



THE IMPACT OF DIMENSIONS OF FINANCIAL INCLUSION IN ENHANCING THE BANKING PROFITABILITY "AN APPLIED STUDY OF A SAMPLE OF EGYPTIAN COMMERCIAL BANKS" FOR THE PERIOD (2012-2020)

Dahham Lateef Dahham

Lecturer

Tikrit University-College of Administration and Economics
dahham-2010@tu.edu.iq

Article history:		Abstract:
Received:	6 th April 2023	The study aimed to measure the impact of financial inclusion on the profitability of commercial banks by taking a sample of public banks in the Egyptian market in the period from (2012 to 2020). With the criterion of using banking services and the criterion of accessing banking services, in contrast, the profitability of commercial banks was measured using the return on ownership and the return on assets, and it was concluded that financial inclusion is statistically significant on the return on assets and the return on ownership. The study recommended building a national strategy to enhance financial inclusion in Egypt and conducting more studies using other indicators of the performance of commercial banks.
Accepted:	6 th May 2023	
Published:	8 th June 2023	
Keywords: financial inclusion, profitability, Egyptian commercial banks		

INTRODUCTION:

The concept of financial inclusion has been of great interest recently in most countries of the world, and in Egypt all the necessary capabilities have been harnessed to make it a success, whether efforts by the state or efforts to increase the culture of people with this concept and for its role in achieving financial efficiency and financial and economic stability as a whole, what is meant by financial inclusion is benefit The largest number of individuals and community institutions with financial and banking services, especially the low-income groups of society through the innovation of financial services for official channels, competitive costs, fair and appropriate for this group, in order to avoid these groups resorting to unofficial means and channels that are inappropriate and high costs and are not subject to supervision or Supervision, The process in which the benefits of high-quality financial services, including loan and deposit services, payment systems, annuities, and customer protection mechanisms are expanded by financial inclusion. Financial inclusion has become a priority for policymakers, regulators, and development agencies around the world. The G20 pledged to promote financial inclusion around the world, and affirmed its commitment to implementing digital financial inclusion.

The first topic: study methodology

First: the problem of the study

Financial inclusion has become one of the topics that have received great attention from developing countries, as a result of its inclusion of all members of society in financial and banking services. This logic, knowledge of how to deal with financial requirements and their variables, the researcher in representing the research problem in the following main question: To what extent are the dimensions of financial inclusion related to enhancing profitability in a sample of commercial banks? The following sub-questions branch out from the main question:

Accordingly, the study problem was formulated within the following questions:

- 1- Does the arrival of customers affect the profitability index of the banks under study?
2. Does the use of services affect the profitability index of the surveyed banks?
3. Does the quality of services affect the profitability index of the surveyed banks?

Second: the importance of the study: The importance of this study lies in the following points.

1-The issue of financial inclusion and its relationship to profitability is a recent topic, and most scientific forums in most countries of the world deal with research on this topic.



2-Knowing the reality of financial inclusion in commercial banks in the light of knowing and analyzing its most important indicators.

3- Giving a scientific vision within an integrated framework of theoretical and applied developments that illustrate the economic effectiveness of financial inclusion in enhancing banking profitability.

4- It drew the attention of researchers to study the impact of financial inclusion in enhancing the profitability of commercial banks.

5-Knowing the advantages and benefits obtained by commercial banks through the promotion of financial inclusion.

Third: Study Objectives: The study aims to achieve the following objectives:

1. Giving a general and accurate concept of financial inclusion and its dimensions, and the most important indicators and criteria for measuring it

2. Demonstrating the effectiveness of financial inclusion in enhancing profitability by analyzing the study data economically and quantitatively.

3. Framing the theoretical foundations of financial inclusion, and then analyzing and proving the relationship between them.

4.Measuring the level of financial inclusion and profitability indicators in the commercial banks under study.

