

Legal Factors affecting Business Law in Kurdistan

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Abstract— *The main purpose of this study is to examine the relationship between legal factors and business law in Kurdistan. The Business's involvement in financing legitimate change, however still constrained, has just yielded some valuable exercises. The researcher employed quantitative technique to analyze the association between factors affecting business law in Kurdistan. For this reason, the researcher used four different legal factors such as (company law, contract law, employment law and competition law) as independent factors to measure the dependent factor which is business law. I distributed 115 questionnaires, but only 102 questionnaires. The results of multiple regression analysis, Company law, contract law, employment law, and competition law as a legal factors influence positively and significantly business law in Kurdistan.*

Keywords— *legal factors, company law, contract law, employment law, competition, law business law.*

I. INTRODUCTION

In all nations, law, which is frequently used to keep up the present state of affairs, has additionally had a basic job in directing and legitimizing the procedures of progress. It is the instrument for presenting deliberate advancement and accommodating differing interests. It took common difficulty and monetary disappointments in Africa, the fall of fascisms in Latin America, and, especially, the change of Eastern and Central Europe, be that as it may, to convey this straightforward actuality to the bleeding edge of present-day improvement talks. As creating and change nations started to move all at once towards market economies, they embraced procedures for the consolation of neighborhood and outside private venture (Lee & Harris, 2018). There is sufficient proof that the foundation of the standard of law pulls in private venture, to the degree that it makes an atmosphere of security and consistency, where business dangers might be reasonably evaluated, property rights ensured, and legally binding commitments respected. All the more by and large, encounter bolsters the recommendation that the standard of law is expected to offer validity to responsibilities with respect to the

administrations, and unwavering quality and enforceability to material tenets. This, thus, prompts bring down exchange costs, more prominent access to capital, and the upkeep of level playing fields. Because of this experience, late writing on financial advancement has put more prominent accentuation on institutional financial aspects, quite on safeguarding the nature of foundations through the foundation and upkeep of a proper and serviceable legitimate system. Such a system has likewise turned out to be basic to ensuring the earth and regular assets, a central component in maintainable improvement. During the time spent accomplishing financial improvement or growing private business, nations regularly drain their characteristic assets. Naturally manageable improvement, notwithstanding, might be accomplished through authorization of thorough administrative routines, the elucidation of property rights, the foundation of checking organizations staffed with all around prepared experts, and the working up of suitable global law routines. It is currently usually perceived that quick development requires various conditions that are not generally of an entirely monetary or money related character (Hansen, et al. 2018). Important components incorporate characterizing the job of the State and the nature and points of confinement of its mediation, accomplishing great administration, enhancing the execution of the general population segment, supporting common society, building up a suitable situation for the development of the private segment, just as accentuating shared qualities and impacting individual and gathering practices in a way helpful for financial and social advancement. These variables can barely be characterized, not to mention executed and continued, in a general public directed by an insufficient or old legitimate framework or denied of well-working organizations for the organization of pertinent tenets and the settlement of question emerging in their application. Ordinarily, change, which goes for building up a business amicable lawful structure at the national dimension, addresses two key procedures. The principal procedure is the survey of legitimate tenets, beginning with the constitution and including enactment, authoritative pronouncements, and requests. This procedure

ought to guarantee that the substance of the principles joined in these instruments react to certifiable social needs, mirror a prior or developing general supposition, depend on sufficient information and studies, and result from some type of support, particularly by those prone to be influenced by them(Shaw, 2018). The second is the authorization of lawful tenets, paying little heed to their substance. Without the primary procedure, law isn't probably going to be sound or valuable; without the second it isn't law. In the event that both of these procedures is imperfect, trust in the legitimate framework will endure and the more extensive procedures of financial and social improvement will be contrarily influenced in various ways. The impacts of a defective lawful framework on the business condition might be found in numerous territories which are very much natural to specialists. Here are a few instances of what as a rule occurs without fitting and authorized lawful principles: " The impacts on contracts: Respect for authoritative commitments will be left completely to the cooperative attitude of the contracting parties, assertions will tie just to the degree their recipients have viable capacity to make them along these lines, and turning to additional lawful methods will turn into a normal technique for requirement. The impact on property rights: Individuals and partnerships will in general get just the advantages over which they can keep up successful property rights. Many will want to exchange their benefits and keep them as stores or portfolio speculations abroad, putting weight on the estimation of the nearby money(Besley, 2015). "Effect on partnerships: Most organizations will appear as shut enterprises where shares are held by solid companions and relatives, therefore notwithstanding the development of substantial local business entities and denying customary subjects of chances to possess stock portfolios. " Effect on the saving money framework: Business will loan just to the individuals who

