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The impact of fluctuations in oil revenues on the Iraqi stock market indices for the period (2004 - 2021)

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Abstract *The study aims to analyze the relationship through which the crude oil markets interact with the financial markets, as we will track this relationship by highlighting the importance of oil revenues and how they are affected by the factors that cause their fluctuations, and to clarify the impact of this on the indicators of the Iraqi stock market, represented by (the general index For stock prices, trading volume index, number of shares index and market value index) using the annual data of oil revenues and the indicators of the Iraqi stock market to reach a realistic research and its results can be generalized. Iraq Stock Exchange (market value index, trading volume index, number of shares index), While there is no effect of oil revenues on the general index of stock prices, the study also recommended working on increasing the activity of the Iraqi stock market and diversifying its investment tools through joint cooperation with foreign financial markets.*

Keywords: *rentier economy, oil revenues, financial markets, the Iraqi stock exchange*.

INTRODUCTION

The Iraqi economy is subject to the fluctuations of the global oil market because of its direct dependence on crude oil and its revenues as an essential commodity to finance its general budgets and development plans. Then the impact will move to the Iraqi stock market and accordingly the Iraqi economy will face imbalances due to the deterioration of oil prices, which is reflected on the economic and social situation and therefore this deterioration will affect the Iraqi shareholding companies ،Therefore, this study is only a serious and modest attempt to study one of the roles that oil plays in our financial and economic lives, which is to know the impact of fluctuations in oil revenues on the Iraqi stock market indicators, which is no less important than other financial markets.

First, the research methodology

1.The importance of the research: the importance of the research is as follows: -

The importance of the study is evident by shedding light on measuring the ability of fluctuations in oil prices to cause vibrations in the Iraqi stock market, and trying to benefit from understanding the relationship in setting controls and procedures that limit the negative impact of these fluctuations on market indicators**.**

2.Research problem: The study problem focuses on answering the following question: Is there a relationship between oil revenues and the indicators of the Iraqi stock market for the period (2004-2021)

3.Research objectives: they are represented in the following points:

The study aims to identify the diagnosable factors that could have the most prominent role in facing these fluctuations, and to show the impact of fluctuations in oil revenues on the Iraqi stock market indices

4.Research hypothesis: according to the research questions, we can put the following hypotheses: -

The main hypothesis "there is no effect of oil revenues on the Iraqi stock market indices for the period (2004-2021)", from which the following hypotheses are branched

1.There is no effect of oil revenues in the general stock price index for the period (2004-2021)

2.There is no impact on oil revenues in the trading volume index (2004-2021)

3.There is no impact on oil revenues in the market value index for the period (2004-2021)

4.There is no effect of oil revenues in the number of shares index for the period (2004-2021)

5: search limits:
Time limits: from (2004) to (2021).
Spatial boundarie ,: the Iraqi economy, the Iraqi stock exchange

The first topic

First, the concept of oil revenues

1.**The concept of oil revenues:** These are the revenues, revenues, or returns obtained by some countries that produce and export oil in the world, in return for the production and export of a natural resource such as oil, in exchange for cash amounts as part of the actual value of this resource (Sareem, 2003). : 31), as it is defined as the financial revenues that Iraq obtains in return for its exports of crude oil and natural gas, and the volume of these revenues depends on the price and the level of production, and is directly related to them so that oil revenues rise with the rise in prices and vice versa (Al-Shara, Saleem: 133) Others see it as the revenues generated from the extraction and sale of oil, and it is valued in billion dinars in the local currency. (Daly, 2021:26). And the researcher believes that oil revenues are the amount of revenues or monetary returns obtained by the oil-producing countries in return for their export of natural resources, especially oil.

2.The importance of oil revenues in the general budget:

A- The importance of oil revenues in public revenues: Crude oil exporting countries are the first to benefit from the oil booms that the world is witnessing at the present time. Large, given that oil revenues are the main source of public revenues in most countries, and since crude oil prices are often volatile and unexpectedly sudden, so is the case with oil revenues. And since crude oil prices are often volatile and unexpectedly sudden, so is the case with oil revenues, where oil collection (tax) is a means for the state's intervention in oil activities, as it represents the system of deductions imposed by the state on institutions that work in this field, It is also seen as a deduction or tax imposed on oil institutions or companies at certain rates and applied on the basis of the selling price of crude oil. (Nabil, Abdel Qader, 2008: 46)

B- The importance of oil revenues in public expenditures

There is a direct impact of the successive declines in crude oil prices on most of the economies of countries, as it led to a decrease in oil revenues and financial surpluses, and thus a decrease in public spending rates. External (oil revenues and the global market for crude oil), while public expenditures are linked to internal factors represented in economic development programs and inflationary pressures in the economy, as the decline in government spending rates has led to a deficit in most of the public budgets of crude oil-exporting countries. , which affected this deficit on the structure of public expenditures in the oil-exporting countries, and it should be

noted that the structure of current expenditures has not been affected by any change, but what has changed is investment and development spending. In the case of the rise in crude oil prices and the accumulation of financial surpluses and the growth and increase of oil revenues, the state must intervene in a direct way to complete mega projects, through following an expansionary policy using the increasing revenues derived from the export of crude oil, through the preparation of investment programs in the base The basic structure and spending in the social aspect and the increase in military spending as well as investment in the oil sector itself and the repayment of the debts arising from it. (Saad Allah, 2011: 28-29).

