THE IMPACT OF APPROPRIATE ACCOUNTING INFORMATION IN ENHANCING THE MARKET VALUE OF COMMERCIAL BANKS LISTED ON THE IRAQ STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE PERIOD (2010-2019)

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Abstract
The aim of the current research is to identify the impact of certain accounting indicators on the market value of bank stocks in the research sample. This is achieved by revealing the relationship between some accounting indicators that contribute to understanding the banks' ability to create value, which reflects their future growth, measured by the Return on Equity (ROE), Return on Assets (ROA), Earnings Per Share (EPS), and market value measured by closing price. This research sheds light on the use of these indicators to enhance the market value of bank stocks in the research sample. To achieve the research objectives and hypotheses, Commercial Bank (Credit Bank, Babylon Bank, Gulf Commercial Bank, Baghdad Bank, and United Investment Bank) were selected, and financial data for the research sample banks were relied upon. Financial equations and statistical methods were used for data analysis, using the SPSS V.23 software. Multiple and simple regression methods were employed to test the research hypotheses. The results of the main hypothesis showed an association between accounting information indicators (ROE, ROA, EPS) and the market value index of the stock by approximately 85%. The results of the first sub-hypothesis showed no significant relationship between the Return on Equity indicator and market value, with a weak correlation of about 19%. The study concluded with several important findings, including the absence of a statistically significant relationship in the first sub-hypothesis, despite a weak correlation between the variables, due to the significance level being greater than 0.05, as assumed by the researcher in both hypotheses. The researcher recommended that commercial banks should stop issuing shares, as the stock is trading at less than one dinar, despite the book value of the stock being one dinar.

Keywords: Accounting Indicators, Stock Market Price, Return on Equity, Return on Assets, Earnings Per Share.

Introduction

From a review of financial literature, it becomes clear that the primary contemporary goal in banks, which should guide most financial management decisions, is to enhance the bank's value by maximizing the value of ordinary shares in the financial market. Therefore, the current research sought to analyze the relationship and impact between accounting information indicators and the value of ordinary shares in the financial market.

The research delved into some accounting information indicators that can enhance market value. Accounting information is considered one of the most important pieces of information that should be provided by the securities authority. Financial markets work on preparing accounting information and data and regularly disseminating it to investors. However, discussing the importance of accounting indicators and their role in influencing stock prices does not imply that they are the only factors affecting these prices. Generally, stock prices are influenced by many factors in addition to accounting information and indicators, such as economic and political factors, speculation in financial markets, rumors, financial and political crises. All these factors impact investor behavior, making it challenging to study the influence of all these factors on stock prices, and this is one of the determinants of this research.

Therefore, this research aims to shed light on the role of accounting information indicators in enhancing market value. The research utilized the Return on Equity (ROE), Return on Assets (ROA), and Earnings Per Share (EPS) indicators as they represent the profitability of the research sample banks and the market value of shares of commercial banks.

The rest of the research is organized as follows: the first section outlines the methodology adopted in this research, while the second section reviews the literature on accounting information indicators and the market value of shares of commercial banks. The third section discusses the financial and statistical analysis of the data. The fourth section presents the research's results and recommendations. Finally, the list of sources is provided.

Chapter One: Research Methodology

First: Research Problem

Banks aim to maximize their market value, which leads to increased profitability and strengthens their financial position.

Therefore, the current research seeks to answer the following questions:

- What is the relationship between accounting information indicators and the market value of the researched commercial banks?

- Is there an impact of accounting information in enhancing the market value of the researched commercial banks?

Second: Research Significance

This research derives its significance by examining certain accounting information indicators and the market value indicator, providing important information to assess the efficiency of these accounting indicators and market value in a way that gives the bank's management a clear picture of the decline in market value, its reasons, and the mechanism for addressing it.

Third: Study Objectives

The research objectives can be defined as follows:

1. Identifying the role of accounting information indicators in enhancing the market value of the research sample banks.

2. Achieving scientific and practical results that can assist in enhancing market value through the impact of accounting indicators for the research sample banks.

3.   The research aims to assess the suitability of accounting information in enhancing the market value of the researched commercial banks.

