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The Role of Strategic Proliferation In Promoting Green Finance: An Empirical Study In A Sample of Iraqi Banks

Waleed Abbas Jabur Al-Daami, and **Hussein Aboud Hamid Al-Abadi**

[1]Faculty of Administration and Economics, University of Kufa, Najaf, Iraq. Email. waleedaldamee8@gmail.com
[2]Faculty of Administration and Economics, University of Kufa, Najaf, Iraq. Email. hsoon43744@gmail.com

Abstract
This study aims to show the extent to which Iraqi banks are adopting the green financing strategy as one of the new entrances within the banking business. Measuring the strategic prevalence of banks in promoting green financing in Iraqi banks, the study was problematic. How can the strategic deployment of banks ensure that green financing grants are strengthened in researched commercial banks? To achieve the objectives of the study, a sample of Iraqi banks was selected in the provinces of Wasit and Dhi Qar and prepared a questionnaire form, which was prepared through a review of some previous studies and arbitrated by a number of specialized professors and distributed as samples to banks. The data were subjected to statistical analysis through a range of ready-made software, primarily the Smart Plus program, and the results proved the validity of most hypotheses. The study reached a number of conclusions, including an impact relationship on the strategic deployment of banks in promoting green finance. The study also recommended a number of recommendations for the researched study community, including balancing various economic, social, and environmental objectives because environmental degradation hinders economic growth and the well-being of society.
Keywords: Green Finance. Strategic deployment of banks. Commercial banks.

Introduction

Banks play an important and key role in the country's economic development process [1]. Banks are one of the most important financial institutions to provide businesses with a variety of financing needs . Government banks on their own may be able to keep pace with the development of the private sector, which needs investment financing [2]. Here, private banks have taken their role in providing various financial, personal, and business services. In order to encourage investment by giving loans to the projects most important to the development process [3]. Green finance is an innovative and important means adopted by governments, financial institutions, banking, and companies through the development of different financial instruments to achieve their safety as well as the external environment in which these banks operate and aspire to be able to succeed and excel in a highly competitive business

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environment. It requires devoting most of their time to ensuring that they and all their members are committed to achieving competitive superiority by exploiting human wealth and making them competitive by understanding their behaviors, emotions, and management and exploiting financial resources by expanding and spreading after studying current and future situations and ensuring that their objectives are achieved and remained in the market [4]. This study, therefore, focused on an important aspect, namely the financial, banking, and environmental aspects in particular. With global temperatures reaching record levels, the correlation with greenhouse gas emissions is increasingly clear. There was an urgent need to strengthen low-carbon economies in developing countries from which carbon gas emissions were rapidly increasing. Because of this neglect of environmental considerations in the implementation and establishment of industrial projects and the recent decline in global investments in renewable energy, this expansion of the green environment and the achievement of climate change and greenhouse gas emissions targets could be threatened. Although Governments and international donors have made various financial commitments to finance green transitions in developing and emerging economies, public funding alone is not enough to mobilize the necessary financial resources. The importance of the current study in the global trend in preserving the environment by adopting the idea of green financing in Iraqi banks that preserves the environment stems from the negative effects of environmentally harmful projects by supporting green projects. From the foregoing, the problem of the study can be summed up by the following question: How can the strategic deployment of banks ensure that green financing grants are strengthened in researched commercial banks)?

Several issues were discussed, including:

(1) Present and clarify the most important concepts and practices associated with strategic deployment and green funding

(2) Learn about the reality of green financing processes.

(3) Testing the role of strategic deployment in achieving green funding.

(4) Strengthening the theoretical aspects of green finance, strategic credit management, and strategic deployment to help researchers benefit from them.

(5) Identify the nature of the overlapping relationship between the basic variables of the study of green financing and the strategic deployment in the banking sector of the researched banks.

The Theoretical Background

The Concept Of Strategic Proliferation

The current banking system has become more stable and regulated, prompting Arab and foreign banks to do business through the demand for the opening of new branches, and the authority that exercises the task of supervision and regulation has paved the way for the banking sector to branch and spread through the issuance of permits for it [5]. By meeting their multiple needs, managers try to make them more loyal to their organizations, which is why and for other technical reasons within organizations. The rationale for the development of the branch network, along with the significant impact it has on the bank's market shares [6]. It is three categories: risk

diversification. Customer comfort and market knowledge [7]. It facilitates branching or geographical diversification. This allows banks to diversify their assets. (Patricia,2008:1)

The importance of strategic deployment

The strategic proliferation of banks is one of the most important measures taken by banks as the proliferation and diversity of banks in the markets leads to the provision of services to customers in order to obtain distinct competitive positions in the markets [8]. The strategic deployment of banks has affected the profits achieved by the bank, providing customers with a sense of comfort from the foundation's core tasks by selecting the appropriate branch location and expanding its reach through various channels of communication (Beni Lam, 2016: 298)

(1) The cost of services provided through these channels is lower than the cost of the services provided by the branches of the organization

(2) increasing the profitability of the service customers used for these channels due to the relatively low price sensitivity compared to the customers of traditional services.

The distribution of banks in multiple regions helps achieve the economic development of these areas: (Adam and Mahmoud, 2012:90)

(1) in the production sites targeted by the economic development process.

(2) The presence of banks in the markets of production areas or neighboring areas to promote currency trading and conversion

3)The proliferation of banks in production areas brings financiers closer to producers

Strategic deployment objectives for banks

Deployment helps achieve a range of important objectives as follows: AbuDiya, 22:2016

1)Enhance access to financial services and products for all sectors of society.

(2) Facilitate access to sources of funding to improve the living conditions of citizens, especially the poor.