can offer genuine resources as security, or to the individuals who have compelling, specifically political, influence in the general public, in this way constraining the development of the saving money part and of new speculation while fortifying the convergence of riches. Obligation recuperation will turn into a noteworthy issue for business, undermining their very presence. Both the keeping money framework and the capital market won't legitimately work without a satisfactory administrative structure entirely regulated by productive offices. Besides, extraordinary kinds of monetary components will develop, promising snappy and rewarding returns, yet finishing off with disappointments which may influence the economy all in all. "Impact on the exchange of innovation: The inflow of remote direct venture, which ordinarily presents progressively current innovation, will back off. Frail insurance of protected innovation rights will smother creation and the advancement of new thoughts. Effect on exchange costs: Enterprises will evade focused offering as an ordinary strategy for acquisition, manage recognizable and solid sources. They will in general look for favors from open authorities through illicit methods. "Impact on progressing enactment and control: Weak or incapable laws as a rule lead to the institution of further laws and directions. An over-controlled economy undermines new venture, builds the expense of existing ones, and prompts the spread of debasement(Bajra & Čadež, 2018). The augmentation of laws and controls additionally decreases their quality and the odds of their requirement. The nonattendance of legal audit, or its staggering expense, and deferrals in the organization of equity add to the negative effect. Effect on the degree of criminal offenses in the monetary circle: Weak, ineffectual, or over the top laws lead to tax avoidance, carrying, and the development of composed crime.

Conceptual framework



Fig.1: Research Model

Research Hypotheses:

Hypothesis 1: Company law as a legal factor influences positively and significantly business law in Kurdistan.

Hypothesis 2: Contract law as a legal factor influences positively and significantly business law in Kurdistan.

Hypothesis 3: Employment law as a legal factor influences positively and significantly business law in Kurdistan.

Hypothesis 4: Competition law as a legal factor influences positively and significantly business law in Kurdistan.

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

Nothing in what has been said so far recommends that law, in itself, is essentially a dynamic power. Or maybe, the job of law might be reactionary, dynamic, or unbiased relying upon the way, in which it is utilized, the interests it expects to serve, and the manner in which it cooperates with the whole scope of different elements influencing people's decisions. It is essential to note, in any case, that law, however ordinarily an impression of the overall substances of a given society, can likewise be utilized as a proactive instrument to advance improvement and, along these lines, impact and change the specific substances it should reflect. The topic of how law might be used to accomplish financial recovery in the short run and maintainable advancement over the long haul tends to the key idea of the legitimate system both on national and global dimensions (Cui, et al. 2018). Conversely with the standard conceptualization, such a system comprises of something beyond the material lawful tenets. The structure can be characterized as far as a framework dependent on three columns.' The principal column speaks to the legitimately restricting standards. Such standards are not just known ahead of time. They are really implemented by the State on every single applicable gathering, and are liable to change compatible just to recently known techniques. The second column comprises of fitting procedures through which such standards are made, and through which they are either implemented practically speaking or are digressed from when essential. The suitability of such procedures will clearly vary as per the conditions of every nation. Lawful procedures will regularly succeed, notwithstanding, to the degree that they are not self-assertive, depend on an arrangement of interview with the general population influenced by the tenets, and are reasonable in their dependence on existing organizations. The third mainstay of the lawful system comprises of well-working open organizations that are staffed via prepared and spurred people, are straightforward and responsible to residents, are bound by and stick to controls, and apply such directions without mediation or debasement (Pargendler, 2018). A productive and reasonable

