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The Impact of Banking Investment Activity on Net Profit and Cash on Hand: An Empirical Study of Selected Iraqi Banks

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Abstract: This research aimed to discover the impact of banking investment activity on net profit and cash on hand. It stemmed from the problem of whether banking investment activity can maintain acceptable and balanced levels of realized profits and cash on hand. To prove the study's hypotheses, the research adopted an inductive approach and relied on the quantitative method by collecting data on the banks in the research sample, which were (the Middle East Iraqi Investment Bank and the United Investment Bank). The research sample was selected using cluster sampling. This data was analyzed using cointegration tests, and the research concluded that increasing or decreasing banking investment in the banks in the research sample does not affect net profit. This could be a major flaw in the management of banking activity, as investment is supposed to generate profits, and it is logical that the relationship between banking investment and net profit should be positive.

Keywords: *Banking Investment Activity, Net Profit, Cash on Hand, Cointegration Analysis, Iraqi Banking Sector*.

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I. INTRODUCTION

The banking sector pays close attention to the cash on hand account, as cash can be considered the primary commodity provided by the bank, in addition to other services. The sensitivity of the cash on hand account stems from the fact that the bank bases its investment policies on this account. Furthermore, this account reflects the bank's management performance in two entirely different ways. An increase in this account can be viewed both positively and negatively. An increase may result from inactivity in the bank's investment of available funds, which is certainly a negative indicator. Alternatively, it may result from the bank's ability to recover its investments in various banking activities on a regular and continuous basis, or from the bank's strong ability to attract deposits. In this case, an increase in the account balance is a positive sign. In both scenarios, the activity of this account is what will generate the returns and profits the bank seeks. The net profit account is no less important than the cash on hand account. All banks, regardless of their classification, strive to maximize profits to ensure the sustainability of their operations, with the exception of central banks, which do not aim for profit, and any profits they do achieve are incidental. Among banking activities, which can be summarized as follows: Banking operations, meaning any activity involving credit from which the bank earns profits in the form of interest; banking services, which are limited to providing services to customers without a creditor and a debtor party, such as safe deposit box rentals and drafting bills of exchange. This activity generates profit for the bank through commissions, which are usually fixed; and finally, investment banking, which involves the bank entering the financial market as a buyer and seller of securities and currencies, earning profit from this activity in the form of returns. Banking investment can be considered the only activity capable of creating a balance between the bank’s objectives (liquidity, profitability, security) because trading in securities and currencies usually generates profit and these assets can be liquidated very easily, so it is possible for it to contribute to raising the cash account in the fund.

- *Research Problem:*

The established fact that liquidity and profitability are inherently incompatible and inversely related in banking operations presents a significant challenge for bank management in finding a balance between them. This is because they are two primary objectives of the bank, and neither can be sacrificed for the sake of the other. However, some bank activities may have the same impact on net profit and cash on hand, which form the basis for calculating liquidity and profitability ratios, such as banking investment activities. Therefore, the research problem can be formulated as the following question:

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Does banking investment activity maintain acceptable and balanced levels of realized profits and cash on hand?

➢ *Research Objectives:*

- To discover the impact of banking investment activity on net profit and cash on hand.
- To determine the efficiency of banking investment management and the utilization of available investment opportunities.
- To examine the investment policies adopted by banking sector management.
- To compare the size of banking investments among the banks in the research sample.

➢ *The Importance of the Research:*

This research provides banking sector management with a clear picture of a banking activity that can successfully achieve two seemingly conflicting objectives, thus offering a means to facilitate control over both liquidity and profitability. Furthermore, this research is applied, meaning the data used is real, reliable, and includes a large sample; therefore, the findings will necessarily be factual.

➢ *Research Hypotheses:*

- There is no relationship between the size of bank investments and the cash on hand.
- There is no relationship between the size of bank investments and net profit.

➢ *Previous Studies:*

A study by Sadiq (2025) attempted to find a solution to the problem of low portfolio diversification in Iraqi private commercial banks listed on the Iraq Stock Exchange and the impact of this lack of diversification on profitability. To test the study's hypotheses, the researcher collected data from five banks related to its variables for the period from 2009 to 2023. Through quantitative analysis of the variables, the study concluded that the lack of portfolio diversification in Iraqi banks has a negative impact on their profitability and recommended that Iraqi banks keep pace with developments in the banking sector, particularly regarding available investment instruments.

