



The Role of Supervision of Iraqi Private Banks

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ABSTRACT

Control is the word of the chapter in the detection of error and treatment through the methods set by it. What makes reliance on them directly by government agencies and the private sector. Since private banks in Iraq are represented by shareholders and customers, they must be maintained through such supervision. Hence, the objective came to know the role of oversight of the Iraqi private banks, where the researchers reached a set of conclusions, the most important of which is the role of oversight of the previous Iraqi banks (private). The research summarized a number of recommendations, the most important of which is the focus on the so-called performance control and matching the plan with the actual.

1. Introduction

Control is one of the main pillars and support for accounting work of all kinds. Whether it is a government bank or private sector companies, it is considered the prevention of fraud, manipulation and embezzlement and work to detect it and punish the negligent according to the rules and laws set for this basis, and that control is done through its methods of previous and subsequent control and control over performance, and since the private banks in Iraq are one of the supporters of the movement of the economy in the country, it is necessary for the regulatory authorities to highlight those banks, Hence the research to find out the role of supervision of Iraqi private banks (private). To achieve and to achieve this goal, the research was divided into four axes representing the first axis of the theoretical

framework of control and its inception and stages of development and importance and the methods used in it, the second axis represents an overview of the Iraqi private banks (private) and the mechanisms of control of the Central Bank of Iraq on private banks and the role of control over those banks, while the third axis is represented by the applied side of the research through the work of a questionnaire designed for this purpose and using the program (s.p.ss) to analyze the paragraphs of the questionnaire using the table of analysis of variance, either the fourth axis is represented by the conclusions reached by the research and the most important ((There is a role for the previous control of Iraqi banks private (private)), and the recommendations recommended by the researcher and the most important (focus on

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subsequent control in Iraqi banks private (private)) in order to identify and discover errors and deviations and work to address them.

Research Methodology

First: The research problem

The problem of research is the lack of confidence of customers in private banks and what you see of breaches in those banks and the arrival of some banks to the so-called under the wills of any under the tutelage of the Central Bank and here comes the problem of research what is the role of control by the Central Bank on private banks in Iraq and can be summarized by several questions: -

- 1- Is there a role for the previous supervision of private banks in Iraq?
- 2- What is the role of subsequent supervision of private banks in Iraq?
- 3- What is the role of performance control in private banks in Iraq?

Second: The importance of research

The importance of the research comes through the importance of supervision by the Central Bank in Iraq. b considering the Central Bank of Iraq as the guarantor of customers and shareholders in those banks. this has emerged the importance of the research through the subject that we are addressing, which is to activate the role of control over those banks by applying the means of control in the correct manner to identify the weaknesses in the supervisory authorities and work to solve them. in order to restore confidence among customers and shareholders of those banks.

Third: Research Objective

The main objective of the research is to explain the role of supervision of private banks in Iraq, and this will be achieved through the following sub-objectives:

- 1- Knowing the role of previous supervision of private banks in Iraq.
- 2- Identify the role played by the subsequent supervision of private banks in Iraq.
- 3- Disclosure of the role of performance control over private banks in Iraq.

Fourth: Research hypotheses

Through the research problem and its questions, the following hypotheses can be formulated:

- 1- There is no role for the previous supervision of private banks in Iraq.
- 2- There is no role for the subsequent supervision of private banks in Iraq.
- 3- There is no role for the performance control of private banks in Iraq.

Fifth: Research limits

The researcher was limited to the applied side of the research on the environment of Iraq, specifically the Iraqi private banks, with the use of the Central Bank of Iraq as a supervisory body and guarantor of banks.

Sixth: Data collection methods

- 1- Theoretical aspect: - The researcher relied on this aspect on Arab and foreign references and literature, as well as letters and theses that dealt with this topic and the use of the international information network (Internet).
- 2- The practical aspect: - The researcher adopted a questionnaire model developed for this purpose, which is the role of supervision of Iraqi private banks.

The first axis

Theoretical framework of control

1-1- The concept of censorship:

The control devices, both internal and external, are one of the main pillars of the work of the administration, whether in state departments or in the private sector, in theory control was defined by several definitions, it was defined (Al-Hamashi, 2016: 56) linguistically as meaning the preservation, preservation and guarding of the thing, and it also means precaution and observance.

