



جامعة الموصل
كلية الإدارة والاقتصاد

قياسُ وتحليلُ أثرِ بعضِ مُتغيّراتِ الاقتصادِ الكليِّ في عرضِ النّقدِ في دُولِ ناميةٍ مُختارةٍ

رسالة ماجستير
الاقتصاد

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المستخلص

تهدف الدراسة إلى قياس أثر بعض متغيرات الاقتصاد الكلي وتحليلها وقياس معنوية تأثيرها في عرض النقد في المدى القصير والطويل لدول نامية مختارة وهي العراق، الأردن، مصر، تونس وللمدة الزمنية (1990-2023) من أجل تحقيق الأهداف الاقتصادية وصولاً إلى الاستقرار والتوازن الاقتصادي الكلي

واعتمدت الدراسة على فرضية أساسية مفادها أن هناك مجموعة من متغيرات الاقتصاد الكلي لها تأثيرات متباينة في عرض النقد لدول نامية مختارة خلال المدة قيد الدراسة. وقد استعمل منهجان في البحث العلمي: الأول يتضمن الجانب الوصفي الذي يتضمن بدوره الإطار النظري والعرض المرجعي للمعروض النقدي والمتغيرات الاقتصادية قيد الدراسة وتأثيرها في عرض النقد، والمنهج الثاني يعتمد على التحليل الكمي (القياسي)، الذي يضم بناء النموذج الخاص بالدراسة اعتماداً على العلاقات النظرية الدالية التي عرضت في الجانب النظري وتعزيزها بالدراسات السابقة ، ومن ثم إجراء الاختبارات الخاصة بالنموذج معتمدين على أنموذج الانحدار الذاتي للفجوات الزمنية الموزعة (ARDL) وذلك باستعمال حزمة برمجيات (EViews.12).

وتوصلت الدراسة إلى مجموعة من النتائج أبرزها بالنسبة لسعر الفائدة في كل من العراق ومصر والأردن أظهرت النتائج أثر طردياً ولكن غير معنوي على عرض النقد أمّا في تونس فكان لسعر الفائدة أثر طردي ومعنوي، أمّا بالنسبة لسعر الصرف في العراق فكان التأثير متبايناً وغير معنوي في بعض المدد وطردياً في مُدد أخرى و في مصر كان التأثير معنوياً وسلبياً وفي الأردن كان التأثير ضعيفاً وغير معنوي في حين كان في تونس متبايناً، أمّا التضخم فقد كان تأثيره في العراق طردياً ومعنوياً، وكان التأثير طردياً ولكن بمعنوية متوسطة في مصر، والأردن كان التأثير ضعيفاً وغير معنوي وكان في تونس معنوياً وسلبياً في بعض المدد، بالنسبة للنواتج المحلي الإجمالي كان تأثيره طردياً ومعنوياً في العراق، مصر كان التأثير غير معنوي في الأجل الطويل وفي الأردن كان التأثير إيجابياً ولكنه ضعيف و لتونس كان التأثير طردياً ولكن غير مستقر ، الدين العام كان التأثير طردياً ومعنوياً في العراق، بينما في مصر كان التأثير طردياً ، وفي الأردن كان التأثير ضعيفاً وغير معنوي، وفي تونس فإنّ التأثير كان سلبياً على عرض النقد.

Abstract

The study aims to measure and analyse the impact of some macroeconomic variables and measure the significance of their impact on the money supply in the short and long term for selected developing countries, namely Iraq, Jordan, Egypt, Tunisia and for the time period (2023-1990) in order to achieve economic objectives to reach macroeconomic stability and balance

The study relied on a basic hypothesis that there is a set of macroeconomic variables that have differential effects on the money supply of selected developing countries during the period under study. Two approaches were used in the scientific research: the first includes the descriptive aspect, which in turn includes the theoretical framework and reference presentation of the money supply and the economic variables under study and their impact on the money supply, and the second approach relies on quantitative (standard) analysis, which includes building the model for the study based on the theoretical relationships presented in the theoretical aspect and reinforced by previous studies, and then conducting the tests of the model based on the autoregressive model of distributed lags (ARDL) using the software package (12.EViews).

The study reached a set of results, most notably with regard to the interest rate in Iraq, Egypt and Jordan, the results showed a direct but insignificant effect on the money supply, while in Tunisia the interest rate had a direct and seminal effect, as for the exchange rate in Iraq the effect was mixed and insignificant in some periods and direct in other periods, in Egypt the effect was significant and negative, in Jordan the effect was weak and insignificant while in Tunisia it was mixed, as for inflation, its effect in Iraq was direct and significant, the effect was direct but with a moderate meaning in Egypt, Jordan the effect was weak and insignificant and in Tunisia it was significant and negative in some periods, as for the GDP, the effect was direct and significant in Iraq, Egypt In Egypt and Jordan, the effect was weak and insignificant, and in Tunisia it was significant and negative in some periods, as for GDP, its effect was direct and significant in Iraq, Egypt the effect was direct and strong, in Jordan the effect was positive but weak, and for Tunisia the effect was direct but unstable, public debt, the effect was direct and significant in Iraq, while in Egypt the effect was direct, in Jordan the effect was weak and insignificant, and in Tunisia the effect was negative on the money supply.

Measuring And Analysing The Impact Of Some Macroeconomic Variables Cash Supply To Selected Developing Countries

Author: Mohammed Mahmoud Fathi Radwan **Advisor:** Al-Tai R.A. **Publisher:** University of Mosul

Keywords: Criticism offer, Inflation, The official exchange rate, The real interest rate, public debt	ABSTRACT The study aims to measure and analyse the impact of some macroeconomic variables and measure the significance of their impact on the money supply in the short and long term for selected developing countries, namely Iraq, Jordan, Egypt, Tunisia and for the time period (2023-1990) in order to achieve economic objectives to reach macroeconomic stability and balance The study relied on a basic hypothesis that there is a set of macroeconomic variables that have differential effects on the money supply of selected developing countries during the period under study. Two approaches were used in the scientific research: the first includes the descriptive aspect, which in turn includes the theoretical framework and reference presentation of the money supply and the economic variables under study and their impact on the money supply, and the second approach relies on quantitative (standard) analysis, which includes building the model for the study based on the theoretical relationships presented in the theoretical aspect and reinforced by previous studies, and then conducting the tests of the model based on the autoregressive model of distributed lags (ARDL) using the software package (12.EViews). The study reached a set of results, most notably with regard to the interest rate in Iraq, Egypt and Jordan, the results showed a direct but insignificant effect on the money supply, while in Tunisia the interest rate had a direct and seminal effect, as for the exchange rate in Iraq the effect was mixed and insignificant in some periods and direct in other periods, in Egypt the effect was significant and negative, in Jordan the effect was weak and insignificant while in Tunisia it was mixed, as for inflation, its effect in Iraq was direct and significant, the effect was direct but with a moderate meaning in Egypt, Jordan the effect was weak and insignificant and in Tunisia it was significant and negative in some periods, as for the GDP, the effect was direct and significant in Iraq, Egypt In Egypt and Jordan, the effect was weak and insignificant, and in Tunisia it was significant and negative in some periods, as for GDP, its effect was direct and significant in Iraq, Egypt the effect was direct and strong, in Jordan the effect was positive but weak, and for Tunisia the effect was direct but unstable, public debt, the effect was direct and significant in Iraq, while in Egypt the effect was direct, in Jordan the effect was weak and insignificant, and in Tunisia the effect was negative on the money supply. 2025 M.Sc. Thesis @Univ. of Mosul, College of Ec, Civ. Economics. Dept. (https://www.uomosul.edu.iq/).
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