Fourth: Research Hypotheses
The main hypothesis: There is no statistically significant relationship between accounting information indicators and enhancing the market value of shares of the researched commercial banks in the research sample.
The first sub-hypothesis: There is no statistically significant relationship between the Return on Equity indicator and enhancing the market value of shares of the researched commercial banks in the research sample.
The second sub-hypothesis: There is no statistically significant relationship between the Return on Assets indicator and enhancing the market value of shares of the researched commercial banks in the research sample.
The third sub-hypothesis: There is no statistically significant relationship between the Earnings Per Share indicator and enhancing the market value of shares of the researched commercial banks in the research sample.

Fifth: Spatial and Temporal Boundaries
1-   Spatial boundaries: It includes the following commercial banks (Credit Bank, Babylon Bank, Gulf Commercial Bank, Baghdad Bank, United Investment Bank).
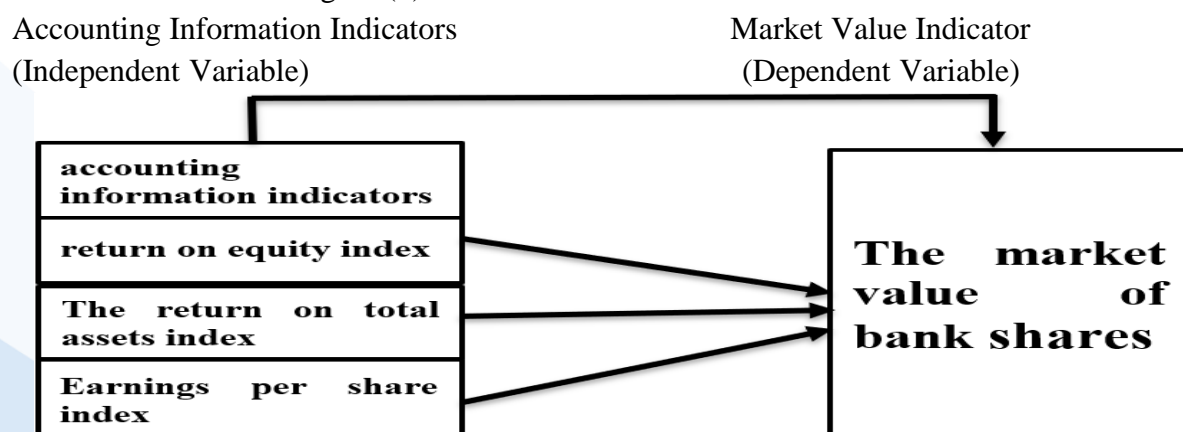2-   Temporal boundaries: It covers the researched commercial banks over a time series from 2010 to 2019.
These banks were selected because they are Iraqi commercial banks listed on the Iraq Stock Exchange, and their data is available and can be used. They have been continuously conducting their business and have not been suspended during the research period.

Sixth: Research Theoretical Framework
The study framework is an illustrative diagram of the variables under study and the relationship between these variables for the purpose of analyzing the causal relationship between them. Therefore, the first variable is the accounting information indicators (independent variable), while the second variable represents the market value of the stock (dependent variable).

Figure (1) Theoretical Framework of the Research

Accounting Information Indicators   Market Value Indicator
(Independent Variable)   (Dependent Variable)

Seventh: Data Collection Methods

- The theoretical aspect relied on available Arabic and foreign sources related to the research article, including books, journals, theses, and dissertations, to establish and formulate the theoretical aspect.

- The practical aspect: Financial statements of the research sample banks were relied upon for analyzing the financial and statistical aspects.

Eighth: Financial and Statistical Indicators Used in Measurement and Analysis

1. Financial Indicators
a. Accounting Information Indicators
- Return on Equity (ROE) Indicator
- Return on Assets (ROA) Indicator
- Earnings Per Share (EPS) Indicator
b. Market Value Indicator

The researcher measured market value as a dependent variable based on the closing price of the shares of the researched commercial banks.

2. Statistical Indicators

The researcher relied on the statistical program SPSS V.23 and the ready-made program Excel to study the impact between variables.

