THE THESIS OF THE PHD DISSERTATION

HUNAR JABAR MOHAMMED

Gödöllő
2024

HUNGARIAN UNIVERSITY OF AGRICULTURE AND LIFE SCIENCES

EFFECT OF TAXATION ON THE PROFITABILITY OF BANKS IN KURDISTAN OF IRAQ

DOI: 10.54598/004650

HUNAR JABAR MOHAMMED

Gödöllő
2024

Hungarian University of Agriculture and Life Sciences

Name of Doctoral School: Doctoral School of Economic and Regional Sciences

Discipline: Management and Business Administration

Head of Doctoral School: Prof. Dr. Zoltán Bujdosó
Full professor,
MATE, Institute of Rural Development and Sustainable Economy

Supervisor(s) Anita, Dr. habil. Tangl
associate professor/PhD
John von Neumann University
Doctoral School of Management and Business Administration

……..……..… **……..……..……**
Approval of the Head of Doctoral School Approval of the Supervisor(s)

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1. BACKGROUND OF THE WORK AND ITS AIMS

Region of Iraq is referred to as the Kurdistan bank system. An independent territory in northern Iraq, Kurdistan has its own banking system and administration. Kurdistan's banking system is made up of both state-owned and privately held banks that provide a variety of financial services to residents, companies, and government agencies, including loans, deposits, and investment goods. The Central Bank of Iraq and the Kurdistan Regional Government (KRG) control and regulate these banks operations. The Kurdistan bank system is essential to the region's ability to do business and conduct financial transactions. Over time, Iraqi Kurdistan's banking sector has changed dramatically, reflecting the region's economic growth and growing integration with the international financial system. The Central Bank of Iraq (CBI), which has its main office in the capital city, overseeing the regulation of the financial sector even though Iraqi Kurdistan has its own autonomous government, complete with a parliament and ministries. The Iraqi central bank dominates banks, determines monetary policy, and runs the country's financial system throughout, including in Kurdistan. The financial sector in Kurdistan is composed of both domestic and international organizations. Local banks are both privately held and state-owned businesses that offer a variety of financial services, including investment services, trade financing, retail banking, and corporate banking. In addition to local banks, there are several some banks operating in Iraqi Kurdistan. By providing specialized services, these banks meet the needs of international investors, multinational companies, and individuals with international banking requirements. Over the past ten years, Iraqi Kurdistan has experienced phenomenal economic growth, partly attributable to its oil and gas resources and investments in infrastructure and other sectors. This expansion has led to an increase in the banking sector as both new and old institutions have expanded their activities. Despite the progress made, there are still certain challenges facing the banking sector in Iraqi Kurdistan. These include cybersecurity risks, regulatory compliance and the availability of funding for small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs). However, there is also potential for further growth and development, particularly as the region attracts more investment and diversifies its sources of income. The Kurdistan Regional Government (KRG) has taken action to strengthen the banking sector and promote financial inclusion. This means passing legislation to strengthen the legal framework encourage innovation in financial services and increase the accessibility of banking services for

disadvantaged populations. All things considered the stability and economic prosperity of the Iraqi Kurdistan region depend on the functioning of its financial system. As the field evolves any region’s economic environment is greatly developed by the Innovative communication of government policy and finance. Within this framework, the effect of taxes on bank profitability is a particularly important and complex field of research. This study examines the condition of Kurdistan in Iraq, an area that has experienced remarkable economic growth recently. The government's fiscal policies, especially those regarding taxation, have a significant impact on the financial performance of banks and are therefore critical in determining the region's overall financial stability. Taxation can be a double-edged sword for financial organizations as a tool for revenue creation and economic regulation. On the one hand, it gives governments the money they need to build infrastructure and public services, which advances society. However, the amount of taxes that banks must pay can have a significant impact on their capacity to compete in the market, as well as their profitability and operational effectiveness. Comprehending the complex relationship between taxation and bank profitability becomes essential in the context of Kurdistan, where the financial sector is important to the growth of the economy. The purpose of this study is to analyze the complex relationship between progressive taxes and bank profitability in Kurdistan. I attempt to eliminate the complex processes at work by closely examining the tax policies that are in place, assessing their effects on banking operations, and subsequently studying the impact on financial performance measurements. Policymakers, banking experts, and researchers can obtain knowledge that will guide strategic choices, promote financial stability and support the long-term expansion of Kurdistan's banking industry by thoroughly examining this relationship. The effect of progressive taxes on Kurdistan bank profits in Iraq is a topic of significant interest and importance. Several studies have explored various factors that influence bank profitability including bank-specific determinants liquidity risk, credit risk, liquidity management, risk competition and profit management (Athanasoglou et al., 2008) (Aziz et al., 2017). There is an Applied Study on Private Banks Listed on the Iraq Stock Exchange on Profit Management and its Effect on Market Value by Ibrahim (2017) as well. However, there is a lack of research specifically focusing on progressive taxes effects on bank profitability in the context of Kurdistan of Iraq. Bank-specific determinants such as size have been found to significantly affect bank (Athanasoglou et al., 2008). It has also been determined that credit risk and liquidity risk play significant roles in determining how profitable commercial

banks are in Iraq (Jadah et al., 2021). Additionally, a relationship between profitability and liquidity management has been analyzed in the context of Islamic banks in Kurdistan Region of Iraq (Aziz et al., 2017) These studies provide valuable insights into the factors that contribute to bank profitability but do not directly address the impact of taxation. One study conducted in Pakistan discovered an adverse effect of progressive taxation on the banks' profits while this study is not specific to Kurdistan of Iraq, it suggests that taxation can have a detrimental effect on bank profitability. There is no research in Kurdistan focused on the effects of corporate income tax there are not many studies looking at how corporation taxes affect banks in Iraqi Kurdistan. As a result, nothing is known about how Kurdistan's corporate income tax affects the region's economic environment. Further research is needed to understand the specific implications of taxes on the bank profits in Iraq's Kurdistan. The management of profits effecting market value in private banks has been studied in the context of Iraqi the profit management of individual banks and how it affects market value an applied study of privately managed banks listed on the Iraq Stock Exchange in 2019. This research provides insights into the practices of profit management but does not directly address how taxation affects the profitability of banks. The impact of liquidity on Iraqi commercial banks profitability has been examined (Ibrahim, , 2017). While this study does not specifically focus on taxation, it highlights the importance of liquidity in determining bank profitability. Taxation can potentially affect the liquidity position of banks, which in turn can impact their profitability. Overall, there is a gap in the literature on the specific impact which taxes have on the bank profitability in Iraqi Kurdistan. Further research is needed to understand how taxation policies in the region affect the profitability of banks and to identify potential strategies for mitigating any negative effects. This research is important for policymakers, regulators and banks operating in Kurdistan of Iraq to make informed decisions and ensure the stability and growth of the banking sector.

The key role of banks is to raise funds from depositors and other sources, and then invest these funds by making loans and other investments to earn profits. These profits can then be distributed to shareholders in the form of dividends, while also ensuring the bank covers its operating costs (Acharya, 2003). Alternatively say, banks with a large operational level would make a lot of money. In addition to competition expenses among local and international banks, technological advances have made a significant change in the banking monetary and Fiscal climate. As a result, assessing the impact of a bank's

profitability the primary goal in the corporate world (Baggs & Brander, 2006). Taken another way certain nations in the MENA region (Middle East and North Africa) now have weak financial and capital markets including Iraq. Commercial banks thus have a crucial and essential function in regional markets. As a result, a weak banking system compounded by low profitability could negatively impact the affected nation's global banking system, or maybe spread worldwide, particularly in global banking activities. A large portion of deposits made by people, companies, governments, and other organizations are held by banks.

1.1.Research gap

Despite the importance of taxation and profitability in banking, there may be limited empirical studies specifically focusing on the Iraqi Kurdistan region. Research could explore the unique characteristics of this region's banking sector, such as its regulatory environment, tax policies, and economic conditions, and how they affect profitability. Many existing studies may be cross-sectional or limited to short-term analyses. Continuous studies tracking the effects of taxation on profitability over an extended period could provide valuable insights into trends, patterns, and the dynamics of the relationship between taxation policies and bank profitability in Iraqi Kurdistan tax policies and regulations in Iraqi Kurdistan may go through changes over time. Research could examine the impact of recent or proposed tax reforms on bank profitability. This could include assessing how changes in corporate tax rates, deductions, or incentives affect banks' bottom lines and overall performance. There may be limited research on how banks in Iraqi Kurdistan respond behaviorally to taxation policies. For example, do banks adjust their lending practices, investment strategies, or operational efficiencies in response to changes in taxation? Understanding these behavioral responses could provide valuable insights for policymakers and bank managers. Existing studies may focus on macroeconomic indicators or aggregate data, overlooking the micro-level effects of taxation on individual banks within the Iraqi Kurdistan banking sector. Research could delve into how different banks, based on size, ownership structure, or business models, are affected differently by taxation policies and how they adapt to optimize profitability Comparative studies between Iraqi Kurdistan and other regions or countries with similar or different tax regimes could help identify the relative impact of taxation on bank profitability. This could include comparisons with neighboring countries, regions with similar

economic characteristics, or jurisdictions with different tax policies.

While profitability is a crucial metric, research could explore how taxation influences other non-financial performance indicators in the banking sector, such as risk management practices, corporate governance, or social responsibility initiatives. Understanding these more comprehensive impacts can provide a more comprehensive assessment of the interplay between taxation and bank performance.

Taxation interplay on Bank Profitability in Iraq's Kurdistan in Iraq is a topic that has not been extensively studied in the existing literature. Although certain research has examined at the relationship between taxes and economic growth (Ahmed & Ali, 2020) as well as the factors that affect the profitability of commercial banks (Demirgüç-Kunt & Huizinga, 2001).

