CHANGES IN STOCK VALUES UNDER ACCOUNTING DISCLOSURE TRANSPARENCY: AN EMPIRICAL STUDY ON A SAMPLE OF IRAQI BANKS REGISTERED ON THE IRAQ STOCK EXCHANGE

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Abstract
This investigation aims to determine the range of the impact of accounting revelation transparency on changes in stock values by analyzing a sample of banks registered on the Iraq Stock Exchange. The study focused on an illustration of 10 banks registered on the Iraq Stock Exchange. Stock Exchange for the period from 2014 to 2023. Data were composed from the annual reports of the Iraq Stock Exchange and various financial and statistical approaches were used to evaluate the data, including the use of SPSS and Excel programs, the application of skewness, kurtosis, Pearson correlation coefficient, mean and standard deviation. The research concluded several outcomes, the greatest important of which is the being of a significant positive association between accounting disclosure transparency and stock value. A high level of transparency in accounting disclosure is usually escorted by an upsurge in the value of the banks' Stocks in the trial. Moreover, a high level of transparency in accounting disclosure positively affects Stock value by increasing the value of the stocks of the banks included in the study.

Keywords: Stock value, factors affecting changes in stock value, accounting disclosure transparency.

Introduction
In current years, there has been a increasing interest in the concept of disclosure transparency. It has become essential for financial reports to include transparency, as these reports are the primary source of information for various users to make informed decisions. Transparency enhances sound judgment by these users. Additionally, a lack of transparency leads to increased asymmetry of information between users and management, as well as among users themselves, which negatively impacts the stock market. Therefore, stocks are one of the fundamental financial instruments that reflect the performance of companies in financial markets. They show an important role in attracting investments and fostering economic growth. With the increasing importance of transparency in the world of finance and business, it has become crucial for accounting disclosures to include both financial and non-financial data to improve investor confidence and provide accurate and reliable information about institutional performance. This study aims to understand how clear and detailed financial

information affects investor decisions and the extent to which these fluctuations are related to stock prices.

2. Literature Review and Hypothesis Development
First Axis: Research Methodology and Previous Studies
Section 1: Study Methodology
2.1. Research Problem
The research problem relates to how well transparency can be implemented in disclosures, given its critical importance in revealing the realities of what occurs in banks. Banks suffer from a lack of transparency in disclosures, with the risk of some banks collapsing. There is also a weakness in disclosures due to the ambiguity of financial data and information from Iraqi banks, which operate at a minimum level of Iraqi and international standards and guidelines.

Based on this, the main study problem can be articulated through the next questions:

1. Is there a significant effect of accounting disclosure transparency on changes in stock value?
2. Is there a variation in the effect of accounting disclosure transparency on changes in stock value?

2.2. Importance of the Research
The status of this investigation lies in the reputation of the variables that will be spoken, which are the changes in the value of the stock in light of the transparency of accounting disclosure of banks and its impact through fair disclosure of beneficial and essential information for creation economic choices by a wide range of operators and market contributors. It clarifies the positive and negative effects resulting from the use of accounting disclosure transparency and its strategies, contributing to the information available to decision-makers in the banks in the study sample.

2.3. Objectives of the Research
This study aims to emphasize the importance of data and information disclosed in various models for internal and external stakeholders making financial decisions. It also examines how the transparency of disclosures impacts stock price fluctuations and the overall market, considering that accurate financial data disclosure influences depositor choices, ultimately leading to an increase in the market value of the economic unit.

2.4. Research Hypotheses
The hypotheses of the study are based on a set of assumptions that represent aspects of its basic problems, which are:

1. There is an important relationship between the transparency of accounting disclosure and the value of the stocks of the banks in the study sample.
2. There is a significant outcome of the transparency of accounting disclosure on the value of the stocks of the banks in the study sample.

2.5. Limitations of the Research

1. Temporal Limitations: The research relies on data from financial reports for the period from 2014 to 2023.

2. Spatial Limitations: The investigation was practical to a sample of banks registered on the Iraqi Stock Exchange.

2.6. Research Variables:

The research contains two variables, as detailed below:

1. The first variable is the dependent variable (stock value) which is restrained using Tobin's Q index, as illustrated in the following equation (Al-Yasiri and Al-Sadi, 2021):

$$\text{Tobin's Q} = MVE + PS + DEBT / TA$$

(Tobin's Q): An agent for the value of the stock, which is the ratio of the market value of the bank to the total assets.

(MVE): The market value of the bank's equity, calculated as (stock price * number of stocks).

(PS): The monetary value of preferred stocks (ignored due to their absence in the local market).

(DEBT): (Short-range liabilities – short-range assets – subscription value of long-standing liabilities).

(TA): The subscription value of the bank's properties.

The second variable: The independent variable (accounting disclosure transparency), where accounting disclosure transparency is measured using the index (Standard & Poor's) according to a study (Al-Qargholi, 2021), (Ali and Shaker, 2017). This degree is considered one of the greatest significant and best transparency procedures used. It was developed after a sequence of investigation by Standard & Poor's, which is broadly identified for its indexes in the US stock market and in the stock exchanges of other countries. This scale includes three main items containing a series of items carefully selected as a result of many discussions and studies, with elasticity to increase or remove items depending on the nature of activities. A total of (76) items were counted, a single score was given for each disclosed item, then the points were collected and converted into a percentage to produce a transparency measure for each company as a percentage. The three main items are:

- A: The construction of possession and investor privileges, which includes (14) pointers.