He sees (2007:57, Svensson) as an approach and an action, as a methodology is a set of material means through which organized effort is exercised, while as an act it is an expression of the

organized effort to verify that things have been accomplished.

This has been defined by (Kafrawi, 2013: 18) as the preservation of public funds, determining the results of business and financial positions, verifying the objectives of the various units, and identifying opportunities to improve the rates set and the conclusion that this is possible to change the plan at various levels.

Al-Khatib (2010: 13) defines it as a procedure or action carried out by the administration to ensure the achievement of the set objectives and the protection of cash by following special means to protect against theft and embezzlement.

2.1 The emergence and development of control:

If you want to know something, you must know its history, and through this history, its present and future are known, censorship is a history that extends into four stages.

A- The first stage of antiquity to 1860: - This period extends to BC at that time was the interest in the governmental and private side at the same time, where the work at that time was the use of two records of accounts based on each record accountant separately and were controlled by matching between the two records This historical documents have indicated that the Egyptian and Greek governments were using control in order to ensure the validity of the accounts (Porter, 2004:18).

After that, Islam had an effective role in the field of control, as this period was characterized by the emergence of the so-called Islamic accounting and control system. Including the spread of the Hisba system, a control system established in the era of the Prophet (PBUH) and his work was to monitor the public utilities of the state and monitor the collection of revenues, including zakat, and at the same time monitor expenses and follow-up disbursement to other than the doors allocated by Sharia to them and this work continued until after the death of the Prophet (PBUH) (Muhammad, 2011: 35).

At that time, specifically in European countries, in Italy after the fall of the Roman Empire,

censorship played a key role in preventing fraud, and the auditor's fees were determined as a percentage of the total percentage of errors he detects (Abu Zayd, 1988: 29).

B- The second stage 1860 to 1930: - Appeared at this stage the development of control in terms of responding to the English laws and subject the owners of projects to the control of the other party and examine records periodically at the end of each year, especially after the economic growth witnessed by Britain and the emergence of the industrial revolution and the issuance of some corporate laws in (1862) Document of the law of companies in (1900) To correct the errors in that law. These laws have been considered a cornerstone in the development of the accounting and control profession.

Hence the movement of writing and authorship in the field of accounting and control and the emergence of a number of professional organizations, including the Chartered Accountants Association in various European countries and the emergence of journals related to accounting (Porter, 2004: 30).

C - The third phase 1930 to 1960: - appeared at this stage of the so-called Great Depression crisis led to the development of competition in various projects, which led to the bankruptcy of some of them and in these circumstances resorted lenders and shareholders to the judiciary to hold accountable both the accountant and the controller and most of the judgments were issued in favor of lenders and shareholders, which led to the direction of a number of professional organizations to confront the government and impose its presence in order to protect the accountant and controller and due to the large projects took attention to internal control by the administration in order to Fraud and Error Detection (Mohammed, 2011: 39).

In this period and at the Arab level, Egypt was the first in the field of audit, as they established the Egyptian Association of Accountants and Auditors in 1946 and had an effective role in organizing the profession. Thus, several Arab countries have issued laws related to the auditing profession, including Lebanon, Iraq, Kuwait, Jordan and Syria (Abdullah, 1999: 32).

D - The fourth stage 1960 until now: - appeared at this stage an unprecedented development in the field of accounting and control in many European and Asian countries at the European level was founded by the so-called Union of European Accountants in 1951 and at the Asian level was founded by the so-called Association of Southeast Asian Nations of the Union of Accountants in 1977 and other organizations, as witnessed in this period the development of control in the so-called vertical development represented by the use of statistical input in control instead of Not forgetting the electronic development and the emergence of computers, this facilitated the work of control in detecting accounting errors, where the work of control was adopted to measure administrative performance in conformity with the objectives of the institution, whether it is a government or the private sector (Dixen, 2004: 12).

3.1 The importance of control

Control is one of the most important tools that the government relies on in terms of controlling its funds and how to spend those funds correctly while preserving them from fraud and embezzlement, and the importance of control is highlighted through the following:

(Al-Ramahi, 2009: 131-132).