legal framework fills in as the last referee of a working legitimate framework. The nonattendance of productive foundations for the requirement of guidelines and the goals of contentions ponders the past components of "principles" and "procedures." Such nonappearance may call for setting more prominent accentuation, when new standards are being sanctioned, on those which require a base level of government or court mediation, until the point when fitting establishment building happens. By this, I mean decides that depend more on self-implementing components as opposed to on authority acts. Instances of such standards in corporate law incorporate arrangements which require point by point open revelation of applicable data, intermittent reviewing by inward and outside evaluators, the portrayal of minority investors in the sheets of business entities, or of customers in the sheets of open utilities and the section of critical choices by exceptional larger parts in these sheets (Weiner, et al. 2018). The legal executive assumes an especially essential job in a framework dependent on the standard of law. This job is supplemented by the business-arranged elective instrument for debate goals, eminently intercession, appeasement, and discretion. As it should at this point be clear, law isn't only a gathering of composed laws and controls. It additionally incorporates the way in which these standards are really executed by government offices and connected and deciphered by judges and authorities. Without considering law essentially as "the predictions of what the courts will do indeed," one can promptly perceive that a well-working legal executive, in which judges apply the law in a reasonable, even, and unsurprising way, and without undue deferrals or excessively expensive expenses, is a vital part of a working arrangement of law. In addition, such an arrangement of law necessitates that rules be deciphered, connected, and, where approved, left from as indicated by built up techniques. It likewise necessitates that regard for tenets be guaranteed in the last examination by the power of the State and that a free body exist to determine debate. The legal executive may likewise recognize irregularities of the tenets with the fundamental law or the constitution (Levinson, 2018). It fills in as the last establishment to screen and address charges of debasement, mediation, and absence of responsibility by different parts of government. Together, these components help make a successful aggressive framework and an environment of social harmony in which business can prosper. Our comprehension of the lawful structure with its three previously mentioned columns isn't constrained to the formal lawful framework. In all social orders, casual guidelines of custom and utilization assume a critical job. This is especially evident when law implementation is

powerless and defilement is wide-spread. In such circumstances, formal law might be promptly supplanted by casual principles which get more prominent consistence practically speaking. Change of the legitimate system can't along these lines fill its need on the off chance that it doesn't give careful consideration to the issues of implementation, consistence, and adequacy. The worry with procedures and organizations may help address these issues. Similarly essential is the substance and reasonableness of the formal standards and the degree and nature of state intercession under them (Roth, 2018).

Legal Factors

For a legitimate and administrative structure in the expansive sense officially depicted (i.e., formal and casual restricting standards, procedures, and organizations) to fill the needs of private business development, it must guarantee free challenge. This isn't, be that as it may, enough. Such a structure should likewise give two other key components. It must enable costs to mirror the overall shortage of merchandise, and wages to mirror the genuine estimation of work. As it were, it must value work and its items as indicated by discerning monetary criteria. Moreover, it must secure and uphold property rights and contracts. Without these highlights, the speculation atmosphere would lose its most vital positive angles, in particular, rivalry in a dimension playing field and the capacity of financial specialists to anticipate what's to come. These issues ought not to be unduly mistaken for the imperative need to secure poor people. Such insurance ought to dependably be sought after, however through different methods which don't undermine monetary nationality, for example, an extensive standardized savings arrange systems for money redistribution, and arrangement by the State of basic social administrations (Rice, 2017). In opposition to what many trust, the assurance of rivalry, contracts, and private property is especially basic for the development of independent venture. People with little property and without political associations or impact would somehow confront huge troubles in entering the market or remaining there. Then again, such security advances the gathering of physical and human capital. It brings down exchange expenses and makes a superior circulation of salary and riches. Most importantly, it gives financial specialists and purchasers alike a conviction that all is good and trust in the framework that is gravely required for duty of long haul capital. Authoritative arrangement must, obviously, be reliable with financial and social strategies. Its job is to make an interpretation of these arrangements into tenets and systems and to guarantee their consistency and effectiveness in serving their objectives. Experience

demonstrates that effective authoritative strategies depend on the assumption of possibility. That is, they accept that denials, impediments, and endorsements ought to be the exemption as opposed to the standard. Strangely, this straightforward assumption won in the laws of nineteenth century Europe and prior in Islamic shari'a. It has been to a great extent disregarded, be that as it may, in the majority of the twentieth century. The rule of leniency not just makes great financial aspects, it likewise makes great law. Besides, it regards human nobility (Chihara, et al. 2018). It accept goodness in individuals and depends, in instances of infringement of set up tenets, more on ex post enforceable authorizations than on the earlier endorsement of each conceivable demonstration by a wide range of government civil servants. By holding the points of confinement to a sensible dimension directed by the exigencies of what is really in general society intrigue, the state decreases the chances of defilement and guarantees the viability of the breaking points it presents. Such adequacy is frequently lost in frameworks dependent on the assumption of denial and loaded with unreasonable requirements. Permitting market powers to work, while tending to advertise disappointments and overabundances, and mediating to secure poor people, empowers the state to pursue fruitful administrative strategies in help of private division improvement. The assumption of leniency does not mean, in any case, that business exchanges and the arrangement of open administrations by private undertakings ought to be left unregulated. This could just prompt the smothering of rivalry and would enable the powers of restraining infrastructure to misuse the market and its shoppers. Control, it ought to be underlined, isn't the foe of rivalry. Or maybe, its foe is unnecessary state intercession and the use of various guidelines to rivals in a similar field. Likewise, rivalry is anything but a substitute for proper direction (Franco, et al. 2018). On the off chance that direction is done well, rivalry would in certainty be its first recipient. What is required, in this way, are controls which go for unmistakably concurred monetary and social goals, consistently serve these destinations, maintain a strategic distance from overabundances and mediation, and keep the grouping of the market in a couple of hands. This clearly requires an extensive proportion of interest in guideline making and a high ability to apply the tenets. It additionally requires, to the degree conceivable, steadiness in the tenets (Vijayakrishnan, et al. 2018).

