stability	Government Effectiveness	Rule of Law	Corruption Combat	Total
Trading Value	0.31	✓	✓	✓	✓	4
Number of Deals	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	5
Number of Companies	✓	0.30	0.05	0.21	0.13	1
Trading Days	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	5
General Indicator	0.31	✓	✓	✓	✓	4

Reference: Results of program

Table (5)(6) states the (t-Test) either scheduled value that can depend is ($T_t = 1.753$). Accordingly, the indicator of (Accounting & Accountability) with (Number of Deals, Number of Companies & Trading Days) was greater than the Scheduled value ($T_t = 1.753$) this means the significance of the relationship between these indicators. whereas with (Trading Value & General Indicator) was less than the Scheduled value ($T_t = 1.753$) this means that the relationship between these indicators is not significant. as for indicators (Political Stability, Government Effectiveness, Corruption Combat & Rule of Law) With (Trading Value, Number of Deals, Trading Days & General Indicator) was greater than the Scheduled value and this means the significance of the relationship between these indicators. but with (Number of Companies) was less than the Scheduled value this means that the relationship between these indicators is not significant.

5. Conclusions and Recommendations:

5.1 Conclusions:

- 1- The results stated that the banking governance represented in (Accounting and accountability, political stability, absence of violence, government effectiveness, quality of the legislative system, rule of law, combating corruption) contributed significantly to improving the performance of banks and financial institutions which was positively reflected in the performance of the financial market.
- 2- The results showed that the financial market performance was clearly affected by the banking governance processes through the impact of the principles of governance on the market indicators (trading value, number of deals, number of companies, and trading days), which shows the correlation between governance and financial market indicators.
- 3- Banking governance contributed to improving financial performance through its adopted mechanisms and applications of financial indicators that contributed to measuring the financial performance of the market as a whole.
- 4- The application of banking governance in financial institutions contributes to reducing the risks they face by reducing cases of corruption as well as enhancing confidence between these institutions and the parties dealing with them, which is positively reflected in their performance.
- 5 - The analysis results showed the existence of a strong correlation between the principles and mechanisms of government and the financial performance of the Iraqi Stock Exchange and this shows the extent of the impact of governance mechanisms on the overall performance of the financial market.

5.2 Recommendations:

- 1-The necessity of spreading and applying the principles of banking governance in financial institutions and defining them accurately in order to benefit from them in improving performance processes.
- 2- Should enact and develop the Regulations and laws that regulate the mechanism of the governance process and are in line with work requirements.
- 3- The necessity of arranging and evaluating the financial institutions operating in the Iraqi Stock Exchange in terms of the quality of banking governance practices to know the extent to which the principles of governance are applied to these institutions in order to induce them continuously to adopt the foundations and concepts of governance.

4- Measures of financial performance should be established to be consistent with the nature of the work of financial institutions in light of the application of the principles of banking governance.

5- The necessity of paying attention to the position of banking governance and its great role in regulating financial and administrative work by urging researchers and those interested to hold courses and conferences, as well as increasing scientific research on this subject because of its great importance in developing and improving performance.

Reference:

1. Li, X. (2010). Corporate governance, firm performance, and executive compensation: evidence from China (Doctoral dissertation).
2. Al-ahdal, W. M., Alsamhi, M. H., Tabash, M. I., & Farhan, N. H. (2020). The impact of corporate governance on financial performance of Indian and GCC listed firms: An empirical investigation. *Research in International Business and Finance*, 51, 101083.
3. Dzingai, I., & Fakoya, M. B. (2017). Effect of corporate governance structure on the financial performance of Johannesburg Stock Exchange (JSE)-listed mining firms. *Sustainability*, 9(6), 867.
4. Zahroh Naimah, D., & Hamidah, D. (2016). The Role of Corporate Governance in Firm Performance.
5. Eita, J. H. (2015, September). The role of governance indicators in stock market development of selected sub-Saharan economies. In Biennial Conference of economic Society of South Africa, Cape Town, South Africa.
6. Hooper, V., Sim, A. B., & Uppal, A. (2009). Governance and stock market performance. *Economic Systems*, 33(2), 93-116.
7. Škare, M., & Hasić, T. (2016). Corporate governance, firm performance, and economic growth—theoretical analysis. *Journal of Business Economics and Management*, 17(1), 35-51.
8. Low, S. W., Kew, S. R., & Tee, L. T. (2011). International evidence on the link between quality of governance and stock market performance. *Global Economic Review*, 40(3), 361-384.
9. Boadi, I., & Amegbe, H. (2017). The link between quality of governance and stock market performance: International level evidence. *European Journal of Government and Economics*, 6(1), 78-101.
10. Yasser, Q. R., Entebang, H. A., & Mansor, S. A. (2011). Corporate governance and firm performance in Pakistan: The case of Karachi Stock Exchange (KSE)-30. *Journal of economics and international finance*, 3(8), 482-491.
11. Al Mubarak, M., & Hamdan, A. (2016). The impact of corporate governance on market capitalization: Evidence from Bahrain Bourse. *Corporate Ownership and Control*, 13(3), 120-129.
12. TURNACIGİL, S., GÜLER, H., & DOĞUKANLI, H. (2019). The Effect of Corporate Governance on Stock Returns by PVAR: An Investigation in BIST/Kurumsal Yönetimin Hisse Senedi Getirisine Etkisinin PVAR Analizi İle Ölçülmesi: BIST’te Bir Araştırma. *Uluslararası Ekonomi İşletme ve Politika Dergisi*, 3(2), 367-380.

13. shawar, Fouad Sobhi. (2015). Towards a quantitative measure for examining the applications of the corporate governance code in the companies listed on the Palestine Stock Exchange. Master's thesis submitted to (Khalil University) In partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of Master.
14. Al-Jeryan, Khaled Maksad Nayef., Zain Al-Abidin Bin Muhammad., Eyed, Abdullah Muhammad Ahmed., and Marzouki, Ain Lashikin Binti. (2019). Corporate governance and its impact on the performance of stock markets: a case study of the Iraq Stock Exchange, International Journal of Advanced Islamic and Human Research, 9 (1), 83-93.
15. Zakkar Walid (2016)The role of corporate governance principles in improving financial performance: A case study of the Grand Mills Corporation of the South - Biskra. Master's thesis submitted to (Mohamed Khider University), Faculty of Economics, Commercial and Management Sciences, In partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of Master.