5. Determine the requirements for applying and enhancing the role of financial inclusion in enhancing banks' profitability

Fourth: the study population:

The study population includes a sample of Egyptian commercial banks represented by (Arab Investment Bank, Bank of Cairo, Bank of Alexandria) for the period from (2012 , 2020), as it was obtained from the data of the annual financial statements of each bank, and

the reports of the Central Bank, and the researcher developed a model for the study In the light of the elements and dimensions of the problem to measure the relationship between the independent variables in the banking sector measured by the access criterion (customer access to financial services, the use of financial services, the quality of financial services) and the dependent variable, which is the profitability of banks (expressed as return on ownership and return on assets)

Fifth: Study Hypotheses: The research is based on the following main and sub-hypotheses:

The first main hypothesis: There is no statistically significant effect between the dimensions of financial inclusion and profitability of the study sample banks. The following sub-hypotheses are derived from this hypothesis:

The first main hypothesis:

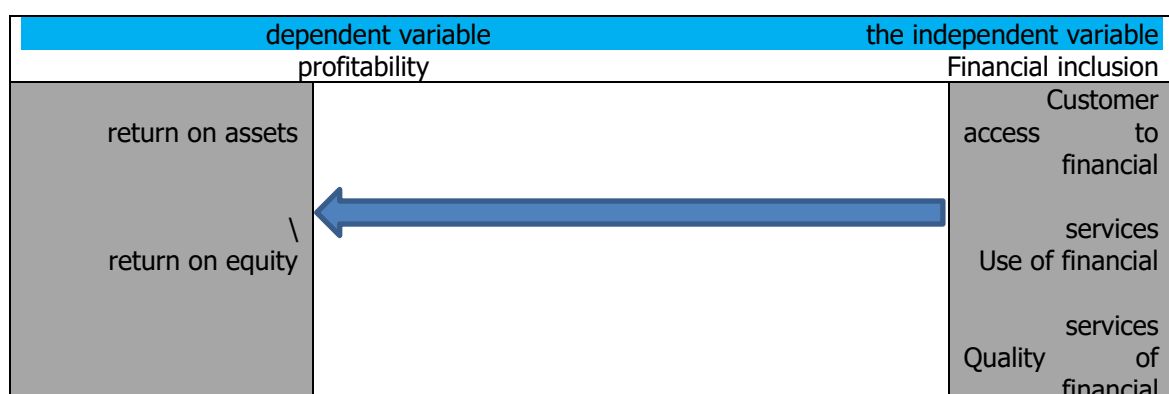
- There is no statistically significant effect of financial services on the return on assets and return on ownership of the study sample banks.

- There is no statistically significant effect of the use of services on the return on assets and return on ownership of the study sample banks.

- There is no statistically significant effect of service quality on return on assets and return on equity for the study sample banks.

Sixth: The hypothetical model for the study.:

The study plan or model is represented by the independent variables and the stemming variables and their impact on each other.





		services
--	--	----------

Source: prepared by the researcher

The second topic: (theoretical framework)

First: the concept of Financial inclusion:

This term appeared for the first time in 1993 AD in a study by Lechon Wealth, on financial services in the southeast of England, in which he dealt with the effect of closing a bank branch on the actual access of banking services to the residents of the region, and during the nineties of the last century, many studies emerged related to the difficulties faced by groups of society to access To banking and non-banking financial services, and in 1999 the term financial inclusion was used for the first time and extensively in describing the determinants of community members' access to available services (Ghobash and Al-Jabri, 2022: 5).

Financial inclusion is one of the modern terms that emerged and crystallized clearly in international economic forums in the wake of the 2008 global financial crisis. Financial services worldwide to include about 2.7 billion adults who are deprived of them, and this trend was magnified in the Toronto meeting in 2010, With the approval of the leaders of these countries on an ambitious strategy to include the following years, and the increasing international interest in financial inclusion, and countries have made it among their economic goals, in order for it to be an effective element in achieving sustainable development. Payment, money transfer, financial illiteracy eradication, etc. (Muhammad, 2018: 25)

The following is a set of definitions of financial inclusion, according to the researchers' opinions:

Concepts of financial inclusion according to the opinions of researchers

	researcher and year	Definition
1	GPFI, Report , 2014	An indicator or standard that expresses the percentage of beneficiaries of financial services from individuals, organizations, institutions, companies and business establishments
2	Guptea, et al 2012	The process through which access to financial and credit services is ensured in an appropriate and sufficient time for vulnerable and limited-income groups at an acceptable cost
3	Joshi & Rajpurohit, 2016	The process through which segments of the population who are deprived of basic banking facilities are facilitated to become part of the formal financial system.
4	Obafemi , 2016	The ability of financial organizations in general to effectively mobilize financial resources in order to achieve the development process.
5	Hamdy, 2020	It is defined as a desirable outcome regardless of the motive behind it, because it can help the poor access financial services at a lower cost and reduce the consequences of poverty.