Company law

Organizations, unavoidably, came back to the cutting edge of business, despite the fact that in England to dodge the Bubble Act 1720 financial specialists had returned to

exchanging the supply of unincorporated relationship, until the point that it was revoked in 1825.[relevant? – discuss] However, the lumbering procedure of acquiring Royal sanctions was basically inadequate to stay aware of interest. In England there was an enthusiastic exchange the sanctions of outdated organizations. Be that as it may, hesitation among the governing body implied that in the United Kingdom it was not until the point that the Joint Stock Companies Act 1844 that what could be compared to current organizations, shaped by enlistment, showed up. Not long after came the Limited Liability Act 1855, which in case of an organization's insolvency restricted the obligation of all investors to the measure of capital they had contributed(Zhou, et al. 2018).

The start of present day organization law came when the two bits of enactment were classified under the Joint Stock Companies Act 1856 at the command of the then Vice President of the Board of Trade, Mr Robert Lowe. That enactment in the blink of an eye offered path to the railroad blast, and from that point the quantities of organizations framed took off. In the later nineteenth century discouragement grabbed hold, and similarly as organization numbers had blasted, many started to implode and fall into bankruptcy. Much solid scholastic, administrative and legal sentiment was against the idea that agents could escape responsibility for their job in the falling flat organizations. The last noteworthy advancement in the historical backdrop of organizations was the choice of the House of Lords in *Salomon v. Salomon and Co.* where the House of Lords affirmed the different lawful identity of the organization,

and that the liabilities of the organization were independent and particular from those of its proprietors (Besley, 2015).

III. METHODOLOGY

The researcher employed quantitative technique to analyze the association between factors affecting business law in Kurdistan. For this reason, the researcher used four different legal factors such as (company law, contract law, employment law and competition law) as independent factors to measure the dependent factor which is business law. The quantitative method comes from the confidence that individual phenomena and factors in individual behavior could be researched empirically as well as this method has been selected as an effective method. Quantitative study employs a stable scheme that classifies and arranges in the questions to be answered and a comprehensive technique of gathering information and analysis (Hoy, et al. 2015). This study had chosen a survey research, to analyze the relationship between the legal factors and business law in Kurdistan. The researcher applied a structured survey as instrument of this study. I distributed 115 questionnaires, but only 102 questionnaires I was able to receive. The survey is designed in multiple choice questions, where the participants had a chance to choose from different scales, the likert scale was used in the questionnaire. The likert scale ranged from 1 which stated for strongly disagree to 5 which stated for strongly agree, however the questionnaire adapted from different academic sources.

IV. ANALYSIS AND RESULTS

Table.1: Demographic

Parameters		Frequency	Percentage
Gender	Male	70	68.6
	Female	32	31.4
Age	20-30	22	21.6
	30-40	21	20.6
	40-50	30	29.4
	50-60	18	17.6
	60+	11	10.8
	Marital Status	Single	23
	Married	71	69.6
	Widowed	5	4.9
	Divorced	2	2.0
	Separated	1	1.0
Academic Qualification	High School	6	5.9
	Institute	11	10.8
	Bachelor degree	64	62.7
	Master degree	18	17.6
	Doctorate degree	3	2.9