- 1- Efficiency in the use of economic programs through available resources.
- 2- Activating the role of transparency through external financial control.
- 3- Expanding the work of control and not limiting it to funds only, but also to the budget and the work of departments in general.
- 4- Appropriate responsibility for the performance of the services represented in the performance in general, especially in relation to the services.
- 5- Focusing on resources that enhance economic stability during the preparation of the state's general budget.

4-1- I am censorship

Censorship can be divided into two types

A- Financial control: The aim of this control is to preserve public funds from

misappropriation and embezzlement, by ensuring that the procedures and laws set have been applied correctly as well as ensuring the results of the business of economic units (Al-Khatib, 2010: 57).

Financial control can be divided into internal control and external control, which means internal control, which is carried out within the economic unit and its work is limited to the unit itself of accounting procedures and stores and the proper application of accounting rules (Kafrawi, 2013: 25).

As for external control: - It is carried out by external bodies and is usually subsequent control, i.e. after the completion of the annual work and the balance of accounts, i.e. at the end of the fiscal year.

According to their association, for example, government departments in Iraq are audited by the Financial Supervision Bureau, while private banks are audited by external offices specialized in this work. In terms of State supervision of these banks, the Central Bank is the guarantor and supervisory body over these banks.

B- Economic control: - Its main objective is to ensure that the planned objectives have been applied correctly and have not deviated from the performance rates as stipulated in the plan set and work to improve, modify and correct deviations, if any, (Al-Khatib, 2010: 57).

5-1- Control methods

Control methods are one of the most important steps to be followed in order to come out with an ideal position and have been carried out in accordance with the rules and instructions set for them, and thus the first type is :

1- Previous control: - It means the control of documents and records before the start of accounting work if they are in accordance with the correct procedures and rules set and access to the plans and their proportionality with the nature and objectives of the economic unit and how to distribute expenses and expenses and match with the revenues that will be obtained. (2010: 76-77).

2- Subsequent control: - It is intended to examine the accounting and economic operations that have already been carried out in order to detect the financial irregularities that occurred and this type of control enjoys comprehensiveness, i.e. includes all accounting operations from the beginning of the fiscal year until its end with comparison with previous years. (2010:19).

3- Performance control: - This method of control comes after the previous control and subsequent control, where the work of the evaluation of the performance of the economic unit and according to the nature of its work, where if it is a service unit, what is provided by that unit of social service to the community and how many beneficiaries of that compared to its expenses.

If the economic unit is profit-oriented, the expenditures are matched with revenues first, and then the plans set and the planning budget are matched with what was actually applied during the year in order to identify mistakes and not repeat them in subsequent years.

The second axis

Theoretical framework for Iraqi private banks

1-1- About Iraqi Private Banks

1- Iraqi Trade Bank: - The Iraqi Trade Bank was established in July (2003) with a capital of (100) million dollars, and the Iraqi Trade Bank is an Iraqi government bank owned by the Iraqi Ministry of Finance and was established for the purpose of facilitating the import and export of goods and services to Iraq and to serve the national economy, the bank's capital reached (1,100,000) million US dollars and increased to (500) billion US dollars in (2008) To become (26,475,845), one of the most prominent leading banks in the Middle East in the trade and investment finance sectors, the bank's profits reached (145) billion Iraqi dinars in 2015 and (536) billion Iraqi dinars in 2016 to settle to (900) billion Iraqi dinars in 2017.

(<http://www.Lbeiraq.com>)

2- Bank of Baghdad: - Established in Baghdad with a nominal capital of (100) million Iraqi dinars on 18/2/1992, began its activity on 12/9/1992 March Bank of Baghdad and until (25) September (1998) commercial banking business only, then the type of his service portfolio even

included all banking services on a large scale after the Central Bank allowed all private banks Practicing banking activities, the bank continued to expand its capital until it reached (2640) million in (2003) to jump to (5280) million in 2004 to reach (52973.3) million dinars in (2005) after the entry of the United Gulf Bank and Iraq Holding Company as shown, where it witnessed during the year (2007) if it achieved a net profit of (12).6 million Iraqi dinars and rose to (13.6) million Iraqi dinars compared to (3.6) million dinars to (2.7) million US dollars in 2006 to reach (70) billion dinars in 2008 and (85) billion dinars in 2009, the number of branches of the bank (23) branches inside Iraq in addition to one of its branches in Syria and Jordan.