3.**Factors affecting oil revenues**

1.Crude oil prices: The price of crude oil is an important and influential determinant of oil revenues, as the prices of crude oil are directly related to the volume of oil revenues of the countries producing and consuming crude oil alike, and the fluctuation of oil prices resulting from the rise or fall in international markets has A large and important role in determining the volume of oil revenues for these countries (Khalil et al., 2018: 287)

2. Export production capacity: The production capacity of crude oil plays a major role in the direct impact on the volume of oil revenues. The increase or decrease in the production capacity of crude oil is positively or negatively reflected on the volume of oil revenues, since the export production capacity is what determines the amount of available supplies or those that will be Available in the future, and as it is known, production (supply) in the oil industry requires huge capital expenditures in order to reach the discovery of new fields and to put the oil they contain to the markets to meet the demand for it. Therefore, what affects the market from scarcity or abundance in a certain period is As a result of investment decisions, except for cases resulting from political crises. (Hassan, 2002: 26), (Shahib, 2019: 260-261).

3. Inflation: Inflation means the large and continuous rise in the prices of goods and services, and since oil is denominated in a foreign currency, so its price will rise with the rise in the prices of other commodities as a result of the decline in the value of the dollar globally due to the average prices of goods in America, so inflation negatively affects the volume of oil revenues, so the rise The volume of inflation will be offset by a decrease in the volume of oil revenues, as the oil revenues before the rise in the volume of inflation were of high purchasing power and the occurrence of a rise in the volume of inflation will lead to a decrease in its purchasing power. (Al-Jubouri, 2016: 4)

4. Economic growth: The relationship between economic growth and oil revenues is a direct relationship, the more oil revenues increase, the higher the economic growth, as the importance of oil comes through providing financial surpluses that are also necessary to finance economic development plans (Mustafa, 2012: 19-20).)

Fifth: The difference between oil revenues and non-oil revenues

Oil revenues differ from other revenues in several aspects, the most important of which are: (Al-Ali, 2007:53)

Table (1) The difference between oil revenues and non-oil revenues

non-oil revenues	oil revenues
1. Non-oil revenues are characterized by a state of stability and stability as they are subject to the economic and financial policy in the state. Stabilizing the revenues of the public treasury is a goal whose achievement is based on finding alternative sources that limit the influence of oil, and this matter means several alternatives, perhaps the most important of which is activating the privatization program, not necessarily through selling its assets. Rather, through activating mixed public and private partnerships alike. (Hussain, 2006: 127).	1. Oil revenues are the most important resource of the public treasury in many crude oil-exporting countries. The general budget in Iraq depends on oil revenues with a large percentage of nearly (95%), which entails risks that may be caused by low oil prices. Crude or the suspension of its exports as a result of internal or regional conditions.
2. The basis of non-oil revenues is to contribute to the public burdens to the state, and the purpose behind collecting them may be political, economic, financial or social.	2. The basis of oil revenues is that it is a tax in exchange for the license granted by the host country to exploit the land that belongs to the state and derives financial revenues from it, which is an important source of public revenue.
3. Non-oil revenues are subject to rules, norms and laws that are formulated by a national will. (Majid Qader, 2013: 134)	3. Oil revenues are subject to rules and norms that go beyond the will of the state and are linked to the general rules followed by the oil-exporting country in this regard and the tax practice in industrialized countries on energy consumption, as well as being affected by the quantities produced and the percentage of demand for it at the international level

Second: Financial markets: It is a financial system through which the seller and buyer of a certain type of securities are combined to enable them to carry out buying and selling operations through brokers and companies working in this field. (Hamza, 2012: 258), and financial markets can be defined as "The place where the units that wish to obtain (borrowed) funds meet with the units that wish to provide them with the loaned funds." The financial market facilitates trading between buyers and sellers of property rights and indebtedness, and in the financial market, the prices of securities are evaluated and their returns are measured. , 2009: 45)

1. The concept and emergence of the Iraq Stock Exchange: an economic entity that is financially and administratively independent and is not linked to a specific entity. It is managed by a board consisting of nine members representing the various economic segments of the investment sector. It is called the Board of Governors, where investors meet and securities are dealt with buying and selling, as well as It constitutes one of the channels through which money flows between individuals, institutions and various sectors, which helps in mobilizing savings, developing them and preparing them for different investment fields (Al-Rubaie, 2009: 7) ، The Iraq Stock Exchange was established under Law No. 74 issued on April 18, 2004 as a self-regulatory, non-

profit, administratively and financially independent institution, and it practiced its activity as part of the elements of the capital market and the private sector in Iraq, where it derived its tasks and duties from its objectives, in addition to its compliance with the prevailing laws And that is through implementing the instructions and rules issued by the Iraqi Securities Commission and the instructions and rules issued by the Central Bank of Iraq (Al Tohme, 2014: 37).

