



جامعة الموصل

كلية الإدارة والاقتصاد

أثر مؤشرات الحوكمة في عدد من مؤشرات الأداء الاقتصادي للمدة

2010 - 2022 لمجموعات دولية مختارة

أطروحة دكتوراه

الاقتصاد

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المستخلص:

تهدف الدراسة إلى قياس أثر مؤشرات الحوكمة في عدد من مؤشرات الأداء الاقتصادي للمدة 2010-2022 لمجموعات دولية مختارة وهي خمس دول أوروبية وخمس دول آسيوية غطت المدة من 2010 إلى 2022؛ إذ تتمثل مشكلة الدراسة في التساؤل الاتي ، ما مدى تأثير مؤشرات الحوكمة -: التصويت والمساءلة، فعالية الحكومة، الاستقرار السياسي، النوعية التنظيمية، القاعدة القانونية، والسيطرة على الفساد - على ثلاثة متغيرات اقتصادية رئيسة تمثل الأداء الاقتصادي والمعبر عنها: معدل النمو الاقتصادي، معدل التضخم، والاستثمار الأجنبي المباشر.

تتبع أهمية الدراسة من تصاعد الاهتمام العالمي بموضوعات الحوكمة كأداة فعالة لتعزيز التنمية الاقتصادية، وتحقيق الشفافية والمساءلة والحد من الفساد، خصوصاً في بيئات الدول النامية. وتسعى الدراسة إلى ربط الأداء الاقتصادي بالممارسات المؤسسية من منظور الحوكمة، ممّا يعزز فهم العلاقة التفاعلية بين المؤسسات والسياسات الاقتصادية. انطلقت الدراسة من فرضية مفادها أن الحوكمة تؤثر إيجابياً على الأداء الاقتصادي الكلي للدول، وأن لكل مؤشر من مؤشرات الحوكمة أثراً مميزاً. ولتحقيق أهداف الدراسة، اعتمد المنهج الوصفي في الإطار النظري، والمنهج التحليلي الكمي باستخدام بيانات بانل (Panel Data) لتقدير النماذج وتحليل العلاقة بين المتغيرات هي الجانب التطبيقي للدراسة. أظهرت نتائج التحليل القياسي أن مؤشرات الحوكمة، ولاسيما سيادة القانون و جودة التنظيم و سيادة القانون والتصويت والمساءلة ، ترتبط ارتباطاً طردياً وذو دلالة إحصائية مع معدل النمو الاقتصادي. وبذلك تتوافق هذه النتائج مع فرضية الدراسة. و توصلت الدراسة إلى أنّ هناك علاقة معنوية موجبة بين فعالية الحكومة و الاستقرار السياسي والقاعدة القانونية و التصويت والمساءلة مع الاستثمار الأجنبي المباشر، وإن هذه النتائج جاءت متوافقة مع فرضية الدراسة . أشارت نتائج النماذج المقدرة إلى أنّ هنالك علاقة معنوية عكسية بين

متغيرات الحوكمة ومعدل التضخم، لكل من السيطرة على الفساد و فعالية الحكومة و سيادة القانونو الجودة التنظيمية و التصويت والمسائلة مع معدل التضخم . وان هذه النتائج تتوافق مع فرضية الدراسة. اختتمت الدراسة بعدد من المقترحات كان، أبرزها: ضرورة تبني الدول(عينة الدراسة) لمبادئ الحوكمة كإطار تنظيمي ومؤسسي يعزز فعالية الأداء الاقتصادي، والتأكيد على إصلاحات مؤسساتية شاملة تشمل البنية القانونية والتنظيمية، مع دعم استقلالية الأجهزة الرقابية وتعزيز المشاركة المجتمعية.

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This study aims to measure the impact of governance indicators on several economic performance indicators for the period 2010–2022, focusing on selected international groups consisting of five European and five Asian countries covering the same period. The research problem is represented by the following question: *To what extent do governance indicators—voice and accountability, government effectiveness, political stability, regulatory quality, rule of law, and control of corruption—affect three key economic variables representing economic performance, namely economic growth rate, inflation rate, and foreign direct investment (FDI)?*

The importance of this study stems from the growing global interest in governance as an effective tool for promoting economic development, achieving transparency and accountability, and reducing corruption, especially in developing countries. The study seeks to link economic performance with institutional practices from a governance perspective, thereby enhancing understanding of the interactive relationship between institutions and economic policies.

