



جامعة الموصل
كلية الإدارة والاقتصاد

قياسُ وتحليلُ أثرِ بعضِ المُتغيّراتِ الماليّةِ في استدامةِ الأمنِ الغذائيِّ لعينةٍ مختارةٍ مِنَ البلدانِ

رسالة ماجستير
الاقتصاد

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المستخلص:

تواجه العديد من بلدان العالم، سواء المتقدمة منها أو النامية، تحديات متزايدة في سبيل تحقيق الأمن الغذائي المستدام، نتيجة لتقلبات الأوضاع الاقتصادية والمالية، وتداعيات الأزمات الإقليمية والدولية. ويُعد الأمن الغذائي أحد المرتكزات الأساسية لتحقيق الاستقرار الاقتصادي والاجتماعي، إذ لا يقتصر فقط على توفير الغذاء، بل يشمل القدرة على الحصول عليه بصورة دائمة وكافية وأمنة، بما يلبي الاحتياجات الغذائية لجميع فئات المجتمع. وفي هذا السياق، تؤدي المتغيرات المالية دورًا حاسمًا في دعم أو إضعاف منظومة الأمن الغذائي، ولا سيما بآليات الإنفاق العام، الاستثمار، الإيرادات العامة، الدين العام، والمساعدات الخارجية، فضلاً عن الضغوط التضخمية التي تؤثر في القدرة الشرائية للأفراد. ومن هنا تتبع أهمية البحث في العلاقة بين هذه المتغيرات واستدامة الأمن الغذائي، خاصة في البلدان العربية التي تتباين في مستويات دخولها وظروفها الاقتصادية، وتواجه ضغوطاً متزايدة في ظل التحديات العالمية مثل تغير المناخ، الكوارث، الأزمات الجيوسياسية، والاختلالات الهيكلية في الاقتصادات المحلية ويهدف البحث إلى تحليل أثر مجموعة من المتغيرات المالية إلى جانب متغيرات أخرى سائدة استدامة الأمن الغذائي في عينة من البلدان ذات مستويات دخل مختلفة، خلال المدة (1995-2022). وتتمثل المتغيرات المالية المدروسة في: الإنفاق العام، الإيرادات العامة، الدين العام الخارجي، المساعدات الخارجية، ومعدل التضخم؛ إذ حصل النظر إلى الأمن الغذائي بوصفه متغيراً تابعاً متمثلاً بالفجوة الغذائية أو فجوة الطلب. ينطلق البحث من فرضية رئيسة مفادها وجود علاقة متفاوتة بين المتغيرات المالية المذكورة واستدامة الأمن الغذائي، تختلف باختلاف الوضع الاقتصادي لبلدان المجموعة. وقد شمل التحليل مجموعتان من البلدان، مجموعة البلدان متوسطة الدخل (العراق، مصر، المغرب)، والمجموعة الثانية لبلدان ذات دخل مرتفع وشملت (الإمارات، السعودية، عمان) واعتمد البحث على المنهج الوصفي التحليلي إلى جانب المنهج الكمي، لقياس وتحليل العلاقة بين المتغيرات. أظهرت النتائج وجود فروقات واضحة في تأثير بعض المتغيرات المالية على استدامة الأمن الغذائي بين مجموعتي البلدان. إذ تبين أن الاستثمار الأجنبي المباشر والإنفاق العام يرتبطان إيجابياً بتحقيق الأمن الغذائي المستدام في البلدان ذات الدخل المرتفع، بينما لم يكن للدين العام الخارجي والتضخم أثراً واضحاً في البلدان ذات الدخل المتوسط. وتبين أن الاعتماد على المساعدات الخارجية دون سياسات داعمة للإنتاج المحلي يضعف من قدرة البلدان على تحقيق أمن غذائي مستدام، وعليه، ينبغي تبني سياسات مالية مستدامة تركز على تعزيز الإنتاج الزراعي المحلي، وتحسين كفاءة تخصيص الموارد، وتقوية شبكات الحماية الاجتماعية، بما يساهم في ضمان الأمن الغذائي المستدام على المدى الطويل.