- B: Indicators of transparency and revelation of financial and non-financial information (41), including: company trends, accounting policies, transactions with related parties, information on auditors, information on opportunities and risks, Information on competitive intensity and employee satisfaction.

- A: Transparency in information on the Board of Directors and in the treatment of its structure (21) indicators.

Transparency in accounting disclosure is restrained by means of the Standard & Poor's index, which is one of the most imperative measures to assess financial transparency, measuring the degree of transparency in the study model using the following formula:

$$\%CT = \left(\sum_{i=1}^{Ni} z_{ij} \right) \div n_j * 100$$

Where:

- CT: The transparency ratio of the bank.

- NI: The total number of clauses in the S&P index.

- ZU: The number of clauses for banks from the index, by assigning a score of (1) to each achieved clause and (0) to each clause not achieved, and finally summing the achieved clauses. The higher the (CT) ratio, the greater the transparency of accounting disclosure.

Previous Studies:

1. Study (Sabri, 2023): This study aimed to assess the grade to which accounting disclosure transparency influences the issuance of financial statements, considering various company characteristics. It was applied to a model of industrial companies and banks registered on the Iraq Stock Exchange. To achieve this objective, the financial statements of 16 companies and banks were analyzed over the period from 2011 to 2021. The findings revealed a variation in how accounting disclosure transparency affects the issuance of financial statements based on the characteristics of the company. This indicates that these characteristics strengthen the influence of accounting disclosure transparency on the reissuance of financial statements.

2. Study (Khan et al., 2020): It measured financial transparency and accounting disclosure by assessing the range to which companies were open to information relevant to investors and the company itself. The study examined the financial data of the stock market listed on the Pakistan Stock Exchange from 2008 to 2017. The results indicated that information disclosure positively affects the market value of securities and that transparency in information increases confidence among potential investors who can diversify their investments. in some way Reduces risks based on disclosure practices of companies.

3. Study (Yoro, 2024) titled: (Impact of Financial Reporting Transparency on Investor Decision Making). The study employed a desk research methodology, collecting secondary data from companies listed on the Kenya Stock Exchange. The study found that the transparency of financial reporting significantly affects investor decisions, enhancing trust, reducing information gaps, lowering capital costs, increasing stock liquidity, encouraging long-term investments, and improving risk assessment.

4. A study by Al-Okaily et al. (2024): used a sample of 124 participants, includes accounting directors, auditors, and financial managers with experience in XBRL working within Jordanian financial companies. The results confirmed that the acceptance of XBRL in these companies enhances the transparency of financial information in a numerical disclosure situation, resulting in more reliable and transparent financial statement disclosures.

5. A study by Thao Ha et al. (2024). The research focused on a illustration of 30 companies registered on the Vietnamese market between 2019 and 2022. The main findings using the GLS method indicated that ESG criteria have a positive influence on stock prices.

6. A study by Saad (2023), includes a new model named NAPV, which effectively estimates stock prices by utilizing all pertinent information. The study involved 65 operators and 20 valuers, along with a hypothetical company, where the valuers established an information-efficient benchmark. The growth rates of stock prices produced by each typical were compared to this benchmark, resulting in the conclusion that the NAPV model demonstrated the highest efficiency, accounting for 89% of the variance of the benchmark. One notable finding from using the NAPV model is that net asset value is a promising valuation tool

because it can break down stock value into key components. The full potential of NAPV needs some controlling measures and an efficient stock pricing apparatus.

7. A study by Al-Jamili (2016), included eight industrial companies listed between 2010 and 2014 and found that The grade of transparency in revelation of these corporations was weedy by 47% due to non-disclosure of Standard & Poor's measurement items. One of the main findings was that the relationship between company disclosure transparency and stock closing prices varied between positive and negative.

8. A study by Sun & Du (2024), This study focused on companies in Shanghai and Shenzhen between 2013 and 2021 and concluded that financial data transparency significantly reduces stock price synchronization, and the decrease is more noticeable when the disclosed financial information and facts are verifiable and extremely understandable.

3. Theoretical Framework
3.1 Concept of Stock Value

The most recognized value for institutions is the market value of the stock, which is influenced by the number of stocks available to investors (demand) and the number of stocks that investors wish to purchase. An investor can ascertain the market value of a stock through the internet or in official publications. It is not necessarily the case that there is a direct association between market value and subscription value of the stock (Masoud, 2015: 31). Stocks are the primary financing tool for capital formation in joint economic units, as a stock represents a portion of the capital of the economic unit that issued it. It also represents a stock of the stocks of the economic unit owned by a specific individual. As is known, the economic unit issues stocks for public subscription, and a stock can be defined as the document that represents a stockholder's stake in the capital of the economic unit (Pilbeam, 2010: 111). The value of stocks is used in financial markets to measure the size of companies listed in these markets, with market value being one of the key indicators in financial markets. It serves as a benchmark for the level of investment activity in the market, as well as a measure of the performance of various stocks and companies. Market value indicators can be used to determine and allocate investments in stocks based on the size and market value of companies (Basilim & Balila, 2024: 91). The market value of a stock refers to the price at which stocks are bought or sold in the trading market, determined by the interplay of supply and demand. This fluctuation is driven by ongoing changes in market value, influenced by various factors that significantly affect price variations, the most important of which are investors' expectations for the economic unit's future profitability, as well as speculation and other factors that lead to ongoing price fluctuations. Consequently, these factors collectively influence market value, whether increasing or decreasing, depending on their impact, and they are reported in daily newspapers or online (Ali, 2019: 47).