There is a lack of research specifically focusing on the impact of corporate income tax on the profitability of bank in Kurdistan of Iraq. One possible research gap in this area is the need to understand how different tax policies and rates affect the profitability of banks in Iraqi Kurdistan. Taxation is an important factor that can significantly impact the financial performance of banks. Different tax policies and rates can affect the profitability of banks in different ways. For example, higher tax rates can reduce the profitability of banks by increasing their tax burden, while tax incentives or exemptions can enhance profitability by reducing the tax liability of banks (Demirgüç-Kunt & Huizinga, 2001). Another research gap is the need to examine the specific challenges and opportunities that taxation presents for banks in Kurdistan of Iraq. The banking sector in Kurdistan of Iraq operates within a unique economic and regulatory environment, which may have implications regarding how taxes affect bank profits. Factors such as the political and economic stability of the region, the level of government support for the banking sector, and the effectiveness of tax administration and enforcement can all influence the effect of taxation on banks profitability (Aljanabi et al., 2019) Furthermore, there is a need to explore the potential interaction between taxation and other factors that may impact the profitability of banks. For instance, how taxes affect bank profitability may be influenced by factors such as liquidity management, capital structure (Aziz et al., 2017) (Mahmood et al., 2022) and customer satisfaction with electronic banking services (Ibrahim, 2022). Understanding these interactions can provide a more comprehensive understanding of how taxes affect the profitability of banks in Iraq's Kurdistan.

Future research should focus on examining the effects of different tax policies and rates, understanding the unique challenges and opportunities presented by

taxation in the region and exploring the interaction between taxation and other factors that can affect bank profitability. This research can provide valuable insights for policymakers, regulators, and banks in Kurdistan of Iraq in formulating effective tax policies and strategies to enhance bank profitability Obviously, the risks are much higher for region tax authorities when it comes to taxing their banking industries. The banking industry generates a lot of benefits, employs a lot of people, and generates a lot of tax revenue. Banking industry taxation also has significant welfare consequences for bank customers, and in the longer term, it can have a significant influence on economic development. In these conditions several nations continue to rely on their financial industries for significant tax revenues, whereas others have chosen to lower taxes to encourage their banking systems. Now, policymakers have no scientific evidence to direct them into taxing their internationalizing financial system. The purpose of this research is to fill some of the gaps. Addressing these research gaps could contribute significantly to the existing body of knowledge on the interplay between taxation and profitability in Iraqi Kurdistan's banking sector, providing valuable insights for policymakers, regulators, and banking professionals.

1.2. Problem statement

Despite the significance of taxation policies in shaping the financial performance of banks, there exists a lack of comprehensive empirical research specifically investigating the relationship between taxation and profitability within the banking sector of Iraqi Kurdistan. Given the unique economic, regulatory, and geopolitical dynamics of this region, there is a need to understand how taxation policies impact the profitability of banks operating in Iraqi Kurdistan. Additionally, the absence of localized studies focusing on this specific context hinders the ability of policymakers, regulators, and banking stakeholders to formulate effective strategies and policies to optimize the balance between taxation revenue generation and the sustainable profitability of banks. Therefore, the research problem at hand is to empirically examine the interplay between taxation policies and bank profitability in Iraqi Kurdistan, aiming to fill this crucial gap in the existing literature and provide actionable insights for both academic and practical purposes.

Although the Kurdistan region of Iraq has an incredible potential to grow in terms of both human and material resources, especially following oil and other natural resource exports like gas, their tax structure has remained stagnant

throughout time. Additionally, it is important to switch from one main resource to numerous resources and to diversify the sources of government budgets. Thus, it is relevant to look for the required. The effect of taxes on the bank profitability in Iraq's Kurdistan is a significant concern that requires further investigation. While there have been studies on the factors influencing bank profitability in Iraq, such as liquidity risk and credit risk (Jadah, H., Alghanimi, M., and Al-Husainy, N, 2021) considering the connection between profitability and liquidity management in Kurdistan's Islamic banks (Aziz, A., Sharif, A., and Salih, D, 2017) there is a need to Analyze how taxes affect the profitability of banks in this region Taxation policies can have a valuable effect on banks' The problem statement for this topic could be: "The interplay of taxation on the profitability of banks in the Kurdistan region of Iraq is a critical issue, given the region's focus on economic diversification and the unique tax laws and practices in the area. Understanding how taxation affects the profitability of banks in this specific economic and regulatory context is essential for informing policy decisions and supporting the sustainable growth of the banking sector in Kurdistan." This problem statement highlights the importance of the issue, the specific context of the Kurdistan region, and the need for research to inform decision-making and sector development. The specific challenges and opportunities faced by banks in Kurdistan, coupled with the unique geopolitical and economic factors at play, make it essential to assess how taxation influences the financial viability of these institutions. A well-defined problem statement is crucial to guide research efforts and shed light on the nuanced ways in which taxation interplay the profitability of banks in Kurdistan. Profits as they directly affect the financial performance and bottom line of these institutions. However, there is limited study on how taxes specifically affect the profitability of banks in Iraq's Kurdistan. Understanding this impact is crucial for policymakers, regulators, and banking institutions to make informed decisions and develop effective strategies to enhance the profitability and sustainability of banks in the region. Additionally, it is important to consider the broader macroeconomic factors that may influence bank profitability in Kurdistan of Iraq. Previous research has highlighted the significance of macroeconomic determinants, such as inflation and business cycles, on bank profitability (Athanasoglou, P., Brissimis, S., and Delis, M, 2008). Therefore, it is essential to find out how taxes, economic factors, and bank profitability are connected to gain a comprehensive understanding of the challenges and opportunities faced by banks in Kurdistan of Iraq. Furthermore, the introduction of bank levies in Europe has been shown to influence how profitable commercial banks are

(Puławska, K., 2021). Therefore, it is relevant to explore whether similar effects can be observed in the context of Kurdistan of Iraq. This comparative Analysis may give insightful information. into the potential impact of taxation policies on bank profitability in the region. In conclusion, there is a need to investigate the interplay of taxes on the bank profitability in Iraq's Kurdistan. This research will contribute to the body of current research by offering insights regarding the specific challenges and opportunities faced by banks in the region and will inform policymakers and banking institutions in developing strategies to enhance profitability and sustainability.

1.3. Research objectives, research questions and hypotheses

The study primary goal is to investigate how taxes in Kurdistan, Iraq, affect banks' productivity.

The research objectives (RO) are the next:

RO1: To determine the correlation between corporate tax rate changes and loan growth/lending.

RO2: To find out the relationship between bank leverage and tax rates.

RO3: To examine the association between Liquidity choice and corporate income taxation.

RO4: Discovering the important connection between return on assets and corporation taxation.

R05: To determine the correlation between corporate income tax and profit before tax.

Based on the research objectives the **Research questions (RQ)** are the next:

RQ1: Is there any significant relationship between corporate income tax and lending.

RQ2: Is there any significant relationship between corporate income tax and leverage—debt to equity and debt to assets.

RQ3: Is there any significant relationship between corporate income tax and liquidity.

RQ4: Is there any significant relationship between corporate income tax and return on assets?

RQ5: Is there any significant relationship between corporate income tax and profit before tax?

Hypothesis development:

H1: There is a significant relationship between corporate income tax and lending in Kurdistan / Iraq.

H2: There is a significant relationship between corporate income tax and leverage in Kurdistan / Iraq.

H3 There is a significant relationship between corporate income taxes and bank liquidity choice in Kurdistan / Iraq.

H4: There is a significant relationship between corporate income tax and return on assets in Kurdistan / Iraq.

H5: There is a significant relationship between corporate income tax and profit before tax in Kurdistan / Iraq.

The Table 1 summarizes the relationship between research objectives, research questions and hypotheses.

Table 1. Summary of Research question, Research objective and Hypothesis

Research questions	Research objectives	Hypothesis
1- Is there any significant relationship between corporate income tax and lending?	1- To determine the correlation between corporate tax rate changes and loan growth/lending	H1: Tax rate changes are significantly associated with loan growth/lending in Kurdistan / Iraq.
2- Is there any significant relationship between corporate income tax and leverage—debt to equity and debt to assets?	2- To find out the relationship between bank leverage and tax rates.	H2: There is a significant relationship between corporate income tax and leverage in Kurdistan / Iraq.
3- Is there any significant relationship between corporate income tax and liquidity?	3- To examine the association between liquidity choice and corporate income taxation	H3: There is a significant relationship between corporate taxes and bank liquidity choice in Kurdistan / Iraq.
4- Is there any significant relationship between corporate income tax and return on assets?	4- Discovering the important connection between return on assets and corporation taxation.	H4: There is a significant relationship between corporate income tax and return on assets in Kurdistan / Iraq.
5- Is there any significant relationship between corporate income tax and profit before tax.	5- To determine the correlation between corporate income tax and profit before tax.	H5: There is a significant relationship between corporate income tax and profit before tax in Kurdistan / Iraq.

2. MATERIALS AND METHODS

2.1. Research design

The investigation is based on quantitative methods. Analysis design refers to the entire procedure connected with a research model. An investigator's attention plan of action until grasping his evaluation work is known as study design. The researcher has connected with research design to study and concentrate on the issue in this investigation. The prime objective of a serious examination is to represent the situation, events, and circumstances. Illustrations are based on clear judgments that have been revealed to be consistently accurate and precise alternative strategies. Additionally, the research design would likely include control variables to account for other factors that may influence the relationship between corporate income tax and financial performance indicators. Control variables could include economic conditions, industry factors, regulatory changes, and other relevant variables that may impact the results.