Chapter Two: Theoretical Aspect

First: Accounting Information

It is a set of data recorded regarding financial and accounting events that are collected, sorted, classified, and encoded in a way to transform them from unstructured and disorganized data that lacks clear meaning into meaningful information. This information is used in the decision-making process and policy formulation within and outside the organization (Nabhan, 2020: 58). Accounting Information Systems have also been defined as "one of the components of administrative organization specializing in collecting, tabulating, processing, analyzing, and delivering appropriate financial information for decision-makers, including external parties such as government entities, creditors, investors, and enterprise management" (Sultan and Salim, 2020: 275).

Both (Yahya and Al-Habeiti, 2003: 41) mentioned that a sub-system within the economic entity consists of several subsystems that work together in an interconnected, harmonious, and reciprocal manner with the aim of providing historical, current, and future financial and non-financial information to all parties concerned with the economic entity to serve its objectives. Therefore, accounting information plays a crucial role in determining the efficiency and effectiveness of the entities that benefit from it, especially when this information is characterized by quality, which is required in the decision-making process (Aleisa & Tijjani, 2020).

To evaluate accounting information, it is assessed on three levels (Lateckova et al., 2017: 2):

a. The semantic (content) level, where the content of the information accurately represents reality, making the information a reflection of reality.
b. The practical (user) level, where information meets the user's purposes and achieves its objective.

c. The linguistic level, which focuses on how information is presented and conveyed in a way that is understandable.

Second: Characteristics of Accounting Information

1- Relevance means that accounting information has an impact and makes a difference in the decision-making process. This is achieved when decision-makers can make future predictions or verify previous expectations. The relevance of information is also influenced by its relative importance. If it is deleted or presented incorrectly, it will affect the decision-making process (Harrison et al., 2014: 11)(Azar, et. al, 2019: 6).

2- Faithful representation means that accounting information accurately represents economic events. To achieve reliability, information must be complete, allowing users to understand all aspects of economic events. It must also be neutral, meaning that information is presented in a way that does not favor one user's interest over another. Additionally, it should be free from errors in both describing economic events and the accounting treatment applied in its production (Hanlon, et. al, 2020: 27).

Third: Financial Accounting Ratios

1. Return on Equity (ROE) is a measure used to evaluate a bank's ability to generate a financial return on shareholders' investments in the bank. It measures the amount of returns shareholders earn from investing their money in the bank. In other words, it calculates the return earned for each invested dinar of shareholders' equity (Al-Rubaie and Radi, 2020: 150). ROE is calculated by dividing the net income after tax on shareholders' equity (capital + reserves + retained earnings) according to the following formula (Reilly &Brown, 2012: 289):

$$ROE = \frac{\text{Net Income}}{Total\ Equity}$$

2. Earnings per Share (EPS) represents the gains (profits) distributed to common stockholders. It means that the return on shares is the amount of money added to the original capital that maximizes the wealth of shareholders. EPS is calculated for the company by deducting dividend distributions on preferred stock from net income and then dividing this figure by the average number of shares outstanding during the year (Abdulrahman, 2019: 24), according to the following formula:

$$\textbf{\textit{E}arnings \textit{per share} (\textbf{EPS}) \textbf{ratio}} = \frac{Net\ Income}{share\ outstanding}$$

3. Return on Assets (ROA) This ratio indicates the efficiency and capability of bank management in utilizing assets and generating profits. An increase in this ratio signifies an improvement in financial performance and optimal utilization of the bank's assets. Assets and investments represent the largest assets of the bank. The higher this ratio, the better the bank's performance, while a decrease may result from increased operating expenses, investment policies, or inefficient asset management (Mohammed, 2021: 127). It is calculated according to the following formula (Al-Waeli, 2019: 7)

$$ROA = \frac{\text{Net Income}}{Total\ Assets}$$

4. Market value reflects what investors can actually get in return for owning common stock in the financial market (Weston and Brigham, 1996: 538). The market value of a stock is a

balance between supply and demand, representing the market's consensus on the stock's value (Al-Kirassnah, 2010: 5).

Market value is determined by the ongoing forces of supply and demand in the stock exchange (Al-Tamimi and Al-Naimi, 2019: 129). Due to the constantly changing factors that determine prices, this value is not characterized by stability but rather by fluctuations and changes over time (Al-Haloo, 2010: 34).