Abstract:

Many countries, both developed and developing, face increasing challenges in achieving sustainable food security due to fluctuating economic and financial conditions and the repercussions of regional and international crises. Food security is one of the fundamental pillars of economic stability and social, as it is not limited to the provision of food, but includes the ability to obtain it on a permanent, sufficient, and safe basis, thus meeting the nutritional needs of all segments of society. In this context, financial variables play a crucial role in supporting or weakening the food security system, particularly through Mechanisms of public spending, investment, public revenues, public debt, and foreign aid, as well as inflationary pressures that affect individuals' purchasing power, underscore the importance of research into the relationship between these variables and the sustainability of food security, particularly in Arab countries, which vary in their levels of Their income and economic conditions are under increasing pressure in light of global challenges such as climate change, disasters, geopolitical crises, and structural imbalances in local economies.

The research aims to analyze the impact of a set of financial variables, along with other supporting variables.

Sustainability of food security in a sample of countries with different income levels, during the period (1995–2022). The financial variables studied are: public spending, public revenues, external public debt, foreign aid, and inflation rate, where food security was viewed as

A dependent variable is the food gap or demand gap. The research is based on a main hypothesis: there is a varying relationship between the aforementioned financial variables and the sustainability of food security, which varies depending on the economic situation of the countries in the group. The analysis included

Two groups of countries were selected: a group of middle-income countries (Iraq, Egypt, and Morocco), and a second group of high-income countries (the UAE, Saudi Arabia, and Oman). The research relied on a descriptive analytical approach, along with a quantitative approach, to measure and analyze the relationship between variables. The results showed clear differences in the impact of financial variables on sustainability.

Food security between the two groups of countries. It was found that foreign direct investment and public spending are positively associated with achieving sustainable food security in high-income countries, while external public debt and inflation had no clear effect in middle-income countries. It was also found that reliance on

Foreign aid without policies that support local production weakens countries' ability to achieve sustainable food security. Therefore, sustainable fiscal policies should be adopted that focus on enhancing local agricultural production, improving the efficiency of resource allocation, and strengthening social safety nets, thus contributing to ensuring sustainable food security in the long term.

Measuring and analyzing the impact of some financial variables on the sustainability of food security for a selected sample of countries

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Keywords: Sustainability, food security, public spending, foreign direct investment	ABSTRACT Many countries, both developed and developing, face increasing challenges in achieving sustainable food security due to fluctuating economic and financial conditions and the repercussions of regional and international crises. Food security is one of the fundamental pillars of economic stability and social, as it is not limited to the provision of food, but includes the ability to obtain it on a permanent, sufficient, and safe basis, thus meeting the nutritional needs of all segments of society. In this context, financial variables play a crucial role in supporting or weakening the food security system, particularly through Mechanisms of public spending, investment, public revenues, public debt, and foreign aid, as well as inflationary pressures that affect individuals' purchasing power, underscore the importance of research into the relationship between these variables and the sustainability of food security, particularly in Arab countries, which vary in their levels of Their income and economic conditions are under increasing pressure in light of global challenges such as climate change, disasters, geopolitical crises, and structural imbalances in local economies. The research aims to analyze the impact of a set of financial variables, along with other supporting variables. Sustainability of food security in a sample of countries with different income levels, during the period (1995–2022). The financial variables studied are: public spending, public revenues, external public debt, foreign aid, and inflation rate, where food security was viewed as A dependent variable is the food gap or demand gap. The research is based on a main hypothesis: there is a varying relationship between the aforementioned financial variables and the sustainability of food security, which varies depending on the economic situation of the countries in the group. The analysis included Two groups of countries were selected: a group of middle-income countries (Iraq, Egypt, and Morocco), and a second group of high-income countries (the UAE, Saudi Arabia, and Oman). The research relied on a descriptive analytical approach, along with a quantitative approach, to measure and analyze the relationship between variables. The results showed clear differences in the impact of financial variables on sustainability. Food security between the two groups of countries. It was found that foreign direct investment and public spending are positively associated with achieving sustainable food security in high-income countries, while external public debt and inflation had no clear effect in middle-income countries. It was also found that reliance on Foreign aid without policies that support local production weakens countries' ability to achieve sustainable food security. Therefore, sustainable fiscal policies should be adopted that focus on enhancing local agricultural production, improving the efficiency of resource allocation, and strengthening social safety nets, thus contributing to ensuring sustainable food security in the long term. 2025 M.Sc. Thesis @Univ. of Mosul, College of Ec, Civ. Economics. Dept. (https://www.uomosul.edu.iq/).
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Measuring And Analyzing The Impact Of Some Financial Variables On The Sustainability Of Food Security For A Selected Sample for Countries

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