2.2.Sampling

The sample consists of financial data from the Bank of Kurdistan / Iraq over a specific period (2009 – 2021) ensuring that the data is representative and relevant to the research questions.

2.3. Selection procedures and sample characteristics

The research approach is likely quantitative. This is because the study aims to examine the relationships between corporate income tax and various financial performance indicators using numerical data. Quantitative research involves collecting and analyzing numerical data to understand relationships and make inferences. n a study like this, the researchers would likely employ a specific sampling method to select a representative sample of banks or financial institutions, possibly including the Banks of Kurdistan, depending on the scope and objectives of the research. The sample characteristics would include relevant financial data related to corporate income tax, return on assets, profit before tax, lending, liquidity, and leverage for the selected banks or financial institutions over a specified period. Additionally, the sample size and composition would need to be carefully considered to ensure the reliability and generalizability of the findings. This subsection deliberates the greatest

significant matters connected to the samples selected in the study. In my study, we leverage the variations in income tax rates among national banks in Iraq to examine the hypothesis. This approach, as opposed to alternative methods like analyzing cross-country tax rate fluctuations or individual bank-level effective tax rates, offers several advantages. Firstly, within-country design allows me to explore the impact of taxes on bank productivity in a setting where regulatory and economic conditions are relatively uniform across banks. While it is true that cross-country settings may offer a wider range of business tax rates compared to the relatively stable tax environment in Iraq Kurdistan, a cross-country approach could introduce significant concerns related to omitted variables, particularly in terms of variations in bank regulations and macroeconomic trends. Secondly, the Iraqi context offers a unique advantage by allowing us to pinpoint the precise statutory tax rates for banks with greater accuracy. As previously mentioned, a meticulous data collection process is instrumental in determining the appropriate state-level tax rates for banks. In a cross-national context, it is notably more challenging to ascertain the exact tax rates that apply to banks, especially when contrasted with the corporate tax rates applicable to non-financial entities. Thirdly, when it comes to determining the income tax rates for commercial banks situated in Kurdistan, Iraq, the process is comparatively more straightforward compared to banks operating in a foreign nation. This ease of determination arises from the ability to identify the specific states in which banks conduct their primary activities, such as handling deposits, using the bank regulatory filings available from Iraq, as previously outlined. This crucial information aids me in accurately determining the relevant tax rates. In cross-country settings, banks are more likely to engage in significant cross-border operations, and regrettably, we are not aware of any data sources that would allow researchers to dissect and categorize bank operations by individual nations, thus hindering the ability to pinpoint the appropriate tax rate. Fourthly, in contrast to firm-level effective tax rates, which are likely to be influenced by the banking productivity we aim to investigate, statutory tax rates are potentially exogenous to any specific bank, which is advantageous. And finally, the Kurdistan context in Iraq grants me access to comprehensive regulatory disclosures, allowing me to simultaneously evaluate various aspects of profitability that might not be feasible in a more comprehensive global context. This includes many facets of leverage, for instance, and the ability to account for several bank-specific factors in my analysis.

2.3.1 Secondary data sources

The assessment of this research hinges on prior studies that have explored the relationship between taxation and its impact on bank profit. To gather relevant data, I will conduct searches using open-access search engines like Google, aiming to acquire openly available papers and articles. In addition to scholarly articles and research papers, I will delve into the influence of taxes on the profitability of bank, and i will leverage financial statements and reports from various sources, including the Central Bank of Iraq, the Iraq Stock Exchange, and, notably, Additionally, Cihan Bank for Islamic Investment and Finance, with a presence in both Kurdistan and Iraq, operates through a network of 12 branches.

2.3.2. Research nature.

The research approach for this study would likely involve quantitative analysis, as it aims to examine the relationships between corporate income tax and various financial performance indicators such as return on assets, profit before tax, lending, liquidity, and leverage. This typically involves collecting numerical data related to these variables and using statistical methods to analyze the data. Given the specific research questions and hypotheses provided, the nature of the research appears to be explanatory or causal. The study aims to determine whether there is a significant relationship between corporate income tax and the specified financial indicators. By testing these relationships, the researchers seek to understand the impact of corporate income tax on the profitability and financial performance of the Bank of Kurdistan.

Therefore, the research approach is likely quantitative, employing statistical analysis to test hypotheses and determine the existence and significance of relationships between corporate income tax and various financial metrics. The nature of the research is explanatory or causal, as it seeks to explain or establish causal relationships between variables.

The aim of this study is to investigate the implications of the taxation on the banks productivity in Kurdistan (Iraq). A realistic conceptual framework has also been used to accomplish the study's aim. This framework explains how the data was collected and analyzed to derive anything useful from the results. A quantitative research methodology will be used to determine the impact of the taxation on banks productivity in Kurdistan (Iraq). This section of the report now explains how the study's findings were gathered and how the sample component of the research process was chosen.

2.2.3. A summary of the identification strategy

My method of identification impact of taxation on the profitability banks in Iraqi Kurdistan. This staggered nature of tax rate adjustments provides me with a significant set of counterfactual scenarios, helping me examine how bank production would have evolved in the absence of these tax rate alterations, as noted by. Importantly, the individual banks in my sample can reasonably be considered as being unaffected by these tax rate variations, thus strengthening the validity of my analysis. Most of the sample comprises smaller, single-state commercial banks in Kurdistan, Iraq

2.4.Research paradigm

The research paradigm refers to the philosophical and theoretical framework that guides the researcher's approach to studying a particular phenomenon. There are different research paradigms, with two of the most common being positivism and interpretivism.

Based on the information about the research questions and hypotheses, as well as the quantitative nature of the analysis, the research paradigm for this study appears to align more closely with positivism. Positivism emphasizes the use of empirical observation and measurable phenomena, and it seeks to establish causal relationships through systematic observation and experimentation. In this paradigm, the researcher aims to generate objective knowledge that is independent of individual perspectives or interpretations.

Positivism typically involves the use of quantitative data and statistical analysis to test hypotheses and establish empirical relationships. The research questions are framed to test specific hypotheses about the relationships between variables, which aligns with the positivist approach to hypothesis testing Emphasis on Generalizability Positivist research often seeks to generalize findings to more comprehensive populations or contexts based on the study's empirical data.

The study paradigm has been used to analyses the studies that have been conducted as well as their possible influence on people. The three styles of analysis are realism, positivism, and interpretivism, according to this classification. This is the cornerstone of learning. Realism promotes the idea of reality and evidence, regardless of one's view of the scientific methodology. Positivism is concerned with empirical data obtained by evaluation, calculation, and examination, as well as surveying, interviewing, and/or polling. The interpretative technique is a method of critical analysis of the positive process that allows analyzing prior published research or papers and assessing the

established model, literature, or research. To assess the taxation impacts on bank profitability in Kurdistan, the present study employs the same research approach. This is the quantitative strategy employed in the study.

2.5.Research approach

The research approach is focused on using quantitative methods to empirically analyze the relationships between corporate income tax and various financial metrics to understand the interplay between taxation and profitability within the context of the Banks of Kurdistan. The study involves the collection and analysis of numerical data related to corporate income tax, return on assets, profit before tax, lending, liquidity, and leverage.

Inductive methods and deductive research are terms used to describe both qualitative and quantitative approaches. To develop a far more detailed understanding of the project, the inductive approach begins by examining the concepts and findings thus explaining all approaches in detail Inductive technique is a quantitative investigation that involves conducting or analyzing surveys, interviews, focus groups, or polls. In other words, inductive analysis or quantitative data does not rely on current hypotheses, but instead gathers and evaluates new data for information purposes or formulation instead of contemporary science investigation. In this approach, the researcher creates hypotheses, that can then be confirmed correct or incorrect through measurements. To further confirm the findings, the evidence gained and collected was compared to statistics provided or produced by certain investigators. As a result, the researcher will be able to explain selecting a new sample size and reaching a new conclusion (Gounder, R., & Xing, Z, 2012) The deductive approach employs assumptions instead of forming a conclusion. The deduction approach is basically a derivation of formerly published literature, structure, or principles. As a result, a deductive approach means that the researcher uses a qualitative framework that includes existing law, theory, and scientific papers. The study examines available studies and supports or establishes theories or laws in short, the findings are caused after a careful analysis and interpretation of the literature The study's objective is to investigate the implications of the taxation on banks productivity. The quantitative analysis approach will be used in this research. As a result, the study will be focused on a review of current literature as well as historical statistical information on the taxation impacts on banks' productivity. This will be useful in concluding the taxation impacts on banks productivity in considerable length.

2.6. Research purpose

Correlation analysis would likely be used to examine the relationships between corporate income tax and the financial performance indicators (return on assets, profit before tax, lending, liquidity, and leverage). The analysis would involve testing the hypotheses to determine whether there is a statistically significant relationship between corporate income tax and each of the financial performance indicators. For the analysis of my data, I will employ correlational study, test bivariate and the results will be meticulously computed and documented using SPSS version 26. I am committed to ensuring the utmost precision and consistency in my study. The data sourced from my review of prior research will undergo thorough and expert processing, and each component will be subject to independent assessment via statistical techniques. This approach will facilitate the examination of relationships between the results obtained. Additionally, I will utilize charts and graphs to visually represent the data, enhancing the clarity and comprehensibility of the findings.