Market value is sometimes used interchangeably with stock price, but market value is the total value of the outstanding shares (stock price × number of shares) (Al-Tamimi, 2010: 161).

Predictions about stock values are typically based on the personal judgments of market participants. These predictions vary from person to person, leading to price instability for common stocks. Therefore, market value can be higher or lower than the nominal or book value. This depends on shareholders' estimates, anticipated earnings distributions, inflation rates, and interest rates. It is expected that stock prices will rise as interest rates on deposits decrease (Al-Arissi and others, 2015: 241).

Market value is influenced by several factors, including (Mohammed, 2019: 303):

a.   Estimates of future earnings.

b.   The mechanism for distributing profits concerning retained earnings determination.

c.   The size and nature of investments in the capital structure and associated risks.

d.   The relationship between bank profits, market risks, and the ability to achieve balance.

The market value of the company can be obtained through the following formula (Al-Tamimi, 2010: 161).

$$Market\ Value = Share\ outstanding * price\ of\ share$$

The third section: Financial and Statistical Analysis

Enhancing the market value of the selected sample banks requires the availability of a set of indicators or criteria to understand their impact on the achieved market value. In this research, the return on equity, return on assets, and earnings per share will be used as accounting indicators, while the closing stock price will be used as an indicator for the market value of the selected sample banks, over the time period from 2010 to 2019.

Description and Coding of the Indicators Used in the Research:

For the practical analysis of the research variables, a set of indicators was adopted for each variable, and a code was assigned to each indicator as follows:

1.   Independent Indicators (Independent Variable X)

a.   Return on Equity Indicator (X1)

b.   Return on Assets Indicator (X2)

c.   Earnings per Share Indicator (X3)

2.   Dependent Indicator Market Value (Dependent Variable Y)

1.   Analysis of Accounting Information and Market Value Indicators

This paragraph aims to analyze the indicators related to the independent variable (accounting information) for the sample banks over the specified time series. The indicators to be analyzed include (Return on Equity, Return on Assets, Earnings per Share), as well as the Market Value Indicator for the sample banks' stocks. The analysis can be presented as follows:

a.   Analysis of the Return on Equity (X1) Indicator for the Sample Banks

Where this ratio indicates the company's ability to compete in raising capital from private sources for the institution in a specific market economy, (ROE) is considered an important measure significantly for assessing company profits and also determines the effectiveness of shareholders' use of their funds. (Alwan, 2019: 25)

Table (1) ROE for Sample Commercial Banks

S	Year	commercial credit	Babel	Gulf Business	Baghdad	United Investment	Average %
1	2009	0.072	0.084	0.095	-0.431	0.219	**0.0078**
2	2011	0.122	0.054	0.104	-0.688	0.199	**-0.0418**
3	2012	0.144	0.052	0.242	-0.635	0.180	**-0.0034**
4	2013	0.070	0.030	0.184	0.133	0.109	**0.1052**
5	2014	0.046	0.026	0.123	0.112	0.083	**0.078**
6	2015	0.039	0.015	0.043	0.036	0.071	**0.0408**
7	2016	0.016	0.028	0.018	0.072	0.000	**0.0268**
8	2017	0.021	0.009	0.013	0.022	-0.011	**0.0108**
9	2018	0.018	0.014	0.002	0.016	-0.055	**-0.001**
10	2019	-0.017	0.005	-0.013	0.027	-0.007	**-0.001**
	Average	**0.0531**	**0.0317**	**0.0811**	**-0.1336**	**0.0788**	**0.02222**
	MAX	0.144	0.084	0.242	0.133	0.219	0.1052
	MIN	-0.017	0.005	-0.013	-0.688	-0.055	-0.0418

Source: Prepared by the researcher based on the annual reports of the sample commercial banks and using electronic calculator outputs.

From Table (1), we notice that the sample banks achieved an average Return on Equity (ROE) of 0.02222, indicating that these banks rely relatively less on equity funds to finance their banking operations.

Upon vertical analysis, we find that Gulf Commercial Bank achieved the highest ROE index with an average of 0.0811. This suggests that Gulf Commercial Bank relies the least on its equity funds to finance its assets. In second place is United Investment Bank with an average ROE of 0.0788, followed by Commercial Credit Bank in third place with a ratio of 0.0531. Babil Bank and Baghdad Bank ranked fourth and fifth, respectively, with averages of 0.0317 and -0.1336.