3.2. Factors Affecting Stock Value Changes
There are several financial and non-financial factors that influence stock values:
First: Financial Factors Affecting Stock Value:

Market participants typically use a range of financial dials to study the vacillations that happen in the changes of the market value of stocks. Some of these indicators include, but are not limited to (Shank, 2018, 13), (Matar, 2016, 156), (Al-Zubaidi, 2010, 6):

1. Earnings per Stock (EPS): EPS is considered the best amount of financial act and is the most widely used metric for it shows the portion of profit attributed to each stock.
2. Dividend Per Stock (DPS): This is the amount of profit distributed to common stockholders. Companies adopt different policies regarding this; some retain part of the profits and distribute the remainder, while others retain all profits for future self-expansion without needing to borrow and incur additional burdens.
3. Debt-to-Equity Ratio or Total Liabilities to Total Assets Ratio: This ratio is a key component of financial statements, as information regarding this ratio helps determine the financial trajectory of the company. It shows whether the company predominantly uses equity or debt to fund its investments
, affecting the assessment of surrounding risks and subsequently influencing stock prices.
4. Price-to-Earnings (P/E) Ratio: This ratio provides an indication of whether the stock price is undervalued or overvalued in the market, which helps to restore balance in the market.

Second: Non-financial reasons affecting stock prices:
In addition to the significance of financial indicators derived from published financial statements in influencing stock prices, there are numerous non-financial factors associated with the company's unique environment or the financial market environment that affect these prices. The most important of these factors are:
1. Company Size: The size of the company is a key driver for any project, aiming to increase productivity and renew capital. Often, the size of the company impacts stock returns.
2. Auditor Reputation: The information presented in financial statements may not be accurate, as accountants often rely on the professional judgment based on estimates related to specific elements in the financial statements. This is confirmed by the auditor in their report, which expresses their estimation on the financial declarations.
3. Company Reputation: It is also essential to consider the auditor's report. The external auditor is independent of the company's financial statements and is compelled, based on work conditions, to direct an opinion on the financial statements and disclosures in their final report.
The researcher observes many financial and non-financial factors that influence stock value in the market, with cash flow being one of the most important. Free cash flow reflects the company's ability to produce enough cash to cover its obligations and investments. Consequently, new cash flow enhances stock value. Additionally, financial disclosure—transparency of information from companies that provide clear and accurate data—tends to attract more investors. Economic changes, such as economic fluctuations during recession or growth periods, also affect company performance and stock prices.
Non-financial factors include political factors: changes in government policies, such as tax laws or labor laws, and political stability. Countries with political stability are more attractive for investment, positively impacting stocks. Furthermore, economic factors are equally important as political factors; for example, high interest rates may reduce investment, negatively affecting stocks. Additionally, high inflation can impact consumers' purchasing power, affecting company profits. Environmental factors also play a role; companies that adopt environmentally friendly practices may attract more investors. Moreover, competition

from new market entrants and innovation from existing companies can influence market stock and profits. If these factors interact with each other in a negative manner, this prompts investors to monitor them and understand their potential impacts on stock value.

3.3 The Concept of Transparency in Accounting Disclosure

The term "transparency" has evolved significantly over the past two decades, with its meanings becoming more diverse. This concept has gained considerable attention, particularly concerning issues of corruption and the push for greater freedoms and governance. Consequently, the phrase "transparency in disclosure" has emerged in academic discussions. Transparency entails the capability of workers of financial reports to access the same information as management, enabling them to assess how effectively management is achieving the objectives of the economic entity (Ramadan, 2019: 84). Over the last twenty years, numerous financial deceptions and corporate disgraces have come to light, including the Enron scandal (2001), WorldCom (2002), Lehman Brothers (2008) and Madoff Investment Securities (2009). This underscores the critical importance of understanding default risks and preventing financial crises, especially for stakeholders and the economy at large (Cheng Ho et al., 2023: 1089). Transparency in information disclosure is a key factor that enhances a company's attractiveness to investors, as the degree of transparency is contingent on management's ability and willingness to provide useful and reliable information to investors and market participants. Furthermore, transparency is regarded as an ethical quality, reinforcing the company's commitment to ethical practices and the integrity of the information provided (Abed et al., 2022: 5). Transparency is defined as the information that contains pillars represented by properties such as relevance, reliability, credibility, comprehensiveness, quality, and timely accessibility (Al-Okaily et al., 2024: 2). It is recognized as the prevailing trend in regulating accounting disclosure concerning investors and analysts and providing information that enables appropriate administrative (Piri et al., 2013: 299).

3.4 The Role of Transparency in Accounting Disclosure

Transparency plays a crucial role in accounting disclosure, as it enhances trust among stakeholders, such as investors, creditors, and regulatory bodies. The importance of accounting disclosure also manifests when a company conveys all relevant financial data that assists investors in making informed decisions. Hence, the importance of transparency in accounting disclosure within financial statements of companies and financial institutions has recently increased for the following reasons (Hussein et al., 2010: 212; Shibli & Munhal, 2012: 13):

1. The absenteeism of transparency in certain legislations and laws and the lack of clearness in texts is a aim for individual interpretations that do not serve the public interest.

2. Transparency revitalizes markets by ensuring the credibility of financial information.

3. Transparency reveals financial information characterized by clarity and relevance to current requirements, which is imperative for all parties that exchange benefits with companies and financial institutions.

4. Transparency in accounting disclosure provides financial information and data that reduce uncertainty and enhance the capacity of financial markets to evaluate and confront dangers.

