

## The Repercussions of The Iraqi Stock Market Indicators on The Industrial Sector

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**Abstract:** The Iraqi Stock Exchange did not contribute to improving the industrial sector by providing capital and transferring it from savers to investors for the purpose of establishing or expanding projects, as well as the low contribution of the industrial sector to activating the indicators of the Iraqi Stock Exchange. On this basis, the study was launched from the hypothesis that: The Iraqi Stock Exchange is one of the important tools in revitalizing the industrial sector, through listing industrial companies in the financial market and offering industrial shares to the public, and then providing the necessary financing to revitalize the industrial sector, and the study concluded. The decline in the percentage of the industrial sector's contribution to the gross domestic product, in addition to the decline in demand for securities as a result of the decline in cash income and individual savings rates, in addition to the decline in investment awareness, as well as the preference of some to possess fixed assets such as real estate or deposits in banks.

Therefore, it is assumed that industrial sector companies will be listed on the Iraq Stock Exchange, for the purpose of enabling the Iraq Stock Exchange to support the growth of the industrial sector, with the privatization of some government companies by offering them for public subscription, such as the Iraqi Airways Company, which is considered one of the leading companies, and whose subscription may be successful. on her. Thus, it is reflected in increasing the company's ability to succeed and attract liquidity.

**Keywords:** Iraq Stock Exchange, industrial sector, indicators

**Introduction:**

Financial markets derive their importance from their existence: they are an unlimited tool in the economy, affecting various aspects and fields of economic activity, and at the same time being affected by it. It works to bridge the financing gap in the economy, by mobilizing resources from surplus channels to deficit channels, or from savings channels to investment channels, and thus plays a very important role in attracting surplus unemployed and unmobilized capital in the economy and converting it from idle, idle money. To active and effective capital in the economic cycle, through investment operations carried out by individuals or companies in stocks and bonds that are offered in stock markets for the purpose of providing real resources to finance projects. Therefore, financial markets play an important role on the economic sectors in general and the industrial sector in particular by providing sources of financing.

The industrial sector also occupies an important position among the economic sectors and plays a special role in the economic development process and in developing other sectors of the economy and employing the workforce, thus contributing to the gross domestic product. The increase in the number of industrial companies listed on the financial markets serves as an important indicator for improving the activity of the financial markets.

In view of the extreme importance of the industrial sector and its role in the Iraqi stock market, some questions arise through which we can know the merits and importance of the study.

Where is the role of the industrial sector in the Iraqi Stock Exchange?

What are the challenges facing the industrial sector and the Iraqi Stock Exchange?

Research problem: The Iraq Stock Exchange did not contribute to improving the industrial sector by providing capital and transferring it from savers to investors for the purpose of establishing or expanding projects, as well as the low contribution of the industrial sector to revitalizing the indicators of the Iraq Stock Exchange.

Research hypothesis: The research is based on the hypothesis that... The Iraqi Stock Exchange is one of the important tools in revitalizing the industrial sector, through listing industrial companies in the financial market and offering industrial shares to the public, and then providing the necessary financing to revitalize the industrial sector.

Research objective: The research objective is to identify:

Analysis of the reality of large industrial facilities.

Analysis of the reality of the Iraqi Stock Exchange indicators, divided according to sectors

The role of the industrial sector in the Iraqi Stock Exchange

The first axis: The theoretical framework:

First: The repercussions of the financial markets on the industrial sector.

Financial markets are considered one of the important channels through which savings are transformed into investments, which have their shadows over the economic sectors. Therefore, they are considered markets for investing the funds of individuals, institutions, and banks in purchasing securities that represent shares of the capital of industrial, commercial, or real estate institutions, or loans that represent... In bonds. Therefore, it can be said that financial markets are nothing but savings vessels that work to accumulate funds and invest them in specific and safe means in the form of liquid investments in the financial and monetary market, to encourage economic development (Al-

Obaidi, 2018: 7). and achieving a number of economic benefits, including the benefits of possession, ownership, use, and appropriate investment returns. The more effective the stock markets are, the more capable they are of achieving their vital mission of supporting economic stability, through reducing external debt with the growth of capital flows such as foreign direct investments and portfolio investment. Finance, abandoning bank loans and government loans, with the decrease in the cost of financing due to competition (Qabil, 2004: 147), and this is something that helps move towards reducing the growth in the volume of external debt and the growth of its burdens.