(www.bankofbaghdad.com)

3- The United Investment Bank: The United Investment Bank was established as a private shareholding company under the certificate of incorporation numbered (5762) dated (20/8/1994) issued by the Companies Registrar Department at the Ministry of Commerce, the bank started its banking and investment business at the beginning of (1995).

The capital was increased by (300%) on 4/5/2009 to become the capital of the bank (100) billion Iraqi dinars in (2009), to jump to (150) billion Iraqi dinars in (2010) and then increased to become (200) billion Iraqi dinars in (2011), to return and rise again to reach (250) billion Iraqi dinars in (2012), the bank aims to contribute to economic development and activate its activities within the framework of the general policy of the state by practicing the business of commercial banking in the management of Risk at Kuwait International Bank (Al-Shendi, 2011: 147).

4- Bank of Babylon:- Babylon Bank was established as a private shareholding company on 4/6/1999 with a capital of (500) million dinars, the bank's goal of establishment is to contribute to supporting development projects in the Iraqi economy, the bank has (12) branches in Baghdad and the provinces, and the bank's capital was increased during the years of its business to become at the beginning of the year (2001) (1000) million Iraqi dinars to increase to (1250) in (2002) to reach (30,000) billion dinars in (2005), The bank's capital reached (50) billion Iraqi dinars in (2010).

(www.babylonbank-iq.com)

5- Albilad Islamic Bank for Investment and Finance: - Albilad Islamic Bank for Investment and Finance was established on 6/7/2006 and began working on 7/11/2006 with a planned capital of (50) billion Iraqi dinars and was through the year (2008) the paid-up capital was increased to (52) billion dinars and in (2010) the bank's capital reached (150) billion dinars, and the number of branches of the bank reached (14) branches in Baghdad and the provinces, The bank aims to contribute effectively by providing various banking services in modern ways, and then using electronic banking services with high technology such as the (Visa Card) and the payment system (R.T.O.S) (Al-Shendi, 2011: 168).

2-2 Mechanisms of supervision of the Central Bank of Iraq on Iraqi private banks

The banking system plays an important role in economic development and prosperity, as it represents the engine of all the economy, especially capitalist countries that are characterized by the presence of effective financial markets, and commercial banks are the most important and active units that operate in the banking system and have an effective role in the field of money and its reintegration into the economy, and all this happens with supervision and guidance in the Central Bank, which is the most important institution in the state that supervises the affairs of cash and credit, The Central Bank's control over Iraqi private banks is summarized as a set of restrictions and facilities at the same time provided by the Central Bank to these banks, and the role of the Central Bank as a controller imposes that its organization be tight through capable management and advanced means, the successful methods and mechanisms to control the activity of commercial banks has the importance came to ensure the protection of depositors and the stability of the bank system as a whole.

3.2 The role of supervision of Iraqi private banks

As it is known and through the theoretical framework that has already been that the Central Bank of Iraq is the supervisory body on those banks and directly and at the same time the Central Bank of Iraq is the guarantor of any customer dealing with those banks if there is a

default in one of the banks, the Central Bank is the guarantor.

Therefore, it is necessary to work on the continuous control and audit of private banks and to know our financial position periodically in order to preserve customers' funds from manipulation and fraud, and this control is comprehensive and precedent, that is, before starting banking work and ensuring that the accounting procedures that these banks are working on have been developed correctly in accordance with the rules, laws and accounting customs. And then after the start of accounting work there is subsequent control of that work with the detection of errors and deviations, if any, and work to address them. Then comes the role of performance evaluation and the statement of neutral accounting opinion by the Central Bank of Iraq, and therefore it is necessary to activate such procedures in order to restore confidence among customers in private banks in Iraq. The real role of the Central Bank of Iraq will be known in terms of supervision over private banks through the practical side of the research through the distribution of the questionnaire form to the auditors of the Central Bank and the discovery of errors, if any, and included in the conclusions of the research and the recommendation to address them.