3.5 The Relationship Between Transparency in Accounting Disclosure and Changes in Stock Value

The internal and external challenges faced by companies necessitate serious consideration to take appropriate measures to cope with them. The survival and continuity of companies no longer depend solely on offering goods and services that meet investors' desires; rather, they seek to present a more accurate, clear and transparent depiction of their activities in a method that satisfies stakeholders. This pursuit is accompanied by guidelines that vary, represented in the transparency of accounting disclosure and changes in stock value, with precision when preparing financial reports. The decision-making process of investors in advanced economies, such as the United States and Japan, can be measured through various indicators, including stock price volatility, trading volume, and investor sentiment. The study (Euro, 2024: 31) found a positive relationship between financial reporting transparency and decision making among investors, aiming to understand how transparent financial disclosures affect investors and thus stock price volatility. Another study (Tawfiq, 2009: 33) indicated that the judgement of accounting disclosure methods is also crucial for active disclosure of secretarial information, as timely disclosure of accounting information helps in decision making. For this reason, The Accounting Ideologies Board emphasized the significance of this stage in the disclosure procedure, noting that delays in providing information to stakeholders could influence their decisions regarding support for stock price growth, ultimately impacting market value. The study by Al-Jumaili (2016) found that the relationship between transparency in accounting disclosure and stock prices varied, showing a positive correlation in some companies and a negative one in others. Additionally, the research by Sun and Du (2024: 17) indicated that transparency in financial disclosure diminishes synchronization in stock prices and enhances price efficiency in capital markets, with this effect being more pronounced in companies that issue accurate financial statements compared to those that do not. This has a positive effect between transparency in accounting disclosure and lower stock prices, as it provides more reliable information for companies and investors and thus improves their attractiveness to investors and their financial capabilities.

The researcher, after analyzing the financial data of the sample, finds a positive association between transparency in accounting disclosure and changes in stock value through the three dimensions of transparency: ownership structure, stockholder rights, and financial and non-financial information, as well as the board of directors. Thus, when companies are transparent in their accounting disclosures, the level of trust among investors increases. This can lead to heightened demand for the company's stocks, thereby raising their value. Additionally, companies that adhere to accounting disclosure standards may enjoy a better reputation, which can attract institutional investors and increase stock price stability. Therefore, transparent accounting disclosure is considered a significant factor in determining stock value, as it enhances trust, provides accurate information, and reduces potential risks.

4. Methodology

4.1 Data Collection

The investigation focuses on the banking sector, chosen for its relevance to the study topic. The research community comprises the 46 banks listed on the Iraq Stock Exchange as of the end of 2023. The model includes 10 banks, representing 21.7% of the Iraqi banking population. These banks were selected randomly based on two criteria: the accessibility of variables necessary for measuring the research variables and the consistent disclosure of financial intelligences without interruption throughout the ten-year period from 2014 to 2023. This resulted in a total of 100 observations (bank/year). Table 1 displays the banks included in the research sample.

Table (1): Banks in the Research Sample

No.	Bank	Symbol	No.	Bank	Symbol
1	National Bank of Iraq	NBI	6	Commercial Bank of Iraq	CBIQ
2	Credit Bank of Iraq	CBI	7	Bank of Baghdad	BOB
3	Gulf Commercial Bank	GCB	8	Al-Mansour Bank	BMI
4	Mosul Bank Development Investment	BMFI	9	Trans Iraq bank	BTRI
5	Iraqi Islamic Bank	IIB	10	Economy Bank for Investment and Finance	EBI

Source: Table prepared by the researcher

4.2. Research Methodology

The investigator trusted on a descriptive analytical system to complete the study. The content analysis method was also used for the financial reports published by the banks in the sample to collect the primary data necessary for measuring the availability of the investigation variables. The statistical program (SPSS Ver. 22) was utilized to conduct descriptive and inferential analysis on the data and to extract the research results.

4.3. Measurement of Variables

The study included two types of variables as follows:

First, the independent variable represented by accounting disclosure transparency, symbolized by (CT), was measured using the Standard & Poor's index according to the study by Al-Qarghouli (2021) and Ali and Shaker (2017), This measure is regarded as one of the most significant and effective indicators of transparency. This index includes 76 items divided into three groups as follows:

1. Structure of equity and investors, denoted as (CT1), which includes 14 indicators.

2. Disclosure of both financial and non-financial information with transparency, denoted as (CT2), which includes 41 indicators describing the company's policies, accounting practices, transactions with related parties, auditor information, opportunity and risk information, competitive intensity information, and employee satisfaction information.

3. Transparency in information about the board of directors and its structural treatment, denoted as (CT3), which includes 21 indicators.

The transparency of accounting disclosures is assessed using the Standard & Poor's index, a key metric for financial transparency. The level of transparency in the study sample is evaluated with the following equation:

$$\%CT = \left(\sum_{i=1}^{Ni} zij \right) \div nj * 100$$

Where:

CT: Transparency ratio of the bank.

NI: Total number of items in the S&P index.

ZU: Number of items for the banks from the index, by assigning a value of (1) for each achieved item and (0) for each unachieved item, and finally summing the achieved items.

The higher (CT) ratio, the greater the transparency of accounting disclosure.

Secondly, the dependent variable represented by the value of stocks, denoted as (TQ). This variable is measured by means of the (Tobin's Q) index, as shown in the following equation (Al-Yasiri & Al-Sadi, 2021):

Tobin's Q = (MVE + PS + DEBT) / TA

(Tobin's Q): Represents the value of the stock, which is the market value of the bank relative to its total assets.

(MVE): Market value of the bank's equity, calculated as (stock price * number of stocks).

