**جامعة الموصل**

**كلية الإدارة والاقتصاد**

# اثر بعض المحددات الداخلية و الخارجية على هامش سعر الفائدة في القطاع المصرفي دراسة تحليلية في عدد من البلدان العربية للفترة 1990-2023

رسالة ماجستير في العلوم المالية والمصرفية

**برزان خضر خديده إسماعيل**

بإشراف

الأُستاذ الدكتور

بشار أحمد العراقي

**1447هـ** **2025 م**

## المستخلص:

تهدف الدراسة إلى قياس أثر بعض المحددات الداخلية و الخارجية التي تمارس تأثيراتها المهمة في هامش سعر الفائدة في القطاع المصرفي مع تمييز عوامل البيئة الداخلية منها عن عوامل البيئة الاقتصادية المحيطة, فضلا عن استعراض القنوات والآليات التي يمكن من خلالها أن تنتقل تأثيرات تلك المحددات في هامش سعر الفائدة, علاوة على بناء وصياغة أنموذج تجريبي قادر على إعطاء قيم كمية لحجم هذا التأثير واتجاهه في عينة من البلدان العربية المتمثلة بالمملكة الأردنية الهاشمية. جمهورية مصر العربية, جمهورية العراق, والمملكة العربية السعودية وللمدة 1990-2023.

ولتحقيق ما تقدم والوقوف على طبيعة تأثير متغيرات البيئة الداخلية المعبر عنها بالحجم والسيولة وحقوق الملكية والتكاليف التشغيلية والمخاطر الائتمانية ومتغيرات البيئة الاقتصادية المحيطة التي تشمل النمو الاقتصادي والتضخم وسعر الصرف, اعتمد البحث على ما يعرف بمنهجية الانحدار الذاتي للفجوات الزمنية الموزعة(ARDL) (Autoregressive Distributed lag Model), المستندة على بيانات السلاسل الزمنية الخطية السنوية وبما يعادل 24 مشاهدة ولكل دولة على انفراد، والتي تشخص وتميز بين التأثيرات الطويلة الأجل والقصيرة الأجل, بهدف الوصول إلى نتائج أكثر دقة وواقعية, والحصول على تحليل سليم ومنطقي, يمكن استخدامه في اتخاذ القرارات الصائبة وصياغة السياسات والاستراتيجيات السليمة..

وأفصحت نتائج الدراسة عن نجاح متغيرات الحجم (SIZ), والسيولة (LIQ) وحقوق الملكية (CAP) والنمو الاقتصادي (GDP) في العراق ومصر والأردن والسعودية, والتكاليف التشغيلية (CP) في العراق ومصر والسعودية, والمخاطر الائتمانية (CR) في العراق ومصر والأردن, وسعر الصرف في العراق في تأكيد تأثيرهم المعنوي في هامش سعر الفائدة (IRM). في حين فشلت متغير التضخم (INF) في جميع دول العينة, وسعر الصرف (EX) في مصر, والسيولة (LIQ), وحقوق الملكية (CAP) والنمو الاقتصادي (GDP) في العراق, والتكاليف التشغيلية (CP) في الأردن, والمخاطر الائتمانية (CR) في السعودية من إثبات تأثيرهم المعنوي في هامش سعر الفائدة (IRM) على المدى الطويل.

# Abstract:

The study aims at diagnosing the matrix of the key determinants that have primary impacts on the interest rate margin in banking, separating the environmental factors from the internal environment and the external economic environment. It also redefines the channels and mechanisms by which the effect of these determinants can be passed on to the interest rate margin, as well as constructing and structuring an experimental model that will be able to supply quantitative figures for the magnitude and sign of this effect in a sample of Arab countries led by the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, the Republic of Egypt, the Republic of Iraq, and Saudi Arabia, covering the years 1990–2023.

To accomplish the above and to identify the nature of the impact of internal environmental variables in terms of size, liquidity, equity, operating expenses, and credit risk, and surrounding economic environment variables including economic growth, inflation, and exchange rate, the study depended on what is referred to as the Autoregressive Distributed Lag (ARDL) model approach, employing annual linear time series data amounting to 24 observations per country individually, which identifies and distinguishes between long-run and short-run effects, with a view to reaching more precise and feasible results, and attaining good and sound analysis that could be used in making the correct decisions and making good policies and strategies.