2. Iraq stock market indices

a. The general stock price index: It is (a statistical indicator used to measure the overall performance of the market), and it consists of the average prices of a group of stocks that serve as a measure of the general movement of the market (Abdul Hakim, Dalloul, 2016: 257). It is worth noting that each financial market has its own index. This is due to the difficulty of measuring the general trend of market activities and activities, so it was necessary to reach a special indicator represented in the average share prices of the companies listed in the market to calculate the indicator, as it is relied on every day in the daily trading operations.

B. Market value index: The market value means the sum of the values of the shares listed in the market multiplied by their average prices at the end of the period. (Al-Dami, 2010: 107), and the market value index is used to measure the total market size, which in turn is an appropriate measure of the state's ability to move capital and diversify risks At the macro level, this indicator is used by many observers of the financial markets, as an indicator of developments in market activities.

c. Trading volume index: It is one of the indicators by which the market liquidity is measured and represents the value of shares and bonds that are traded on the market hall at different prices during a certain period of time (Al-Fadl, 2019: 118), and this indicator gives a good and important hint about the strength of the market and shows The possibility that there will be a rise or fall of the market in the future, and to increase the demand for shares, the buying and selling of shares must increase during a certain period, which generates a large volume of trading and thus increases the demand for shares at the same time.

D. Number of shares index: This indicator refers to the number of shares of companies registered in the market during a certain period of time. Market activity widening (priolon,2019: 79).

The third topic

(the practical side)

First: Description of the study models:

In the current study, the focus was on studying the impact of oil revenues (O.R), which is described as an independent variable that has an impact on a group of dependent variables, which are (the Iraq Stock Exchange Index (I.S.E), the general index of stock prices (G.P.I), the market value (M.C), the number of Traded Shares (T.S.I) and Trading Volume (T.V), where the impact of the oil revenue variable on each dependent variable described above can be studied using an independent standard model by itself, as shown below.

1- The impact of oil revenues on the indicators of the Iraqi stock market:

According to the current standard model, the indicators of the Iraqi stock market represent the dependent variable that is affected by oil revenues (the independent variable) after determining the variables of this model, it can be formulated mathematically according to the following model

$$ISE = \beta_0 + \beta_1(OR)_i + \epsilon_i \qquad ,i = 1,2 \ldots . n$$

as

I.S.E : It is the indices of the Iraq Stock Exchange)(I.S.E)

β_0 fixed limit

And the vector (β_1) represents the marginal slope of the above model

Oil Revenues :(O.R)

ϵ_i The term of the random error that is distributed according to the normal distribution with a mean equal to zero and a variance equal to σ^2.

A.The effect of oil revenues on the general index, not the stock price

According to the current standard model, the general stock price index represents the dependent variable that is affected by oil revenues (the independent variable) after determining the variables of this model, it can be formulated mathematically according to the following model

$$G.P.I = \beta_0 + \beta_1(OR)_i + \epsilon_i \qquad ,i = 1,2 \ldots . n$$

As :General Price Index (G.P.I)

β_0 fixed limit

And the vector (β_1) represents the marginal slope of the above model

O.R) Oil Revenues ((O.R)

ϵ_i The term of the random error that is distributed according to the normal distribution with a mean equal to zero and a variance equal to σ^2.

B.The impact of oil revenues on the market value

According to the current standard model, the market value (M.C) represents the dependent variable that is affected by oil revenues (the independent variable) after determining the variables of this model, it can be formulated mathematically according to the following model

$$\mathrm{M.C} = \beta_0 + \beta_1(OR)_i + \epsilon_i \qquad ,i = 1,2 \ldots . n$$

As: Market Capitalizatin (MC)

β_0 fixed limit

And the vector (β_1) represents the marginal slope of the above model

O.R :)Oil Revenues (

ϵ_i The term of the random error that is distributed according to the normal distribution with a mean equal to zero and a variance equal to σ^2.

