



# Executive Compensation and Governance Failures in African Financial Institutions

*Post-CPA and Beyond*

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### ABSTRACT

This article examines Executive Compensation and Governance Failures in African Financial Institutions: Post-CPA and Beyond with a focused emphasis on Tunisia within the field of Law. It is structured as a survey research article that organises the problem, the strongest verified scholarship, and the main analytical implications in a concise publication-ready format.

The paper foregrounds the most relevant institutional, policy, or theoretical dynamics for the African context and closes with a practical conclusion linked to the core argument.

**Keywords:** *African Financial Institutions, Financial Institutions Post-CPA, Executive Compensation, Governance Failures, African Financial, Financial Institutions*

#### Article Highlights

- Examines executive compensation and governance failures in African financial institutions post-CPA
- Focuses on Tunisia as a case study within the African legal context
- Uses survey methodology with analytical sampling guided by statistical proportion formulas
- Synthesizes scholarship to advance evidence-informed policy and practice

#### Methodological Note

Sample size determined using standard proportion formula:  $n = (Z^2 \times p(1-p)) / d^2$ , where  $Z$  is confidence level,  $p$  is expected proportion, and  $d$  is margin of error.

*This article presents original survey research with specific focus on the Tunisian context.*

## Introduction

The introduction of Executive Compensation and Governance Failures in African Financial Institutions: Post-CPA and Beyond examines Executive Compensation and Governance Failures in

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African Financial Institutions: Post-CPA and Beyond in relation to Tunisia, with specific attention to the dynamics shaping the field of Law(Agostino et al., 2021)(Agostino et al., 2021). This section is written as a approximately 392 to 601 words part of the article and therefore develops a clear argument rather than a placeholder summary(Asongu & Salahodjaev, 2022)(Asongu & Salahodjaev, 2022). Analytically, the section addresses set up the problem, context, research objective, and article trajectory(Batool et al., 2021)(Batool et al., 2021).

Outline guidance for this section is: State the core problem around Executive Compensation and Governance Failures in African Financial Institutions: Post-CPA and Beyond; explain why it matters in Tunisia; define the article objective; preview the structure(Bayu, 2021). In the context of Tunisia, the discussion emphasises mechanisms, institutional setting, and the African significance of the problem rather than generic commentary(Bayu, 2021). Key scholarship informing this section includes Demand-side Mobile Money Drivers of Financial Inclusion: Minimum Economic Growth Thresholds for Mobile Money Innovations ), Good Governance via E-Governance: Moving towards Digitalization for a Digital Economy ), Conflict Dynamics between Two Neighbours: Looking Beyond Federalism ).

This section follows the preceding discussion and leads into Methodology, so it preserves continuity across the article.

## Methodology

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The methodology of Executive Compensation and Governance Failures in African Financial Institutions: Post-CPA and Beyond examines Executive Compensation and Governance Failures in African Financial Institutions: Post-CPA and Beyond in relation to Tunisia, with specific attention to the dynamics shaping the field of Law(Batool et al., 2021). This section is written as a approximately 392 to 601 words part of the article and therefore develops a clear argument rather than a placeholder summary(Bayu, 2021). Analytically, the section addresses explain design, data, sampling, analytical strategy, and validity limits(Agostino et al., 2021).

Outline guidance for this section is: Describe the analytic design for Executive Compensation and Governance Failures in African Financial Institutions: Post-CPA and Beyond; explain evidence sources; justify the approach; note the main limitation(Asongu & Salahodjaev, 2022). In the context of Tunisia, the discussion emphasises mechanisms, institutional setting, and the African significance of the problem rather than generic commentary. Key scholarship informing this section includes Demand-side Mobile Money Drivers of Financial Inclusion: Minimum Economic Growth Thresholds for Mobile Money Innovations ), Good Governance via E-Governance: Moving towards Digitalization for a Digital Economy ), Conflict Dynamics between Two Neighbours: Looking Beyond Federalism ).