Source: Prepared by the researcher according to the sources contained therein.

Second: The importance of financial inclusion

The absence of financial inclusion leads to excluded individuals resorting to unofficial financing sources and channels in order to borrow, at high interest rates, with mortgaging what they own in the event of default on maturity, in addition to slow economic growth with varying incomes, so the importance of financial inclusion emerges through The



benefits that are reflected on the economic level, whether in terms of growth and economic development, or financial, banking, social, political and social stability, as the G-20 leaders recognized that financial inclusion is a key element in the sustainability of economic development and ensuring the integrity of the local and global financial system, (Al-Khazraji and Al-Araji, 2020: 3)

Financial inclusion achieves great importance through the banking sector's initiative in overcoming various groups of society, and motivating the public to adopt the banking habit, and central banks intervene as the main regulator in the success of financial inclusion through various legislations and financial literacy engines and benefit from technology. An individual who is financially educated will make better financial choices and vice versa, (Muhammad, 22: 2020) Also, financial inclusion is of particular importance in the growing global economies, as attracting wide groups of productive sectors of the economy under an official financial network can unleash their creative capabilities, in addition to increasing domestic demand on a sustainable basis driven by the growth of income and consumption from these sectors, and the efforts of financial inclusion It has a multiplier effect on the economy as a whole by maximizing the savings collected from the large part at the bottom of the pyramid by providing access to formal savings arrangements that lead to expansion and investment by commercial banks, and accordingly financial inclusion has become an increasing element of the importance of international development policies. Evidence for this is the adoption of the Sustainable Development Goals at the United Nations General Assembly in September 2015, consisting of 17 goals, six of which include indicators related to financial inclusion, for example, the first goal: the eradication of poverty in all its forms everywhere, and everyone's access to basic services as a goal that can Achieving it in 2030, including financial services. As for the second goal, maximizing inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full employment and suitable job opportunities for all, (Al-Nemah and Hassan, 2018: 20).

The importance of financial inclusion appears in the following:

- 1-Reducing the cash in circulation: Financial inclusion mainly participates in reducing the cash in circulation by using advanced technology in carrying out financial and banking operations.
- 2-Achieving financial stability: the fact that dealing with a flexible financial system can grow, develop and renew itself due to the conditions of the country, and leads to financial stability through an effective and distinct response to the daily requirements of individuals, and this in turn leads to the generation of an appropriate and supportive environment for financial inclusion.
- 3-Economic development: Studies and reports carried out by the World Bank in the latest statistical study in 2019 proved that there is a direct relationship between financial inclusion and economic growth, meaning that the greater the financial and banking awareness, the greater the economic growth in the country, (Al-Zubaidi and Khudair, 2021: 8)

Third ; Indicators of financial inclusion;

Within the framework of international efforts to develop indicators to express financial inclusion in support of the so-called Global Strategy for Financial Inclusion (GPII), which was approved by the G20 countries at the Los Cabos meeting in 2012, three main dimensions of financial inclusion were identified: after access to financial services, after using financial services, And after the quality of financial services, and within the framework of these three dimensions, a number of indicators expressing them were identified, while giving some privacy to countries in dealing with them, and according to the development in their financial system. The following clarifies the three dimensions and the method of calculating each of them;

1-Financial indicators expressing customers' access to financial services.

The ability of individuals to access financial services is the basis for creating a desire and encouragement for them to know and use them, since individuals often want to use any service as long as it is within reach for them, and they do not bear a burden in accessing it, and most countries care about the semantics of access in a way Great in order to build successful financial inclusion programs, through a banking financial spread that includes all parts of the country and all social segments, and the access index is subject to a set of sub-indicators expressing it, including (Nama and Al-Shalal, 2019: 7) The number of automatic teller machines: which expresses the ability of individuals to access ATMs, which are necessary to be available in a suitable place and number that are easily accessible by individuals, and this indicates the extent to which members of society can access electronic financial services, and according to this indicator Based on the number of ATMs per 100,000 adult population. The second indicator is the number of bank branches: which expresses the extent of the spread of banking branches and their coverage of different regions of the country, and their ability to accommodate the number of adults from the social groups who can deal with them, and it can be calculated by The number of bank branches per 100,000 adult population, Or the number of bank branches per 1000 square km. As for the third indicator, the number of points of sale: it means a type of device available in commercial centers, shopping centers, and stores through which individuals can pay the price of their purchases through electronic cards that they carry instead of money, and this indicator is calculated on The number of base points of sale per 100,000 adult individuals (Abu Dayyah, 2016: 25).