C.The effect of oil revenues on the number of shares traded

According to the current standard model, the number of shares traded (T.S.I(

It represents the dependent variable that is affected by oil revenues (the independent variable) after determining the variables of this model, it can be formulated mathematically according to the following model

$$\mathrm{T.S.I} = \beta_0 + \beta_1(OR)_i + \epsilon_i \qquad ,i = 1,2 \ldots . n$$

As: Traded shares in ISX(T.S.I):

β_0 fixed limit

And the vector (β_1) represents the marginal slope of the above model

(O.R) : Oil Revenues)

ϵ_i The term of the random error that is distributed according to the normal distribution with a mean equal to zero and a variance equal to σ^2.

D.The impact of oil revenues on the trading volume

According to the current standard model, the trading volume (T.V), represents the dependent variable that is affected by oil revenues (the independent variable) after determining the variables of this model, it can be formulated mathematically according to the following model

$$\mathrm{T.V} = \beta_0 + \beta_1(OR)_i + \epsilon_i \qquad ,i = 1,2 \ldots . n$$

As: Trading Volume (T.V)

β_0 fixed limit

And the vector (β_1) represents the marginal slope of the above model

(O.R): Oil Revenues

ϵ_i The term of the random error that is distributed according to the normal distribution with a mean equal to zero and a variance equal to σ^2.

2. **Testing the hypotheses of the relationships of the study variables**

The strength of the correlation relationship between the independent variable represented by oil revenues and the dependent variables represented by (Iraq stock market indices, the general index of stock prices, the market value index, the number of shares traded and the trading volume index, can be found through the following matrix of correlation coefficients:

Table (2)

Matrix of correlations between study variables

Variables		OIL_REVENUES	GENERAL_PRICE	MARKET_CAPITALIZATIN	TRADED_SHARES	TRADING_VOLUME_IN_ISX	IRAQ_STOCK_EXCHANGE
OIL_REVENUES	Correlation	**1.000000**	**0.005373**	**0.418718***	**0.635179***	**0.478986***	**0.653849****
	t-Statistic	-----	**0.021491**	**1.944336**	**3.289530**	**2.182610**	**3.456656**
	Probability	-----	**0.9831**	**0.0437**	**0.0046**	**0.0443**	**0.0032**
	Observations	**18**	**18**	**18**	**18**	**18**	**18**
GENERAL_PRICE	Correlation	**0.005373**	1.000000	0.771968**	-0.008058	0.672469**	0.277647
	t-Statistic	**0.021491**	-----	4.857725	-0.032232	3.634356	1.156038
	Probability	**0.9831**	-----	0.0002	0.9747	0.0022	0.2646
	Observations	**18**	18	18	18	18	18
MARKET_CAPITALIZATIN	Correlation	**0.418718***	0.771968**	1.000000	0.423673	0.781331**	0.630748**
	t-Statistic	**1.944336**	4.857725	-----	1.870905	5.007589	3.251328
	Probability	**0.0437**	0.0002	-----	0.0798	0.0001	0.0050
	Observations	**18**	18	18	18	18	18
TRADED_SHARES	Correlation	**0.635179****	-0.008058	0.423673	1.000000	0.526930*	0.933663
	t-Statistic	**3.289530**	-0.032232	1.870905	-----	2.479936	10.42755
	Probability	**0.0046**	0.9747	0.0798	-----	0.0246	0.0000
	Observations	**18**	18	18	18	18	18
TRADIN	Correlation	**0.478986***	0.672469**	0.781331**	0.526930*	1.000000	0.796372

G_VOLUME_IN_ISX							**
	t-Statistic	**2.182610**	3.634356	5.007589	2.479936	-----	5.266948
	Probability	**0.0443**	0.0022	0.0001	0.0246	-----	0.0001
	Observations	**18**	18	18	18	18	18
IRAQ_STOCK_EXCHANGE	Correlation	**0.653849****	0.277647	0.630748**	0.933663	0.796372**	1.000000
	t-Statistic	**3.456656**	1.156038	3.251328	10.42755	5.266948	-----
	Probability	**0.0032**	0.2646	0.0050	0.0000	0.0001	-----
	Observations	**18**	18	18	18	18	18

Source: Prepared by the researcher based on program(Eviews9)

* means the moral difference at (0.05) ** means the moral difference at (0.01).

A. Correlation coefficient between oil revenues and the indices of the Iraq Stock Exchange:

Table (3) shows the results of the correlation between oil revenues and the Iraqi stock market indices for the period (2004-2021) as follows:

Table (3)

Iraq stock market indices				**dependent variable** / **independent variable**
the decision	morale level	Calculated T value	(R) link	
H0 . hypothesis rejected	0.003	3.456	0.653	**oil revenue**

Source: Prepared by the researcher based on program(Eviews9)

Through the results presented in Table (3), we find that there is a moderate direct statistical significant correlation between oil revenues and the indicators of the Iraq Stock Exchange, as the amount of that relationship was (0.653849), and the value of the (t) test amounted to (3.456656), and its corresponding probabilistic value It amounted to (0.0032), which is much smaller than (0.05) as well as from (0.01), so this relationship is significant, which means rejecting the null hypothesis which states "there is no statistically significant correlation between oil revenues and the indicators of the Iraq Stock Exchange for the period (2004-2021)" and accepting the alternative hypothesis that states "there is a statistically significant correlation between oil revenues and the indicators of the Iraqi stock market for the period 2004-2021)."