(PS): Cash value of preferred stocks (excluded due to their absence in the local market).

(DEBT): (Present obligations – present assets – subscription value of long-term liabilities).

(TA): Subscription value of the bank's assets.

Thus, the ratio derived from the equation denoted as (TQ); the larger it is, the greater the increase in stock value.

5. Fourth Section: Discussion of Results

5.1. Descriptive Analysis of Research Variables

Table (2) shows the level of transparency of accounting disclosure and the value of stocks for each bank in the research sample, based on the arithmetic mean over the research period spanning ten years from 2014 to 2023.

Table (2): Transparency of Disclosure and Stock Value for Each Bank.

No.	Bank	Symbol	CT1	CT2	CT3	CT	TQ
1	National Bank of Iraq	NBI	0.786	0.575	0.696	0.634	0.814
2	Credit Bank of Iraq	CBI	0.829	0.539	0.581	0.591	0.772
3	Gulf Commercial Bank	GCB	0.757	0.507	0.467	0.529	0.629
4	Mosul Bank Development Investment	BMFI	0.621	0.424	0.424	0.447	0.665
5	Iraqi Islamic Bank	IIB	0.786	0.568	0.581	0.599	0.793
6	Commercial Bank of Iraq	CBIQ	0.721	0.541	0.671	0.597	0.717
7	Bank of Baghdad	BOB	0.822	0.639	0.767	0.695	1.019
8	Al-Mansour Bank	BMI	0.836	0.544	0.757	0.643	0.969
9	Trans Iraq bank	BTRI	0.707	0.522	0.581	0.559	0.879
10	Economy Bank for Investment and Finance	EBI	0.700	0.507	0.471	0.520	0.659

Reference: Prepared using the (SPSS) program

Table (2) shows that Baghdad Bank recorded the highest transparency ratio for accounting disclosure with an average of (0.695), while Mosul Bank for Development recorded the lowest transparency ratio with an average of (0.447). Regarding the dimensions of accounting disclosure transparency, it can be observed that in the dimension of (A. Structure of Equity and Investors), Al-Mansour Bank recorded the highest disclosure level with an average of (0.836), while Mosul Bank for Development recorded the lowest disclosure level with an average of (0.621). In the dimension of (B. Financial and Non-Financial Information), Baghdad Bank recorded the highest disclosure level with an average of (0.639), while Mosul Bank for Development recorded the lowest with an average of (0.424). Finally, in the measurement of (C. Board of Managements and Its Structural Treatment), Baghdad Bank recorded the highest disclosure level with an average of (0.767), while Mosul Bank for Development recorded the lowest with an average of (0.447). Regarding stock value, Baghdad Bank recorded the highest stock value with an average of (1.019), while Gulf Commercial Bank recorded the lowest stock value with an average of (0.629). Figure (1) illustrates the level of accounting disclosure transparency and stock value by bank.
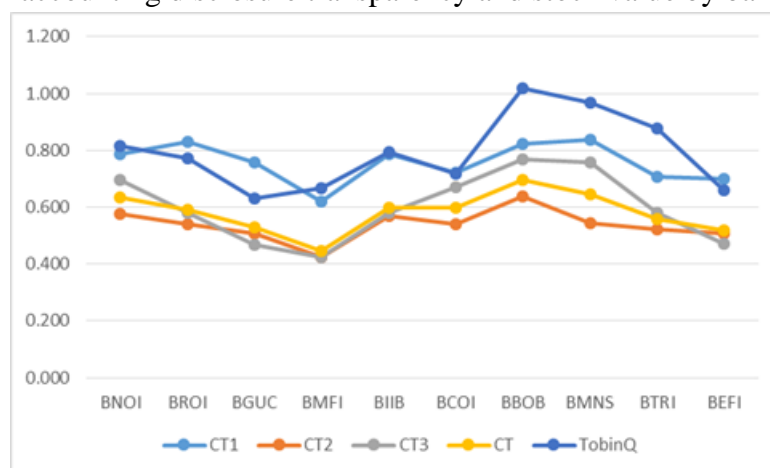

Figure (1): Level of Accounting Disclosure Transparency and Stock Value by Bank

Table (3): The level of transparency of accounting disclosure and stock value for each year during the research period, created on the arithmetic mean of the ten banks in the sample.

Table (3): Transparency of Disclosure and Stock Value for Each Year.

No.	Year	Bank	CT1	CT2	CT3	CT	TQ
1	2014	NBI	0.743	0.502	0.686	0.584	0.954
2	2015	CBI	0.736	0.432	0.514	0.497	0.858
3	2016	GCB	0.757	0.561	0.514	0.571	0.770
4	2017	BMFI	0.736	0.539	0.481	0.546	0.770
5	2018	IIB	0.764	0.559	0.552	0.582	0.706
6	2019	CBIQ	0.721	0.515	0.562	0.553	0.704
7	2020	BOB	0.757	0.532	0.619	0.584	0.711
8	2021	BMI	0.779	0.566	0.648	0.614	0.775
9	2022	BTRI	0.786	0.568	0.672	0.624	0.784
10	2023	EBI	0.786	0.595	0.748	0.659	0.884

Reference: Prepared using SPSS program.