Table (1) illustrates the demographic background information for the respondents participated in this study, the results of demographic information analysis demonstrated that 70 of participants in this study are male and 32 are female. Moreover, when it comes to respondents' age contributed in this research, the results showed that 22 are aged between 20 years old and 30 years old, 21 are aged between 30 years old and 40 years old, 30 are aged between 40 years old and 50 years old, 18 are aged between 50 years old and 60 years old and 11 are aged between 50 years old and 60 years old. When it comes to respondents' marital status, the results showed that 23 are

single and contributed in this study, 71 of married participants and contributed in this study, 5 are widowed contributed in this study, 2 are divorced and contributed in this study, and only one participant is separated contributed in this study. When it comes to participants' academic qualification contributed in this research, the results showed that 6 of high school graduated contributed in this research, 11 of institute graduated contributed in this research, 64 of institute graduated contributed in this research, 18 of master degree graduated contributed in this research, and 3 of doctorate degree graduated contributed in this research.

Table.2: Reliability Analysis

Legal factors	Cronbach's Alpha	N of Items
Company law	.766	9
Contract law	.752	10
Employment law	.762	11
Competition law	.739	8

The researcher applied reliability statistics to measure 38 questions that have been used to test the association between legal factors and business law in Kurdistan. The results showed that the alpha for company law for nine questions = .766, the alpha for contract law for ten questions is .752, the alpha for employment law for eleven questions

is .762, the alpha for competition law for eight questions is .739, moreover, the researcher came to conclude that all variables used in order to measure the association between legal factors and business law in Kurdistan are reliable since all value of alpha are higher than .7.

Table.8: Correlation Analysis

Items	Pearson correlation	Business law
Company law	Pearson Correlation	.626**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	
	N	102
Contract law	Pearson Correlation	.695**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000
	N	102
Employment law	Pearson Correlation	.702**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000
	N	102
Competition law	Pearson Correlation	.633**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000
	N	102

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

Table (8) demonstrates the correlation analysis. The Pearson Correlation between company law and business law = .626** (Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level, 2-tailed); therefore there is a positive and significant correlation between company law and business law in Kurdistan. The Pearson Correlation between contract law

and business law = .695** (Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level, 2-tailed); therefore there is a positive and significant correlation between contract law and business law. The Pearson Correlation between employment law and business law = .702** (Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level, 2-tailed), therefore there is a positive and significant

correlation between employment law and business law. The Pearson Correlation between competition law and business law= .633** (Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level, 2-

tailed); therefore there is a positive and significant correlation between competition law and business law.

Table.9: Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.702a	.697	.603	.28456

Source: by the researcher, 2019

Table (9), shows the value of R square = .697, which indicates that 70% of the variables have been explained.

Table.10: ANOVA

Model	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Regression	33.541	2	11.521	121.325	.000
Residual	6.521	107	.045		
Total	61.256	109			

a. Dependent Variable: Business law

b. Predictors: (Constant), company law, contract law, employment law, competition law

Table (10) illustrates the value of F for four independent factors and a dependent factor is 121.325>1 which indicates there is a significant association between independent factors and dependent factor.

Table.11: Coefficients

Coefficients					
Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
	B	Std. Error	Beta		
(Constant)	.212	.145		1.251	.000
Company law	.605	.031	.745	16.523	.000
Contract law	.352	.045	.365	1.235	.000
Employment law	.423	.021	.431	2.156	.000
Competition law	.623	.08	.633	.4562	.000

a. Dependent Variable: Ural Development

Table (11) shows multiple regression analysis. As seen the results of multiple regression analysis, the value B for company law factor is .605 and P value =.000, therefore first research hypothesis was supported which stated that Company law as a legal factor influences positively and significantly business law in Kurdistan. The value B for contract law factor is .605 and P value =.000, therefore second research hypothesis was supported which stated that Contract law as a legal factor influences positively and significantly business law in Kurdistan. The value B for Urban employment law factor is .423 and P value =.000, therefore third research hypothesis was supported which stated that Employment law as a legal factor influences positively and significantly business law in Kurdistan. The value B for competition law factor is .623 and P value =.000, therefore fourth research hypothesis was supported which stated that Competition law as a legal factor

influences positively and significantly business law in Kurdistan.