Financial markets also contribute to improving the industrial sector by providing capital and transferring it from savers to investors for the purpose of establishing or expanding projects. Therefore, the financial market is one of the important tools in stimulating the economy in general and the industrial sector in particular, through listing industrial companies in the financial market and offering shares. industrial sector to the public, and then provide the necessary funding to revitalize the industrial sector.

On the other hand, the industrial sector occupies an important position among the economic sectors, and it has a fundamental role in the economic development process and in developing other sectors of the economy and employing the workforce, thus contributing to the gross domestic product.

The Iraqi economy depends primarily on the oil sector, in contrast to the decline in the proportion of other economic sectors, especially the industrial sector, as a result of the security situation, wars, the deterioration of infrastructure, the decrease in the financing resources necessary to revive it, and the primary dependence on imports and thus competition with local goods. Therefore, the financial market is one of the important tools for financing and development. In the industrial sector. Studies also confirm that there is a large positive correlation and a long-term relationship between the indicators of the Iraqi Stock Exchange and industrial production, meaning that developing the Iraqi Stock Exchange and increasing the listing of industrial companies leads to an increase in industrial production and thus improving the level of economic activity, and that increasing the market value and the number of industrial stocks In the Iraqi Stock Exchange, it leads to an increase in industrial production.

Second: Reasons and requirements for listing companies on the Iraqi Stock Exchange:

Requirements for listing companies on the Iraq Stock Exchange.

The company submits a listing application to the stock market and attaches to the application a certificate and articles of incorporation certified by the Companies Registration Department, confirming its knowledge and acceptance of the listing conditions approved by the market and the authority. The company is required to have obtained the approval of the General Authority to list its shares on the stock market, certified by the Companies Registration Department or by order from the sectoral authority to be listed on the Iraq Stock Exchange, provided that a period of no less than two years has passed since the founding of the company. It has two balance sheets audited by an independent and legally authorized auditor in Iraq, and the authorities may accept its listing for a period of not less than one year and has issued at least one financial statement audited by an independent and legally authorized auditor, and if the number of shareholders in the company is not less than (100) shareholders (Securities Authority Finance, 2015: 34).

Reasons for listing companies on the Iraq Stock Exchange. (Amman Stock Exchange, <http://194.165.151.89/ar/print/pdf/node/79>).

- Possibility of obtaining the necessary financing. “Offering the company’s shares to the public means that the company can obtain the necessary financing to expand its business easily and conveniently by expanding the investor base, and reducing the risks of relying on financing and loans from current shareholders or banks and financial institutions.”

- Improving the company's image and position. “Listing helps highlight the company’s activity and performance through media coverage, and also helps enhance the brand of the company’s products, which leads to attracting new investors and suppliers to the company.”

- Fair evaluation of the company. “The listing of the company’s shares in the financial market will contribute to the fair pricing of the company’s shares through the interaction of the forces of supply and demand, and the company’s share price in the market will be affected depending on its performance.”

- Enhance credibility. “Listing gives companies more credibility as they operate under a supervisory and regulatory umbrella that provides disclosure and transparency to investors, and this in turn leads to increased investor confidence in the company.”

- Providing liquidity to shareholders. “The ease of buying and selling shares through the financial market makes investing in a listed company one of the most attractive forms of investment.”

- Enhancing company continuity. “By diversifying the shareholder base, this contributes to increasing the chances of its continuity and reduces the possibility of subsequent generations facing challenges that make it difficult to continue with the same amount of attention, management, and performance as the first generation.”