By comparing the overall average to the individual bank averages vertically and for each year of the research, we find that four banks exceeded this average (Gulf Commercial Bank, United Investment Bank, Babil Bank, Commercial Credit Bank), while Baghdad Bank was below this average.

Horizontally, when comparing the ten years of the research in terms of the annual average achieved for each year for the X1 index, we find that 2013 had the highest average, reaching 0.1052, while 2011 had the lowest average, which was -0.0418. This means that in 2011, Iraqi commercial banks relied the most on equity financing, while 2013 was the year with the least reliance on equity financing.

b.   Analysis of Return on Assets (X2) for Sample Commercial Banks

This ratio measures the profits generated from assets and illustrates how a company's management can effectively and efficiently use its real investment resources to generate profits. This return is directly proportional to the volume of invested assets. If the ratio is high, it is a positive indicator for the company, while a low ratio is a negative indicator. (Brigham & Houston, 2013: 96)

Table (2) ROA for Sample Commercial Banks

S	Year	commercial credit	Babel	Gulf Business	Baghdad	United Investment	Average %
1	2009	0.016	0.025	0.023	0.020	0.078	**0.0324**
2	2011	0.042	0.021	0.035	0.036	0.075	**0.0418**
3	2012	0.045	0.019	0.086	0.028	0.079	**0.0514**
4	2013	0.023	0.015	0.072	0.022	0.049	**0.0362**
5	2014	0.022	0.016	0.052	0.018	0.048	**0.0312**
6	2015	0.019	0.010	0.017	0.008	0.039	**0.0186**
7	2016	0.010	0.021	0.007	0.017	0.000	**0.011**
8	2017	0.014	0.007	0.007	0.006	-0.006	**0.0056**
9	2018	0.011	0.010	0.001	0.004	-0.033	**-0.0014**
10	2019	-0.010	0.003	-0.007	0.006	-0.003	**-0.0022**
	Average	**0.0192**	**0.0147**	**0.0293**	**0.0165**	**0.0326**	**0.0324**
	MAX	**0.045**	**0.025**	**0.086**	**0.036**	**0.079**	0.0418
	MIN	**0.01-**	**0.003**	**0.007-**	**0.004**	**0.033-**	0.0514

Source: Prepared by the researcher based on the annual reports of the sample commercial banks and using electronic calculator outputs.

From Table (2), we observe that the sample banks achieved an average Return on Assets (ROA) of 0.0324, indicating a relatively low level of assets invested by these banks in financing their banking operations.

Analyzing vertically, we find that United Investment Bank achieved the highest ROA on average (0.0326), indicating that this bank makes the most efficient use of its assets. Gulf Commercial Bank comes second with an average ROA of (0.0293), followed by Commercial Credit Bank in third place with a ratio of (0.0192). Baghdad Bank and Babel Bank are ranked fourth and fifth, respectively, with averages of (0.0165 and 0.0147). Comparing the overall average to the average for each bank vertically and for each year of the study individually, we find that four banks exceeded this average (Gulf Commercial Bank, Baghdad Bank, Babel Bank, and Commercial Credit Bank), while United Investment Bank was below this average. Horizontally, when comparing the ten years of the study in terms of the annual average achieved for each year individually, we find that the year 2012 recorded the highest average for the X2 index, reaching (0.0514), while 2019 was the lowest year with a negative average of (-0.0022). This indicates that in 2019, there was a decrease in the size of invested assets,

while 2012 witnessed an increase in the size of assets invested by the Iraqi commercial banks in the research sample.

3- Analysis of Earnings Per Share (EPS) for the Sample Commercial Banks

Earnings Per Share (EPS) is a commonly used metric for analyzing a company's profitability and evaluating its performance. It is used to compare a company's performance over consecutive time periods and is also used by analysts to compare a company's profitability and performance with similar companies operating in the same industry during the same financial period.