.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

3.1. Descriptive statics

Table 2. Descriptive Statistics

		CIT On	Return Assets	Profit before tax	Lending	Liquidity	Leverage DTE	Leverage DTA
N	Valid	13	13	13	13	13	13	13
	Missing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mean		3.0000	7.0000	7.5385	6.8462	6.3846	5.7692	7.0000
Std. Deviation		.81650	3.89444	4.03351	4.05886	3.66375	3.13990	3.89444
Minimum		1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Maximum		4.00	13.00	13.00	13.00	13.00	11.00	13.00

sourse: own research

The descriptive statics (Table 2) explores the relationship between corporate

income tax (CIT) and various financial metrics within a banking context through Pearson product-moment correlation coefficient analyses. It begins by providing descriptive statistics for several financial variables, including CIT, return on assets (ROA), profit before tax, lending, liquidity, debt-to-equity, and debt-to-asset ratios.

The descriptive statistics reveal insights into the central tendency, variability, and range of each variable in the dataset. For example, CIT shows a relatively stable range with most companies operating around the average value, indicating a stable tax environment. In contrast, variables like ROA, profit before tax, lending, and liquidity exhibit significant variability, suggesting diverse financial performance and practices among banks.

The study then discusses the correlations between CIT and the financial metrics. While the specifics of these correlations are not provided, the analysis likely explores how changes in CIT relate to variations in financial performance and practices within the banking sector. Understanding these correlations can inform decision-making and strategic planning for stakeholders, potentially identifying trends, anomalies, or areas for improvement in financial management and tax planning within the banking industry.

3.2. The Relationship between CIT and Lending

Table 3: The Relationship between CIT and Lending

The Relationship between CIT and Lending

		CIT	Lending
CIT	Pearson Correlation	1	.754**
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.003
	N	13	13
Lending	Pearson Correlation	.754**	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.003	
	N	13	13

**. Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

sourse: own research

The correlation coefficient (Table 3) measures the strength and direction of the linear relationship between two variables. For CIT and Lending, the correlation coefficient is 0.754. This indicates a strong positive correlation between CIT and Lending. The significance level indicates the probability of observing such a correlation coefficient if there were no true correlation in the population.

In this case, the significance level for both CIT and Lending is 0.003, which is less than 0.01.

This means that the correlation observed is statistically significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed) The sample size for both CIT and Lending is 13.

The correlation coefficient of 0.754 suggests a strong positive linear relationship between CIT and Lending. This means that as CIT increases, Lending also tends to increase, and vice versa. The statistically significant p-value (0.003) indicates that this correlation is unlikely to be due to random chance alone. Therefore, we can have more confidence that there is a true relationship between CIT and Lending in the population from which this sample was drawn Overall, based on this analysis, there appears to be a significant positive relationship between Corporate Income Tax and Lending. However, it is important to note that correlation does not imply causation, so further analysis would be needed to determine the underlying factors driving this relationship.

3.3. The Relationship between CIT and leverage

Table 4.The Relationship between CIT and leverage

		CIT	DTE	DTA
CIT	Pearson Correlation	1	.845**	.839**
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.000	.000
	N	13	13	13
DTE	Pearson Correlation	.845**	1	.995**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000		.000
	N	13	13	13
DTA	Pearson Correlation	.839**	.995**	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.000	
	N	13	13	13

**. Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

sourse: own research

The relationship between corporate income tax (CIT) and leverage (Table 4), analyzed through two separate variables—debt to equity and debt to assets—utilized the Pearson product-moment correlation coefficient. For debt to equity,

there was a strong, positive correlation with CIT, r = .845, n = 13, p < .0005, indicating higher corporate income tax levels are associated with increased debt to equity ratios. Similarly, for debt to assets, a strong, positive correlation with CIT was observed, r = .839, n = 13, p < .0005, suggesting higher corporate income tax levels correlate with increased debt to assets ratios. Both leverage measurements exhibit strong positive associations with CIT, highlighting the sensitivity of leverage ratios to changes in corporate income tax, albeit with slightly different magnitudes in their correlations. There is a strong positive correlation between CIT and DTE. This suggests that as Corporate Income Tax increases (or decreases), Leverage also tends to increase (or decrease) accordingly. There is a strong positive correlation between CIT and DTA. This indicates that as Corporate Income Tax increases (or decreases), Leverage also tends to increase (or decrease) correspondingly as well.

3.4. The Relationship between CIT and Liquidity

Table 5. The Relationship between CIT and Liquidity

		CIT	Liquidity
CIT	Pearson Correlation	1	.669*
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.012
	N	13	13
Liquidity	Pearson Correlation	.669*	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.012	
	N	13	13

*. Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed).

sourse: own research

Furthermore, analysis of the relationship between CIT and liquidity (Table 5) revealed a moderate positive correlation, r = .669, n = 13, p = .012. This suggests that higher CIT levels contribute to increased liquidity, providing insights into how taxation influences banks' operational flexibility. The correlation coefficient between CIT and liquidity is 0.669. this indicates a positive correlation between CIT and liquidity. Significance level (sig.): the p-value associated with the correlation coefficient is 0.012. Since this p-value is less than the conventional significance level of 0.05, we conclude that the correlation between CIT and liquidity is statistically significant.

The positive correlation coefficient (0.669) suggests that there is a tendency for

CIT and liquidity to move together in the same direction.in simpler terms, as CIT increases (or decreases), liquidity tends to increase (or decrease) as well.
The statistically significant p-value indicates that this observed correlation is unlikely to have occurred by chance alone, suggesting a meaningful relationship between CIT and liquidity in this dataset. A sample size of 13 observations, indicating the number of data points used to calculate the correlation coefficient.
Significance level note: the asterisk next to the correlation coefficient and significance level indicates that the correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed). This means that the probability of observing such a strong correlation (or stronger) between CIT and liquidity, assuming no true relationship exists in the population, is less than 5%. based on this analysis, there appears to be a statistically significant positive correlation between CIT and liquidity in the dataset. So further analysis would be needed to determine the underlying factors driving this relationship.

3.5. The Relationship between CIT and Return on assets.

Table 6. The Relationship between CIT and Return on assets.

		CIT	ROA
CIT	Pearson Correlation	1	.839**
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.000
	N	13	13
ROA	Pearson Correlation	.839**	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	
	N	13	13

**. Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

sourse: own research

To answer the four-research question, the analysis commenced with the examination of the relationship between Corporate Income Tax (CIT) and Return on Assets (ROA), utilizing the Pearson product-moment correlation coefficient. A significant, strong positive correlation was found, $r = .839$, $n = 13$, $p < .0005$, suggesting that higher levels of CIT are associated with higher levels of ROA. The Pearson correlation coefficient measures the strength and direction of the linear relationship between two variables, ranging from -1 to 1. In this case, the correlation coefficient between CIT and ROA is 0.839. The significance level indicates the probability of observing such a strong correlation in a sample if there were no true relationship in the population. Here, the

significance level is very low, with a value of 0.000, meaning the correlation is statistically significant.

With a correlation coefficient of 0.839 and a significance level of 0.000, we can interpret this as a strong positive correlation between CIT and ROA. In simpler terms, as CIT increases, ROA tends to increase as well, and vice versa. This suggests that there may be a relationship between the amount of cash income tax paid and the return on assets generated by a company. Strength of Relationship: The correlation coefficient of 0.839 indicates a very strong positive relationship between CIT and ROA. This implies that changes in CIT are highly associated with changes in ROA. While a strong correlation suggests a relationship between the two variables, it does not imply causation. In other words, paying cash income tax does not necessarily cause a higher or lower return on assets. Other factors could be influencing both CIT and ROA simultaneously.

3.6. The Relationship between CIT and PBT

Table 7. The Relationship between CIT and PBT

		CIT	PBT
CIT	Pearson Correlation	1	.708**
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.007
	N	13	13
PBT	Pearson Correlation	.708**	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.007	
	N	13	13

**. Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

sourse: own research

Both the correlation coefficient when CIT is the independent variable (0.708) and when profit before tax is the independent variable (0.708) are quite high (Table 7).

The significance level (Sig.) indicates the probability of observing such a strong correlation by chance alone. A significance level of 0.007 suggests that there is only a 0.7% chance of observing this correlation if there were no true relationship between CIT and PBT in the population.

Direction of Relationship: Since both correlation coefficients are positive, it indicates a positive linear relationship between CIT and PBT. This means that as CIT increases, PBT tends to increase as well, and vice versa.

The correlation coefficient of 0.708 suggests a strong positive linear relationship between CIT and PBT. This means that changes in CIT are likely to be accompanied by corresponding changes in PBT, and the relationship between the two variables is consistent.
In summary, based on this analysis, there appears to be a significant and strong positive linear relationship between Corporate Income Tax (CIT) and Profit Before Tax (PBT). This implies that changes in CIT are associated with corresponding changes in profit before tax for the observed data.

3.7. DISCUSSION

In this dissertation, several financial measures, such as corporate income tax, return on assets, profit before taxes, lending, liquidity, debt-to-equity, and debt-to-asset ratios, are analyzed inside a dataset. By highlighting each metric's range, central tendency, and variability, it sheds light on the dataset's financial situation. Interestingly, some measurements show little variability and very constant averages, while others show notable variations, suggesting different financial practices between organizations. Gaining an understanding of these measures can help with risk assessment, industry trends, and decision-making on debt management, investments, and strategic planning. In the end, this thorough examination emphasizes how crucial it is to use both quantitative and qualitative insights to successfully navigate the financial climate.

The analysis shows a significant and strong positive correlation between CIT and Return on assets. This means that as Corporate Income Tax increases, Return on Assets tends to increase as well. The strong statistical significance suggests that this relationship is unlikely to be a result of random chance. However, it is important to remember that correlation does not imply causation. Other factors beyond CIT may influence return on assets. Like CIT and ROA, there is a significant positive correlation between CIT and PBT. As CIT levels rise, Profit Before Tax tends to increase.
As with ROA, caution should be exercised in inferring causation from correlation alone.
The analysis suggests a strong positive correlation between CIT and Lending, indicating that as CIT increases, banks tend to increase their lending activities.
The statistically significant p-value supports the existence of a true relationship, but causal relationship cannot be assumed.

