جامعــة الموصــل
كليــة الإدارة والاقتصـــاد

قيـاسُ وتحليــلُ أَثـر بعـضِ المتغـيّـرِاتِ الاقتصاديَّـــةِ الكُليّـَةِ على ميزانِ المدفوعاتِ الدولـــيِّ لـدولٍ عربيَّةٍ مُختارةٍ للمُدَّةِ 2000 – 2024

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المستخلص

تهدف هذه الدراسة إلى تحليل أثر بعض المتغيرات الاقتصاديَّة الكلية، والمتمثلة في التضخم، سعر الصرف، عجز الموازنة، والاستثمار الأَجنبي المباشر، على ميزان المدفوعات الدولي، لعدد من الدول العربية المختارة (العراق ، مصر ، الجزائر)، لغرض الوصول إلى هدف الدراسة فقط تم اعتماد المنهج الوصفي في الجانب النظري والمنهج التحليلي في تحديد إتجاهات المتغيرات، والمنهج الكمي في الجانب القياسي، أما أهمية الدراسة تأتي من الدور الحيوي الذي تلعبه هذه المتغيرات في تحديد الاستقرار الاقتصادي الخارجي، في ظل التحديات السياسية والاقتصاديَّة الإقليمية والعالمية ، يندرج البحث ضمن الجهود الرامية إلى فهم العلاقة الكمية بين هذه المتغيرات وبين ميزان المدفوعات الدولي، بهدف تقديم رؤى علمية تدعم السياسات الاقتصاديَّة الرامية إلى تعزيز الاستدامة الماليَّة وتحقيق توازن الحسابات الخارجية.

تتلخص مشكلة البحث بتفسير تأثير التضخم وسعر الصرف وعجز الموازنة والاستثمار الأَجنبي المباشر على ميزان المدفوعات، ومدى ارتباط هذه المتغيرات بالتغيرات في الوضع الاقتصادي الخارجي للدول العربية المختارة، وتستند الدراسة إلى فرضيتين رئيستين: الأُولى تنفي وجود تأثير معنوي لهذه المتغيرات على ميزان المدفوعات، والثانية تقر بوجود علاقة تأثير بينهما. ويُتوقع أن تسهم نتائج هذه الدراسة في تقديم توصيات لصانعي القرار الاقتصادي حول مساهمة المتغيرات الاقتصاديَّة الكلية في ميزان المدفوعات الدولي الدول العربية ودول العالم المختلفة.

أظهرت النتائج أن الاستثمار الأَجنبي المباشر: في العراق والجزائر، الاستثمار الأَجنبي المباشر له تأثير إيجابي قوي وطويل الأجل على الحساب الجاري، سعر الصرف يظهر تأثير إيجابي مستمر على الحساب الجاري في جميع الدول المختارة، التضخم في مصر وجد أن معدل التضخم له تأثير إيجابي طويل الأجل على الحساب الجاري.

بناءً على هذه النتائج، تقترح الدراسة بضرورة تبني نظام سعر صرف مرن يراعي العوامل المحلية والخارجية لتقليل الضغوط على ميزان المدفوعات، مع زيادة الاحتياطيات الأَجنبية، تنويع مصادر الدخل القومي، خاصة في العراق والجزائر، بدعم القطاعات الصناعية والزراعية والخدمية لتقليل التأثر بتقلبات أَسعار النفط، تهيئة بيئة استثمارية مستقرة بتعديل القوانين وتقليل الروتين الإداري، بما يسهم في تحسين الحساب المالي في ميزان المدفوعات.

Abstract

This study aims to analyze the impact of some macroeconomic variables, namely inflation, exchange rate, budget deficit, and foreign direct investment, on the international balance of payments for a number of selected Arab countries (Iraq, Egypt, and Algeria). To achieve the study's objective, the descriptive approach was adopted in the theoretical aspect, the analytical approach in determining the trends of the variables, and the quantitative approach in the standard aspect. The importance of the study stems from the vital role these variables play in determining external economic stability, in light of regional and global political and economic challenges. The research falls within the efforts aimed at understanding the quantitative relationship between these variables and the international balance of payments, with the goal of providing scientific insights that support economic policies aimed at enhancing financial sustainability and achieving external account balance. The research problem is summarized by explaining the impact of inflation, exchange rate, budget deficit, and foreign direct investment on the balance of payments, and the extent to which these variables are related to changes in the external economic situation of the selected Arab countries. The study is based on two main hypotheses: the first denies the existence of a significant impact of these variables on the balance of payments, and the second acknowledges the existence of a significant relationship between them. The results of this study are expected to contribute to providing recommendations to economic decision-makers regarding the contribution of macroeconomic variables to the international balance of payments in Arab countries and various countries around the world.

The results showed that foreign direct investment: In Iraq and Algeria, foreign direct investment has a strong, long-term positive impact on the current account; the exchange rate shows a continuous positive impact on the current account in all selected countries; and inflation: In Egypt, the inflation rate was found to have a long-term positive impact on the current account. Based on these findings, the study suggests the need to adopt a flexible exchange rate system that takes into account domestic and external factors to reduce pressures on the balance of payments, while increasing foreign reserves, diversifying sources of national income, especially in Iraq and Algeria, by supporting the industrial, agricultural, and service sectors to reduce the impact of oil price fluctuations, and creating a stable investment environment by amending laws and reducing administrative red tape, which would contribute to improving the financial account in the balance of payments.

Measuring and analyzing the impact of some macroeconomic variables on the international balance of payments for selected Arab countries for the period٢٠٠٠-٢٠٢٤

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ABSTRACT

This study aims to analyze the impact of some macroeconomic variables, namely inflation, exchange rate, budget deficit, and foreign direct investment, on the international balance of payments for a number of selected Arab countries (Iraq, Egypt, and Algeria). To achieve the study's objective, the descriptive approach was adopted in the theoretical aspect, the analytical approach in determining the trends of the variables, and the quantitative approach in the standard aspect. The importance of the study stems from the vital role these variables play in determining external economic stability, in light of regional and global political and economic challenges. The research falls within the efforts aimed at understanding the quantitative relationship between these variables and the international balance of payments, with the goal of providing scientific insights that support economic policies aimed at enhancing financial sustainability and achieving external account balance. The research problem is summarized by explaining the impact of inflation, exchange rate, budget deficit, and foreign direct investment on the balance of payments, and the extent to which these variables are related to changes in the external economic situation of the selected Arab countries. The study is based on two main hypotheses: the first denies the existence of a significant impact of these variables on the balance of payments, and the second acknowledges the existence of a significant relationship between them. The results of this study are expected to contribute to providing recommendations to economic decision-makers regarding the contribution of macroeconomic variables to the international balance of payments in Arab countries and various countries around the world.

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Master's thesis in economics

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