(3) Promoting entrepreneurship and economic growth.

(4) Help very small companies expand and invest.

(5)Achieving the maximum possible return on profits.

(6) Reducing poverty levels and increasing prosperity and social welfare by supporting small enterprises.

Strategic deployment dimensions: At this point, we will address the most important component dimensions of the strategic deployment of banks:

1. **Formulating the strategic deployment plan**

Most leaders consider business success to be in the long run, and here it requires a strong strategic plan based on (identifying the magazines to focus on. Kanani,(313:2017)

There are a number of steps when creating the plan including (2010:8), Ayitey: 2019:7, kanri)

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(1) The category must contain a small number of interconnected targets better than hundreds of targets that can be lost between each other.
2) Long-term targets are called super targets, usually taking three to five years, and must address issues such as profitability, growth, trade barriers, or may involve the introduction of a new product or services.
(3) After setting goals, leaders must communicate with other parties in the work from middle managers and others in order to obtain useful information and perspectives
(4) At this stage, the goals and objectives are divided into realistic and measurable projects with the main performance indicators, and this at the level of the institution and all members know what will be measured for him and his department so that everyone remains cohesive.

2. Cooperation to develop tactics

By combining the experience and resources of many collaborators, such cooperation can often solve more complex research problems, but this usually involves a lot of costs in particular [9]. The complexity of management includes additional attention to planning and enhancing effective team performance. Prevent or respond to the challenges of collective action that may threaten the success of the plan. Poorly managed cooperation can have a negative impact. Well-managed collaboration may enhance innovation, creativity, and productivity (Hall,2019:1).

3. Implementation of the Strategic Deployment Plan

The strategy implementation function includes understanding how to make the strategy work and achieve target performance as planned [10]. The task of implementing the strategy is essentially a driven management task for many internal affairs. Key administrative aspects of the implementation of the strategy include: Build an organization that can successfully implement the strategy. Budgeting and using the resources that guide these key activities is a strategic success. Motivate employees in a way that motivates them to pursue their goals by successfully implementing the strategy. Create a work environment that helps successfully implement the strategy. Develop policies and procedures to support the strategy. Develop the information and reporting system to track and monitor progress. The team can do serious work to modify the details of the processes required to implement tactics at this stage, and a range of improvement techniques can be used (2011:13,Zairi &Erskine).

4. Leadership of the Strategic Deployment Plan

Leading employees to use their abilities and skills effectively to achieve management goals and without proper leadership, people tend to act on their personal opinions about how to work, in what order, and where they work and may deal with their jobs as they have done in the past, or only emphasize the tasks they are good at doing and this can cause practical problems, especially if the organization works at the international level and must adapt to the customs and traditions of other countries. This trend may take the form of administrative leadership, standards of conduct

provided by administrative culture, or agreements between workers in independent working groups (2011:13,Zairi &Erskine).

Green finance concept

Green finance or environmental financing is a concept of financial greening derived from environmental issues and the need to promote sustainable development from an economic point of view, with important external characteristics. The development of green finance also has a leading role in protecting the environment. Energy conservation, emission reduction, and sustainable development (He et al.,2020:3). The concept of green financing also focuses on reshaping and developing economic activities to be more environmentally supportive and social development, as green financing is a broad term that can refer to financial investments flowing into sustainable development projects and initiatives, as well as environmental products and policies that encourage the development of a more sustainable economy (Höhne et al.)**.**

The concern of green finance

Green funding aims to encourage the private and public sectors of NGOs, international organizations, and other organizations to achieve specific but different goals, and the importance of green funding can be summarized by the following points: (Khanfar,57:2014: Bakdi, 2020:194)

(1)Environmental Service: According to the famous director of the Department of Macroeconomics (Jia Jin Jing) at Chung Yang Institute, making the financial sector serve aspects of the environment, and this introduces philosophical innovations to support various investments behaviors through various investment methods.

(2)Increase access to funding.

(3) Reducing the number of materials and energy caused by unclean production processes.

(4) Funding helps to provide and increase new jobs, especially in the environmental sectors of agriculture, plants, energy, and transportation.

(5) Distinguish between resource use and environmental impact, and economic growth. It is characterized by a significant increase in investment within the green sectors.

(6)Redrawing infrastructure and institutional infrastructure by raising the share of green sectors from within the economy.

Green funding also aims to replace traditional technology polluting the environment with a new technology known as clean or environmental conservation, especially in the field of renewable energy, to achieve a range of benefits: (Arakoub, Kurtel,2016 273:)

(1) On the economic level: further developing the national economy through the use of modern technology.

2) At the environmental level: reducing the magnitude of the harmful effects on the environment and protecting it.

3)Energy level: seeking to reach out to me the likes of energy and how to use it.

4)At the social level: increasing the size of the well-being of the community by improving the quality of services.

Dimensions of green finance

At this point, we will address the most important component dimensions of green financing:

Retail Banking

Green-funded retail banking includes:

Green mortgages

Or energy-saving mortgages, in general, provide much lower interest rates than market rates for customers who buy homes or invest in energy-saving devices, and green mortgages offer discounts on interest and loan fees applied to homes that are certified as environmentally friendly and energy-efficient homes and are one of the best tools to buy your home at a reasonable price within your financial capacity (Gary,2017:1).

Green commercial building loans

Attractive loan designs and arrangements are beginning to emerge for green commercial buildings. Which is characterized by lower energy consumption (15-25%), reduced waste, reduced pollution from traditional buildings and reduced green building materials, recognition of lower operating expenses and improved performance, and longer life associated with these jobs and green features as low project costs improve net income (Ismail and Hussein,2019:59).