Table (3) EPS for the sample commercial banks

NO.	Year	commercial credit	Babel	Gulf Business	Baghdad	United Investment	Average
1	2010	0.097	0.100	0.108	0.162	0.268	**0.147**
2	2011	0.185	0.058	0.120	0.221	0.246	**0.166**
3	2012	0.253	0.059	0.350	0.169	0.223	**0.2108**
4	2013	0.092	0.033	0.224	0.155	0.124	**0.1256**
5	2014	0.054	0.027	0.143	0.131	0.088	**0.0886**
6	2015	0.047	0.015	0.046	0.053	0.076	**0.0474**
7	2016	0.020	0.029	0.020	0.081	0.000	**0.03**
8	2017	0.027	0.010	0.014	0.024	-0.010	**0.013**
9	2018	0.022	0.015	0.002	0.017	-0.056	**0**
10	2019	-0.020	0.005	-0.013	0.029	-0.007	**-0.0012**
	Average	**0.0777**	**0.0351**	**0.1014**	**0.1042**	**0.0952**	**0.08272**
	MAX	0.253	0.1	0.35	0.221	0.268	0.2108
	MIN	0.02-	0.005	0.013-	0.017	0.056-	0.0012-

Source: Prepared by the researcher based on the annual reports of the sample commercial banks and using electronic calculator outputs.

From Table (3), we observe that the sample banks achieved an average Earnings Per Share (EPS) of 0.08272, indicating an acceptable return for shareholders in the sample banks.

Analyzing vertically, we find that Bank of Baghdad achieved the highest EPS with an average of 0.1042, making it the most profitable bank per share. Gulf Commercial Bank came in second with an average of 0.1014, while United Investment Bank ranked third with a ratio of 0.0952. Commercial Credit Bank and Babil Bank ranked fourth and fifth, respectively, with averages of 0.0777 and 0.0351. Comparing the overall average with the individual bank averages both vertically and for each research year, we find that two banks did not exceed this average, namely Commercial Credit Bank and Babil Bank, while the rest of the banks surpassed this average.

Horizontally, when comparing the ten research years in terms of the annual average achieved for each year, taking the average for the sample banks for each individual year, we find that 2012 was the year with the highest average for X3, which reached 0.2108, while 2019 was the year with the lowest average for X3, which was -0.0012. This indicates that 2019 was the year

with the lowest EPS, while 2012 was the year with the highest EPS for the sample of Iraqi commercial banks in the research.

Market Value per Share (MVPS) analysis
Market Value per Share (MVPS) is of particular importance to various parties, especially stockholders and potential investors in stocks who are interested in knowing the impact of a company's performance on the expected returns from their investments in the company's shares. It is also important for the financial manager who seeks to maximize the market value for the shareholders (Haddad, 2009: 84).

Table (4)MVPS for the sample of commercial banks in the research

S	Year	commercial credit	Babel	Gulf Business	Baghdad	United Investment	Average
1	2010	2.45	0.87	0.9	1.79	1.76	1.554
2	2011	3.6	0.81	1.01	3.47	2.69	2.316
3	2012	2.35	0.78	1.09	2.94	1.84	1.8
4	2013	2.41	0.7	1.15	1.55	1.18	1.398
5	2014	1.05	3.9	0.9	1.17	0.71	1.546
6	2015	0.59	2.9	0.51	1.17	0.37	1.108
7	2016	0.75	0.33	0.45	0.91	0.31	0.55
8	2017	0.68	0.3	0.39	0.61	0.23	0.442
9	2018	0.4	0.19	2	0.9	0.7	0.838
10	2019	0.43	0.11	1.4	3	0.9	1.168
	Average	1.471	1.089	0.98	1.751	1.069	1.272
	MAX	3.6	3.9	2	3.47	2.69	2.316
	MIN	0.4	0.11	0.39	0.61	0.23	0.442

Source: Prepared by the researcher based on the annual reports of the selected commercial banks in the research sample and using electronic calculator outputs.

From Table (4), we observe that the research sample banks achieved a closing price per share with an average of (1.272), and we find that this amount is acceptable in the research sample banks because it exceeded the closing price.