2-Indicators expressing the use of financial services.

The use of financial services has a positive impact on the development of the level of financial inclusion, as it has increased recognition as a strategic tool to support the main policy objectives, including economic growth, employment and human capital development, (Schnitter and Muhammad, 2020: 13). It also expresses the actual use of financial products and services, for example, the failure of financial campaigns aimed at maximizing the increase in the number of accounts, if those accounts are rarely used or not used at all, and that determining the extent of using financial services requires collecting data regarding the regularity and frequency of use. Over a specific period of time, (Al-Fatlawi and Al-Shammari, 2020: 8). This indicator also expresses the extent of customer interaction with financial services, and the extent to which consumers use financial services provided by banking sector institutions, which is the responsibility of the demand side (Mohamed and Salah 2020: 8). This indicator is based on a group of sub-indicators expressing it, the most important of which can be counted: Individual and corporate depositors, which expresses the ability of banks to accumulate savings and attract depositors from individuals and companies, and it is calculated by the number of individuals who have deposits with banks for every 1,000 adult individuals. In addition to the rate of the number of deposited companies to the total number of companies, as for the second indicator, non-cash transactions, which express a number of transactions in which non-money payment methods are used, such as checks, credit cards, direct debit cards, and money transfers, and the number of users for all these tools is calculated individually. per 100 thousand adult population, In addition to the rate of the number of deposited companies to the total number of companies, as for the second indicator, non-cash transactions, which express a number of transactions in which non-money payment methods are used, such as checks, credit cards, direct debit cards, and money transfers, and the number of users for all these tools is calculated individually. For every 100,000 adult population, the third indicator is the ratio of loans to deposits, which is calculated by dividing the value of deposits and loans by the gross domestic product in any country, and the fourth indicator is the number of loans granted to individuals and companies, which is calculated by the number of loans per 1000 adults, as well The number of loans granted to companies to the total number of companies.

3-Indicators expressing the quality of financial services

This dimension is very difficult for financial and banking institutions, as it is not clear and indirect, and it has many difficulties and challenges. Provided by: cost of services, consumer awareness, effectiveness of the compensation mechanism, consumer protection services, financial efficiency, transparency of market competition, (Al-Zubaidi and Khudair, 2021: 5) The quality of financial services has become an essential advantage for competition and progress over competitors, and technological developments have forced banks to rethink their strategies to provide better services to individual and corporate customers, and quality levels related to sales and revenue ratios and market share, as well as providing high-quality services that lead to satisfaction To customers and ensuring their loyalty and retention to a large extent, which leads to increased profitability, so commercial banks must pay attention to the quality of financial services as a major strategy for competition in the markets (Al-Nama and Hassan, 2018: 15).

The third topic:

First: The concept of profitability:

Achieving profits is one of the most important goals that commercial banks seek to achieve - as well as other business units - as it is necessary for their survival and continuity. It is also considered a major requirement for every shareholder, depositor, lender, management and regulatory authorities. For each of the depositors and creditors of the bank, (Huda, 2021: 9)

The bank's ability to increase the value of invested assets increases the cash achieved by the owners of capital (shareholders), which represents the difference between the cash paid to purchase investment items, and is expressed as interest paid on deposits and cash received when selling investment items (such as loans and credits), It is expressed as benefits received (Nama and Al-Shalal, 2019: 6)

The following is a group of researchers' definitions of the profitability index. As shown in the table

	researcher and year	Definition
1	Batchineg , 2017 : 22 .	The relationship between the profits achieved by the establishment and the investments that contributed to achieving those profits.