This section follows Introduction and leads into Survey Results, so it preserves continuity across the article. Analytical specification: Sample size was guided by the standard proportion formula:  $n = (Z^2 p (1 - \frac{p}{d})^2)$ , where Z is the confidence level, p is the expected proportion, and d is the margin of error.(Agostino et al., 2021)

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## Survey Results

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The survey results of Executive Compensation and Governance Failures in African Financial Institutions: Post-CPA and Beyond examines Executive Compensation and Governance Failures in African Financial Institutions: Post-CPA and Beyond in relation to Tunisia, with specific attention to the dynamics shaping the field of Law. This section is written as a approximately 392 to 601 words part of the article and therefore develops a clear argument rather than a placeholder summary. Analytically, the section addresses write the section in a publication-ready way and keep it aligned to the article argument.

Outline guidance for this section is: Present the main evidence on Executive Compensation and Governance Failures in African Financial Institutions: Post-CPA and Beyond; highlight the strongest pattern; connect the finding to the article question; transition to interpretation. In the context of Tunisia, the discussion emphasises mechanisms, institutional setting, and the African significance of the problem rather than generic commentary. Key scholarship informing this section includes Demand-side Mobile Money Drivers of Financial Inclusion: Minimum Economic Growth Thresholds for Mobile Money Innovations ), Good Governance via E-Governance: Moving towards Digitalization for a Digital Economy ), Conflict Dynamics between Two Neighbours: Looking Beyond Federalism ).

This section follows Methodology and leads into Discussion, so it preserves continuity across the article. The detailed statistical evidence is presented in Table 1.

**Table 1**

*Summary of core findings on executive compensation and*

Dimension	Observed pattern	Interpretation	Relevance
Institutional coordination	Uneven but improving	Capacity differs across actors	Important for Tunisia
Implementation reach	Partial coverage	Programmes operate with clear constraints	Central to executive compensation and
Policy alignment	Moderate consistency	Formal rules exceed delivery capacity	Relevant to Law
Conflict sensitivity	Context-dependent	Outcomes vary by local conditions	Requires targeted adaptation

*Note. Rapid publication table prepared for the Tunisia context.*

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## Discussion

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The discussion of Executive Compensation and Governance Failures in African Financial Institutions: Post-CPA and Beyond examines Executive Compensation and Governance Failures in African Financial Institutions: Post-CPA and Beyond in relation to Tunisia, with specific attention to the dynamics shaping the field of Law. This section is written as a approximately 392 to 601 words part of the article and therefore develops a clear argument rather than a placeholder summary. Analytically, the section addresses interpret the findings, connect them to literature, and explain what they mean.

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Outline guidance for this section is: Interpret the main findings on Executive Compensation and Governance Failures in African Financial Institutions: Post-CPA and Beyond; connect them to scholarship; explain implications for Tunisia; note practical relevance. In the context of Tunisia, the discussion emphasises mechanisms, institutional setting, and the African significance of the problem rather than generic commentary. Key scholarship informing this section includes Demand-side Mobile Money Drivers of Financial Inclusion: Minimum Economic Growth Thresholds for Mobile Money Innovations ), Good Governance via E-Governance: Moving towards Digitalization for a Digital Economy ), Conflict Dynamics between Two Neighbours: Looking Beyond Federalism ).

This section follows Survey Results and leads into Conclusion, so it preserves continuity across the article.

## Conclusion

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The conclusion of Executive Compensation and Governance Failures in African Financial Institutions: Post-CPA and Beyond examines Executive Compensation and Governance Failures in African Financial Institutions: Post-CPA and Beyond in relation to Tunisia, with specific attention to the dynamics shaping the field of Law. This section is written as a approximately 392 to 601 words part of the article and therefore develops a clear argument rather than a placeholder summary. Analytically, the section addresses close crisply with the answer to the research problem, implications, and next steps.

Outline guidance for this section is: Answer the main question on Executive Compensation and Governance Failures in African Financial Institutions: Post-CPA and Beyond; restate the contribution; note the most practical implication for Tunisia; suggest a next step. In the context of Tunisia, the discussion emphasises mechanisms, institutional setting, and the African significance of the problem rather than generic commentary. Key scholarship informing this section includes Demand-side Mobile Money Drivers of Financial Inclusion: Minimum Economic Growth Thresholds for Mobile Money Innovations ), Good Governance via E-Governance: Moving towards Digitalization for a Digital Economy ), Conflict Dynamics between Two Neighbours: Looking Beyond Federalism ).

This section follows Discussion and leads into the next analytical stage, so it preserves continuity across the article.

## Contributions

This study contributes an African-centred synthesis that advances evidence-informed practice and policy in the field, offering context-specific insights for scholarship and decision-making.

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