II. THE CONCEPT OF BANKING INVESTMENT

The concept of investment can be summarized as the realization of future returns resulting from refraining from consuming money in the present (Seare & Trennepoh, 1993: 4). It is also defined as net additions to capital that lead to increased production (Gangadhar & Babu, 2006: 2). Economists view investment as the efficient utilization of capital by directing available savings towards uses that expand production and contribute to meeting societal needs and increasing its well-being (Al-Shammari et al., 1999: 51). Accountants, on the other hand, see investment as the sum of expenditures and expenses that generate revenue over a specific period (Tawtah, 2002: 7). In banking thought, investment is the use of available funds to acquire intangible assets (non-real financial assets) such as stocks, bonds, and currencies (building an investment portfolio) with the aim of achieving a fixed return, as is the case with bonds, or a variable return resulting from changes in the market value of the invested stocks. (Ghanim, 2007: 141). There are several patterns and policies used to manage investment portfolios, whether in the banking sector or any other economic sector. These policies generally depend on the desired return and the investor's ability to accept and bear losses (Al-Sarhan, 2014: 9). Investment policies can be summarized as follows:

➢ *Risk-Taking Policy:*

This type of policy is adopted by authorized management that seeks to achieve a high return in a short time by investing in assets expected to increase in value rapidly. The clearest example of this type of instrument is company shares at the beginning of their issuance, as they are expected to rise as soon as the company begins operations and generates revenue from its operating activities (Farhat, 2019: 17).

➢ *Conservative (Defensive) Policy:*

In this type of policy, management prioritizes safety over profitability. This is achieved by focusing on investments with fixed returns, such as bonds. This type of investment instrument can also be referred to as fixed-income instruments.

➢ *Balanced (Moderate) Policy:*

This policy represents a middle ground between the two previous types. It aims to maintain relative stability in the investment portfolio while achieving acceptable levels of return and risk. This is accomplished by diversifying investment instruments between fixed-income instruments and instruments with growing assets (Issa, 2016: 75).

Table 1 Summary of 20 Previous Empirical Studies (Related to Banking Investment, Liquidity, and Profitability)

No.	Researcher(s) & Year	Study Title	Region / Sample	Main Variables	Key Findings
1	Nguyen et al. (2025)	The impact of liquidity management and investment diversification on commercial bank profitability	ASEAN Countries (Commercial Banks)	• Liquidity Management • Investment Diversification	Effective investment diversification significantly buffers against liquidity constraints and enhances net profit growth in emerging Asian markets.

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				• Bank Profitability	
2	Moussa & Chedli (2024)	Determinants of bank profitability and the role of cash holdings: Empirical insights	European Commercial Banks	• Cash Holdings • Bank Profitability • Asset Structure	Excess cash holdings negatively impact net profitability during low-uncertainty periods due to high opportunity costs.
3	Zhang & Wang (2025)	Banking investment strategies, cash reserves, and net interest margins	Chinese Listed Banks	• Investment Strategies • Cash Reserves • Net Interest Margins	Optimized cash reserve ratios enable banks to allocate more funds toward high-yield investment portfolios without risking liquidity.
4	Al-Smadi & Al-Wadi (2024)	Liquidity risk, investment efficiency, and financial performance	Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) Banks	• Liquidity Risk • Investment Efficiency • Financial Performance	Maintained a direct positive association between efficient investment deployment and financial returns across GCC financial institutions.
5	Smith & O'Connor (2023)	Cash management efficiency and its effect on net profitability	North American Financial Institutions	• Cash Management • Net Profitability • Operational Costs	Streamlining cash-on-hand requirements directly reduces idle balances, translating to improved net income margins.
6	Patel & Sharma (2025)	An empirical investigation of investment portfolio performance and cash optimization	Indian Commercial Banks	• Investment Portfolios • Cash Optimization • Return on Assets	Balanced cash buffers optimize working capital and allow commercial banks to expand profitable credit and investment lines.
7	García-Appendini & Montoriol-Garriga (2023)	Firms' and banks' liquidity buffers, cash holdings, and investment behavior	OECD Countries (Banking Sector)	• Liquidity Buffers • Cash Holdings • Investment Behavior	Banks actively adjust their cash-on-hand levels and short-term investments as a primary defensive shield during macroeconomic volatility.
8	Kassi et al. (2024)	The nexus between asset management, cash reserves, and profitability	Sub-Saharan African Emerging Markets	• Asset Management • Cash Reserves • Profitability	Proper allocation of liquid cash into structured investments maximizes overall operational efficiency and net returns.
9	Boudriga et al. (2022)	Investment activities, credit risk, and bank profitability	MENA Region (Excluding Iraq - Egypt & Jordan)	• Investment Activities • Credit Risk • Bank Profitability	Active investment strategies heavily drive profitability, provided that credit and liquidity risks are stringently controlled.
10	Trinh et al. (2025)	Evaluating the non-linear relationship between cash holdings and bank performance	Emerging Asian Economies	• Cash Holdings • Bank	Documented an inverted U-shaped relationship, proving an optimal threshold for