2	Hussein and Hashem, 2022: 5	It is the goal of the establishment and a measure for evaluating its performance at the level of the total unit or the level of the sub-unit. Profitability is measured by the relationship between profit and sales, or by the relationship between profit and investment contribution.
3	Shahmeher , 2014 : 19	An indicator that reflects the competitive position of the bank in the banking market and the quality of its management, which enables the bank to maintain a specific risk profile and provide hedges for short-term problems.
4	Nuryaman , 2015 : 21	It is very important for organizations to be able to maintain their existence and continuity.
5	Ganga , 2015 : 16	A strategic goal for banks to grow and continue to develop, because profitability maintains the position of the commercial bank in the market, and losses and the inability to obtain profits will eventually lead to the erosion of the rights of owners, and thus liquidation and closure

Source: Prepared by the researcher according to the sources contained therein.

Second;The importance of banking profitability.

- 1.Follow-up and control the activity and nature of commercial banks
- 2.Follow-up and knowledge of the financial and economic conditions surrounding banks and financial institutions.
- 3.Assistance in conducting the process of analysis, comparison and evaluation of data and the performance of the individual.
- 4,Financial efficiency demonstrates the strategic position of banks within the framework of the environment in which they operate. (Muhammad and Al-Amin, 2017: 10)

Third; factors affecting profitability.

- 1- Deposit structure: Deposit costs affect the profitability of commercial banks because they represent a burden on banks to obtain financing., (Al-Khair, 26: 2021)
- 2- Structure of other sources: Other sources represented by non-deposit funding sources affect the profitability of commercial banks because they are considered liabilities on banks., (Al-Hayali, 2007: 138)
- 3- Resource Employment: Commercial banks use most of their financial resources to invest in loans and securities, because the higher the percentage of resources invested in these assets, the greater the profit of the commercial bank
- 4- Bank management: The ability of the bank's management to manage risks and benefits, reduce costs and increase revenues will affect profitability(Abdul Rahman, 2012: 10)

Four; profitability indicators.

1- Return on Assets (ROA)

It is called the basic revenue strength rate, and it is one of the most widely used indicators for measuring the financial performance of commercial banks, and it shows the management's ability to obtain deposits and other resources at a reasonable cost and invest them in profitable investments. The commercial bank is able to achieve profits as a result of using its assets in its basic activity, in the simplest form is the ratio of operating profit to the assets of the commercial bank. Its assets to achieve a net profit (Al-Amin, 2015: 18)

$$\text{Return On Asset(ROA)} = \frac{\text{Net Profit(NP)}}{\text{Total Asset(TA)}} * 100\%$$

2-Return On Equity (ROE)

This ratio is of great importance to the management of the bank because it measures the extent to which banks strive to achieve their most important goal, the rate of return on the funds invested by the owners, which is a criterion for maximizing their wealth, i.e. the amount of return obtained by the owner who invests his own money in the commercial bank and bears the risk, and shows efficiency The commercial bank's use of its resources by showing the degree of use of these resources and can generate a profit, the higher the ratio, the more efficient the guarantee of achieving profit "greater returns" and vice versa.



An important consideration in analysis based on financial indicators is the overestimation of the return on equity as an indicator of the bank's performance, when the return on equity is the only measure of the bank's performance. A relative measure of the bank's performance and not a measure of the amount and size of invested capital (Nama and Al-Shalal, 2019: 9)

$$\text{Return On Equity (ROE)} = \frac{\text{Net Profit (NP)}}{\text{Total Equity (TE)}} * 100\%$$

Chapter fourth: Study Methodology (practical side)

First: the statistical analysis form

The multiple regression method was used to formulate the correlation between the dependent variable and the previous independent variable as follows: For the first basic hypothesis;

$$y_1 \text{ or } y_2 = a + a_1x_1 + a_2x_2 + a_3x_3 + e$$

Return on assets: y_1

The number of points of sale : x_1

The number of branches of the bank : x_2

return on equity : y_2

The number of ATMs : x_3

partial regression coefficients a, a_1, a_2, a_3

.Error limit in the regression equation : e

For the second basic hypothesis;

$$y_1 \text{ or } y_2 = \beta + \beta_1x_1 + \beta_2x_2 + \beta_3x_3 + \beta_4x_4 + e$$