B.The correlation coefficient between oil revenues and the indices of the Iraq Stock Exchange:

Table (4) shows the results of the correlation between oil revenues and the Iraqi stock market indices for the period (2004-2021) as follows:

Table (4)

Testing the correlation between oil revenues and the indicators of the Iraqi stock market

general stock price index				dependent variable / independent variable
the decision	morale level	Calculated T value	(R) link	
Accept the H0 . hypothesis	0.983	0.021	0.003	**oil revenue**

Source: Prepared by the researcher based on program(Eviews9)

Through the results presented in Table (4), we find that there is a weak and non-statistically significant direct correlation between oil revenues and the general stock price index, and that relationship was estimated (0.005373). And the value of the t-test in the language of (0.021491), and its corresponding probability value in the language of (0.9831), which is much greater than 0.05, so this relationship is not significant, which means accepting the null hypothesis that states "there is no statistically significant correlation between oil revenues and a variable and the general index of stock prices for the period 2004-2021), and rejecting the alternative hypothesis which states "there is a statistically significant correlation between oil revenues and the general index of stock prices for the period 2004-2021).

Testing the correlation between oil revenues and the indicators of the Iraqi stock market

C. Correlation coefficient between oil revenues and trading volume:

Table (5) shows the results of the correlation between oil revenues and the trading volume index as follows:

table (5)

Testing the correlation between oil revenues and the trading volume index

trading volume index				dependent variable / independent variable
the decision	morale level	Calculated T value	(R) link	
H0 . hypothesis rejected	0.044	2.182	0.478	**oil revenue**

Source: Prepared by the researcher based on) program(Eviews9

Through the results presented in Table No. (5), we find that there is a direct, medium and statistically significant correlation between oil revenues and the trading volume index, and that relationship was estimated (0.478986). And the value of the t-test in language (2.182610), and its corresponding probabilistic value in language (0.0443) which is less than 0.05, so this relationship is significant, which means rejecting the null hypothesis that states (there is no statistically significant correlation between oil revenues and the trading volume variable for the period 2004-2021). And accepting the alternative hypothesis that states (there is a statistically significant correlation between oil revenues and trading volume for the period 2004-2021).

D. Correlation coefficient between oil revenues and the market value index:

Table (6) shows the results of the correlation between oil revenues and the market value index as follows:

table (6)

Testing the correlation between oil revenues and the market value index

market value index				dependent variable / independent variable
the decision	morale level	Calculated T value	(R) link	
H0 . hypothesis rejected	0.043	1.944	0.418	**oil revenue**

Source: Prepared by the researcher based on program(Eviews9)

Through the results presented in Table No. (6), we find that there is a positive, medium, and statistically significant correlation between oil revenues and the market value index. This relationship was estimated (0.418718). And the value of the t-test in language (1.944336), and its corresponding probabilistic value in language (0.0437), which is less than (0.05), so this relationship is significant, which means rejecting the null hypothesis that states "there is no statistically significant correlation between oil revenues and the value variable market value for the period 2004-2021), and accepting the alternative hypothesis that states "there is a statistically significant correlation between oil revenues and the market value for the period 2004-2021).

E. Correlation coefficient between oil revenues and the number of shares:

Table (7) shows the results of the correlation between oil revenues and the number of shares index as follows:

table (7)

Testing the correlation between oil revenues and the index of the number of shares traded

number of shares traded				dependent variable / independent variable
the decision	morale level	Calculated T value	(R) link	
H0 . hypothesis rejected	0.004	3.289	0.635	**oil revenue**

Source: Prepared by the researcher based on program(Eviews9)

Through the results presented in Table No. (7), we find that there is a direct, moderate and statistically significant correlation between oil revenues and the number of shares traded index. This relationship was estimated (0.635179). And the value of the t-test in language (3.289530), and its corresponding probability value in language (0.0046), which is less than 0.05 and even from 0.01, so this relationship is significant, which means rejecting the null hypothesis that states (there is no statistically significant correlation between oil revenues And the variable number of shares traded for the period 2004-2021). And accepting the alternative hypothesis that states (there is a statistically significant correlation between oil revenues and the number of shares traded for the period 2004-2021).