Green cards

A wide range of green products, including debit and credit cards associated with environmental activities, offer most green credit cards provided by large credit card companies to make donations to NGOs equivalent to about half a percent of each purchase, balance transfer, or cash advance provided by the card owner (NATF,2007:15).

Eco-friendly car loans

With lower interest rates than the market. There are many eco-friendly car loans that encourage the purchase of cars that show high fuel efficiency, such as hybrid cars or electric cars and the number of these products has increased in recent years (Mierlo et al,2013:6).

Second: Investment and corporatebanking:

Investment banking and companies associated with green finance consist of:

Green bonds

Green bonds began in 2008 at the request of some investors to deal with climate damage, and green bonds are a term that refers to bonds that claim to finance projects or assets that benefit the environment (Irene.,2016:4).

Green securitization bonds

Financial investment is a variety of innovative environmental securitization techniques emerging, such as wild and aquatic animal securitization bonds and forest bonds; ecosystem securitization programmes; etc. and there are three main types of

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green securitization. The first is "green guarantee securitization", where the exporter issues bonds supported by green asset portfolios (IISD.,2016:5).

Green venture capital and private equity

An increasing number of venture capitalists are investing in environmentally oriented startups. As an emerging and increasingly considered phenomenon driven by environmental issues when financing companies through the capital market (IPOs and bond issues). In particular. Banks can also establish a capital base for environmental projects through specialized private equity units focused on clean energy growth markets and investment opportunities (Jelena et al., 2002:1:11)

Green indicators

Some banks have recently developed indicators that fluctuate as future environmental opportunities and challenges emerge. This depends on a series ofindicators. Created in 2006, which was based on individual industries. Including carbon reduction techniques, water, solar, ethanol, renewable energy and natural gas.

(5) Goods / Carbon credits:

The definition of carbon restriction developed under the CDM is to obtain a limited number of permits to issue a specific amount of greenhouse gases within a specified period. Polluters are required to obtain sufficient permits to match their emissions during the allocated time period (FRÉDÉRIC,2019:9).

Third: Asset Management:

Asset management is green finance as follows:

(1) Green tax funds

A green tax is a sum of money that is paid to the government by all those who cause pollution and customers who buy shares in a green fund or invest money in a green bank or invest in environmental machinery andareexempted from paying capital gains tax and get a deduction on income tax (Ayesh & Mohsen,2019:287).

Carbon Boxes

Cooperation between multilateral development banks and private financial institutions has led to the emergence of a variety of carbon funds to help finance greenhouse gas emission reduction projects to reduce climate change.

(2) Green investment funds:

Sustainable investment funds have evolved over three generations, as the assessment of investment eligibility at each level is further complicated, first-generation funds use social standards and second-generation funds use positive standards focused on 3G social policies and practices that apply both exclusionary and positive criteria for evaluating and selecting investments, focusing on relative performance within a sector using a first-class approach to (Adamo at el,2014:134).

Insurance

The insurance represents green financing as follows:

Green insurance

This type of insurance usually includes two fields of products: insurance products that distinguish premiums based on environmentally related characteristics and those

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specifically designed for clean technology and emissions reduce activities. Examples of green insurance products include green carinsurance. it is the premium associated with the use and therefore the environmental footprint of the car and the securing of the green house where special prices are provided for energy-saving buildings (Makhzoumi et al., 2018).

Carbon insurance

There are many risks inherent in emission reduction coefficients, as well as low-carbon project evaluation and developmentactivities. In response, some financial institutions are now offering insurance products to manage carbon credit price fluctuations (Peter,2019:17).

Research hypotheses

(1) **The first hypothesis:** there is a morally significant impact of the strategic proliferation of banks (by excluding them combined) in green financing (by excluding it combined) in the banks under consideration.

(2) **Hypothesis II:** There is a morally significant impact relationship after the formulation of the strategic deployment plan in green financing in the banks under consideration.

(3) **Hypothesis III:** There is a morally significant impact relationship to a distance of cooperation to put tactics in green finance in the banks under consideration.

(4) **Hypothesis IV:** There is a morally significant impact relationship after the implementation of the strategic deployment plan in green financing in the banks under consideration.

(4) **Hypothesis 5:** There is a morally significant impact relationship after the leadership of the deployment plan in green finance in the banks under consideration.

Research approach and data collection method

The researcher selects the sample of the study consisting of (10) banks as a sample of the total commercial banks listed on the Iraqi Stock Exchange

Testing the natural distribution of data

1. The results of the natural distribution test for the strategic propagation variable: Table10 data show the results of the natural distribution test of the approved sample (60),as it is clear that the values of the YLA coefficient of twisting and flattening all fall between (1:-1), indicating that the paragraphs that measure each dimension are naturally distributed in relation to the variable (strategic spread).

Table (10). Results of the natural distribution of the strategic proliferation variable

#	Code c	Good views	Lost views Missing	Convolution Skewness	Standard deviation for sprain errors	Flattening Kurtosis	To deviate the standard for flattening