- Providing the opportunity for mergers. “Mergers are carried out in an easier way if the company is listed on the financial market and has a fair and transparent market value, which in turn increases the opportunities for regional or international expansion and facilitates potential acquisitions.”

- Motivating employees. “Some companies implement incentive programs for employees through options to purchase company shares so that the employee becomes an owner in the company. There is no doubt that this leads to attracting qualified employees and retaining employees for long-term periods due to the unified goals between the employees and the company.”

- Increase acquisition capabilities. “The process of acquiring private or public companies is easier if the company’s shares are listed on the stock exchange and have a transparent market value.”

The second axis: the analytical framework:

First: Analysis of the reality of large industrial facilities:

When following the indicators of major industrial establishments listed in Table (1), we notice the following:

The number of major industrial facilities increased by (19.8%), reaching (719) in 2020, compared to (600) industrial facilities in 2015, distributed according to economic activities into extractive industry activities (except oil) and manufacturing industries. At the sector level, the number of establishments constituted In the private sector for the year 2020, there was a percentage of (88.17%) of the total number of industrial establishments, followed by the public sector with a percentage of (8.34%), then the government sector with a percentage of (2.5%), while the mixed

sector had a percentage of (0.97%), as the report of the census of major industrial establishments issued by The Central Bureau of Statistics said that the metal industry ranked first in the number of establishments, accounting for (50%), followed by the food products industry (30%), while the rest of the activities were (20%) of the total of the various industries.

Despite the increase in the number of establishments, there is a decrease in the number of workers from (126,790) workers distributed among various industrial activities in 2020 to (129,024) in 2015, meaning a decrease of (1.7%). At the sector level, the number of workers in the public sector constituted For the year 2020, a percentage of (76.57%) of the value of the total number of employees, followed by the private sector with a percentage of (20.56%), then the mixed sector with a percentage of (2.33%), while the government sector with a percentage of (0.52%), due to the new retirement law that reduced the number of workers in the sector. Public and governmental, which was implemented at the beginning of 2020, and the Corona pandemic, which negatively affected the economy in general and industrial activity in particular, as the report of the census of major industrial establishments issued by the Central Bureau of Statistics indicates, the activities of crude oil and refined oil products contributed by (24%) ) Employing the workforce, followed by the metal industry activity, followed by the metal industry activity with a rate of (20.1%).

The value of wages and benefits decreased by (2.67%) to reach (1408) billion dinars in 2020, compared to (1446.7) billion dinars in 2015. At the sector level, the value of wages and benefits in the public sector for the year 2020 constituted (89.3%) of the value of wages. The total benefits, followed by the private sector with a percentage of (9.65%), then the mixed sector with a percentage of (0.71%), and the government sector with a percentage of (0.28%).

The level of total production value recorded an increase of (22.8%) in 2020, reaching (6717) billion dinars, compared to (5468.9) billion dinars in 2015. At the sector level, the value of production in the public sector for the year 2020 constituted (61.75%). ) of the value of total production, followed by the private sector with a percentage of (31.35%), then the mixed sector with a percentage of (6.56%), and the government sector with a percentage of (0.32%). The increase is due to the increase in the production of the Union Food Industries Company, as they developed a new production line for oils in addition to the production of sugar. New facilities were also added, namely the general facilities for medical supplies in Samarra, after they had stopped working.

The value of production requirements recorded an increase of (14.2%) to reach (3476) billion dinars in 2020, compared to (3042.1) billion dinars in 2015. At the sector level, the value of production requirements in the public sector for the year 2020 constituted (50.1%) of Total production requirements, followed by the private sector with a percentage of (41.8%), then the mixed sector with a percentage of (7.6%), and the government sector with a percentage of (0.3%).