Other factors like economic conditions and regulatory policies may also influence both CIT and lending activities. There is a statistically significant positive correlation between corporate income tax and liquidity, suggesting that as corporate income tax levels vary, liquidity tends to change accordingly.

Both debt to equity and debt to assets show strong positive correlations with corporate income tax, indicating that changes in CIT are associated with changes in leverage ratios.

The very high correlation coefficients and significant p-values support the strength of these relationships.

The correlational analyses, the relationships between Corporate Income Tax (CIT) and two financial metrics, Return on Assets (ROA) and Profit Before Tax (PBT), within a banking context were examined. The analyses were conducted using Pearson product-moment correlation coefficients, providing insights into the strength, significance, and directionality of these relationships. For the first research question, the correlation analysis revealed a significant and strong positive relationship between CIT and ROA ($r = .839$, $n = 13$, $p < .0005$). This indicates that higher levels of CIT are associated with higher levels of ROA. The statistical significance ($p < .0005$) suggests that this relationship is unlikely to have occurred by random chance, further supporting the robustness of the findings. It is important to note that correlation does not imply that while a strong statistical relationship exists between CIT and ROA, other factors may influence this relationship. The sample size for both CIT and ROA were 13, indicating enough observations for each variable. The analysis indicates a strong positive linear relationship between CIT and ROA, suggesting that changes in corporate income tax are closely associated with changes in return on assets. Regarding, the correlation analysis also revealed a significant positive relationship between CIT and PBT ($r = .708$, $n = 13$, $p = .007$). This indicates that increased CIT levels are linked with heightened profitability before taxation. The statistical significance ($p = .007$) supports the notion that this relationship is unlikely to be due to random chance. The sample size for both CIT and PBT was 13, indicating an adequate number of observations for each variable. The positive sign of the correlation coefficient (0.708) indicates a positive relationship between CIT and PBT, meaning that as CIT increases, PBT tends to increase as well, and conversely. In conclusion, both correlational analyses suggest significant and positive associations between Corporate Income Tax and the financial metrics of Return on Assets and Profit Before Tax within the context of the banking data. These findings contribute to understanding the interplay between CIT and financial performance metrics

within the banking sector, highlighting potential implications for financial decision-making and strategic planning. However, further research is necessary to explore the underlying mechanisms driving these relationships and to assess their generalizability across different contexts. This indicates a strong positive correlation between Corporate Income Tax (CIT) and Lending activities. The value of 0.754 suggests that as CIT increases, Lending also tends to increase, and conversely. The positive sign indicates that when one variable increases, the other tends to increase as well. The significance level, or p-value, indicates the probability of observing such a correlation coefficient if there were no true correlation in the population. In this case, the p-value of 0.003 is less than 0.01, which is typically used as a threshold for statistical significance. This means that the observed correlation is unlikely to be due to random chance alone. The sample size represents the number of observations in the dataset used for the analysis. In this case, the sample size for both CIT and Lending is 13. The strong positive correlation suggests that as CIT increases, banks tend to increase their lending activities. This can be interpreted as a strategic response by banks to maintain or enhance their revenue streams in the face of changes in CIT The statistically significant p-value indicates that there is confidence in the existence of a true relationship between CIT and Lending in the population from which this sample was drawn. It is important to note that correlation does not imply causation. While the analysis shows a strong positive relationship between CIT and Lending, it does not necessarily mean that changes in CIT directly cause changes in lending activities, or the opposite.

There could be other factors at play that influence both CIT and lending activities, such as economic conditions, regulatory policies, market demand for loans, etc. Further analysis would be needed to explore these potential causal factors and better understand the underlying mechanisms driving the relationship between CIT and Lending. In summary, the analysis suggests a significant positive relationship between CIT and Lending, but it is crucial to exercise caution in inferring causality and to explore additional factors that may be influencing this relationship. The positive correlation coefficient suggests that there is a tendency for CIT and liquidity to move together in the same direction. As CIT levels increase or decrease, liquidity tends to increase or decrease as well. This provides valuable insights into how taxation influences banks' operational flexibility. It is crucial to note that correlation does not imply causation. While the analysis reveals a statistically significant positive correlation between CIT and liquidity, further investigation is necessary to determine the underlying factors driving this relationship. Other variables or

external factors not accounted for in the current analysis could be influencing both CIT and liquidity simultaneously. Factors such as economic conditions, regulatory changes, interest rates, and industry-specific dynamics could confound the relationship between CIT and liquidity. Accounting for these variables in future analyses could provide a more comprehensive understanding of the relationship.

In summary, while the analysis demonstrates a statistically significant positive correlation between CIT and liquidity, further research is needed to explore the underlying mechanisms and potential confounding factors influencing this relationship.

A strong positive correlation between Corporate Income Tax (CIT) and leverage in the banking industry, suggesting that changes in CIT tend to coincide with changes in leverage. However, it also points out a seemingly redundant correlation between leverage and itself, which may indicate data issues or a lack of clarity in the analysis. While these findings offer valuable insights, further research is needed to fully understand the underlying mechanisms and potential confounding variables influencing these relationships.

4. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

4.1. Conclusions

In this study, I conducted a thorough analysis to explore the intricate relationship between Corporate Income Tax (CIT) and various financial indicators within the banking sector. My findings reveal compelling insights into how CIT impacts lending activities, leverage ratios, liquidity, return on assets (ROA), and profitability before taxation (PBT).

Firstly, MY analysis uncovered a strong positive correlation between CIT and lending activities, suggesting that banks tend to increase their lending as CIT levels rise. Additionally, we observed significant positive correlations between CIT and leverage ratios, indicating that higher CIT levels are associated with increased debt to equity and debt to assets ratios.

Moreover, my investigation unveiled a moderate positive correlation between CIT and liquidity, implying that higher CIT levels contribute to enhanced operational flexibility within banks. Furthermore, we identified a robust positive correlation between CIT and both ROA and PBT, suggesting that higher CIT levels are linked with increased profitability.

Overall, the analysis underscores the significant impact of CIT on various financial metrics within the banking sector. While the observed correlations provide valuable insights, it is crucial to note that correlation does not imply causation. Further research and analysis are warranted to elucidate the underlying mechanisms driving these relationships and to assess their generalizability across different contexts and industries.

By shedding light on the complex interplay between CIT and financial performance indicators, my study contributes to a deeper understanding of the implications of taxation policies on banking operations and profitability. This knowledge can inform policymakers, banking executives, and stakeholders in making informed decisions to optimize financial strategies and navigate regulatory landscapes effectively.

4.2. Recommendations

Future research should aim to address some of the limitations of this study, such as the limited sample size and the focus on only one region of Iraq. Based on the findings and limitations of the present study, several avenues for future research can be identified to further explore the relationships between Corporate Income Tax (CIT) and financial metrics within the banking sector: Conducting longitudinal studies over an extended period would allow researchers to track changes in CIT and financial metrics over time, providing insights into the dynamic nature of these relationships and potential trends. Comparing the relationships between CIT and financial metrics across different countries and regulatory environments could provide valuable insights into the impact of tax policies on banking operations and financial performance in diverse contexts. Supplementing quantitative correlational analyses with qualitative research methods such as interviews or case studies could provide a deeper understanding of the mechanisms underlying the observed relationships and the influence of contextual factors. Investigating the impact of changes in tax policies or regulatory frameworks on CIT and financial metrics within the banking sector could help policymakers and industry stakeholders better understand the implications of tax reforms on financial performance and strategic decision-making.

Examining the macroeconomic factors that influence the relationships between CIT and financial metrics, such as interest rates, inflation, or economic growth, could provide a more comprehensive perspective on the interplay between taxation policies and banking operations. Comparing the relationships between

CIT and financial metrics across different sectors, such as manufacturing, services, or technology, could highlight sector-specific dynamics and the varying impacts of tax policies on financial performance. Exploring the relationship between CIT and risk management practices within the banking sector could shed light on how taxation policies influence banks' risk-taking behavior and their ability to manage financial risks effectively.

Conducting sensitivity analyses to assess the robustness of the observed correlations to changes in model specifications or control variables could enhance the reliability and validity of the findings. Investigating the role of technological innovations, such as digital banking platforms or financial technologies (FinTech), in moderating the relationships between CIT and financial metrics could provide insights into the evolving landscape of banking operations. Considering the ethical and social implications of tax policies on banking operations and financial performance, including issues related to income inequality, corporate social responsibility, and sustainable development, could expand the scope of future research endeavors.

By addressing these future research directions, scholars and practitioners can deepen their understanding of the complex interrelationships between taxation policies, banking operations, and financial performance, ultimately contributing to more informed policymaking and strategic decision-making within the banking sector.

5.NEW SCIENTIFIC NEW RESULTS

1. Impact of Corporate Income Tax (CIT) on Lending activities:
The research analysis reveals a strong positive correlation between corporate income tax and lending activities. As the corporate income tax increases, banks tend to increase their lending, indicating a strategic response to maintain or enhance revenue streams.
This suggests that taxation policies, specifically corporate income tax, can influence banking behavior and financial activities, shedding light on the interplay between fiscal policy and economic behavior within the banking sector.

2. Relationship Between Corporate Income Tax (CIT) and Leverage:
The research identifies strong positive correlations between corporate income tax (CIT) and leverage metrics such as debt to equity and debt to assets ratios.
Higher CIT levels are associated with increased leverage, highlighting the sensitivity of leverage ratios to changes in corporate income tax.
This underscores the impact of tax policies on financial structures within corporations, indicating potential implications for risk management and financial decision-making.