Table 3 indicates that the year 2023 recorded the highest transparency rate for accounting disclosures, with an average of 0.659, while 2015 had the lowest rate at 0.497. In terms of the dimensions of transparency in accounting disclosure, the "A. Structure of Property Rights and Investors" dimension saw the highest level of disclosure in 2023, averaging 0.786, while 2019 had the lowest at 0.721. For the "B. Financial and Non-Financial Information" dimension, 2023 also achieved the highest disclosure level with an average of 0.595, whereas 2015 registered the lowest at 0.432. Lastly, in the "C. Board of Directors and Its Structural Treatment" dimension, 2023 again recorded the highest disclosure level with an average of 0.748, compared to 2017, which had the lowest at 0.481. Regarding stock values, 2014 had the highest average stock value at 0.954, while 2019 had the lowest at 0.704. Figure 2 illustrates the levels of transparency in accounting disclosure and stock values by year.
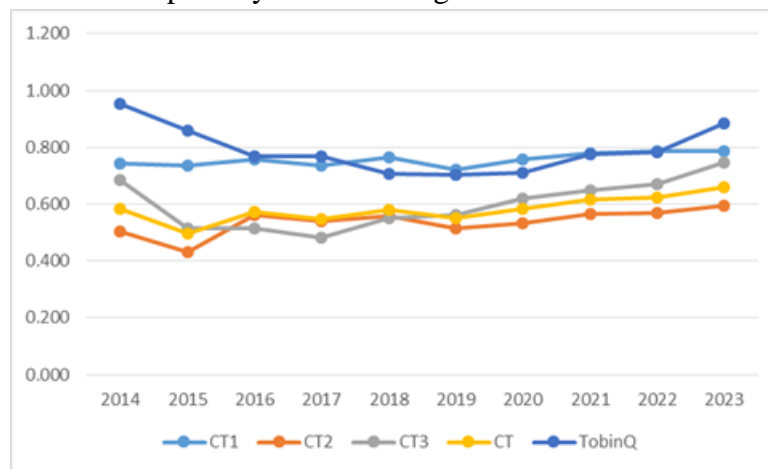

Figure (2): Level of Transparency for Accounting Disclosure and Stock Value by Year

Table (4) views the descriptive analysis of the transparency of accounting disclosure with its three dimensions (A. Equity and Investor Structure, B. Financial and Non-Financial Information, C. Board of Directors and its Structural Processing) and stock value, using a set of appropriate statistical methods.

Table (4): Description of Research Variables.

Variables	symbol	Mean	Std. Div.	Minimum	Maximum	CV%
Equity Structure and Investors	CT1	0.756	0.089	0.571	1.000	11.73
Financial and Non-Financial Information	CT2	0.537	0.087	0.293	0.659	16.13
Board of Directors and Its Structure Process	CT3	0.600	0.204	0.190	0.905	34.00
Transparency of Accounting Disclosure	CT	0.581	0.105	0.368	0.711	18.00
Stock Value	TQ	0.792	0.222	0.358	1.518	28.00

Reference: Prepared using the SPSS program.

Table (5) indicates an acceptable level of transparency for accounting disclosure, with a mean value of (0.581), representing (58.1%) of the total items and indicators of accounting disclosure transparency. At the level of its three dimensions, it is noted that the dimension of (Equity and Investor Structure) documented the highest level of disclosure transparency, with a mean of (0.756), followed by the dimension of (Board of Directors and its Structural

Processing) with a mean of (0.600), Finally, after (financial and non-financial information) with an arithmetic mean (0.537). These values indicate stability and low variability in individual responses, as evidenced by the low standard deviation and low coefficient of variation, which is significantly under the default value of 50%. This enhances the reliability of the average results in reflecting the overall sample. Additionally, it is observed that the stock value of the banks in the research sample has decreased, with values falling below one. This indicates that the market value of the banks is less than the subscription value of their total assets. This finding is further supported by the low standard deviation and coefficient of variation, which contribute to reduced variability among observations and thereby increase the dependability of the results in on behalf of the entire sample.

5.2. Proving the normal distribution of data

The researcher employed the coefficients of skewness and kurtosis to evaluate the normal distribution of the data and confirm the normality of the research variables. Data is considered normally distributed if the skewness value lies between +1 and -1, and the kurtosis value is between +3 and -3. As shown in Table 5, the calculated values for all research variables fall within these ranges, indicating that the data closely aligns with a normal distribution and meets the normality condition. This allows the researcher to apply parametric statistical methods when testing the research hypotheses.

Table (5): Normal Distribution Test.

Variables	Symbol	Skewness	Kurtosis
Equity and Investor Structure	**CT1**	-.411-	0.977
Financial and Non-Financial Information	**CT2**	-.896-	0.044
Board of Directors and its Structural Processing	**CT3**	-.128-	-.833-
Transparency of Accounting Disclosure	**CT**	-.596-	-.887-
Stock Value	**TQ**	0.834	1.075

Reference: Prepared using the SPSS program.

5.3. Hypothesis Testing

This section includes two main hypotheses as follows:

(H1) The first main hypothesis: There is a statistically significant correlation between transparency of accounting disclosure and the value of stocks of the banks in the research sample.

It consists of four sub-hypotheses as follows:

(H1.1) The first sub-hypothesis: There is a statistically significant correlation between transparency dimension of disclosure of ownership rights structure, investors and the value of stocks of the banks in the investigation sample.

To evaluate this hypothesis, the Pearson correlation coefficient was computed to examine the significance, strength, and direction of the relationship between the transparency of ownership rights disclosure, investors, and stock values. The results of this analysis are shown in Table 6.

Table (6): Correlation Matrix between the Dimension of Equity and Investor Structure and Stock Value.

	Variables	CT1
TQ	Pearson	0.326**
	Sig.	0.001

(**) and (*) Significant at the 1% and 5% respectively.

Reference: Prepared using the SPSS program.