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		Valid			Std. Error of Skewness		errors. Std. Error of Kurtosis
		Paragraphs after drafting the deployment plan					
1	I21	60	0.00	-.597	.309	-.476	.608
2	I22	60	0.00	-.121	.309	.251	.608
3	I23	60	0.00	-.697	.309	.554	.608
4	I24	60	0.00	-.177	.309	.446	.608
5	I25	60	0.00	-.863	.309	.297	.608
t o		Paragraphs after cooperation to develop tactics					
1	I26	60	0.00	-.423	.309	.144	.608
2	I27	60	0.00	-.718	.309	.321	.608
3	I28	60	0.00	-.697	.309	.369	.608
4	I29	60	0.00	-.126	.309	.876	.608
5	I30	60	0.00	-.285	.309	.520	.608
t o		Paragraphs after the implementation of the deployment plan					
1	I31	60	0.00	-.594	.309	.183	.608
2	I32	60	0.00	-.092	.309	.413	.608
3	I33	60	0.00	-.772	.309	-.020	.608
4	I34	60	0.00	-.747	.309	.570	.608
5	I35	60	0.00	-.601	.309	.051	.608
#		Paragraphs after leading the deployment plan					
1	I36	60	0.00	-.733	.309	.058	.608
2	I37	60	0.00	-.767	.309	.341	.608
3	I38	60	0.00	-.175	.309	.180	.608
4	I39	60	0.00	-.604	.309	.142	.608
5	I40	60	0.00	-.468	.309	.541	.608

Source: Preparing the researcher based on the outputs of the statistical program (SPSS v 24)

2. The results of the natural distribution test for the green financing variable**:** table data (11) show the results of the natural distribution test ofthe approved sample of (60). It is clear that the values of the YLA coefficientare all located between (1:-1), indicating that the paragraphs that measure each dimension are naturally distributed in relation to the variable (green **financing).**

Table (11). Results of the natural distribution of the green financing variable

#	Code c	Good views	Lost views Missing	Convolution Skewness	Standard deviation for sprain errors	Flattening Kurtosis	To deviate the standard for flattening

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		Valid			Std. Error of Skewness		errors. Std. Error of Kurtosis
		Paragraphs after retail banking					
1	I41	60	0.00	-.593	.309	-.383	.608
2	I42	60	0.00	-.433	.309	-.462	.608
3	I43	60	0.00	-.786	.309	.640	.608
4	I44	60	0.00	-.921	.309	.288	.608
5	I45	60	0.00	-.557	.309	-.369	.608
#		Paragraphs after investment and corporate banking					
1	I46	60	0.00	-.636	.309	-.453	.608
2	I47	60	0.00	-.670	.309	.139	.608
3	I48	60	0.00	-.413	.309	-.246	.608
4	I49	60	0.00	-.481	.309	-.572	.608
5	I50	60	0.00	-.317	.309	-.738	.608
t o		Paragraphs after asset management					
1	I51	60	0.00	-.819	.309	.470	.608
2	I52	60	0.00	-.297	.309	-.390	.608
3	I53	60	0.00	-.580	.309	-.320	.608
4	I54	60	0.00	-.929	.309	.391	.608
5	I55	60	0.00	-.577	.309	-.301	.608
t o		Paragraphs after insurance					
1	I56	60	0.00	-.557	.309	.013	.608
2	I57	60	0.00	-.287	.309	-.165	.608
3	I58	60	0.00	-.615	.309	-.276	.608
4	I59	60	0.00	-.538	.309	.250	.608
5	I60	60	0.00	-.276	.309	-.602	.608

Source: Preparing the researcher based on the outputs of the statistical program(SPSS v 24)

Strategic spread variable: This variable is measured from four subdivisions:

1. Drafting the deployment **plan:** Table (17) show the values of the statistical indicators achieved by arithmetic medium,standard deviation, percentage of the dimension **(drafting** the deployment plan), as it is found that the dimension mentioned has achieved a high response and a mathematical medium (4.07) i.e. higher than the value of the approved hypothesis medium, which means that the sampleresearched has clear management of the membersof the paragraphs of the said

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dimension, and reached the value of the standard deviation (0.89) and The percentage was (0.814). At the level of the paragraphs through which the dimension was measured, the values of the computational circles were high and at somewhat varying rates.

Table (17). Descriptive statistics indicators valued after the drafting of the deployment plan

#	Paragraphs	Arithmetic medium	Standard deviation	Relative importance	Order
1	It can achieve strategic objectives within a known timeframe.	3.883	0.958	0.777	4
2	It activates several market sectors that the competitor has notaddressed.	3.867	0.812	0.773	5
3	Develops its banking services and attracts new customers.	4.250	0.932	0.850	2
4	He has a organizational culture that enables him to achieve the goals and include them in the strategic deploymentplan.	4.350	0.755	0.870	1
5	He is working to take the opinions of his employees as part of the participation in strategicdeployment.	4.000	0.991	0.800	3
Overall rate after drafting the deployment plan		4.070	0.890	0.814	

Source: Prepared by The Researcher based on the outputs of the program (SPSS V.24)

2. Cooperation for the development of tactics**:** Table (18) show the values of the statistical indicators achieved by (arithmetic medium,standard deviation, percentage) ofthe dimension (cooperation for the development of **tactics),** as it turns out that the dimension mentioned has achieved a high response and in the middle of my calculation (4.09) I.e. higher than the value of the approved hypothesis medium, which means that the sampleresearched has clear management of the members of the paragraphs of the said dimension, andreached the value of the standard deviation (0.87) and The percentage was (0. 81). At the level of the paragraphs through which the dimension was measured, the values of the computational circles were high and at somewhat varying rates.