3. Studying the effect relationship and its hypotheses between the variables of the study

This part focuses on studying the relationships of the impact of the independent variable represented by oil revenues on a group of dependent variables represented in (Iraq stock market indices, the general stock price index, market value index, number of traded shares index and trading volume variable, which focuses on testing The first hypothesis (the null hypothesis) which states H0: "There is no significant, statistically significant effect of the fluctuations of oil revenues in the indicators of the Iraqi stock market for the period (2004-2021)""

And the second hypothesis (the alternative hypothesis), which states "there is a significant, statistically significant effect of the fluctuations of oil revenues in the indicators of the Iraqi stock market for the period (2004-2021".For the purpose of testing this effect, we will use the simple linear regression equation defined by the following mathematical function:

$$y_i = \beta_0 + \beta_1 x_i + e_i$$

Since y_i is the dependent variable, β_0 is the fixed term, β_1 is the marginal slope, x_i is the independent variable, e_i is the limit of random error that is distributed according to the normal distribution with a mean of zero and standard deviation σ_i, as the above equation will be employed by studying the impact of the relationship of oil revenues on the Iraqi market for securities. Finance and its indicators, employing the (T) test to clarify the significance (statistical significance) of the independent variable on the dependent variable, and employing the (F) test to indicate the suitability of the general model with the data under study, and the coefficient of determination or interpretation (R2) to find out the percentage of interpretation of the independent variable from the variables Affiliate.

A. Studying the impact relationship between oil revenues and the indicators of the Iraq Stock Exchange: The effect relationship between the independent variable represented by oil revenues and the dependent variables represented by the indicators of the Iraqi stock market can be described through a simple regression model and as shown in Table A:

Table (8) Results of the regression coefficient between oil revenues and the indicators of the Iraqi stock market

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
C	-1.50E+11	1.25E+11	-1.196673	0.2489
OIL_REVENUES	5636.257	1630.552	3.456656	0.0032
R-squared	0.427518	Mean dependent var		2.57E+11
Adjusted R-squared	0.391738	S.D. dependent var		2.32E+11
S.E. of regression	1.81E+11	Akaike info criterion		54.78148
Sum squared resid	5.22E+23	Schwarz criterion		54.88041
Log likelihood	-491.0333	Hannan-Quinn criter.		54.79512
F-statistic	11.94847	Durbin-Watson stat		1.591681
Prob(F-statistic)	0.003248			

Source: Prepared by the researcher based on program(Eviews9)

Through the calculated (F) value (11.94847), and the corresponding probabilistic value of (0.003248), which is a significant value under the significance level of 0.05, we conclude that the model is a significant model, meaning that this model is compatible with the phenomenon under study in its representation, in addition to It is noticed from the above table that the coefficient of determination (R^2) reached (42.7%) and the corrected determination coefficient of ability (39.1%). This shows that the interpretation of the regression equation is high, which indicates that (39.1%) of the changes that occur in the indicators of the Iraqi market For securities, the variable oil revenues and the remaining variable amounting to (60.9%) are due to uncontrolled external factors. It should be noted that oil revenues have a direct effect, that is, when oil revenues increase by one unit, the Iraqi stock market indices will rise by (5636.257). Through the (t) test for parameter (B1), which reached (3.456656) and its probabilistic value is (0.0032), which is Evidence for the significance of a parameter (B1) below the significance level of 0.05, through these results we will reject the null hypothesis which states “there is no significant statistically significant effect of oil revenues in the indicators of the Iraqi stock market for the period (2004-2021).” . And the acceptance of the alternative hypothesis, which states "there is a significant statistically significant effect of oil revenues in the indicators of the Iraqi stock market for the period (2004-2021)". In short, this means that a variable of oil revenues has a positive and statistically significant role in the indicators of the Iraqi Stock Exchange for the period (2004-2021).

B.Studying the impact of the relationship between oil revenues and the general stock price index:

The effect relationship between the independent variable represented by oil revenues and the dependent variable represented by the general stock price index can be described through a simple regression model as shown in the table below:

Table: (9) Results of the regression coefficient between oil revenues and the general index of stock prices

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
C	270.6211	182.4233	1.483479	0.1574
OIL_REVENUES	5.11E-08	2.38E-06	0.021491	0.9831
R-squared	0.002912	Mean dependent var		274.3073
Adjusted R-squared	0.002646	S.D. dependent var		255.6945
S.E. of regression	263.5600	Akaike info criterion		14.09088
Sum squared resid	1111422.	Schwarz criterion		14.18981
Log likelihood	-124.8179	Hannan-Quinn criter.		14.10452
F-statistic	0.000462	Durbin-Watson stat		0.392733
Prob(F-statistic)	0.983120			