The results of the study reveal the success of size (SIZ), liquidity (LIQ), capital (CAP), and economic growth (GDP) variables in Iraq, Egypt, Jordan, and Saudi Arabia; cost of operations (CP) in Iraq, Egypt, and Saudi Arabia; credit risk (CR) in Iraq, Egypt, and Jordan; and the exchange rate in Iraq in supporting their key role in verifying their decisive impact on the interest rate margin (IRM). Despite inflation (INF) in all of the sample

countries, exchange rate (EX) in Egypt, liquidity (LIQ), stock (CAP), and economic development (GDP) in Iraq, cost of operation (CP) in Jordan, and credit risk (CR) in Saudi Arabia not supporting their long-term impact on interest rate margin (IRM), it can be proved that they cannot influence the behavior of interest rate margin (IRM).

# The Impact of Selected Internal and External Determinants on the Interest Rate Margin in the Banking Sector: An Analytical Study Across a Number of Arab Countries for the Period 1990–2023

**Author: Barzan Khuder Khudaida** **professor: Bashar Ahmed Al Lraqi.** **Publisher: University of Mosul**

## HIGHLITS

**1. "Interest rate margin is a key indicator of banking sector efficiency."**

**2. "Interest rates reflect the level of competition in the banking sector."**

**3. "It indicates banks' resilience to potential financial crises."**

***The study examines the interest rate margin in the banking sector across several countries***

Abstract:

The study aims at diagnosing the matrix of the key determinants that have primary impacts on the interest rate margin in banking, separating the environmental factors from the internal environment and the external economic environment. It also redefines the channels and mechanisms by which the effect of these determinants can be passed on to the interest rate margin, as well as constructing and structuring an experimental model that will be able to supply quantitative figures for the magnitude and sign of this effect in a sample of Arab countries led by the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, the Republic of Egypt, the Republic of Iraq, and Saudi Arabia, covering the years 1990–2023.

To accomplish the above and to identify the nature of the impact of internal environmental variables in terms of size, liquidity, equity, operating expenses, and credit risk, and surrounding economic environment variables including economic growth, inflation, and exchange rate, the study depended on what is referred to as the Autoregressive Distributed Lag (ARDL) model approach, employing annual linear time series data amounting to 24 observations per country individually, which identifies and distinguishes between long-run and short-run effects, with a view to reaching more precise and feasible results, and attaining good and sound analysis that could be used in making the correct decisions and making good policies and strategies.

The results of the study reveal the success of size (SIZ), liquidity (LIQ), capital (CAP), and economic growth (GDP) variables in Iraq, Egypt, Jordan, and Saudi Arabia; cost of operations (CP) in Iraq, Egypt, and Saudi Arabia; credit risk (CR) in Iraq, Egypt, and Jordan; and the exchange rate in Iraq in supporting their key role in verifying their decisive impact on the interest rate margin (IRM). Despite inflation (INF) in all of the sample countries, exchange rate (EX) in Egypt, liquidity (LIQ), stock (CAP), and economic development (GDP) in Iraq, cost of operation (CP) in Jordan, and credit risk (CR) in Saudi Arabia not supporting their long-term impact on interest rate margin (IRM), it can be proved that they cannot influence the behavior of interest rate margin (IRM).

"Master's Dissertation, Faculty of Management and Economics, Department of Banking and Finance, 2025" **(https://www.uomosul.edu.iq/).**

Mninistry Of Higher Education

And Scientific Recearch

University Of Mosoul

College Of Administration and Economice

# The Impact of Selected Internal and External Determinants on the Interest Rate Margin in the Banking Sector: An Analytical Study Across a Number of Arab Countries for the Period 1990–2023

Masters thesis in banking and Finance

**Barzan Khuder Khudaida Ismail**

Supervised by

Professor

Bashar Ahmed Al Iraqi

**2025A.D.** **1447A.H.**