Table 6 indicates a significant positive correlation at a significance level of less than 5% between the transparency dimension of disclosing information related to assets, the structure of investors, and stock values. This suggests that enhancing the transparency of disclosures regarding assets and investor structures is associated with an upsurge in the stock values of the banks within the investigation sample. Consequently, the first sub-hypothesis is accepted.

(H1.2) Second sub-hypothesis: There is a statistically significant correlation between the dimension of transparency in disclosing financial and non-financial information and the value of stocks in the banks in the investigation sample.

To assess this hypothesis, Pearson's correlation coefficient was calculated to evaluate the significance, strength, and direction of the relationship between the transparency dimension of disclosing financial and non-financial information and stock values. Table 7 reveals a significant positive correlation at a significance level of less than 5% between the transparency of financial and non-financial information disclosures and stock values. This indicates that enhancing the transparency of such disclosures correlates with an upsurge in the stock values of the banks in the investigation sample. Therefore, the second sub-hypothesis is accepted.

Table (7): Correlation Matrix between the Dimension of Financial and Non-Financial Information and Stock Value.

	Variables	CT2
TQ	Pearson	0.344**
	Sig.	0.000

(**) and (*) Significant at the 1% and 5% respectively.

Reference: Prepared using the SPSS program.

(H1.3) Third sub-hypothesis: There is a statistically important correlation between the transparency dimension of board disclosure and its structural treatment and the value of the stocks in the banks in the investigation sample.

To evaluate this hypothesis, the Pearson correlation coefficient was calculated to assess the significance, strength, and direction of the association between the transparency dimension of board disclosure, its structural treatment, and stock values. Table 8 indicates a significant positive association at a significance level of less than 5% between the transparency of board disclosure and its structural treatment and the value of stocks. This suggests that an increase in the transparency of board disclosures and their structural treatment is associated with a rise in the stock values of the banks in the investigation sample. Consequently, the third sub-hypothesis is accepted.

Table (8): Correlation between the Dimension of the Board of Directors and its Structural Processing and Stock Value.

	Variables	CT3
TQ	Pearson	0.562[**]
	Sig.	0.000

(**) and (*) Significant at the 1% and 5% respectively.

Reference: Prepared using the SPSS program.

(H1.4). Sub-hypothesis four: There is a statistically important correlation between the overall transparency of accounting disclosures and the value of stocks in the banks of the investigation sample. To test this hypothesis, Pearson's correlation coefficient was calculated to assess the implication, strength, and direction of the relationship between the transparency of comprehensive accounting disclosures and stock values. Table 9 reveals a significant positive correlation at a significance level of less than 5% between accounting disclosure transparency and stock values. This indicates that an increase in the transparency of total accounting disclosures is associated with a rise in the stock values of the investigation sample banks. Therefore, the fourth sub-hypothesis is accepted. Based on the results of the sub-hypotheses, it can be concluded that the first main hypothesis is also accepted.

Table (9): Correlation matrix between the overall transparency of accounting disclosure and the value of stocks.

	Variables	CT
TQ	Pearson	0.507[**]
	Sig.	0.000

(**) and (*) Significant at the 1% and 5% respectively.

Reference: Prepared using the SPSS program.

(H2). First main hypothesis: There is an important result of accounting disclosure transparency on the value of stocks in the research sample banks.

It is divided into four sub-hypotheses as follows:

(H2.1). The first sub-hypothesis: There is a important effect of the dimension of transparency in disclosure regarding the structure of ownership rights and investors on the value of stocks in the investigation sample banks.

To evaluate this hypothesis, a simple linear regression equivalence was developed to evaluation stock values based on the transparency dimension of disclosures related to the structure of ownership rights and investors. This method aims to determine the extent of their impact on stock values. The grades of the test are presented in Table 10.

Table (10): The effect of the transparency dimension of disclosure regarding the structure of equity and investors on the value of stocks.

Variables	Intercept (β0)	regression coefficient (β)	T (Sig.)	F (Sig.)	R^2
CT1	0.175	0.815	3.416 (0.001)	11.672 (0.001)	0.106

Reference: Prepared using SPSS program.

Table 10 shows that the strength of the regression equation typical is established by an F value of 11.672 at a significance level of less than 5%. This shows that it is possible to estimate stock values based on the transparency dimension of disclosures regarding the structure of ownership and investor rights. Additionally, a T value of 3.416 at a significance level of less than 5% confirms the presence of a significant effect. The positive regression coefficient (β) of 0.815 indicates a positive association, meaning that an increase in the transparency of disclosures related to ownership and investor rights positively impacts stock values among the banks in the investigation sample. Also, the R² value of 0.106 advocates that this transparency dimension accounts for 10.6% of the variations in stock values. Consequently, the first sub-hypothesis is accepted.

(H2.2). The second sub-hypothesis: there is a significant effect of the transparency dimension in the disclosure of financial and non-financial information on the value of the stocks of the banks in the research sample.

To evaluate this hypothesis, a straightforward linear regression equation was created to estimate the value of stocks based on the transparency aspect of financial and non-financial information disclosure. This aims to assess the extent to which this transparency dimension influences stock value. The results of the test are presented in Table (11).

Table (11): The effect of the transparency dimension of disclosure regarding financial and non-financial information on the value of stocks.

Variables	Intercept (β0)	regression coefficient (β)	T (Sig.)	F (Sig.)	R^2
CT2	0.319	0.880	3.626 (0.000)	13.151 (0.000)	0.118

Reference: Prepared using SPSS program.