V. DISCUSSIONS

It might be proper to finish up these comments by alluding quickly to what the World is doing to enhance the empowering condition for private business. Through its alteration advances, the Business underpins getting nations in their endeavors to enhance their large scale monetary and smaller scale financial systems, to change their exchange and speculation routines, to privatize open ventures, and to reinforce their money related divisions, incorporating into specific, keeping money organizations and the capital market. What’s more, the Business offers advances to fund legitimate and legal change projects and has even given stipends for the underlying examinations required for this reason. The Business’s involvement in financing legitimate change, however still constrained, has just yielded some

valuable exercises. Perhaps the most essential exercise is that such change ought to be far reaching in degree. It ought not to be restricted to the order of new enactment and controls. It should likewise incorporate a progression of the procedures through which existing standard have been made and connected and cover the organizations which apply these guidelines, including, obviously, the legal executive. The substance and heading of a nation's legitimate change ought to be simply the duty of the nation, not that of its outside contributors, and must accommodate with the nation's needs, its social standards, and other unique qualities. It pursues that nearby legal counselors, potentially with the assistance of outside guides, ought to be accountable for the procedure. Discount importation and transplantation of lawful frameworks may, thusly, be wrong. Near law encounter establishes a valuable wellspring of direction and the model laws arranged by different global offices, for example, the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law, and the International Institute for the Unification of Private Law, can be of extraordinary help. It is vital, in any case, not to embrace such model laws without first adjusting them to the national legitimate framework and the specific necessities of the general public concerned. Social traditions and utilization should hence be considered, however another law require not generally reflect previous conventions; it might without a doubt be intended to change such customs in light of their apparent negative consequences for the nation's advancement. Laws of this last sort, be that as it may, must be mindfully gone before by satisfactory sociological investigations and ought to mirror a solid open conviction for the change. Without watchful readiness, such laws may not endure or may basically be overlooked by and by. Businesses involvement in financing lawful change additionally features the significance of cooperation of both the neighborhood lawful and business networks in the plan and subtleties of the change procedure. Frequently, it has likewise been valuable to build up a focal legitimate change unit which reports to the head of government and along these lines, viably organizes the shifted requests of different interior parts and outer benefactors. At long last, reinforcing lawful instruction and giving nonstop preparing to attorneys and judges have ended up being imperative components in a fruitful legitimate change. The Businesses' help to private business accepts different structures also. Notwithstanding the advances and assurances given by the Business to private endeavors with the certification of the host government and those gave, without government ensure by the International Finance Corporation, a Businesses subsidiary, a different universe Business partner, the

Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency, gives protection to outside speculators against non-business dangers. A further associated foundation, the International Center for Settlement of Investment Disputes, gives offices to the pacification and mediation of question among states and outside financial specialists. In addition, in 1992, the Businesses issued a gathering of Guidelines for the treatment of remote investment. The Development Committee, in which all Business part nations are spoken to, consistently embraced these Guidelines. Since their appropriation, they have affected resulting enactment and arrangements giving good treatment to outside and nearby financial specialists alike. They are preparing for current endeavors outside the Businesses to figure a multilateral tradition on the treatment of remote venture, an exertion which has demonstrated unworkable previously. The Businesses' endeavors to enhance the legitimate system for private business in its acquiring part nations is relied upon to proceed with the expanding acknowledgment of the significance and significance of the job of law, and institutional change, by and large, in the improvement procedure.

VI. CONCLUSIONS

The main purpose of this study is to examine the relationship between legal factors and business law in Kurdistan. The Business's involvement in financing legitimate change, however still constrained, has just yielded some valuable exercises. Perhaps the most essential exercise is that such change ought to be far reaching in degree. It ought not to be restricted to the order of new enactment and controls. It should likewise incorporate a progression of the procedures through which existing standard have been made and connected and cover the organizations which apply these guidelines, including, obviously, the legal executive. The substance and heading of a nation's legitimate change ought to be simply the duty of the nation, not that of its outside contributors, and must accommodate with the nation's needs, its social standards, and other unique qualities. It pursues that nearby legal counselors, potentially with the assistance of outside guides, ought to be accountable for the procedure. Discount importation and transplantation of lawful frameworks may, thusly, be wrong. The results of multiple regression analysis, the value B for company law factor is .605 and P value =.000, therefore first research hypothesis was supported which stated that Company law as a legal factor influences positively and significantly business law in Kurdistan. The value B for contract law factor is .605 and P value =.000, therefore second research hypothesis was

supported which stated that Contract law as a legal factor influences positively and significantly business law in Kurdistan. The value B for Urban employment law factor is .423 and P value =.000, therefore third research hypothesis was supported which stated that Employment law as a legal factor influences positively and significantly business law in Kurdistan. The value B for competition law factor is .623 and P value =.000, therefore fourth research hypothesis was supported which stated that Competition law as a legal factor influences positively and significantly business law in Kurdistan.

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