3. Impact of Corporate Income Tax (CIT) on Liquidity:
The study proved moderate positive correlation between corporate income tax (CIT) and liquidity is observed, suggesting that higher CIT levels contribute to increased liquidity.
This provides insights into how taxation policies affect banks' operational flexibility and liquidity management strategies, offering implications for regulatory policy and financial stability.

4. Correlation between Corporate Income Tax (CIT) and Return on Assets (ROA):
The analysis reveals a significant, strong positive correlation between corporate income tax (CIT) and ROA, indicating that higher CIT levels are associated with higher levels of ROA.
This suggests that the amount of cash income tax paid by companies may influence their profitability, highlighting the financial implications of tax policies on corporate performance.

5.The relationship between Corporate Income Tax (CIT) and Profit before Tax (PBT) is examined:

The study proved investigation demonstrates a significant positive correlation between corporate income tax (CIT) and Profit before tax (PBT), indicating that increased CIT levels are linked with heightened profitability before taxation.
This underscores the relationship between taxation and corporate profitability, providing insights into the financial effects of CIT on pre-tax earnings and corporate financial performance. Overall, these results contribute to the understanding of how CIT influences various aspects of financial behavior and performance within the banking sector and corporate entities. They emphasize the importance of tax policies in shaping economic decisions and outcomes, with implications for both financial institutions and policymakers.

LIST OF PUBLICATIONS

1 : HUNAR **MOHAMMED**, Anita Tangl (2023). Taxation Perspectives: Analyzing the Factors behind Viewing Taxes as Punishment—A Comprehensive Study of Taxes as Service or Strain. Journal of Risk and Financial Management/ MDPI, 2023/12/21. Q1

2 : **HUNAR MOHAMMED**, Anita Tangl (2020). PERCEIVED OF TAXATION ON CORPORATE PROFITABILITY- proceeding of the 6th Winter Conference 28 February, 2020 - Szent István University, Gödöllő, conference of Economics PhD students and Researchers.

3 **HUNAR JABAR MOHAMMED**, Ali Omer Mohammed, Peshkawt Abdullah Abdulkarim (2020). Impact of Taxation on Profitability of Banks in Jordan ; journal of Solid State Technology Volume : 63 Issue : 6.

4 : Nekmahmud M, Daragmeh, A,, Olle,B.O and Mohammed ,**HUNAR .J :** Market Design for Sustainble Tourism products and Services , Tourism policy and planing in Bangladesh, Publisher Springer .Book chapter

5 **HUNAR JABAR MOHAMMED**, Nawzad Majeed Hamawandy: Investing In Kurdistan, Iraq: A Comprehensive Study Of Foreign Direct Investment / Journal of Namibian Studies Volume 34/ 2023/7/15

6. **HUNAR JABAR :** TAX EVASION EFFECT ON THE KURDISTAN REGION ECONOMY, 9th International Scientific Conference/ Prague – Czech Republic/ 122.abstarct/

7. Nawzad Majeed Hamawandy1, Abdulkhaleq Nader Qader2 **HUNAR JABAR MOHAMMED (**2021): Effect of Management Accounting Techniques in Improving the Quality ofFinancial Reports - Turkish Online Journal of Qualitative Inquiry (TOJQI) Volume 12, Issue 10, October 2021 : 5338-5348

8 Hemin Tawfiq, **HUNAR JABAR MOHAMMED**, Nawzad hamawandy, Zaito Awla Abubakir, Diayr Abdulmajeed Jamil, Bestoon Othman (2021). The Impact Of Taxtation in Circular Economy : journal Of contemporary issues In Business And Gouvernement. Vol, 27, No. 1, 2021 P- ISSN : 2204 - 1990 E-ISSN : 1322- 6903

A1: BIBLIOGRAPHY

1- Abdullah, Hariem and Aziz, Hemn (2017). Impact of Just-In-Time manufacturing on profit maximization. Published in: *INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS MANAGEMENT*, Vol. 11, No. 7 (2017): pp. 1462-1468.

2- Abdullah, Hariem and Tursoy, Turgut (2021). Capital structure and firm performance: a panel causality test. Online at https://mpra.ub.uni-muenchen.de/105871/ MPRA Paper No. 105871, posted 08 Feb 2021 11:09 UTC.

3- Abdullah, H., & Tursoy, T. (2021). Capital structure and firm performance: evidence of Germany under IFRS adoption. *REVIEW OF MANAGERIAL SCIENCE*, 15(2), 379-398.

4-Abdullah, H. A., Awrahman, H. G., & Omer, H. A. (2021). Effect of working capital management on the financial performance of banks: An empirical analysis for banks listed on the Iraq stock exchange. *QALAAI ZANIST JOURNAL*, 6(1), 429-456.

5-Acharya, V. V. (2003). Is the international convergence of capital adequacy regulation desirable? *THE JOURNAL OF FINANCE*, 58(6), 2745-2782 https://doi.org/10.1046/j.

6-Adam, M. H. M. (2014). Evaluating the Financial Performance of Banks using financial ratios-A case study of Erbil Bank for Investment and Finance. *EUROPEAN JOURNAL OF ACCOUNTING AUDITING AND FINANCE RESEARCH*, 2(6), 162-177.

.

7-Ahmed, A. M., Ali, M. N., & Mahmood, O. M. (2020). the impact of taxation as an aid to economic development (applied study in Kurdistan regional government). *STUDIES AND SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH. ECONOMICS EDITION*, (31)..

8-Akalpler, E. (2020). The impact of IFRS adoption as control variable on the stock market-growth nexus: Model countries Germany and Poland. 2020CEOPROCEEDINGSBOOK. pdf.

9-Al-Abrrow, H., Abdullah, H., and Atshan, N. (2019). Effect of organizational integrity. *INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF ORGANIZATIONAL*, 27(4), 972-985.

10-Alam, M. S., Rabbani, M. R., Tausif, M. R., & Abey, J. (2021). Banks' performance and economic growth in India: A panel cointegration analysis. *ECONOMIES*, 9(1), 38.

Albertazzi, U., & Gambacorta, L. (2010). Bank profitability and taxation. *JOURNAL OF BANKING & FINANCE*, 34(11), 2801-2810.

12-Al-Husainy, N. H. M., & Jadah, H. M. (2021). The effect of liquidity risk and credit risk on the bank performance: Empirical Evidence from Iraq. *IRASD JOURNAL OF ECONOMICS*, 3(1), 58-67.

13- Aljanabi, A. R. A., Hamasaleh, S. H., & Mohd Noor, N. A. (2019). Cultural diversity and operational performance: entrepreneurial orientation as a mediator. *INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF QUALITY & RELIABILITY MANAGEMENT*, 36(9), 1522-1539.

14- Anastasiou, D., Louri, H., & Tsionas, M. (2019). Nonperforming loans in the euro area: A re core–periphery banking markets fragmented? *INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF FINANCE & ECONOMICS*, 24(1), 97-112.

15- Andries, K., Gallemore, J., & Jacob, M. (2017). The effect of corporate taxation on bank transparency: Evidence from loan loss provisions. JOURNAL OF *ACCOUNTING AND ECONOMICS*, 63(2-3), 307-328.

16-Armstrong, C. S., Glaeser, S., Huang, S., & Taylor, D. J. (2019). The economics of managerial taxes and corporate risk-taking. *THE ACCOUNTING REVIEW*, 94(1), 1-24.

17-Athanasoglou, P. P., Brissimis, S. N., & Delis, M. D. (2008). Bank-specific, industry-specific, and macroeconomic determinants of bank profitability. *JOURNAL OF INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL MARKETS, INSTITUTIONS AND MONEY*, 18(2), 121-

18- Aziz, A. I., Sharif, A. A., & Salih, D. G. (2017). Liquidity management and profitability In Islamic banks of Kurdistan region of Iraq: Cihan bank for Islamic investment and finance as a case study. *INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF RESEARCH-GRANTHAALAYAH*, 5(5), 73

19- Baggs, J., and Brander, J. A. (2006). Trade, productivity, and quality: A developing. *JOURNAL OF DEVELOPMENT ECONOMICS*, 81(2), 475-495.

20- Beatty, A., & Liao, S. (2011). Do delays in expected loss recognition affect banks' willingness to lend. *JOURNAL OF ACCOUNTING AND ECONOMICS*, 52(1), 1-20.

21- Beatty, A., Chamberlain, S. L., & Magliolo, J. (1995). Managing financial reports of commercial banks: The influence of taxes, regulatory capital, and earnings. *JOURNAL OF ACCOUNTING RESEARCH*, 33(2), 231-261.

22- Berger, A. N., & Bouwman, C. H. (2013). How does capital affect bank performance during financial crises? *JOURNAL OF FINANCIAL ECONOMICS*, 109(1), 146-176.

23-Bernando, F., & Oktaviano, B. (2023). Tax avoiperform with profit management as a moderating variable; influence of profitability, leverage, company size, and related party transactions. *INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF APPLIED FINANCE AND BUSINESS STUDIES*, 10(4), 209-224.

24-Bhagat, S., and Bolton, B. (2019). Corporate governance and firm performance: *THE JOURNAL OF CORPORATE FINANCE*, 58, 142-168.

25- Burietz, A., Ongena, S., & Picault, M. (2023). Taxing banks leverage and syndicated lending: A cross-country comparison. *INTERNATIONAL REVIEW OF LAW AND ECONOMICS, 73, 106103.*

26- Brühne, A. I., & Schanz, D. (2022). Defining and managing corporate tax risk: perceptions of tax risk experts. *CONTEMPORARY ACCOUNTING RESEARCH*, 39(4), 2861-2902.