Return on assets : y_1

Return on ownership : y_2

The number of corporate credit accounts: x_1

The number of corporate deposit accounts: x_2

. Number of credit accounts for individuals: x_3

Number of deposit accounts for individuals. $\beta, \beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3, \beta_4$: x_4

Second: Statistical Analysis Results;

A: The impact of access to banking services on the return on assets

Tables (4) and Table (5) show that there is a statistically significant effect of all study variables related to access, namely the number of ATMs, the number of branches, and points of sale, on the return on assets. It is noted that R^2 has reached 92%, and this means that the independent variables explain the change in the dependent variable (return on assets) by 92%, and the remaining percentage may be due to other variables not mentioned in the model. These results prove that the financial efficiency of banks operating in Egypt is clearly affected by the financial inclusion activities through which banks expanded the scope of their services.

Table (4) The relationship between the variables of access to services and return on assets;

Change Statistics				
R Square Change	F Change	df1	df2	Sig. F Change
0.924261	20.339	4	16	.0003128

Source analysis results using software SPSS version25

Table (5) coefficients of the regression model for the variables of access to services and return on assets.

Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		T	Sig.
	B	Std. Error		
(Constant)	.551831	0.102184	5.400379	.0029
X1	6.2106	4.9E-05	0.126544	0.042
X2	0.000356	0.001048	0.340240	0.475
X3	0.001810	0.001428	1.267735	0.006

Source analysis results using software SPSS version25

B: The impact of access to financial services on the return on ownership

Tables (6) and Table (7) show that there is a statistically significant effect of the study variables related to access, namely the number of ATMs and the number of branches, on the return on ownership. As for the number of points of sale, it has no effect on ownership, as the level of the function reached 9%, which is higher than 5%. It may refer to other variables not mentioned in the model. This shows that the impact of the access criterion on the return on assets was greater than on the return on ownership.

Table (6) The relationship between the variables of access to services and return on ownership

Change Statistics				
R Square Change	F Change	df1	df2	Sig. F Change
0.495831	1.639102	4	16	.0033124

Table (7) the coefficients of the regression model for the variables of access to services and return on ownership

Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		T	Sig.
	B	Std. Error		
(Constant)	7.304674	1.603682	4.5549	61.00
X1	-9.94E-06	0.00077	-.0012915	0.902
X2	0.003908	0.01644	0.237659	0.216
X3	0.004026	0.0228	0.1796	0.0045

C: The effect of using banking services on the return on assets

Tables (8) and Table (9) show that there is a statistically significant effect of all study variables related to the use of banking services, namely the number of credit accounts for both individuals and companies, and the number of deposit accounts for both individuals and companies on the return on assets. It is noted that R^2 has reached 98%, and this means that the independent variables explain the change in the dependent variable (return on assets) by 98%, and the remaining percentage may be due to other variables not mentioned in the model.

Table (8) The relationship between the variables of using banking services on the return on assets.

Change Statistics					
R	Square Change	F Change	df1	df2	Sig. F Change
	0.986987	75.84695	4	16	.000504

Table (9) coefficients of the regression model using banking services on the return on assets

Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		T
	B	Std. Error	
(Constant)	0.672307	0.243600	2.759876
X1	-7.86E-05	5.69E-05	-.1381022
X2	3.87E-05	7.32E-05	0.528664
X3	-0.000314	6.41E-05	-1.704171
X4	0.000314	0.000118	2.656683

D: The effect of using financial services on the return on ownership

Tables (10) and Table (11) show that there is a statistically significant effect of all study variables related to the use of banking services, namely the number of credit accounts for both individuals and companies, and the number of deposit accounts for both individuals and companies on the return on ownership. It is noted that R^2 has reached 75%, and this means that the independent variables explain the change in the dependent variable (return on ownership) by 75%, and the remaining percentage may be due to other variables not mentioned in the model. We note that the impact of the criterion of use on assets is greater than the return on ownership.