Third axis

The practical side of the research

1.3 Introduction

The questionnaire form was designed for the research sample of the study by (12) paragraphs with four paragraphs for the axis of previous control and four paragraphs for the axis of subsequent control and four paragraphs for the axis of performance evaluation and the questionnaire according to the answers strongly agree, agree, neutral, disagree, strongly disagree.(60) questionnaire was distributed to the assistant auditor, auditor, senior auditor and audit manager in the Central Bank of Iraq as a supervisory body on Iraqi private banks (private) and all were usable.

2-3- Paragraphs of the questionnaire form

Was designed (12) paragraph of the questionnaire form, which represents the role of supervision of Iraqi private banks (private) and included the questionnaire form two paragraphs, the first general information related to the scientific qualification, scientific specialization, job title and years of experience, while the second paragraph included three axes of previous control and subsequent control and performance evaluation and the paragraphs were as follows: -

- 1- Records and documents are examined at the beginning of the fiscal year for Iraqi private banks.
- 2- There is a set of accounting rules and laws before the start of the previous control process on which Iraqi private banks are based.
- 3- There are economic plans with Iraqi private banks that have been prepared in advance with the main objective of supporting the national economy.
- 4- An integrated audit plan is developed at the beginning of the year by the Central Bank of Iraq on Iraqi private banks.
- 5- Records and documents are examined at the end of the fiscal year of Iraqi private banks.
- 6- Legal and accounting action shall be taken against financial irregularities discovered in Iraqi private banks.
- 7- The bank is comprehensively audited for all expenses and revenues by the Central Bank of Iraq.
- 8- The scheme at the beginning of the fiscal year, such as loans and advances, is matched with what it actually is at the end of the fiscal year.
- 9- Errors and deviations are addressed through performance evaluation in Iraqi private banks.
- 10- The necessary supervisory action shall be taken if there is a clear deviation between the actual and pre-planned performance in Iraqi private banks.
- 11- Performance is evaluated at all administrative levels in Iraqi private banks.
- 12- Taking into account the job descriptions when evaluating the performance of those in charge of this work in Iraqi private banks.

3.3 Applied side of research

The results of the questionnaire paragraphs will be presented and analyzed using analysis of variance (ANOVA-analysis of variance), which is the method of analysis developed by the statistician Ronald Fisher, so it is sometimes known as Fisher's analysis of variance as a method of data analysis for different experiments.

The level of significance is related to the level of confidence and the level of significance means the percentage or probability of error that the researcher can fall into. The levels of significance (0.05) and (0.01) are the most used levels of significance, where a significant level (0.05) was used.

A five-scale questionnaire was used in the form of the Likert five-scale as follows (strongly agree, agree, neutral, disagree, strongly disagree), and the following numerical estimates were given (5,4,3,2,1) respectively to estimate the degree of approval of the study sample members.

As for hypotheses, they are a way to prove the validity of a specific claim of a phenomenon and are divided into: -

1-Nihilistic hypothesis

It is symbolized by (H_0) and is defined as having the hypothesis that is chosen in the hope that it will be incorrect, i.e. the researcher wishes to reject it, in other words, the hypothesis of nothingness represents a certain situation intended to express a situation that refuses to be believed, and is sometimes called the hypothesis of no differences.

2-Alternative hypothesis

It is symbolized by (H_1) and is defined as the hypothesis that represents all cases that are not included under the null hypothesis, so it is called the complementary hypothesis. (Hormuz, 1990: p. 642)

12) variable was used, and each variable has 5 observations, including (completely agree, agree, neutral, disagree, not completely agree).