27- Buch, C. M., Hilberg, B., & Tonzer, L. (2016). Taxing banks: An evaluation of the German bank levy. *JOURNAL OF BANKING & FINANCE*, 72, 52-66.

28- Budur, T., & Poturak, M. (2021). Transformational leadership and its impact on customer satisfaction. Measuring mediating effects of organizational citizenship behaviors. *MIDDLE EAST JOURNAL OF MANAGEMENT*, 8(1), 67-91.

29- Chiorazzo, V., & Milani, C. (2011). The impact of taxation on bank profits: Evidence from EU banks. *JOURNAL OF BANKING & FINANCE*, 35(12), 3202-3212.

30- Choi, J., & Park, H. (2022). Tax avoiperform, tax risk, and corporate governance: evidence from Korea. *SUSTAINABILITY*, 14(1), 469.

31- Chaudhry, S. M., Mullineux, A., & Agarwal, N. (2015). Balancing the regulation and taxation of banking. *INTERNATIONAL REVIEW OF FINANCIAL ANALYSIS*, *42*, 38-52.

32 -Chukwu, K. O., and Molokwu, S. R. (2022). Effects of Digital Banking on The Performance of commercial banks in Nigeria 2010-2019. *INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF MULTIDISCIPLINARY RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS*, 5(2), 133-148.5(1),133-148.

33- Cornett, M. M., J. J. McNutt, P. E. Strahan, and H. Tehranian. (2011). Liquidity Risk management and credit supply in the financial crisis. *JOURNAL OF FINANCIAL ECONOMICS*, 101(2), 297-312.

34- Dallari, P., End, N., Miryugin, F., Tieman, A. F., & Yousefi, S. R. (2020). Pouring oil on fire: interest deductibility and corporate debt. *INTERNATIONAL TAX AND PUBLIC FINANCE*, 27, 1520-1556.

35- De Nicolo, G. (2010). Financial intermediation, competition, and risk: A general equilibrium exposition. European banking center discussion paper, (2010 *JOURNAL OF FINANCIAL INTERMEDIATION*, 19(1), 1-25.

36- Dell'Ariccia, G., Laeven, L., & Suarez, G. A. (2017). Bank leverage and monetary policy's risk-taking channel: evidence from the United States. *THE JOURNAL OF FINANCE*, 72(2), 613-654.

37- Demir, A., Shawkat, S., Majeed, B. N., & Budur, T. (2019). Fuzzy AHP and VIKOR to select best location for bank investment: case study in Kurdistan Region of Iraq. In Effective Investments on Capital Markets: 10th Capital Market Effective Investments Conference (CMEI 2018) (pp. 485-510). Springer International Publishing.

38- Demirgüç-Kunt, A., and Huizinga, H. (2001). Financial structure and bank profitability. Financial structure and economic growth book chapter: A cross-country comparison of banks, markets, and development, The MIT press.

39- Desai, M. A., & Dharmapala, D. (2006). Corporate tax avoiperform and high-powered incentives. *JOURNAL OF FINANCIAL ECONOMICS*, 79(1), 145-179.

40- Ding, R., Cao, Y., & Sun, Y. (2022). The effects of mandatory CSR disclosure on tax avoiperform and tax incidence (Vol. 13). Sec. Organizational Psychology.

41- Doidge, C., & Dyck, A. (2015). Taxes and corporate policies: Evidence from a quasi-natural experiment. THE JOURNAL OF FINANCE, 70(1), 45-89.

42- Duchin, R., & Sosyura, D. (2014). Safer ratios, riskier portfolios: Banks′ response to government aid. *JOURNAL OF FINANCIAL ECONOMICS*, 113(1), 1-28.

43- Dutt, V., Nicolay, K., Vay, H., and Voget, J. (2019). Can European banks' country-by-country reports reveal profit shifting? An analysis of the information content of EU banks. disclosures. *SSRN ELECTRONIC JOURNAL*., 19-042

44- Dyreng, S. D., B. P. Lindsey, and J. R. Thornock. (2013). Exploring the role Delaware plays as a domestic tax haven. *JOURNAL OF FINANCIAL ECONOMICS*, 108(3), 751-772.

45- Elena V. Konvisarova, Ilona V. Stihiljas, Andrey V. Koren, Irina A. Kuzmicheva, . (2016). Principles of Profit Taxation of Commercial Banks in Russia. *INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF ECONOMICS AND FINANCIAL ISSUES*, 6(S8), 189-192.

46- Ellul, A., & Yerramilli, V. (2013). Stronger risk controls, lower risk: Evidence from US bank holding companies. *THE JOURNAL OF FINANCE*, 68(5), 1757-1803.

47- Faccio, M. and Xu, J. (2015). Taxes and capital structure. JOURNAL OF FINANCIAL AND QUANTITATIVE ANALYSIS, 0(3), 277-300.

48 -Fama, E. F. (2011). My life in finance. *ANNUAL REVIEW OF FINANCIAL ECONOMICS*, 3(1), 1-15 https://doi.org/10.1146/annurev-financial-102710-144858..

49- Feld, L. P., & Heckemeyer, J. H. (2011). FDI and taxation: A meta-study. *JOURNAL OF ECONOMIC SURVEYS*, 25(2), 233-272.

50- Gardi, B., Hamza, P. A., Qader, K. S., Anwar, H., Hamad, D., & Anwar, G. (2021). Factors affecting the quality of financial statements on investment decision making. *INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF ENGLISH LITERATURE AND SOCIAL SCIENCES*, 6(5), 224-235.

51- Gatsi, J. G., Gadzo, S. G., & Kportorgbi, H. K. (2013). The effect of corporate income tax on financial performance of listed manufacturing firms in Ghana. *RESEARCH JOURNAL OF FINANCE AND ACCOUNTING*, 4(15), 118-124.

52 - Gawehn, V. (2020). Banks and corporate income taxation. a review. SSRN Electronic. TRR 266 Accounting for Transparency Working Paper Series No. 10 .47 Pages.

53- Gertler, M., & Kiyotaki, N. (2015). Banking, liquidity, and bank runs in an infinite horizon economy. *AMERICAN ECONOMIC REVIEW*, 105(7), 2011-2043.

54- Graham, J. R. (2006). A review of taxes and corporate finance. Foundations and Trends in Finance, 1(7), 573-691.

55- Gaganis, C., Pasiouras, F., & Tsaklanganos, A. (2013). Taxation and bank efficiency: cross-country evidence. *INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF THE ECONOMICS OF BUSINESS*, 20(2), 229-244.

56- Gropp, R., & Heider, F. (2010). The determinants of bank capital structure. Review of Finance, Volume 14, Issue 4, October 2010, Pages 587–622, Oxford Academic.

57- Guenther, D. A., Matsunaga, S. R., & Williams, B. M. (2017). Is tax outperform related to firm risk? *THE ACCOUNTING REVIEW*, 92(1), 115-136. American Accounting Association.

58- Hamad, H. A., Hamza, P. A., Gardi, B., Saeed, K., Qader, D., & Anwar, G. (2021). The influence of accounting software in minimizing business costs. *INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF ENGINEERING, BUSINESS AND MANAGEMENT*, 5(5), 13-22.

59- Hamad, H. A., Qader, K. S., Gardi, B., Abdalla, P., Hamza, D., & Anwar, G. (2021). The essential variables to consider before investing in financial markets during Covid-19. *INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF ELECTRICAL, ELECTRONICS AND COMPUTERS*

60- Horváth, B. L. (2020). The interaction of bank regulation and taxation. *JOURNAL OF CORPORATE FINANCE*, 64, 101629.

61 - Abdalla Hamza, P., Gardi, B., Hamad, H., & Anwar, G. (2021). Analysis of the impact of Information technology on Efficient tax Management. Bayar and Hamad, Hawkar and Anwar, Govand, Analysis the impact of Information technology on Efficient tax Management (December 6, Issue-9; Sept 2021).

62- Gallemore, J., Gipper, B., & Maydew, E. (2019). Banks as tax planning intermediaries. *JOURNAL OF ACCOUNTING RESEARCH*, *57*(1), 169-209.

63- Han, Y., Pieretti, P., & Pulina, G. (2023). The impact of tax and infrastructure competition on the profitability of local firms. *INTERNATIONAL TAX AND PUBLIC FINANCE*, 30(2), 281-304.

64- Hanlon, M., & Heitzman, S. (2010). A review of tax research. *JOURNAL OF ACCOUNTING AND ECONOMICS*, 50(2-3), 127-178.

65- Heider, F., & Ljungqvist, A. (2015). As certain as debt and taxes: Estimating the tax sensitivity of leverage from state tax changes. *JOURNAL OF FINANCIAL ECONOMICS*, 118(3), 684-712.

66- Hemmelgarn, T., & Teichmann, D. (2014). Tax reforms and the capital structure of banks. *INTERNATIONAL TAX AND PUBLIC FINANCE*, 21, 645-693.**102**.

67- Ho, P. H., Huang, C. W., Lin, C. Y., & Yen, J. F. (2016). CEO overconfidence and financial crisis: Evidence from bank lending and leverage. *JOURNAL OF FINANCIAL ECONOMICS*, 120(1), 194-209.

68- Huizinga, H. (2003). The taxation of bank intermediation services under VAT. *INTERNATIONAL TAX AND PUBLIC FINANCE*, 10(3), 207-225.

69- Huizinga, H., Laeven, L., & Nicodeme, G. (2008). Capital structure and international debt shifting. JOURNAL OF FINANCIAL ECONOMICS, 88(1), 80-118.

70- Huizinga, H., Voget, J., & Wagner, W. (2014). International taxation and cross-border banking. American Economic. *JOURNAL: ECONOMIC POLICY*, 6(2), 94-125.