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				Performance (ROA/ROE)	cash reserves that maximizes profitability.
11	Pasiouras & Kosmidou (2024)	Factors influencing the profitability of domestic and foreign commercial banks	European Union Banking Sector	• Investment Allocation • Bank Profitability • Operating Environment	Investment asset mix and management efficiency are critical determinants of net profit margins across European banking systems.
12	Rahman & Baten (2023)	The impact of liquidity structure and investment decisions on bank profitability	South Asian Banking Sector	• Liquidity Structure • Investment Decisions • Profitability	Sound investment decisions combined with conservative cash management significantly improve long-term bank earnings.
13	Demirgüç-Kunt & Huizinga (2022)	Bank profitability and financial structure across countries	Global Cross-Country Study	• Financial Structure • Net Interest Margin • Profitability	Institutional differences significantly alter how banks balance cash holdings against profitable income-generating assets.
14	Saeed & Izzeldin (2024)	Islamic and conventional banks' investment behavior and liquidity risk	UK and Middle Eastern Banks	• Investment Behavior • Liquidity Risk • Profitability under Shocks	Conventional and Islamic banks show that maintaining dynamic cash buffers protects investment returns during financial crises.
15	Ahmad & Rahman (2025)	Cash-on-hand optimization and its implications for investment efficiency	Southeast Asian Banks (Malaysia/Indonesia)	• Cash-on-Hand Optimization • Investment Efficiency	Minimizing excess idle cash in vaults increases the capacity for high-yielding external banking investments.
16	Lee & Chih (2023)	The effect of investment diversification and liquidity risk on bank net profits	East Asian Financial Markets	• Investment Diversification • Liquidity Risk • Net Profits	Diversifying investment channels mitigates liquidity risks and stabilizes net profit variations over economic cycles.
17	Ben Naceur & Goaied (2023)	The determinants of bank performance: The case of the Tunisian banking industry	North Africa (Tunisia)	• Bank Performance • Financial Structure • Productivity	Productivity growth and efficient asset utilization are primary drivers of improved net profitability in developing banking sectors.
18	Tan (2024)	The impacts of competition, risk, and cash holdings on bank profitability	Chinese Banking Sector	• Market Competition • Cash Holdings • Bank Profitability	Higher market competition forces banks to optimize cash holdings and enhance non-interest investment income to sustain profits.
19	Ozdemir & Ulussever (2023)	Liquidity creation, investment portfolios, and bank profitability	Emerging Market Economies	• Liquidity Creation	Liquidity creation through efficient investment portfolio management has a positive net effect on bank

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				• Investment Portfolios • Profitability	market valuation and profits.
20	García-Teruel & Martínez-Solano (2024)	Corporate cash holding decisions, working capital, and profitability performance	European Corporate & Financial Sectors	• Cash Holding Decisions • Working Capital • Profitability Performance	Maintaining optimal cash levels prevents liquidity bottlenecks and directly supports strategic corporate and banking investments.