Table (18). Values of descriptive post-cooperation statistics indicators for the development of tactics

#	Paragraphs	Arithmetic medium	Standard deviation	Relative importance	Order
1	Allows ideas to be put forward between managers and employees to obtain inputs and feedback before taking actualaction,	4.083	1.030	0.817	4

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2	Determines strategic orientation with a focus on its daily activities.	4.150	0.777	0.830	1
3	Focuses on daily activities that will enable him to achieve his goals.	4.133	0.769	0.827	2
4	He develops the tactics he identifies as circumstances change and conducts regularperiodicreview.	4.083	0.869	0.817	3
5	Managers at all levels are involved in determining what should happen at the implementation level to achieve the goals set in strategic deployment.	4.017	0.911	0.803	5
The overall rate of post-cooperation for tactics		4.093	0.871	0.819	

Source: Prepared by the researcher based on the outputs of the program (SPSS V.24)

3. Implementation of the **deployment plan:** Table (19) show the values of the statistical indicators achieved by (arithmetic medium, standard deviation, percentage) of the dimension (implementation of the **deployment plan),** as it turns out that the said dimension achieved a high response and a mathematical medium (4. 19)I.e. higher than the value of the approved hypothesis medium, which means that the sampleresearched has clear management of the membersof the paragraphs of the said dimension, andreached the value of the standard deviation (0.81) and The percentage was (0. 83). At the level of the paragraphs through which the dimension was measured, the values of the computational circles were high and at somewhat varying rates.

#	Paragraphs	Arithmetic medium	Standard deviation	Relative importance	Order
1	Has the ability to use the necessary procedures to implement the tactics previously specified.	4.300	0.869	0.860	1
2	Possesses a range of continuous improvement techniques that can be useful at this stage.	4.117	0.904	0.823	4
3	Adheres to the rules, rules and procedures ofaction.	4.283	0.761	0.857	2
4	Allocates the necessary resources to complete implementation, and employs the right individuals for the application process.	4.083	0.809	0.817	5
5	He has a policy of constantly guiding individuals and motivating them to make every effort to implement the strategy	4.200	0.732	0.840	3

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	sincerely and thoroughly				
Overall rate after implementation of deployment plan		4.197	0.815	0.839	

Table (19). Values of descriptive statistics indicators after the implementation of the deployment **plan**

Source: Prepared by the researcher based on the outputs of spss V.24)

4. Leadership of the deployment **plan:** Table (20) show the values of the statistical indicators achieved by (arithmetic medium,standard deviation, percentage)of the dimension (command of the **deployment plan),** as it turns out that the dimension mentioned has achieved a high response and a mathematical medium (4. 11)I.e. higher than the value of the approved hypothesis medium, which means that the sampleresearched has clear management of the membersof the paragraphs of the said dimension, andreached the value of the standard deviation (0.93). The percentage was (0. 82), at the level of the paragraphs through which the dimension was measured, the values of the computational circles were high and at somewhat varying rates.

Table (20). Values of descriptive statistics indicators after the leadership of the deployment plan

#	Paragraphs	Arithmetic medium	Standard deviation	Relative importance	Order
1	Its leaders are responsible for the bank's new opportunities and challenges.	4.217	0.904	0.843	1
2	Pays close attention to key performance indicators and alerts leaders to what is happening.	4.100	0.817	0.820	3
3	He accepts new ideas and constantly supports them.	4.033	1.073	0.807	5
4	Leaders rely on the principle of transparency and accountability in the application of regulations andlaws.	4.167	0.942	0.833	2
5	Brings successful strategies to enhance the work of leaders.	4.067	0.954	0.813	4
Overall rate of after-command of the deployment plan		4.117	0.938	0.823	

Source: Prepared by the researcher based on the outputs of the program (SPSS V.24)

Based on the above, the response of the sample researched on the variable **(strategic spread)** as shown intable (21) can be shortened, as it is found that the four dimensions through which the variable was measured achieved a high response and a mathematical medium (4.11), i.e. higher than the hypothetical medium and a standard deviation (0.87), and at a relatively important level of (0.11). 82) Therefore, the leadership of the researched organization must work to strengthen and maintain the

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current situation to support strategic deployment, and at the level of dimensions has achieved after (implementationof the **deployment plan)** the first ranking between the other dimensions and in a mathematical medium of (4.19) while after (drafting the**deployment plan)** achieved thelast ranking and at a response rate of (4.07) which is higher than the value of the hypothetical medium.

Table 21. Summary of statistical indicators at the subdivision level of the strategic proliferation variable

#	Stages	Arithmetic medium	Standard deviation	Relative importance	Order
1	Drafting the deployment plan	4.070	0.890	0.814	4
2	Cooperation to develop tactics	4.093	0.871	0.819	3
3	Implementation of deployment plan	4.197	0.815	0.839	1
4	Deployment Plan Command	4.117	0.938	0.823	2
Total strategic deployment		4.119	0.878	0.823	

Source: Preparing the researcher based on the outputs of the program (SPSS V.24)

Third: Green Financing Variable: This variable is **measured from four subdivisions**

1. **Retail Banking:** Table (22) show the values of the statistical indicators achieved by (arithmetic medium,standard deviation, percentage)of the dimension **(retail banking services),**as it is found that the said dimension has achieved an acceptable response and in the middle of my account (3.76) i.e. higher than the value of the approved hypothesis medium, which means that the sample researched needs to be managed clearer for the members of the paragraphs of the said dimension, andreached the value of the standard deviation (1.03). The percentage was (0. 75), at the level of the paragraphs through which the dimension was measured, the values of the calculation circles were acceptable at somewhat varying rates.