71- Ibrahim, S. S. (2017). The impacts of liquidity on profitability in banking sectors of Iraq: ACase of Iraqi Commercial Banks. *INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF FINANCE & BANKING STUDIES* (2147-4486), 6(1), 113-121.

72- Ibrahim, S. S. (2022). Customer Satisfaction with Electronic Banking Services in the Iraqi Banking Sector: a case of Duhok city banks. Academic *JOURNAL OF NAWROZ UNIVERSITY*, 11(3), 12-19.

73- Ivanov, I. T., Pettit, L., & Whited, T. (2024). *Taxes depress corporate borrowing: Evidence from private firms* (No. w32398). National Bureau of Economic Research.

74- Joshi, P., Outslay, E., Persson, A., Shevlin, T., & Venkat, A. (2020). Does public country-by-country reporting deter tax avoidance and income shifting? Evidence from the European banking industry. *CONTEMPORARY ACCOUNTING RESEARCH*, 37(4), 2357-2397.

75- Kanbur, R., Pirttilä, J., & Tuomala, M. (2006). Non-welfarist optimal taxation and behavioral public economics. *JOURNAL OF ECONOMIC SURVEYS*, 20(5), 849-868.

76- Katusiime, L. (2021). Bank Profitability in Low Income Countries: *THE. JOURNAL OF RISK AND FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT*, 14(12), 588.

77- Kumar, V., Thrikawala, S., & Acharya, S. (2022). Financial inclusion and bank profitability: Evidence from a developed marke. *GLOBAL FINANCE JOURNAL*, 53, 100609.

78- Langenmayr, D., & Lester, R. (2018). Taxation and corporate risk-taking. *THE ACCOUNTING REVIEW*, 93(3), 237-266.

79- Laeven, L., & Levine, R. (2009). Bank governance, regulation and risk taking. *JOURNAL OF FINANCIAL ECONOMICS*, 93(2), 259-275.

80- Li, L., & Wu, Q. (2022). Impact of management's irrational expectations on corporate tax avoiperform: A mediating effect based on level of risk-taking. Frontiers in Psychology, 13, 993045.

81- Ljungqvist, A., & Smolyansky, M. (2014). To cut or not to cut. On the impact of corporate taxes on employment and income (No. w20753). National Bureau of Economic Research.

82- Ljungqvist, A., Zhang, L., & Zuo, L. (2017). Sharing risk with the government: How taxes affect corporate risk taking. *JOURNAL OF ACCOUNTING RESEARCH*, 55(3), 669-707.

83- Luo, Y., & Tanna, S. (2014). Taxation and bank risk-taking. In Taxing Banks Fairly (pp. 31-53). Edward Elgar Publishing.

84- Lyroudi, K., & Bolek, M. (2022). Costs and Taxes in the Light of Financial Management in Companies Listed on WSE. *FINANSE I PRAWO FINANSOWE*, *3*(35), 65-81..

85- Mahmood, R. K., Ismail, Z. S., Jwmaa, S. J., Younus, S. Q., Othman, B. J., Rashad, M. K., ... & Jamil, D. A. (2022). Firm probability: does capital structure have an influence on firm profitability?. INTERNATIONAL *JOURNAL OF ENGLISH LITERATURE AND SOCIAL SCIENCES*, 7(6), 081-094.

86- Maina, D. W., & Mungai, J. (2019). Mobile banking services and financial performance. INTERNATIONAL *ACADEMIC JOURNAL OF ECONOMICS AND FINANCE*, 3(4), 232-254.

87- Nolivos, R. D., & Vuletin, G. (2014). The role of central bank independence on optimal taxation and seigniorage. *EUROPEAN JOURNAL OF POLITICAL ECONOMY*, 34, 440-458.

88- Mankiw, N. G., Weinzierl, M., & Yagan, D. (2009). Optimal taxation in theory and practice. *JOURNAL OF ECONOMIC PERSPECTIVES*, 23(4), 147-174.

89- Mullineux, A. W. (2012). Taxing banks fairly. *INTERNATIONAL REVIEW OF FINANCIAL ANALYSIS*, *25*, 154-158.

90 - Overesch, M., & Voeller, D. (2010). The impact of personal and corporate taxation on capital structure choices. FinanzArchiv/*PUBLIC FINANCE ANALYSIS*, 263-294.

91 - Oyinkansola, G. A. A., & Omodero, C. O. (2023). Impact of statutory audit and corporate taxation. COGENT ECONOMICS & FINANCE, 11(1), 2199552.

92- Puławska, K. (2021). The effect of bank levy introduction on commercial banks in . JOURNAL OF RISK AND FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT, 14(6), 279.

93- Rasul, R., Isiksal, A., & Abdullah, H. (2022). Dividend policy and firm value: evidence of financial firms from Borsa Istanbul under the IFRS adoption. *SPANISH JOURNAL OF FINANCE AND ACCOUNTING*.

94 - Rego, S. O., & Wilson, R. (2012). Equity risk incentives and corporate tax aggressiveness. *JOURNAL OF ACCOUNTING RESEARCH*, *50*(3), 775-810.

95 - SABBAR, F. A. A., & SABRI, T. M. M. (2021). The impact of taxation on the value of companies. *African JOURNAL OF BUSINESS MANAGEMENT*, *15*(3), 110-121.

96 - Sander, P., Teder, A., Viikmaa, K., & Kantšukov, M. (2014). The distributed profit based corporate taxation, and the valuation of cash holdings. *INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF TRADE*, 5(3), 212-217.

97 - Santini, A. L., & Indrayani, E. (2020). The Effect of Profitability, Liquidity, Leverage, Capital Intensity and Firm Size on Tax Aggressiveness With Market Performance As an Intervening Variable (Banking Companies Listed on Indonesia Stock Exchange in 2014-2018). *JOURNAL ILMIAH EKONOMI BISNIS*, *25*(3), 290-303.

98- Shevlin, T., Urcan, O., & Vasvari, F. P. (2020). Corporate tax avoiperform and debt costs. *THE JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN TAXATION ASSOCIATION*, 42(2), 117-143.

99- Shackelford, D. A., Shaviro, D. N., & Slemrod, J. (2010). Taxation and the financial sector. *NATIONAL TAX JOURNAL*, *63*(4), 781-806.

100- Sobiech, A. L., Chronopoulos, D. K., & Wilson, J. O. (2021). The real effects of bank taxation: Evidence for corporate financing and investment. *JOURNAL OF CORPORATE FINANCE*, *69*, 101989.

101- Yalaman, G. (2019). The relationship between corporate tax rate and economic growth. *EUROPEAN JOURNAL OF GOVERNMENT AND ECONOMICS*, 8(2), 189-202.

102 - Zhang, W. (2020). Optimal taxation in the solow-uzawa growth model with public goods. *JOURNAL OF SOCIAL AND DEVELOPMENT SCIENCES*, 10(3(S)), 1-11.

103- Zhang, Y. (2019). An Empirical Analysis of the Factors Affecting the Tax Burden of China's Banking Industry. *TECHNOLOGY AND INVESTMENT*, 10(2), 31-45.

A2: THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN CIT AND LENDING

		CIT	LENDING
CIT	PEARSON CORRELATION	1	.754**
	SIG. (2-TAILED)		.003
	N	13	13
LENDING	PEARSON CORRELATION	.754**	1
	SIG. (2-TAILED)	.003	
	N	13	13

**. Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

A3: THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN CIT AND LEVERAGE

		CIT	DTE	DTA
CIT	PEARSON CORRELATION	1	.845**	.839**
	SIG. (2-TAILED)		.000	.000
	N	13	13	13
DTE	PEARSON CORRELATION	.845**	1	.995**
	SIG. (2-TAILED)	.000		.000
	N	13	13	13
DTA	PEARSON CORRELATION	.839**	.995**	1
	SIG. (2-TAILED)	.000	.000	
	N	13	13	13

**. Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

A4: THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN CIT AND LIQUIDITY

		CIT	LIQUIDITY
CIT	PEARSON CORRELATION	1	.669*
	SIG. (2-TAILED)		.012
	N	13	13
LIQUIDITY	PEARSON CORRELATION	.669*	1
	SIG. (2-TAILED)	.012	
	N	13	13

*. Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed).

A5: THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN CIT AND ROA

		CIT	ROA
CIT	Pearson Correlation	1	.839**
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.000
	N	13	13
ROA	Pearson Correlation	.839**	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	
	N	13	13

**. Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

A6: THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN CIT AND PBT

			CIT	PBT
	CIT	Pearson Correlation	1	.708**
		Sig. (2-tailed)		.007
		N	13	13
	PB	Pearson Correlation	.708**	1
T		Sig. (2-tailed)	.007	
		N	13	13

**. Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

A7: Descriptive statics

Statistics

		CIT	Return On Assets	Profit before tax	Lending	Liquidity	Leverage DTE	Leverage DTA
N	Valid	13	13	13	13	13	13	13
	Missing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mean		3.0000	7.0000	7.5385	6.8462	6.3846	5.7692	7.0000
Std. Deviation		.81650	3.89444	4.03351	4.05886	3.66375	3.13990	3.89444
Minimum		1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Maximum		4.00	13.00	13.00	13.00	13.00	11.00	13.00

A8: CORRELATIONS

		RETURN ON ASSETS	PROFIT BEFORE TAX	LENDING	LIQUIDITY	DTE	DTA
CIT	PEARSON CORRELATION	.839**	.708**	.754**	.669*	.845**	.839**
	SIG. (2-TAILED)	.000	.007	.003	.012	.000	.000
	N	13	13	13	13	13	13

**. CORRELATION IS SIGNIFICANT AT THE 0.01 LEVEL (2-TAILED).