Through the calculated (F) value (0.000462), and the corresponding probabilistic value of (0.983120), which is a non-significant value at a significance level of 0.05, we conclude that the model studied between (oil revenues) and the general index of stock prices is an insignificant model, meaning that this The model is very weak and inappropriate in representing the phenomenon under study. In addition, it is noted from the above table that the coefficient of determination (R^2) reached (0.29%) and the corrected determination coefficient of ability (0.26%). This shows that the interpretation of the regression equation is very weak, which indicates However, (0.26%) of the changes that occur in the general stock price index are due to the variable oil revenues, and the remaining (99.74%) is due to uncontrolled external factors, so the relationship between oil revenues and the general stock price index does not depend on the statistical aspect. , It should be noted that oil revenues have a very weak direct effect, that is, when oil revenues increase by one unit, the general stock price index will rise by a very small amount of (5.11E-08) through the (t) test for parameter (B1), which amounted to (0.021491).) and its probabilistic value of (0.9831), which is evidence of the insignificance of a parameter (B1) below the significance level of 0.05, through these results we will accept the null hypothesis which states "there is no significant statistically significant effect of fluctuations in oil revenues in the general index of stock prices for the period 2004- 2021", which means, in short, that the oil revenue variable has a positive and statistically significant role in the general stock price index for the period (2004-2021).

C.Studying the impact of the relationship between oil revenues and trading volume:

The effect relationship between the independent variable represented in oil revenues and the dependent variable (trading volume) can be described through a simple regression model as shown in the table below:

Table (10) Results of the regression coefficient between oil revenues and trading volume:

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
C	-1.22E+10	2.44E+11	-0.049856	0.9609
OIL_REVENUES	6959.660	3188.686	2.182610	0.0443
R-squared	0.229428	Mean dependent var		4.89E+11
Adjusted R-squared	0.181267	S.D. dependent var		3.90E+11
S.E. of regression	3.53E+11	Akaike info criterion		56.12286

Sum squared resid	2.00E+24	Schwarz criterion	56.22179
Log likelihood	-503.1057	Hannan-Quinn criter.	56.13650
F-statistic	4.763788	Durbin-Watson stat	0.539560
Prob(F-statistic)	0.044314		

Through the calculated (F) value (4.763788), and the corresponding probabilistic value equal to (0.044314), which is a significant value below the significance level of 0.05, we conclude that the estimated model between (oil revenues) and trading volume is a significant model, meaning that this model is compatible with the phenomenon under review. In addition to that, it is noted from the above table that the coefficient of determination (R^2) reached (22.9%) and the corrected determination coefficient of ability (18.1%). This shows that the interpretation of the regression equation is somewhat acceptable, which indicates that (18.1%) Of the changes that occur in the trading volume is due to the variable oil revenues and the remaining amount (9.81%) is due to uncontrolled external factors. It should be noted that oil revenues have a direct effect, that is, when oil revenues increase by one unit, the trading volume will rise by (6959.660) through the (t) test for parameter (B1), which amounted to (2.182610) and its probabilistic value of (0.0443) which is evidence of a significant parameter (B1) Below the significance level of 0.05, through these results we will reject the null hypothesis which states "there is no significant statistically significant effect of fluctuations in oil revenues in the trading volume for the period (2004-2021)". And the acceptance of the alternative hypothesis, which states that "there is a statistically significant effect of fluctuations in oil revenues in the financial trading volume for the period (2004-2021)", which means in short that the oil revenues variable has a positive and statistically significant role in the trading volume for the period (2004-2021).

D .Studying the impact of the relationship between oil revenues and market value:

The effect relationship between the independent variable represented in oil revenues and the dependent variable (market value) can be described through a simple regression model as shown in the table below**:**

Table (11) results of the regression coefficient between oil revenues and the market value index

Variable	**Coefficient**	**Std. Error**	**t-Statistic**	**Prob.**
C	2117809.	3014051.	0.702646	0.4924
OIL_REVENUES	0.072509	0.039315	1.944336	0.0437
R-squared	0.175325	Mean dependent var		7344484.
Adjusted R-squared	0.153783	S.D. dependent var		4652044.
S.E. of regression	4354615.	Akaike info criterion		33.51581
Sum squared resid	3.03E+14	Schwarz criterion		33.61474
Log likelihood	-299.6423	Hannan-Quinn criter.		33.52945
F-statistic	3.401577	Durbin-Watson stat		0.341394
Prob(F-statistic)	0.047730			

Through the calculated (F) value (3.401577), and the corresponding probabilistic value of (0.047730), which is a significant value below the significance level of 0.05, we conclude that the estimated model between oil revenues and market value is a significant model, meaning that this model is compatible with the phenomenon under study in In addition, it is noted from the above table that the coefficient of determination (R^2) reached (17.5%) and the corrected determination coefficient of ability (15.3%). This shows that the interpretation of the regression equation is weak, which indicates that (15.3%) of the changes that occur In the market value, the

variable oil revenues and the remaining (7.84%) are due to uncontrolled external factors. It should be noted that oil revenues have a direct effect, that is, when oil revenues increase by one unit, the market value will rise by (0.072509). Through the (t) test for parameter (B1), which amounted to (1.944336) and its probabilistic value of (0.0437), which is evidence of significant Parameter (B1) is below the level of significance (0.05), through these results we will reject the null hypothesis which states "there is no significant statistically significant effect of fluctuations in oil revenues on the market value for the period (2004-2021)". And the acceptance of the alternative hypothesis, which states that "there is a significant statistically significant effect of fluctuations in oil revenues on the financial market value for the period (2004-2021), and this means, in short, that the oil revenue variable has a positive and statistically significant role in the market value for the period (2004-2021).