Table (11) indicates that the strength of the regression equation typical was confirmed, with an F value of (13.151) at a significance level below 5%. This suggests that it is probable to evaluation stock value based on the transparency dimension in disclosing financial and non-financial information. The T value of (3.626), also significant at a level below 5%, demonstrates a notable effect. Additionally, the positive regression coefficient (β) of (0.880) signifies a positive association, indicating that an upsurge in transparency in financial and non-financial information disclosure positively influences stock value in the banks within the research sample. Furthermore, the R² value of (0.118) shows that the transparency dimension accounts for (11.8%) of the variance in stock value. Therefore, the second sub-hypothesis is accepted.

(H2.3). The third sub-hypothesis: There is a important effect of the dimension of transparency in disclosing information about the board of directors and its administration construction on the value of the stocks of the banks in the investigation sample.

To evaluate this hypothesis, a simple linear regression comparation was created to evaluation stock value based on the transparency dimension related to the disclosure of information about the board of directors and its administrative structure. This aims to assess the extent of this dimension's influence on stock value. The results of the test are presented in Table (12).

Table (12): The effect of the transparency dimension of disclosure regarding the board of directors and its structural administration on the value of stocks.

Variables	Intercept (β0)	regression coefficient (β)	T (Sig.)	F (Sig.)	R^2
CT3	0.425	0.611	6.732 (0.000)	45.323 (0.000)	0.316

Reference: Prepared using SPSS program.

Table (12) shows that the strength of the regression equation model is established by an F value of (45.323) at a significance level below 5%. This indicates that it is probable to evaluation stock value based on the transparency dimension in disclosing information about the Board of Directors and its management structure. Additionally, the T value of (6.732), also significant at a level below 5%, demonstrates a significant effect. The positive regression coefficient (β) of (0.611) suggests that increased transparency in disclosing information about the Board of Directors and its management structure positively influences stock value, leading to higher stock prices in the banks within the research sample. Moreover, the R² value of (0.316) indicates that this transparency dimension accounts for (31.6%) of the variance in stock value. Therefore, the sub-hypothesis third is accepted.

(H1.4). The fourth sub-hypothesis: there is a important effect of full transparency of accounting disclosure on the stock value of the banks in the investigation sample.

To evaluate this hypothesis, a simple linear regression equation was developed to estimate stock value based on the complete transparency of accounting disclosures. This aims to assess the extent of this transparency's impact on stock value. The results of the test are presented in Table (13).

Table (13): The effect of the overall transparency of accounting disclosure on the value of stocks.

Variables	Intercept (β0)	regression coefficient (β)	T (Sig.)	F (Sig.)	R^2
CT	0.168	1.073	5.816 (0.000)	33.821 (0.000)	0.257

Reference: Table prepared by the researcher using the (SPSS) program.

From Table (13), it is evident that the validity of the regression equation model is established, with an F value of (33.821) at a significance level below 5%. This suggests that it is feasible to evaluation procedure values based on the transparency of accounting disclosures. Additionally, the T value of (5.816), also significant at a level below 5%, indicates a significant effect. The positive beta coefficient (β) of (1.073) shows that increased transparency in accounting disclosures positively influences stock values, resulting in higher stock prices in the sample banks. Furthermore, the R² value of (0.257) indicates that transparency in accounting disclosure accounts for approximately (25.7%) of the variance in stock values. Consequently, the fourth sub-hypothesis is accepted, and based on the results of the sub-hypotheses, it can be concluded that the second main hypothesis is also accepted.

6. Fifth Axis: Conclusions and Recommendations

6.1. Conclusions

1. There is a statistically significant positive relationship between the transparency dimension in accounting disclosure related to capital structure, investors, and stock values. This indicates that an increase in transparency regarding capital structure and investors is associated with a rise in stock values in the sample banks.

2. There is a statistically significant positive relationship between the transparency dimension in accounting disclosure of financial and non-financial information and stock values. This means that greater transparency in disclosing financial and non-financial information correlates with higher stock values in the sample banks.

3. There is a statistically significant positive relationship between the transparency dimension in accounting disclosure concerning the Board of Directors and its structural management, and stock values. This suggests that increased transparency about the Board of Directors and its structural management is linked to higher stock values in the sample banks.

4. There is a significant positive effect of transparency dimensions in accounting disclosure with respect to the structure of ownership and investor rights, meaning that the higher the transparency dimensions in accounting disclosure with respect to the structure of ownership and investor rights, this chiefs to a rise in the stock values of the sample banks.

5. There is a significant positive effect of transparency dimensions in accounting disclosure with respect to financial and non-financial information on stock values. As the level of transparency in disclosure increases, this leads to an increase in stock values in the sample banks.

6. There is a significant positive effect of the dimensions of transparency in accounting disclosure regarding the board of directors and its structural handling on stock values, which means that as the level of transparency in accounting disclosure increases, this leads to an increase in stock values in the banks of the sample.

6.2. Recommendations

1. It is necessary for Iraqi banks, under the supervision of the Iraq Stock Exchange authorities, to adopt transparency in accounting disclosure and its applications across all financial statements to reduce errors, fraud, and distortions.

2. Banks listed on the Iraq Stock Exchange can utilize the S&P scale to assess their level of transparency in accounting disclosure and identify their own transparency standings.

3. Policymakers should strive to enhance the adoption of global financial reporting standards to promote transparent disclosure of both financial and non-financial information. This, in turn, can facilitate cross-border investments and make financial markets more appealing to investors.

4. The need to disclose financial data because of its impact on investors' decisions, which chiefs to an upsurge in the market value of economic units.

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