Table (1) Indicators of major industrial establishments for the period 2015-2020

2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	Indicators
719	670	627	574	566	600	Number of large industrial facilities
126790	135629	115986	114497	109574	129024	Number of workers in large

						establishments
1408	1554	1316	1255	1247.3	1446.7	Wages and benefits in large establishments (billion dinars)
6717	7316	6411	6937	4969.2	5468.9	Production value in large facilities (billion dinars)
3476	3825	3678	3359	2810.0	3042.1	The value of production requirements in large establishments (billion dinars)
6070	7846	6131	5862	4533.6	5232.5	Sales value in large establishments (billion dinars)
3241	3491	2732	3579	2159.2	2426.8	Value added in large establishments (billion dinars)

Indicators of industrial census results for major industrial establishments by sector for the year 2020

mixed	general	private	governmental	
7	60	634	18	Number of establishments
0.97	8.34	88.17	2.50	The ratio %
2964	97084	26071	671	Number of workers
2.33	76.57	20.56	0.52	The ratio %
10	1258	136	4	Value of wages and benefits (in billion)
0.71	89.34	9.65	0.28	The ratio %
441	4148	2106	22	Production value (in billions)
6.56	61.75	31.35	0.32	The ratio %

267	1744	1454	11	Value of supplies (in billions)
7.68	50.17	41.82	0.31	The ratio %

Source: Ministry of Planning, Central Bureau of Statistics, Census of Major Industrial Establishments, various years

Hence... we find that these indicators indicate the weaknesses of the industrial sector and its role in economic activity, in an economy that enjoys unlimited economic resources, a profitable investment environment, and a population that may exceed 40 million, in light of the failure to restructure the general and mixed economic sectors. And the private sector in a way that supports the productive commodity economy, with the weight of the public sector and its institutions that have become a burden on the government, and the failure to activate the mixed sector and consolidate its role in the economy, while neglecting the private sector and its organization, and all of this was the result of wars, the absence of political and security stability, and the collapse of the infrastructure with the weakness of the infrastructure. Knowledge of communication networks and information technology, in addition to the absence of governance foundations and the spread of administrative and financial corruption, Relying on the oil sector to finance the budget and meet the country’s needs for goods and services, with unprecedented neglect of other sectors. Reports also indicate that about 18,167 industrial projects have stopped working for various reasons. The industrial sector represented about 23% of Iraq’s GDP before 2003 (Ministry of Planning, 2007). On this basis, the characteristics of the industrial sector in Iraq emerged, which are as follows:

Low contribution of the industrial sector to the GDP, which is considered one of the important sectors that can be relied upon to achieve economic development and GDP growth compared to other sectors.

The industrial sector suffers from obsolescence of machinery and equipment and a weakness in keeping up with and using technological developments and modern systems in control and operation.

Declining productivity rates and increasing rates of idle production capacity, as approximately 70% of public sector companies operate at approximately 30-50% of their designed capacity. In addition to the low levels of quality resulting from poor adherence to production standards.

The weak contribution of the industrial sector as a generator of job opportunities and employment of the workforce in Iraq, as the total workforce involved in this sector (public, mixed, private) is estimated at approximately 500 thousand workers. In addition, approximately 40% of public companies rely on government aid to pay the salaries of their workers, as they are loss-making companies.

The activity of the industrial sector suffers from the problem of unemployment, which increases annually due to the entry of about half a million citizens into the labor market per year, and this is what the public sector cannot absorb except by operating the private industrial sector.

Weak investment performance of public sector companies, especially with regard to establishing new companies and adopting advanced technology, as a result of government financial allocations focusing on operationalizing existing government projects and addressing their failures.

Weak investment performance of public sector companies, especially with regard to establishing new companies and adopting advanced technology, as a result of government financial allocations focusing on operationalizing existing government projects and addressing their failures.

Second: Analysis of the reality of the Iraqi Stock Exchange indicators, divided according to sectors.

When following the indicators of the Iraq Stock Exchange, divided by sectors for the period 2015-2021, presented in Table (2), we notice the following:

In 2015...