Table (1) represents the frequency and percentages of the research sample

Table (1) Demographic Characteristics

Variable	Categories	Iteration	Percentage
Qualification	Bachelor	25	42
	Master	15	25
	Doctor	10	17
	Other	10	17
Scientific Specialization	Business Administration	10	17
	Banking & Finance	20	33
	economy	10	17
	accounting	20	33
Job Title	Associate. Auditor	15	25
	Checker	25	42
	Senior Auditor	12	20
	Audit Manager	8	13
Years of Experience	0-5	15	25
	5-10	20	33
	10-15	15	25
	15-20	10	17
	Total	240	

Table No. (1) shows the demographic characteristics of the members of the research sample is evident through the first field, which shows the scientific qualification, where the number of bachelor's respondents to the questionnaire (25) and their percentage (42%) and this corresponds to the second field of scientific specialization in the field of finance and banking sciences, while the second field represented by the master's number was (15) and the percentage (25%) and this is commensurate with the specialization of economics in the second field. As for the third field of the scientific qualification represented by the doctorate, where their number was (10) and by (17%) and this is commensurate with the field of economics in the scientific specialization, while the other disciplines were (10) by (17%) and this is commensurate with the field of accounting, as for

the third field, which is the job title, the number of respondents entitled M. Auditor is (15) and their percentage is (25%) and this is commensurate with the fourth field of years of experience of (0-5) years. 42%) This is commensurate with the years of experience of (5-10) years, while the senior auditor were the respondents (12) and their percentage (20%) and this is commensurate with the news years from (15-20), while the audit manager was (8) and by (13%) and this is commensurate with the years of experience of (10-15) years.

As for the variance analysis table, where:

Sig : represents the tabular value of the F distribution

Mean square: Represents the average sum of squares or variance

Df: Degrees of Freedom

Sum of squares: Represents the sum of squares.

Table (2) shows the analysis of the paragraph of questionnaire No. (1), which states that (records and documents are examined at the beginning of the fiscal year for Iraqi private banks).

Table No. (2)

ANOVA ^a						
Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	360.000	1	360.000	23.478	.017 ^b
	Residual	46.000	3	15.333		
	Total	406.000	4			

a. Dependent Variable: y

b. Predictors: (Constant), x

Table (2) shows the level of moral calculated which is (0.017) any less than the moral level (0.05) so we will reject the hypothesis of nothingness and accept the alternative hypothesis any existence of significant differences, and therefore the control examines records and documents at the beginning of the fiscal year in Iraqi private banks (private).

Table (3) shows the analysis of the paragraph of questionnaire No. (2), which states that (there is a set of accounting rules and laws before the start of the previous (control process on which Iraqi private banks are based)).

Table No. (3)

ANOVA ^a						
Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	302.500	1	302.500	12.347	.039 ^b
	Residual	73.500	3	24.500		
	Total	376.000	4			

a. Dependent Variable: y

b. Predictors: (Constant), x

Table (3) shows the level of calculated morale, which is (0.039), which is less than the moral level (0.05), so we will reject the null hypothesis and accept the alternative hypothesis, i.e. the existence of significant differences, and therefore there is a set of accounting rules and laws on which the bank relies before starting the control process.

Table (4) shows the analysis of the paragraph of questionnaire No. (3), which states that (there are economic plans with Iraqi private banks that have been prepared in advance with the main objective of supporting the national economy).

Table No. (4)

ANOVA ^a						
Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	348.100	1	348.100	12.751	.038 ^b
	Residual	81.900	3	27.300		
	Total	430.000	4			

a. Dependent Variable: y

b. Predictors: (Constant), x

Table (4) shows the level of moral calculated which is (0.038) any less than the moral level (0.05) so we will reject the hypothesis of nothingness and accept the alternative hypothesis of any significant differences, and therefore there are economic plans aimed at the interest of the country prepared by Iraqi banks private (private).

Table (5) shows the analysis of the paragraph of questionnaire No. (4), which states that (an integrated audit plan is developed at the beginning of the year by the Central Bank of Iraq on Iraqi private banks)).

Table No. (5)

ANOVA ^a						
Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	230.400	1	230.400	13.935	.034 ^b
	Residual	49.600	3	16.533		
	Total	280.000	4			

a. Dependent Variable: y

b. Predictors: (Constant), x

Table (5) shows the level of calculated morale, which is (0.034), which is less than the moral level (0.05), so we will reject the hypothesis of nothingness and accept the alternative hypothesis, i.e. the existence of significant differences, and therefore it turns out that there are integrated audit plans by the auditors of the Central Bank before starting the control process.