III. RESEARCH POPULATION AND SAMPLE

All Iraqi banks listed on the Iraq Stock Exchange (the regular market) were selected as the population for this research, as detailed in the following table:

Table 2 Iraqi Banks Listed in the Iraq Stock Exchange (Main Market)

No.	Bank Name	Bank Type
1	Ashur International Bank for Investment	Commercial (Short Time Series)
2	Bank of Baghdad	Commercial
3	Cihan Bank for Islamic Investment and Finance	Islamic
4	Elaf Islamic Bank	Islamic
5	Gulf Commercial Bank	Commercial
6	Investment Bank of Iraq	Commercial
7	Iraqi Islamic Bank for Investment and Development	Islamic
8	Kurdistan International Islamic Bank for Investment and Development	Islamic
9	Middle East Investment Bank	Commercial
10	Mosul Bank for Development and Investment	Commercial
11	National Islamic Bank	Islamic
12	Al-Mansour Bank for Investment	Commercial (Short Time Series)
13	Al-Ektisad Bank for Investment and Finance	Commercial
14	Al-Huda Bank *(Note: Or Iraqi Islamic Bank for Investment and Finance variants, matching* Islamic Asia Iraq Bank for Investment and Finance	Islamic
15	Al-Tif Islamic Bank for Investment and Finance	Islamic
16	Al-Wamedh / United Bank for Investment	Commercial
17	Trans Iraq Bank for Investment	Commercial (Short Time Series)
18	National Bank of Iraq	Commercial
19	Iraqi Commercial Islamic Bank	Islamic
20	Union Bank of Iraq	Commercial

Source: Prepared by the researcher based on the official website of the Iraq Securities Commission.

In order for the banks to meet the required conditions to be included in the sample for the current research, namely that the time series of their data be from 2004 to 2025 and that they be commercial banks, Islamic banks and newly established banks were excluded. Therefore, the banks suitable for taking the sample are shown in the following table:

Table 3 Banks Meeting the Criteria of the Research Population

No.	Bank Name	Bank Type
1	United Bank for Investment	Commercial
2	Union Bank of Iraq	Commercial
3	Mosul Bank for Development and Investment	Commercial
4	Al-Ektisad Bank for Investment and Finance	Commercial
5	Middle East Investment Bank	Commercial
6	Gulf Commercial Bank	Commercial
7	National Bank of Iraq	Commercial
8	Bank of Baghdad	Commercial
9	Investment Bank of Iraq	Commercial

Source: Prepared by the researcher based on the official website of the Iraq Securities Commission.

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In order for the banks to meet the required conditions to be included in the sample for the current research, namely that the time series of their data be from 2004 to 2025 and that they be commercial banks, Islamic banks and newly established banks were excluded. Therefore, the banks suitable for taking the sample are shown in the following table:

Table 4 Banks Meeting the Criteria of the Research Population

No.	Bank Name	Bank Type
1	United Bank for Investment	Commercial
2	Union Bank of Iraq	Commercial
3	Mosul Bank for Development and Investment	Commercial
4	Al-Ektisad Bank for Investment and Finance	Commercial
5	Middle East Investment Bank	Commercial
6	Gulf Commercial Bank	Commercial
7	National Bank of Iraq	Commercial
8	Bank of Baghdad	Commercial
9	Investment Bank of Iraq	Commercial

Using cluster sampling, the research sample was selected using the following equations:

Research Population × 20% = Sample Size

9 × 20% = 4.5, rounded to the nearest whole number = 5

Therefore, banks 5 and 1, listed in Table (4), constitute the current research sample.

- *Middle East Iraqi Investment Bank:*

Table 5 Data of the United Bank for Investment Amount in Million Iraqi Dinars

Year	Volume of Bank Investments	Cash on Hand	Net Profit
2004	50,866	73,489	4,982
2005	159,735	104,498	11,097
2006	98,557	138,600	5,683
2007	151,046	174,354	16,196
2008	187,599	217,434	14,027
2009	77,067	355,744	13,131
2010	8,702	343,910	10,075
2011	7,162	349,793	21,626
2012	45,001	263,908	28,588
2013	21,155	422,061	24,468
2014	26,860	349,767	4,291
2015	42,573	325,311	6,621
2016	10,175	287,232	11,750
2017	36,364	410,665	-582
2018	36,405	465,696	-2,295
2019	10,181	318,012	2,838
2020	11,832	309,410	1,193
2021	11,217	332,779	-37
2022	10,976	356,932	3,217
2023	43,725	254,712	-10,957
2024	43,725	86,982	-14,303
2025	10,879	59,702	-16,211

Source: Prepared by the researcher based on the annual reports of the United Bank for Investment for the years 2004–2025.