The study is based on the hypothesis that governance positively affects the overall economic performance of countries and that each governance indicator has a distinct impact. To achieve its objectives, the study adopted a descriptive approach in the theoretical framework and a quantitative analytical approach using panel data to estimate models and analyze relationships among variables as the applied part of the study.

The econometric analysis results showed that governance indicators—particularly the rule of law, regulatory quality, and voice and accountability—are positively and statistically significantly correlated with the economic growth rate. These findings are consistent with the study’s hypothesis.

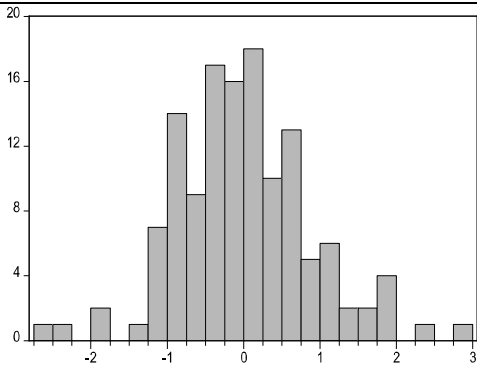
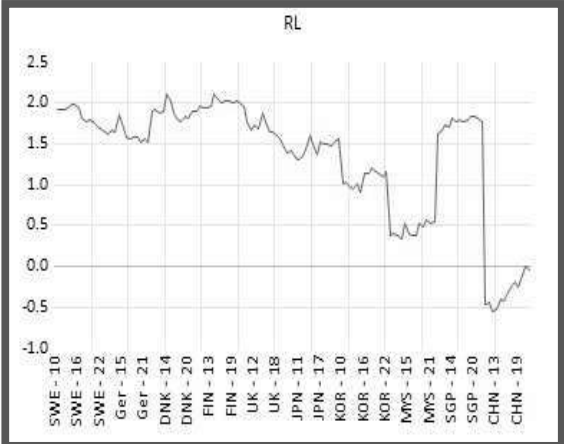
The study also found a positive and significant relationship between government effectiveness, political stability, rule of law, and voice and accountability with foreign direct investment (FDI), aligning with the proposed hypothesis. Moreover, the estimated models indicated a significant inverse relationship between governance variables and the inflation rate, specifically for control of corruption, government effectiveness, rule of law, regulatory quality, and voice and accountability—all negatively associated with inflation. These results, too, are consistent with the study's hypothesis.

The study concluded with several recommendations, the most important of which are: the necessity for the countries in the sample to adopt governance principles as a regulatory and institutional framework to enhance economic performance efficiency; the emphasis on comprehensive institutional reforms covering the legal and regulatory infrastructure; and the promotion of the independence of oversight bodies and the strengthening of societal participation.

The Impact Of Governance Indicators On A Number Of Economic Performance Indicators For The Period 2010-2022 For Selected International Groups

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HIGHLIGHTS	GRAPHICAL ABSTRACT																		
<p>1- The normal distribution of the estimated standard model residuals</p> <p>2-Graphical representation of the Rule of Law (RL) variable</p>	<div style="display: flex; align-items: flex-start;">  <div style="margin-left: 10px;"> <p>Series: Standardized Residuals Sample 2010 2022 Observations 130</p> <table border="1"> <tr><td>Mean</td><td>-5.81e-17</td></tr> <tr><td>Median</td><td>-0.048477</td></tr> <tr><td>Maximum</td><td>2.899552</td></tr> <tr><td>Minimum</td><td>-2.576477</td></tr> <tr><td>Std. Dev.</td><td>0.889601</td></tr> <tr><td>Skewness</td><td>0.252153</td></tr> <tr><td>Kurtosis</td><td>3.931901</td></tr> <tr><td>Jarque-Bera</td><td>6.081635</td></tr> <tr><td>Probability</td><td>0.047796</td></tr> </table> </div> </div> 	Mean	-5.81e-17	Median	-0.048477	Maximum	2.899552	Minimum	-2.576477	Std. Dev.	0.889601	Skewness	0.252153	Kurtosis	3.931901	Jarque-Bera	6.081635	Probability	0.047796
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