Table (6) shows the analysis of the paragraph of questionnaire No. (5), which states that (records and documents are examined at the end of the fiscal year for Iraqi private banks)).

Table No. (6)

ANOVA ^a						
Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	360.000	1	360.000	14.595	.032 ^b
	Residual	74.000	3	24.667		
	Total	434.000	4			

a. Dependent Variable: y

Table (6) shows the level of moral calculated which is (0.032) any less than the moral level (0.05) so we will reject the hypothesis of nothingness and accept the alternative hypothesis any existence of significant differences, and therefore the accounting records and documents are examined at the end of the fiscal year for Iraqi banks (private).

Table (7) shows the analysis of the paragraph of questionnaire No. (6), which states that (legal and accounting action shall be taken against financial violations discovered in Iraqi (private banks).

Table No. (7)

ANOVA ^a						
Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	384.400	1	384.400	15.254	.030 ^b
	Residual	75.600	3	25.200		
	Total	460.000	4			

a. Dependent Variable: y

b. Predictors: (Constant), x

Table (7) shows the level of moral calculated which is (0.03), which is less than the moral level (0.05), so we will reject the hypothesis of nothingness and accept the alternative hypothesis, i.e. the existence of significant differences, and therefore proves that there is a procedure against those who violate the accounting procedures that are disclosed by the control.

Table (8) shows the analysis of the paragraph of questionnaire No. (7), which states that (the bank is comprehensively audited for all expenses and revenues by the Central Bank of Iraq).

Table No. (8)

ANOVA ^a						
Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	360.000	1	360.000	23.478	.017 ^b
	Residual	46.000	3	15.333		
	Total	406.000	4			

a. Dependent Variable: y

b. Predictors: (Constant), x

Table (8) shows the level of moral calculated which is (0.017), which is less than the moral level (0.05), so we will reject the hypothesis of nothingness and accept the alternative hypothesis, i.e. the existence of significant differences, and therefore proves that the bank is fully audited for expenses and revenues.

Table (9) shows the analysis of the paragraph of questionnaire No. (8), which states that (the scheme is matched at the beginning of the fiscal year, such as loans and advances, with what it is actually at the end of the fiscal year).

Table No. (9)

ANOVA ^a						
Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	313.600	1	313.600	12.994	.037 ^b
	Residual	72.400	3	24.133		
	Total	386.000	4			

a. Dependent Variable: y

b. Predictors: (Constant), x

Table (9) shows the level of calculated morale, which is (0.037), which is less than the moral level (0.05), so we will reject the null hypothesis and accept the alternative hypothesis, i.e. the existence of significant differences, and therefore each scheme is matched with the actual at the end of the fiscal year.

Table (10) shows the analysis of the paragraph of questionnaire No. (9), which states that (errors and deviations are addressed through performance evaluation in Iraqi private banks).

Table No. (10)

ANOVA ^a						
Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	122.500	1	122.500	6.391	.086 ^b
	Residual	57.500	3	19.167		
	Total	180.000	4			

a. Dependent Variable: y

b. Predictors: (Constant), x

Table (10) shows the level of moral calculated which is (0.086), which is greater than the moral level (0.05), so we will accept the hypothesis of nothingness and reject the alternative hypothesis, i.e. the absence of significant differences.

It is clear that errors and deviations are not addressed by evaluating the performance of Iraqi private banks.

Table (11) shows the analysis of the paragraph of questionnaire No. (10), which states that (the necessary control action is taken if there is a clear deviation between the actual and previously planned performance in Iraqi private banks).

Table No. (11)

ANOVA ^a						
Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	52.900	1	52.900	.961	.399 ^b
	Residual	165.100	3	55.033		

Table (11) shows the level of moral calculated which is (0.399) any greater than the moral level (0.05) so we will accept the hypothesis of nothingness and reject the alternative hypothesis any lack of significant differences, and therefore no action is taken against deviations discovered between the actual performance and the scheme.

Table (12) shows the analysis of the paragraph of questionnaire No. (11), which states that (performance is evaluated at all administrative levels in Iraqi (private banks)).