Vertically analyzed, we find that Baghdad Bank achieved the highest MVPS index with an average of (1.751), indicating that Baghdad Bank has the highest closing price. Commercial Credit Bank came in second place with an average of (1.471), while Babel Bank ranked third with a ratio of (1.089). United Investment Bank and Gulf Commercial Bank came in fourth and fifth places, respectively, with averages of (1.069, 0.98). By comparing the overall average with the average for each bank vertically and for each year of the research, we find that three of the banks did not exceed this average, namely United Investment Bank, Gulf Commercial Bank, and Babel Bank, while the rest of the banks exceeded this average.

Horizontally, when comparing the ten years of research in terms of the annual average achieved for each year of the research by taking the average for the research sample banks for each individual year, we find that the year 2011 was the year that achieved the highest average for the Y1 index, reaching (2.316). In contrast, the year 2017 was the lowest year that achieved an average for the Y1 ratio, which reached (0.442). This means that in 2017, the closing price

per share decreased the most, while in 2011, it was the year with the highest increase in the closing price per share for the selected commercial banks in the research sample.

The main hypothesis: The researcher assumes that there is no statistically significant relationship between the variables x1, x2, x3, and y. This means that y is a function of each of the three variables, and any change in them leads to a change in y. The proportion of each independent index in market value will be determined through the determination coefficient, which explains the variance that the independent indices explain in the dependent variable (market value). The extent of the impact will be identified through the Beta coefficient, which shows the direction of the relationship between the independent indices and the dependent variable (market value), as shown in Table (5).

Since market value (y) is a function of the return on equity index (x1), the return on assets index (x2), and the earnings per share index (x3) at the overall level of the research sample banks, according to the following equation:

$$y = a + \beta 1x1 + \beta 2x2 + \beta 3x3$$
$$y = 0.784 + (3.578)x1 + (23.947)x2 + (0.358)x3$$

Table (5) Relationship Coefficients between Independent Indices in the Market Value of Research Sample Banks.

independent indicators	correlation	The coefficient of determination	impact coefficient	Calculated t-test	Calculated f-test	Level of morality F
	R	R^2	Beta			Sig.
return on equity index			-0.267	-0.863		
return on assets index	0.849	0.72	0.783	0.567	5.156	0.042
Earnings per share index			0.047	0.034		

Source: Prepared by the researcher based on the results of SPSS V.23 software.

From Table (5), we observe that there is a significant overall relationship between accounting information indices and the market value for all banks in the research sample, which amounted to 0.85. Furthermore, the return on equity index (x1), the return on assets index (x2), and the earnings per share index (x3) collectively explain 0.72 of the variance in market value. The calculated value of F (5.156) is greater than the tabulated value (4.76).

This result is significant because the calculated value of F is greater than the tabulated value (4.76), and the significance level is 0.04, which is lower than the researcher's assumed significance level (0.05). Based on these results, it means rejecting the null hypothesis and accepting the alternative hypothesis, indicating the significance of the multiple linear regression model. This implies the existence of a relationship between the accounting information indices (EPS, ROA, ROE) and the market value at the overall level of the research sample banks.

After testing the main hypothesis through multiple regression analysis, the sub-hypotheses will be individually tested using simple regression analysis. The researcher assumes that there

is no statistically significant relationship between the accounting information indices X1, X2, X3, and the market value of shares of commercial banks. This means that the market value of the share is a function of each of the return on equity index (x1), return on assets index (x2), and earnings per share index (x3) at the overall level of the research sample banks. Any change in these indices will lead to a positive change in market value.

The existence of a relationship between the research indices at the level of the researched banks will be identified by finding the correlation coefficient. The proportion of each independent index in the market value will be determined through the determination coefficient, which explains the variance that the independent indices explain in the dependent variable, which is market value. The extent of the impact will be identified through the Beta coefficient, which shows the direction of the relationship between the independent indices and the dependent variable, as shown in Table (6).

Table (6) Relationship Coefficients Between Independent Indices in the Market Value of the Banks' Shares in the Research Sample.

the Market Value						
independent indicators	correlation	The coefficient of determination	impact coefficient	Calculated t-test	Calculated f-test	Level of morality F
	R	R^2	Beta			Sig.
return on equity index	0.194	0.04	0.194 -	0.56 -	0.314	0.591
return on assets index	0.828	0.686	0.828	3.820	14.595	0.05
Earnings per share index	0.36	0.13	0.36	4.177	17.444	0.03
Equations						
$y = 1.33 + (2.605)x1$			$y = a + \beta 1 x1$			
$y = 0.72 + (24.571)x2$			$y = a + \beta 2 x2$			
$y = 0.754 + (6.256)x3$			$y = a + \beta 3 x3$			

Source: Prepared by the researcher based on the results of SPSS V.23 software.