Table (10) The relationship between the variables of using banking services on the return on ownership

Change Statistics				
R Square Change	F Change	df1	df2	Sig. F Change
0.755605	3.09179991	4	16	0.149991

جدول (11) معاملات نموذج الانحدار استخدام الخدمات البنكية على العائد على الملكية

Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		T	Sig.
	B	Std. Error		
(Constant)	10.66495	6.421625	1.660786	.0121
X1	0.002316	0.0015	-1.5440832	0.0074



X2	0.00074	0.00193	- 0.38324 3	0.021
X3	0.000388	0.001691	- 0.22929 5	0.0799
X4	0.004438	0.003115	1.42487 9	0.0073

THE FOURTH TOPIC (CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS)

FIRST: CONCLUSIONS

- 1- In recent years, all of our country and the world have paid attention to the system of financial inclusion, as Egypt has been interested in the system of financial inclusion and the access of banking services to the largest number of its citizens, with the aim of achieving economic and social gains for the Egyptian people.
- 2- Commercial banks seek to achieve financial efficiency, and therefore attention has been paid to the impact of financial inclusion on the efficiency of commercial banks operating in the Egyptian market.
- 3- Financial inclusion was measured through the indicators of the standard of access to banking services and the standard of using banking services. The standard of access to banking services was measured using the number of automatic teller machines, the number of points of sale and the number of bank branches.
- 4- The criterion for using banking services was measured using the number of deposit and credit accounts for both individuals and companies, while the efficiency of the financial system in commercial banks was measured by the return on assets and ownership, using data dating from the period 2012 to 2020 for a number of banks operating in the Egyptian market and using the descriptive method and the method multiple regression.
- 5- The financial efficiency of commercial banks operating in the Egyptian market is positively affected by financial inclusion, and the return on assets was more influential than the return on property.

SECOND: RECOMMENDATIONS

- 1- Develop a strategy to enhance financial inclusion in Egypt and improve the spread of financial and banking services.
- 2- To carry out more extensive studies on financial inclusion and its impact on the efficiency of the bank and the banking sector using other measures.
- 3- linking financial inclusion with other aspects such as risk and credit management in banks.
- 4- Giving priority to the assets index because of its role in stimulating the financial use index.
- 5- The necessity of developing a system of incentives to support distinguished banks in financial inclusion in order to consolidate their paths in this field.

SOURCE LIST;

- 1-Abu Dayyah, Majid Mahmoud, "The Role of Banking Spread and Financial Inclusion in Palestinian Economic Activity," Master Thesis, Faculty of Economics and Administrative Sciences, Department of Economics, Gaza, 2016
- 2-Al-Araji, Thuraya Abd al-Rahim Ali and al-Araji, Sabyan Tariq Saeed, "Economic Measurement of the Impact of Financial Inclusion on Banking Stability in Iraq," Journal of Economic and Administrative Sciences, Volume 26, Issue 119, Iraq, 2020.
- 3-Al-Amin, Noreen Magdi, "Financial Services between Exclusion and Inclusion," The Banker's Magazine, published by the General Department for Policies, Research and Statistics, Central Bank of Sudan, Issue 77, 2015
- 4-Al Hayali, Walid, "Studies in Contemporary Accounting Problems", Dar Ahmed for Publishing and Distribution, Amman, Jordan, 2007
- 5-Al-Khair, Zyoush, "The Role of Human Resources Accounting in Raising Financial Performance: A Case Study of the Commercial Industrial Complex," Mohamed Boudiaf University, Faculty of Economic, Commercial and Management Sciences, Algeria, 2021.
- 6-Al-Zubaidi, Muhammad Nehme and Khudair, Janan Muhammad, "Financial Inclusion and Foreign Direct Investments / Obstacles and Solutions", Al-Warh Scientific Journal, Volume 3, Issue 7, Iraq, 2021
- 7-Al-Fatlawi, Reyam Fadel Shaker and Al-Shammari, Kamal Kazem Jawad, "The Impact of Financial Inclusion on Capital Adequacy Indicators (Iraq as a case study for the period 2010-2016)", Ahl al-Bayt Magazine, peace be upon them, No. 30, Holy Karbala, 2020.