Controversy No. (12)

ANOVA ^a						
Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	348.100	1	348.100	22.752	.018 ^b
	Residual	45.900	3	15.300		
	Total	394.000	4			

a. Dependent Variable: y

b. Predictors: (Constant), x

Table (12) shows the level of moral calculated which is (0.018) any less than the moral level (0.05) so we will reject the hypothesis of nothingness and accept the alternative hypothesis any existence of significant differences, and therefore the process of evaluating the performance of all administrative levels in Iraqi private banks (private).

Table (13) shows the analysis of the paragraph of questionnaire No. (12), which states that (taking into account job descriptions when evaluating the performance of those in charge of this work in Iraqi private banks (private)).

Table No. (13)

ANOVA ^a						
Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	6.400	1	6.400	.210	.678 ^b
	Residual	91.600	3	30.533		
	Total	98.000	4			

a. Dependent Variable: y

b. Predictors: (Constant), x

Table (13) shows the level of moral calculated which is (0.678), which is greater than the moral level (0.05), so we will accept the hypothesis of

nothingness and reject the alternative hypothesis, i.e. the absence of significant differences.

It is clear that Iraqi private banks do not take into account the job description process in their work.

4-3 - Hypothesis testing: -

The first hypothesis: - There is no role for the previous control of Iraqi private banks (private)), and showed from the statistical analysis, which concerns this hypothesis in each of the tables (2,3,4,5) and according to the statistical results show the existence of a role for the previous control of Iraqi private banks (private) and therefore reject the hypothesis of nothingness and accept the alternative hypothesis.

The second hypothesis: - There is no role for subsequent supervision of Iraqi private banks (private) is shown from the statistical analysis, which concerns this hypothesis in each of the table (6,7,8,9) and according to the statistical results show the existence of a role for subsequent supervision of Iraqi private banks (private) and therefore reject the nihilistic hypothesis and accept the alternative hypothesis.

The third hypothesis: - There is no role for the control of performance on Iraqi private banks (private), it is clear from the statistical results that pertain this hypothesis in each of the table (10,11,12,13) and according to the statistical results show that there is no role for performance control in Iraqi private banks (private) except for Table No. (12) that (performance is evaluated at all administrative levels in Iraqi private banks (private), so its statistical significance was (0.018), i.e. less than the moral level (0.05).

It is clear from the previous with the statistical analysis of the research hypotheses proved that the existence of a role for the supervision of Iraqi private banks (private).

Fourth axis

Conclusions and recommendations

This theme represents a presentation of each of the conclusions and recommendations reached by the researcher after the process of distributing the

questionnaire, collecting and analyzing the subject of the research, which includes the role of supervision over Iraqi private banks as follows:

1.4 Conclusions:

- 1- It became clear through statistical analysis that there is a role for the supervision of Iraqi private (private) banks.
- 2- It became clear through statistical analysis that there is a role for one of the methods of control, which is the previous control of Iraqi private (private) banks.
- 3- Through statistical analysis, it was found that there is a role for one of the control methods, which is the subsequent control of Iraqi private (private) banks.
- 4- It became clear through statistical analysis that there is no role for one of the methods of control, which is performance control, it is shown through the paragraphs that concern the axis of performance control, with the exception of Table No. (12), where the statistical answer indicates the existence of a performance evaluation for all administrative levels in Iraqi private (private) banks.

2.4 Recommendations:

From the conclusions reached, the researchers recommend the following:

- 1- Attention to the supervision of private banks in Iraq in order to establish confidence among customers to ensure the validity of their work, which affects thenational economy in Iraq.
- 2- Increasing attention to the previous control process by the Central Bank of Iraq so that the control of error and deviation before the start of accounting work.
- 3- Focusing on the subsequent control in private banks in Iraq and identifying errors and deviations and working to address them, with the default calculator at all administrative levels.
- 4- Continuous focus on the issue of performance control and matching the scheme with the actual with the treatment of deviation, if any, with an emphasis on the job description process and putting the right man in the right place and according to specialization.
- 5- The researcher recommends conducting such research with the aim of effective control over

banks and giving greater confidence to customers.

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