Table (22). Values ofdescriptive statistics indicators for the dimension of individual banking services

#	Paragraphs	Arithmetic medium	Standard deviation	Relative importance	Order
1	Grants loans for the purchase of green housing based on renewable energy and water and energy usetechnology.	3.767	1.110	0.753	3

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2	Encourages loans to buy clean energy-basedcars.	3.583	1.078	0.717	4
3	Credit cards for ngo environmental sustainability activities arededucted.	3.533	1.065	0.707	5
4	Gives individuals reduced interest loans to support Green Projects	3.917	1.078	0.783	2
5	Contributes to providing effective solutions to solve the housing and reconstruction crisis by providing green loans	4.033	0.863	0.807	1
General rate of distance of retail banking		3.767	1.039	0.753	

Source: Prepared by the researcher based on the outputs of the program (SPSS V.24)

2. **Investment and corporate banking:** Table (23) show the values of the statistical indicators achieved by (arithmetic medium,standard deviation, percentage) ofthe dimension **(**investment and corporate banking services**),** as it turns out that the said dimension has achieved an acceptable response and in the middle of my account (3. 79) i.e. higher than the value of the approved hypothesis medium, which means that the sample researched needs to be managed clearer for the members of the paragraphs of the said dimension, andreached the value of the standard deviation (0). 99)The percentage was (0. 75).

#	Paragraphs	Arithmetic medium	Standard deviation	Relative importance	Order
1	Invests in markets based on clean energy development and investment opportunities in theenvironment.	4.000	0.939	0.800	1
2	Participates in the development of smart city projects in the environment in which heworks.	3.817	0.965	0.763	2
3	Finances industrial projects for companies that rely on advanced technology to reduce carbon, waste andothers.	3.717	0.976	0.743	4
4	Grants fixed income bonds that finance investments with environmental or climate	3.800	1.054	0.760	3

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	benefits.				
5	Invests in a variety of innovative environmental securitization techniques such as forest bonds and wild and aquatic animal securitization bonds.	3.617	1.059	0.723	5
General rate of distance of investment and corporate banking		3.790	0.999	0.758	

Table (23) Values of descriptive statistics indicators for the dimension of investment banking and companies

Source: Prepared by the researcher based on the outputs of the program (SPSS V.24)

3. **Asset Management:** Table data (24) show the values of the statistical indicators achieved by (medium arithmetic,standard deviation, percentage) of the dimension **(asset management),** as it is found that the said dimension has achieved an acceptable response and in the middle of my calculation (3). 69)i.e. higher than the value of the approved hypothesis medium, which means that the sample researched needs to be managed clearer for the members of the paragraphs of the said dimension, andreached the value of the standard deviation (1.04). The percentage was (0. 73) At the level of the paragraphs through which the dimension was measured, the values of the computational circles were acceptable at somewhat varying rates.

Table (24) Values of descriptive statistics indicators for the dimension of asset management

to	Paragraphs	Arithmetic medium	Standard deviation	Relative importance	Order
1	**Grants soft loans to small, medium and large companies to finance environmental projects.**	3.817	1.017	0.763	**2**
2	**Grants loans characterized by tax exemptions for capital gains in various greenprojects.**	3.583	0.979	0.717	3
3	**Seeks to finance large projects that address the emission of gases that contribute to climate change.**	3.483	1.172	0.697	5
4	**He has efficient policies in managing the bank's assets.**	4.033	0.901	0.807	1
5	**Buys** a wish **thatreducescarbon dioxide emissions for investor projects.**	3.567	1.155	0.713	4
General rate of after-management of assets		**3.697**	**1.045**	**0.739**	

Source: Prepared by the researcher based on the outputs of spss V.24

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4. **Insurance**

Table (25) show the values of the statistical indicators achieved by (arithmetic medium,standarddeviation, percentage) of the dimension **(insurance),** as it is found that the dimension mentioned has achieved an acceptable response and in the middle of my calculation (3). 64)i.e. higher than the value of the approved hypothesis medium, which means that the sample researched needs to be managed clearer for the members of the paragraphs of the said dimension, andreached the value of the standard deviation (0). 98)The percentage was (0. 72), at the level of the paragraphs through which the dimension was measured, the values of the computational circles were acceptable at somewhat varying rates.

#	Paragraphs	Arithmetic medium	Standard deviation	Relative importance	Order
1	Provides insurance services to environmentally friendly SMEs.	3.983	0.813	0.797	1
2	Is heavily involved in the provision of services that protect projects from environmental risks.	3.617	0.940	0.723	3
3	Provides insurance loans to cars that darken the clean energy system.	3.533	1.142	0.707	4
4	Seeks to ensure that clean energy efficiency is built in the environment in which the bank operates or is deployed.	3.467	0.999	0.693	5
5	Funds insurance companies that work on personal and environmental insurance.	3.633	1.025	0.727	2
General rate of after-insurance		3.647	0.984	0.729	

Table (25) Values of post-insurance descriptive statistics indicators

Source: Prepared by The Researcher based on the outputs of the program (SPSS V.24)

Based on the above, the response of the sample researched on the variable **(green financing)** as shown in table (26) can be shortened, as it is found that the four dimensions through which the variable was measured achieved an acceptable response and an mathematical medium (3.72), i.e. higher than the hypothetical medium and a standard deviation (1.01), and at a relative level of importance of (0.72) 74) Therefore, the leadership of the researched organization must work to improve its practices to reach green finance at higher levels than the current situation, and at the level of dimensions, after (investment banking and companies**)** achieved the first ranking between other dimensions and in a mathematical medium of (3.79) while after (insurance) achieved the last ranking and at a response rate of (3.64) which is higher than the value of the hypothetical medium.

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Table 26. Summary of statistical indicators at the subdivision level of the green funding variable

#	Stages	Arithmetic medium	Standard deviation	Relative importance	Order
1	Individual banking	3.767	1.039	0.753	2
2	Investment and corporate banking	3.790	0.999	0.758	1
3	Asset Management	3.697	1.045	0.739	3
4	Insurance	3.647	0.984	0.729	4
Total green funding		3.725	1.016	0.744	

Source: Researcher preparation based on SPSS V.24 outputs

(1) Triola, M. (2012), Elementary Statistics, 11th Edition, Pearson Education, United State.