According to Table (6), it appears that there is a weak correlation between the Return on Equity index and the market value of the shares, which amounted to (0.194), and it is not significant according to the calculated significance level (0.591), which is greater than the researcher's assumed significance level (0.05). As for the Return on Equity index, it explains (0.04) of the variance in the dependent variable, the market value of shares, and this is not acceptable because the calculated (F) value is less than its tabulated value (4.25). The relationship coefficient for the Return on Equity index in the added market value was (-0.19), and it is not significant because the calculated (T) value is less than its tabulated value (1.96), and the significance level is (0.591), which is greater than the researcher's assumed significance level (0.05). According to these results, there is no relationship for the Return on Equity index in the market value at the level of the researched banks.

Additionally, there is a significant correlation between the Return on Assets index and the market value, which reached (0.828), and it is significant according to the calculated significance level (0.05), which is equal to the researcher's assumed significance level (0.05). The Return on Assets index explains (0.686) of the variance in the dependent variable, the

market value of shares, and this is acceptable because the calculated (F) value is greater than its tabulated value (4.25). The relationship coefficient for the Return on Assets index in the added market value was (0.828), and it is significant because the calculated (T) value is greater than its tabulated value (1.96), and the significance level is (0.05), which is equal to the researcher's assumed significance level (0.05). According to these results, there is a relationship for the Return on Assets index in the market value at the level of the researched banks.

Moreover, there is a correlation between the Earnings Per Share index and the market value, which amounted to (0.36), and it is significant according to the calculated significance level (0.03), which is lower than the researcher's assumed significance level (0.05). The Earnings Per Share index explains (0.13) of the variance in the dependent variable, the market value of shares, and this is acceptable because the calculated (F) value is greater than its tabulated value (4.25). The relationship coefficient for the Earnings Per Share index in the added market value was (0.36), and it is significant because the calculated (T) value is greater than its tabulated value (1.96), and the significance level is (0.03), which is lower than the researcher's assumed significance level (0.05). According to these results, there is a relationship for the Earnings Per Share index in the market value at the level of the researched banks.

Chapter Four: Conclusions and Recommendations

First: Conclusions

1.	The main objective of this study is to determine the impact of accounting indicators, such as Return on Equity (ROE), Return on Assets (ROA), and Earnings Per Share (EPS), on the market value of shares.
2.	Stock prices are influenced by various factors in addition to accounting information and indicators, including economic and political factors, speculation in financial markets, rumors, financial and political crises; all of these factors affect investor behavior.
3.	The closing price of the stock is traded at less than one dinar for most commercial banks in the research sample, despite the nominal value of the issue being one dinar.
4.	The analysis results reveal a significant positive relationship between ROE, EPS, ROA, and the market price per share for the commercial banks in the research sample.
5.	Regression results at the individual bank level show that accounting information indicators have a significant impact on the market value of shares for Commercial Bank and United Investment Bank.
6.	Regression results at the individual bank level show that accounting information indicators have a non-significant impact on the market value of shares for Babylon Bank, Baghdad Bank, and Gulf Commercial Bank, despite a correlational relationship.

Second: Recommendations

1.	Guiding companies and investors on how to better utilize accounting information for making more informed decisions
2.	Cease issuing new shares because their prices are lower than book value, and they are sold for less than one dinar, which is recorded in the public budget as one dinar.

3.   Conduct further studies that address other determinants of stock prices in the stock market.

4.   Directing attention towards the application and expansion of theoretical research related to the quality of accounting information and its impact on business decisions. Further evidence and theories that better explain this impact can be presented.

5.   Encouraging more research on the impact of data analytics and artificial intelligence techniques in enhancing the quality of accounting information and how companies can benefit from them.

6.   Conducting further research on the ethical and regulatory aspects related to the quality of accounting information, addressing issues of integrity and transparency.

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