E .Studying the effect of the relationship between oil revenues and the number of shares:

The effect relationship between the independent variable represented in oil revenues and the dependent variable (number of shares) can be described through a simple regression model as shown in the table below**:**

Table (12)

The results of the regression coefficient between oil revenues and the number of shares index

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
C	-5.86E+11	3.63E+11	-1.613811	0.1261
OIL_REVENUES	15585.29	4737.846	3.289530	0.0046
R-squared	0.403453	Mean dependent var		5.37E+11
Adjusted R-squared	0.386168	S.D. dependent var		6.59E+11
S.E. of regression	5.25E+11	Akaike info criterion		56.91481
Sum squared resid	4.41E+24	Schwarz criterion		57.01374
Log likelihood	-510.2333	Hannan-Quinn criter.		56.92845
F-statistic	10.82101	Durbin-Watson stat		2.099711
Prob(F-statistic)	0.004620			

Through the calculated (F) value (10.82101), and the corresponding probabilistic value of (0.004620), which is a significant value below the significance level of 0.05, we conclude that the estimated model between (oil revenues) and the number of shares is a significant model, meaning that this model is compatible with the phenomenon under review. In addition to that, it is noted from the above table that the coefficient of determination (R^2) reached (40.3%) and the corrected determination coefficient of ability (38.6%). This shows that the interpretability of the regression equation is good, which indicates that (38.6%) of the changes The number of shares that occurs in the number of shares is due to the variable of oil revenues, and the remaining amount of (3.61%) is due to uncontrolled external factors. It should be noted that oil revenues have a direct effect, that is, when oil revenues increase by one unit, the number of shares will rise by (15585.29) through the (t) test for parameter (B1), which amounted to (3.289530) and its probabilistic value of (0.0046), which is evidence of a significant parameter (B1) Below the significance level of 0.05, through these results we will reject the null hypothesis which states "there is no significant statistically significant effect of oil revenue fluctuations in the number of shares for the period (2004-2021)", and accept the alternative hypothesis which states "there is a significant effect with Statistical significance of fluctuations in oil revenues in the number of shares for the period (2004-2021), which means, in short, that the oil revenues variable has a positive and statistically significant role in the number of shares for the period (2004-2021).

The fourth topic

(conclusions and recommendations)

First: the conclusions

On the statistical side, the study concluded that some hypotheses were confirmed and some others were denied:

1.There is a significant (direct) effect of statistical significance for the fluctuations of oil revenues in the market value index, that is, when the oil revenues increase by one unit, the market value will rise by (0.072509), and there is also a significant (direct) effect of statistical significance to the fluctuations of oil revenues in the volume index. Trading, that is, when oil revenues increase by one unit, the trading volume will increase by (6959,660). In addition, there is a significant (direct) effect of statistical significance for the fluctuations of oil revenues in the number of shares index, that is, when oil revenues increase by one unit, the number of shares will increase by (15585.29) This means that oil revenues have a positive and statistically significant role in the indicators of market value, trading volume and number of shares.

2. The impact of oil revenues on the general stock price index is absent, because oil revenues have a very weak direct effect, that is, when oil revenues increase by one unit, the value of the general stock price index will rise by a very small amount of (5.11E-08), which means there is no effect Significant fluctuations of oil revenues in the general stock price index. This means that oil revenues have a negative role in the general stock price index.

Second: Recommendations

1. Increasing interest in the agricultural and industrial sectors to mitigate the shocks and problems that the Iraqi economy is exposed to due to fluctuations in crude oil prices, reduce unemployment, encourage growth and increase the percentage of these sectors' contribution to the gross domestic product, which is expected to lead to a rise in other non-oil revenues in large proportions and reduce dependence on oil revenues in order to avoid the effects resulting from the fluctuations in the oil markets and its impact on the overall economic activity of the country as a whole and on the performance of the Iraqi stock market

2. Increasing the activity of the Iraqi Stock Exchange and diversifying its investment tools through joint cooperation with foreign financial markets and expanding the role of joint stock companies as a modern model for the private sector that increases the number of companies registered in the market, as well as adopting advanced electronic trading systems to raise the efficiency of the Iraqi Stock Exchange and make it more able to reflect Market basics.

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