(2) Wagner HH (2013) Rethinking the linear regression model for spatial ecological data. Ecology, 94, 2381–2391.

Test link relationships and impact

The correlation between the dimensions and variables of the study will be recognized strategic deployment, green financing and the correlation factor, type of relationship and level of morale between the dimensions and variables of the study will be recognized and then the estimate of the factor of effect between dimensions will be identified and the method of simple and multiple regression and path analysis will be used and the results will be extracted using the statistical program(SmartPls)and the test results as follows:

The first main hypothesis: the researcher assumes (the existence of a correlation and a morally significant effect between strategic proliferation(M)and green financing (Y), i.e. that (dependent variable) green financing is a function of the intermediate variable (strategic propagation). In addition to identifying the extent of the selection coefficient ($R^{2)}$ the variable explains the strategic spread of the variation in green funding. The medium and its dimensions and the dependent variable. Table 32 reflects some other statistics on tests. They are as follows: -

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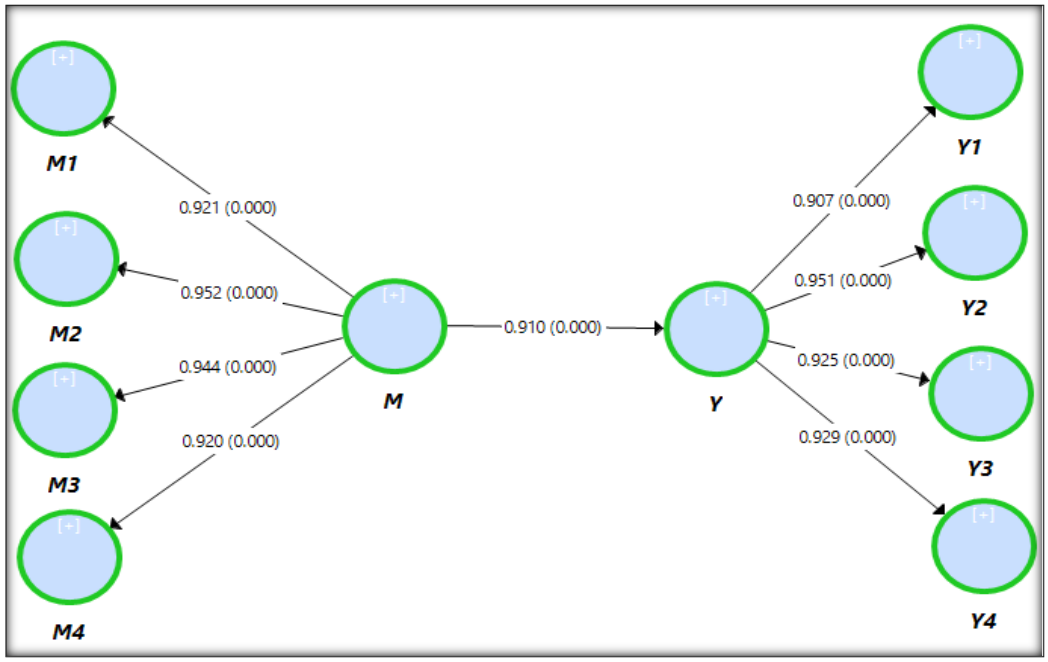

Figure (29) Impact factor and moral level of strategic deployment in green finance

Source: Prepared by the researcher based on smartpls outputs.

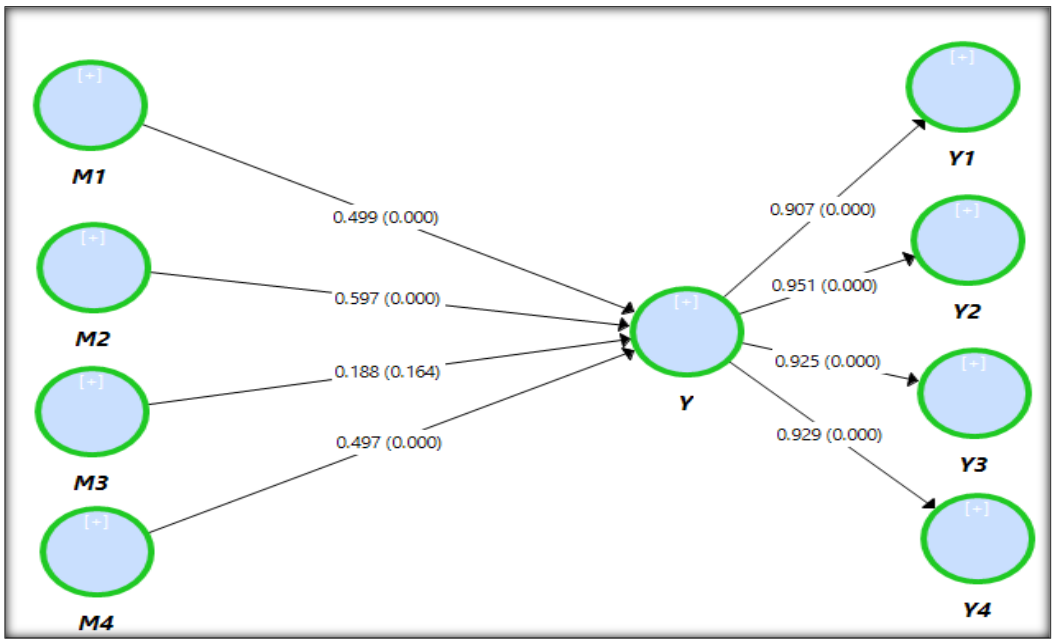

Figure (30). Impact factor and moral level of strategic deployment dimensions in green financing

Source: Relying on SmartPls.