The trading volume of the Iraq Stock Exchange reached (456.17) billion dinars in 2015, where the banking sector ranked first. The trading volume reached (355,859.7) million dinars, representing (78%) of the trading volume. The industrial sector came in second place, with a volume of Trading amounted to approximately (39,760.9) million dinars, representing (8.7%) of the trading volume. The services sector came in third place, where the trading volume reached approximately (24,802.4) million dinars, representing (5.4%).

The number of shares traded in the Iraq Stock Exchange during the year 2015 reached approximately 579.6 billion shares. The banking sector ranked first in terms of the number of shares traded, as the number of shares traded reached approximately 539,459.9 million shares, at a rate of 93.1% of the number of shares traded. The industrial sector came in second place, where the number of shares traded reached approximately (26185.4) million shares, at a rate of (4.5%). The services sector came in third place, where the number of shares traded reached approximately (8107.0) million shares. At a rate of 1.4% of the total.

The total market value in the Iraq Stock Exchange during the year 2015 amounted to approximately (12,364.785) billion dinars. The communications sector ranked first in terms of market value, reaching (7,910,225) million dinars, with a ratio of (64%) of the total, and came in second place. The banking sector reached (3,402,995) million dinars, at a rate of (27.5%), and the industrial sector came in third place, where the market value reached approximately (536,193) million dinars, at a rate of (4.3%) of the total.

In 2017....

The trading volume of the Iraq Stock Exchange decreased to reach (386.879) billion dinars in 2017 compared to (426.788) billion dinars in 2016, as the banking sector ranked first during the year 2017, as the trading volume reached (305,821.5) million dinars, representing (79%) of In terms of trading volume, the industrial sector came in second place, where the trading volume reached approximately (37,869.1) million dinars, at a rate of (9.8%), and in third place came the communications sector, where the trading volume reached approximately (17,609.2) million dinars, at a rate of (4.6%).

The number of shares traded in the Iraq Stock Exchange decreased during the year 2017 to reach (631.420) billion shares compared to (917.542) billion dinars in 2016. The banking sector ranked first in terms of the number of shares traded, as the number of shares traded reached approximately (598,565.6) million. shares, representing (94.8%) of the number of shares traded. The industrial sector came in second place, where the number of shares traded reached approximately (21,505.4) million shares, representing (3.5%). The services sector came in third place, where the

number of shares traded reached approximately (4830.2). 1 million shares, representing (0.8) of the total.

The total market value in the Iraq Stock Exchange increased during the year 2017 to approximately (177,591 million dinars), reaching (12,307.993) billion dinars in 2017 compared to 2016. The communications sector ranked first in terms of market value, reaching (7,574,295) million dinars. With a percentage of (61)% of the total, the banking sector came in second place, amounting to (3,670,916) million dinars, with a percentage of (29.8%), and in third place came the industrial sector, where the market value reached approximately (580,325) million dinars, with a percentage of (4.7%) of Total .

In 2019...

The trading volume of the Iraq Stock Exchange decreased to reach (164.592) billion dinars in 2019 compared to (232.681) billion dinars in 2018, as the banking sector ranked first during the year 2019, as the trading volume reached (58142.2) million dinars, representing (35%) of Trading volume: The communications sector came in second place, where the trading volume reached approximately (43,867.9) million dinars, at a rate of (26.7%). The industrial sector came in third place, where the trading volume reached approximately (38,825.7) million dinars, at a rate of (23.6%).

The number of shares traded in the Iraq Stock Exchange decreased during the year 2019 to reach (210.840) billion shares compared to (376.806) billion dinars in 2018. The banking sector ranked first in terms of the number of shares traded, as the number of shares traded reached approximately (173224.4) million. shares, representing (82.2%) of the number of shares traded. The industrial sector came in second place, where the number of shares traded reached approximately (24,220.8) million shares, representing (11.5%). In third place came the communications sector, where the number of shares traded reached approximately (5,543.6). 1 million shares, representing (2.6%) of the total.