- 8-Al-Nama, Nagham Hussein and Hassan, Ahmed Nouri, "The Role of Financial Inclusion in Providing Financial Support to Women in Iraq," Iraqi Journal of Market Research and Consumer Protection, Volume 11, Issue 2, Baghdad, 2018
- 9-Hadfi, Abdel Karim Zouhair and Said, Mohamed, (2019) "Limited Lending and Financial Inclusion in Algeria" *Irads Journal of Economic and Administrative Studies*, Volume 2, Number 1, Algeria.
- 10-Hassan, Amani Hadi and Hashim, Hashim Ali, "The extent to which the factors determining the financial structure affect financial efficiency: a study of a sample of Iraqi companies registered in the Iraq Stock Exchange," *Journal of the College of Administration and Economics, Basra*, Volume 26, Issue 119, 2015
- 11-Hamdi, Zahraa Salih, "The importance of financial technology in enhancing the financial inclusion of banks, with reference to international experiences," *Anbar University Journal of Economic and Administrative Sciences*, Volume 12, Issue 28, Iraq, 2020.
- 12-Dardour, Asmaa and Harakat, Said, (2020) "Measuring the Impact of Financial Inclusion on Economic Growth in Algeria," *Strategy and Development Journal*, Volume 10, Issue 4, Algeria.
- 13-Shukrine, Mohamed, (2021) "The Covid-19 Crisis is a Catalyst for Promoting Digital Financial Inclusion in Algeria," *Journal of Human Resources Development*, Volume 16, Number 1, Algeria.
- 14-Schneider, Abd al-Rahman Taher and Muhammad, Nisreen Jassim, "The Impact of Financial Transparency on Financial Inclusion/Analytical Research in the Rafidain Bank," *Tikrit Journal of Administrative and Economic Sciences*, Volume 16, Issue 50, Salah al-Din, 2020.
- 15-Abdel Rahman, Hayaj, "The Impact of Management Control on Raising the Level of Financial Performance," Master Thesis, Kasdi University, Faculty of Economic, Commercial and Management Sciences, Algeria, 2012.
- 16-Farid, Reem Mohamed, (2020), "The Impact of Financial Inclusion on Credit Risks in Banks: In the MENA Region," The American University in Cairo.
- 17-Muhammad, Khalaf Muhammad and Salah, Yaqeen Samah, "The Effectiveness of Financial Inclusion in Promoting Monetary Stability in Iraq for the Period 2004-2017," *Tikrit Journal of Administrative and Economic Sciences*, Volume 16, Issue 50, Salah al-Din, 2020.
- 18-Muhammad, Muhammad Jassim, "The Role of Financial Technology in Achieving Financial Inclusion: A Study of a Group of Arab Countries for the Period (2014-2018)," *Gulf Economic Journal*, Issue 44, Basra, 2018.
- 19-Nima, Samir Fakhri and Al-Shalal, Muhannad Aziz Muhammad, "Building an index to measure the individual performance of banks in the field of financial inclusion," *Kurdistan International Bank for Investment and Development, a case study, Tanmiat Al-Rafidain Journal*, Volume 38, Issue 121, Iraq, 2019.
- 20-Huda, Bouiba, "Assessing the Financial Efficiency of an Economic Institution in Light of Global Quantitative Models, A Case Study of the Industrial Complex," Master Thesis, Faculty of Economic, Commercial and Management Sciences, Major in Accounting Finance, Algeria, 2021.
- 21-Bayaraa Batchimge, "Financial performance determinants of organization : the case of mougolan companies " , *journal of competitiveness* , vol 9 , issue 3 , 2017 .
- 22-Goetsch, David & Davis , Stanley , " Quality management for organizational excellence " 6th ed Prentice Hall, new Jersey , 2010 .
- 23-Guptea, Rajang , Venkataramanib , " Computation of Financial inclusion index for India) , 2012 .
- 24-Joshi, Chetanbhi & Rajpurohit, " Awareness of Financial Inclusion : An Empirical study mural " , *international journal of multidisciplinary* , Vol .1, issue .6, 2016 .
- 25-Nuryaman , " the Influence of Intellectual Capital on the firm value with the financial performance As Intervening Variable , *Procardia , social and behavior Sciences* , 2015 .
- 26-Obafemi, Frances & Others , " Financial Deepening and Domestic Investment in Nigeria" , *international journal of economic and finance* , vol.8, no, 3 , 2016 .
- 27-Shahmehr , F . S , safari , N , " The impact of performance management on mission statement and operational goal setting " , *international journal of business and management* , (11) , 2014 .
- <https://data.albankaldawli.org/indicator>.
- <https://fount.aucegypt.edu/etds>