- *Data from the United Investment Bank*:

Table 6 Data of the United Bank for Investment Amounts in Million Iraqi Dinars

Date	Volume of Banking Investments	Cash in Hand	Net Profit
2004	145	12965	1497
2005	1067	2920	1390

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2006	1291	19638	2774-
2007	2112	24375	530
2008	7900	45588	711-
2009	3309	294290	16591
2010	6395	210359	40202
2011	10787	137010	49209
2012	14397	216118	69320
2013	14103	113743	37059
2014	13420	35530	26334
2015	4584	118221	19831
2016	6742	53467	1060
2017	4188	40800	3131-
2018	3450	6819	16799-
2019	3253	5466	2058-
2020	2582	14304	448
2021	114628	38476	1982
2022	116530	39233	120
2023	117028	93046	293
2024	3867	178047	229
2025	9857	43948	790-

➢ *Testing the Relationship between the Research Variables of the Middle East Iraqi Investment Bank:*

A. Measuring the Time Series Stationability of Bank Investment Size, Cash in the Fund, and Net Profit:

The Flip-Perron test will be used to measure the time series stationability of bank investment size, cash in the fund, and net profit, as it is the preferred test due to the short time series of 22 observations.

- *Determining the Optimal Lag Period for the Independent and Dependent Variables:*

To determine the optimal lag period for bank investment size, cash in the fund, and net profit, we will determine the length of the lag period based on three criteria (Akaike, Shwarz, and Hannan & Quinn). The lag period that yields the lowest values for these criteria will be selected.

Table 7 Results of Optimal Lag Length Criteria for the Variables of the United Bank for Investment

Variable	Lag	AIC	SC	Q & H
Volume of Banking Investments	0	24.68769	24.73743	24.69849
	1	*24.28377	*24.38325	*24.30536
Cash in Hand	0	26.16041	26.21015	26.17121
	1	*25.54026	*25.63974	*25.56185
Net Profit	0	21.63263	21.68237	21.64342
	1	*20.86092	*20.96040	*20.88251

Table (7) shows that the values of the (Akaike, Shwarz, Hannan, and Quinn) criteria for bank investment size, cash in the fund, and net profit reached their lowest values during a single slowdown period.

- *The Phillips-Perron Test for Bank Investment Size, Cash in the Fund, and Net Profit:*

Table 8 Phillips-Perron Test for the Variables of the Iraqi Middle East Investment Bank

Variable	Test Statistic (Level / Without Trend or with Trend)	Test Statistic (First Difference)
Volume of Banking Investments	-3.057821	-5.810247
Cash in Hand	-0.694171	-5.600659
Net Profit	-2.340142	-5.199688
Critical Values	**1%**	-4.467895
	5%	-3.644963
	10%	-3.261452

Table 8 shows that the time series for bank investment volume at the first difference I ~ (1) is stationary and does not contain a unit root. The calculated value of (t) appears when there is a fixed limit and a general trend greater than its critical values at the (1%, 5%, and 10%) levels. Therefore, we accept the alternative hypothesis H:P<1, which states that the time series is stationary.

The time series for cash on hand is also stationary at the first difference I ~ (1) and does not contain a unit root. The

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calculated value of (t) appears when there is a fixed limit and a general trend greater than its critical values at the (1%, 5%, and 10%) levels. Therefore, we accept the alternative hypothesis H:P<1, which states that the time series is stationary.

Regarding the net profit time series, it is also stationary at the first difference I ~ (1) and does not contain the unit root. The calculated value of (t) appears when there is a constant limit and a general trend greater than its critical values at the (1%, 5%, and 10%) levels. Therefore, we accept the alternative hypothesis H:P<1, which states that the time series is stationary.

Because the stationary levels of the time series for the independent and dependent variables of the Middle East Iraqi Investment Bank are identical, the most appropriate cointegration test is the Engle-Cranger test.

- *The Engle-Cranger Cointegration Test between Bank Investment Balances and Cash on Hand:*

✓ Estimating the model parameters using the Engle-Cranger test:

Table 9 Estimation of Model Parameters Using the Engle-Granger Test for Volume of Banking Investments and Cash in Hand

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
C	321589.9	32672.57	9.842811	0.0000
Volume of Banking Investments	-0.974755	0.453721	2.148358	0.0441

The simple linear regression equation, which proved significant based on the calculated t-values shown in Table (9), generates a series of residuals. Performing a stationarity test on these residuals reveals whether or not there is cointegration between the variables.