The total market value in the Iraq Stock Exchange increased during the year 2019 to approximately 287,706 million dinars, reaching 6,580.575 billion dinars in 2019 compared to 2018. The communications sector ranked first in terms of market value, reaching 2,681,500 million. dinars, at a rate of (40.7%) of the total. The banking sector came in second place, reaching (2,613,300) million dinars, at a rate of (39.7%), and the industrial sector came in third place, where the market value reached approximately (712,926) million dinars, at a rate of (10.8%). Of the total.

In 2021...

The trading volume of the Iraq Stock Exchange increased to reach (812.698) billion dinars in 2021 compared to (330.385) billion dinars in 2020, as the banking sector ranked first during the year 2021, as the trading volume reached (666,573.8) million dinars, representing (82%) of Trading volume: The communications sector came in second place, where the trading volume reached approximately (29,806.0) million dinars (3.6%), and the industrial sector came in third place, where the trading volume reached approximately (83,708.6) million dinars (10.3%).

The number of shares traded in the Iraq Stock Exchange increased during the year 2021 to reach (930.597) billion shares, compared to (403.315) billion dinars in 2020. The banking sector ranked first in terms of the number of shares traded, as the number of shares traded reached approximately (892,811.3) million. shares, representing (95.9%) of the number of shares traded, and

the industrial sector came in second place, where the number of shares traded reached approximately (25,036.6) million shares, representing (2.6%).

The total market value in the Iraq Stock Exchange increased during the year 2021 to approximately (1,836,490 million dinars, reaching (15,869.906) billion dinars in 2021 compared to 2020. The banking sector ranked first in terms of market value, reaching (7,457,069) million dinars. With a percentage of (46.9%) of the total, the communications sector came in second place, amounting to (6,530,400) million dinars, with a percentage of (41.1%), and in third place came the industrial sector, where the market value reached approximately (1,089,483) million dinars, with a percentage of (6.8%) of the total. Total .

Table (2)

Iraqi Stock Exchange indices, divided by sectors for the period 2015-2021

Number of traded companies	Market value (Million dinars)	Number of shares traded (million shares)	Traded value (Million dinars)	sector	the year
22	3402995	539459.9	355859.7	The banker	2015
4	8140	1398.5	1317.0	Insurance	
2	2378	399.0	342.6	Investment	
9	129162	8107.0	24802.4	Services	
21	536193	26185.4	39760.9	Industrial	
10	301839	1522.0	19368.2	Hotel and tourism	
6	73853	1332.4	5941.5	Agricultural	
2	7910225	1236.2	8787.4	Telecommunications	
21	32026620	864664.7	312946.1	The banker	2016
4	7171	1054.1	436.9	Insurance	
2	2240	52.2	24.8	Investment	
7	85693	7732.1	16122.2	Services	
19	462720	37133.3	55294.2	Industrial	
10	364234	3500.4	24727.3	Hotel and tourism	
6	72092	912.2	3453.7	Agricultural	
2	7933593	2493.4	13783.0	Telecommunications	
24	3670916	598565.6	305821.5	The banker	2017
4	7066	1358.6	1030.5	Insurance	
1	2240	0.01	0.005	Investment	
7	76608	4830.2	8311.3	Services	
16	580325	21505.4	37869.1	Industrial	
9	306622	814.5	11269.2	Hotel and tourism	
6	89921	1225.5	4968.3	Agricultural	
2	7574295	3120.3	17609.2	Telecommunications	
24	2703850	333579.8	127372.8	The banker	
4	2306	400.3	193.3	Insurance	