Table (32). Some statistical tests of correlation and impact factors and the moral level of strategic deployment in green funding

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	Original Sample (O) Impact factors	r	R^2	Standard Deviation (STDEV)	T Statistics (| O/STDEV|)	P Values Morale level
M -> Y	0.91	0.91	0.83	0.023	39.565	0.000
M1 -> Y	0.499	0.518		0.129	3.868	0.000
M2 -> Y	0.597	0.599		0.13	4.592	0.000
M3 -> Y	0.188	0.173		0.135	1.393	0.164
M4 -> Y	0.497	0.500		0.106	4.689	0.000

According to the results of form (29) and table (32) it was found that the selection factor($R^{2)}$which was (0.83), which means that the strategic deployment explains how much green funding is left due to variables not studied in this study, which is a ratio within the limits of acceptance. The correlation coefficient was recorded at (0.91), which means that the correlation between strategic proliferation and green financing is positive and acceptable at the level of significance (0.05), while the slope may be estimated at (0.91), indicating that strategic deployment increases green funding by (0.91) and is moral at the indicative level (0.05).

A. **The first hypothesis:** The researcher assumes (there is a correlation and moral and positive effect between the formulation of the proliferation plan (M1)and green funding(Y) and according to the results of the form (30) and table (32) the record of the coefficient link between the formulation of the deployment plan and green funding (0.52), which is positive and indicative. The impact factor for formulating the deployment plan in green funding was 0.50, indicating that the drafting of the deployment plan increases green funding by 0.50, which is moral at a indicative level (0.05).
B. **The second** hypothesis: the researcher assumes (the existence of a correlation and moral and positive effect between cooperation for the development of tactics (M2) and green financing(Y)).(0.05). The impact factor for a collaboration to put tactics in green funding was 0.60, indicating that cooperation in the development of tactics increases green funding by (0.60) and is moral at the indicative level (0.05).
C. **The third hypothesis:** the researcher assumes (the existence of a correlation and moral and positive effect between the implementation of the proliferation plan(M3)and green financing(Y)).The impact factor for the implementation of the green funding deployment plan was 0.19, indicating that the implementation of the deployment plan increases green funding by 0.19, which is not moral at the indicative level (0.05).
D. **Hypothesis 4:** The researcher assumes (there is a correlation and moral and positive impact between the leadership of the proliferation plan(M3)and green financing(Y).)and according to the results of the form (30) and table (32) the record of the coefficient link between the leadership of the deployment plan

and green financing (0.50), which is positive and indicative. The impact factor for leading the deployment plan in green funding was 0.50, indicating that the leadership of the deployment plan increases green funding by 0.50, which is moral at a indicative level (0.05).

Conclusions and discussion

The Strategic proliferation, green funding are modern topics that are still being framed and developed at the theoretical and applied levels by some researchers and writers. Most banks, especially those under study, lack a comprehensive understanding and a culture of knowledge of green finance, as they do not realize that they are giving or financing projects that are green, environmentally friendly and community-friendly and greenly funded. There is a real gap in the literature that has been interested in measuring the study's variables of strategic proliferation and green financing, especially in financial institution environments. Lack of adequate support from government institutions to motivate banks to work on green finance. Providing green funding for low-carbon projects can preserve the environment and help countries adapt to climate changes and reduce their impact. The theme of The Green Moyle has become one of the most important issues of concern to governments and institutions concerned with environmental protection. Under local and international laws and regulations, green financing and environmental products have become a community requirement. Green finance reshapes and corrects economic activities to be more environmentally friendly so that green finance is a path to sustainable development. The contribution of banks and financial institutions to green financing grants enhances the high profitability of banks and increases customer confidence for their role in maintaining a clean environment. The study confirmed that the demand for green funding will emerge in the future, and that Iraq has the ability to build green infrastructure to accelerate the pace of green funding by overcoming obstacles. Building awareness among citizens, investors, companies and all those involved in finance. The study found that the banks under study are interested in providing investment banking services by granting green financing to projects when they enter the intended markets, by investing in markets based on clean energy development and investment opportunities in the environment. The results of the working analysis of strategic credit management variables as an interpretive variable demonstrated consistent levels of sample answers and were targeted towards the intended target. The study found that banks that formulate a strategic deployment plan and cooperate to develop tactics enable them to increase green financing. The study found a relationship and impact to lead the strategic deployment plan of banks on green financing. The study proved that there is a relationship of strategic proliferation of banks in promoting green financing.

Banks under study should increase interest in developing scientific and practical formulations in the light of the study of environmental variables of all target markets to develop strategic tactics that are protective of any emergency risks. Banks under consideration should provide banking services that are in keeping with the needs and

desires of the communities to which they seek access, i.e. markets characterized by projects seeking to be close to society and the environment. The importance of urging the Central Bank to start developing regulatory instructions for Iraqi banks in such a way that they are obliged to work to provide green financing. Promoting research, studies and development and innovation initiatives with regard to green financing and promoting environmental development in education programs for its various departments. Various economic, social and environmental objectives must be balanced, because environmental degradation will hinder economic growth and the well-being of society. The theoretical and practical concepts used in the current study and the conclusions reached should be used to be applied in Iraqi banks. Ensuring transparency by disclosing green funding in statements issued by various financial institutions. Work to make continuous investments in magazines (public transport, water use, waste recycling, green buildings) and call on the private and public sectors to cooperate and use these investments as a means of maintaining natural resources and creating jobs for citizens.

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