➢ *Unit Root Test for the Residuals:*

Table 10 Phillips-Perron Test for the Residuals of the Regression Equation Between the Volume of Banking Investments and Cash in Hand

Variable	Test Statistic (Level)	Test Statistic (First Difference)
Regression Residuals	-10.21424	------
Critical Values	**1%**	-4.498307
	5%	-3.658446
	10%	-3.268973

Source: Prepared by the researcher based on (E-views 10) software outputs.

Table (8) shows that the time series of the residuals of the simple linear regression equation between the bank investment volume and cash on hand at the original level I ~ (0) is stationary and does not contain the unit root. This is because the calculated value of (t) appears in the case of a fixed term and a general trend greater than its critical values at the levels (1%, 5%, and 10%). Therefore, we accept the alternative hypothesis H:P<1, which states that the time series is stationary. Therefore, it can be said that the bank investment volume and cash on hand for the Middle East Iraqi Investment Bank are related by a cointegrating relationship. This relationship is negatively oriented, meaning that for every one-degree increase in the bank investment volume, the cash on hand decreases by 97%. The simple linear regression equation between the variables is problem-free and can be accepted. (4) Engle-Granger cointegration test between bank investment balance and net income: (a) Estimating the Model Parameters Using the Engle-Grange Test: The calculated t-values for the statistical parameters in the linear regression equation between the volume of bank investment and net profit of the Middle East Iraqi Investment Bank are less than their tabulated values; therefore, the equation cannot be accepted. Therefore, it can be said that the volume of bank investment and net income of the Middle East Iraqi Investment Bank are not cointegrated, and there is no need to measure the stationarity of the time series for the remainders of the linear regression equation.

- *Testing the Relationship Between the Research Variables for the United Investment Bank:*

A. Measuring the Stationarity of the Time Series for the Volume of Bank Investment, Cash on Hand, and Net Profit: The Phillip-Perron test will be used to measure the stationarity of the time series for the volume of bank investment, cash on hand, and net profit, as it is the best test due to the length of the time series.

✓ *Determining the Optimal Lag Period for Independent and Dependent Variables:*

To test the optimal lag period for bank investment volume, cash on hand, and net profit, we determine the length of the lag period based on three criteria (Akaike, Shwarz, and Hannan & Quinn). The lag period that yields the lowest values for these criteria is selected.

✓ *The Phillips-Perron Test for Bank Investment Volume, Cash on Hand, and Net Profit:*

Regarding the net profit time series, it is also stationary at the first difference I ~ (1) and does not contain a unit root. The calculated value of (t) appears when there is a fixed limit and a general trend greater than its critical values at the (1%,

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5%, and 10%) levels. Therefore, we accept the alternative hypothesis H:P<1, which states that the time series is stationary. Because the stationary levels of the time series for the independent and dependent variables of the United Investment Bank are identical, the most appropriate cointegration test is the Engle-Cranger test.

✓ *The Engle-Cranger Cointegration test between the Bank's Investment Balance and Cash Flow:*

The calculated t-values for the statistical parameter in the linear regression equation for the United Investment Bank's investment volume are less than the tabulated value; therefore, the equation cannot be accepted. Therefore, it can be said that the United Investment Bank's investment volume and cash on hand are not cointegrated, and there is no need to measure the stationarity of the time series for the remainders of the linear regression equation.

IV. CONCLUSION

This research investigated the impact of banking investment activity on net profit and cash on hand, focusing specifically on the Middle East Iraqi Investment Bank and the United Investment Bank. By adopting an inductive approach and utilizing quantitative methods through cointegration analysis, the study sought to determine whether investment activities successfully maintain balanced levels of realized profits and liquidity. The empirical findings reveal a critical and unexpected insight: fluctuations (increases or decreases) in banking investment activity do not affect net profit for the banks in the research sample. This finding highlights a significant managerial and operational inefficiency within these institutions. Under standard financial theory, investment activities are expected to be primary catalysts for revenue and profitability. The absence of a positive relationship between investment and net profit points to suboptimal portfolio management, poor asset allocation, or flawed strategic decision-making. Consequently, this study underscores the urgent need for bank management in the Iraqi banking sector to restructure their investment strategies, ensuring that capital deployment is effectively aligned with profitability goals to maximize value for stakeholders.

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