-	-	-	-	Investment	2018
7	74260	3731.1	9046.0	Services	
15	737574	34296.8	54852.6	Industrial	
9	308338	785.8	12731.6	Hotel and tourism	
6	79541	1618.0	8109.8	Agricultural	
2	2387000	2394.5	20375.0	Telecommunications	
19	2613300	173224.4	58142.2	The banker	2019
2	3422	1845.0	876.8	Insurance	
-	-	-	-	Investment	
6	98768	3847.3	7041.6	Services	
12	712926	24220.8	38825.7	Industrial	
9	377552	559.2	8957.1	Hotel and tourism	
6	93107	1600.5	6881.0	Agricultural	2020
1	2681500	5543.6	43867.9	Telecommunications	
19	5,833,181	368460.3	193,627.2	The banker	
2	14,332	1929.0	949.5	Insurance	
	5,680	144.0	107.9	Investment	
6	136,906	3714.5	8,278.1	Services	
12	908,106	17123.7	42,840.2	Industrial	2021
9	361,321	1153.7	4,818.9	Hotel and tourism	
6	162,801	1041.9	6,583.0	Agricultural	
1	6,566,089	9748.7	73,180.3	Telecommunications	
37	7,457,069	892811.3	666,573.8	The banker	
5	21,828	206.7	142.7	Insurance	
4	3,720	2310.5	560.0	Investment	2021
7	142,167	5011.7	13,970.3	Services	
16	1,089,483	25036.6	83,708.6	Industrial	
8	374,375	511.7	6,859.9	Hotel and tourism	
5	253,864	1137.6	11,077.4	Agricultural	
2	6,530,400	3571.0	29,806.0	Telecommunications	

Source: Securities Commission, annual report on trading activity in the Iraqi Stock Exchange, various preparations.

Conclusion... When following the reports issued by the Iraq Stock Exchange, we notice that the Iraq Stock Exchange is characterized by its small size and narrow scope in terms of the lack of investment tools, which include stocks available for trading compared to the total volume of listed stocks. The Iraqi Stock Exchange also suffers from the phenomenon of the degree of concentration of trading, which is reflected in the liquidity of the market. In other words, most listed stocks that are weakly traded in the market are characterized by a high degree of concentration (Bashar, 2006, 96). In addition to the limited trading volumes and the small number of companies traded in this market and its confinement to the banking sector primarily in terms of trading volume, number of shares traded and number of companies traded, followed by the industrial sector and the communications

sector, with the limited role of investment institutions in this market, which are specialized institutions and have the resources and know-how. sufficient to make investment decisions (Azzam, 1995, 181).

The third axis: conclusions and recommendations:

First: Conclusions.

Low contribution of the industrial sector to the GDP, which is considered one of the important sectors that can be relied upon to achieve economic development and GDP growth compared to other sectors.

The Iraqi Stock Exchange suffers from low demand for securities. This may be mainly due to low rates of cash income and individual savings, in addition to low investment awareness, as well as the preference of some to possess fixed assets such as real estate or deposits in banks.

There is no contribution to the oil sector despite the presence of foreign companies specialized in the oil industry that operate on Iraqi soil within the licensing rounds project, which can be attracted for the purpose of being listed in the Iraq Stock Exchange, and which are considered among the leading and successful companies that are considered an incentive for investors.

There is no contribution to the transportation sector, and it is possible to privatize some government companies by offering them for public subscription, such as the Iraqi Airways Company, which is considered one of the leading companies, and which may be successfully subscribed to. This is reflected in increasing the company's ability to succeed and attract liquidity.

Decrease in the agricultural sector's contribution compared to the contribution of other sectors, in trading volume, number of traded shares, market value, and number of companies.

Second: Recommendations:

Listing industrial sector companies in the Iraq Stock Exchange, for the purpose of enabling the Iraq Stock Exchange to support the growth of the industrial sector.

Working to include foreign companies, such as foreign companies specialized in the oil industry and operating on Iraqi soil, within the licensing rounds project in the Iraq Stock Exchange.

Privatizing some government companies by offering them for public subscription, such as the Iraqi Airways Company, which is considered one of the leading companies, and which may be successfully subscribed. Thus, it is reflected in increasing the company's ability to succeed and attract liquidity.

Providing some incentive programs for employees through options to purchase company shares so that the employee becomes an owner in the company. There is no doubt that this leads to attracting qualified employees and retaining employees for long-term periods due to the unified goals between the employees and the company.

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