



جامعة الموصل
كلية الإدارة والاقتصاد

تقدير وتحليل أثر بعض المتغيرات الاقتصادية في النمو الاقتصادي لعينة من الدول العربية للمدة (1990-2024)

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المستخلص

يهدف البحث إلى بيان أثر العلاقة بين المتغيرات المالية والنمو الاقتصادي في دول معينة، لتحليل مدى تأثير هذه العلاقة بالعوامل الاقتصادية والسياسية والاجتماعية، سواء المحلية أو الدولية، وانطلقت من فرضية مفادها أن المتغيرات المالية، مثل (الإنفاق العام، الإيرادات العامة، معدل تكوين رأس المال، الدين العام، والاستثمار الأجنبي المباشر)، تؤثر بشكل مباشر في معدل نمو الدول المختارة، ولكن هذا التأثير يختلف باختلاف الظروف الاقتصادية، الاجتماعية، والسياسية لكل دولة، وبناءً على ذلك يمكن التوصل إلى فرضيات فرعية تتناول الأبعاد المختلفة للعلاقة بين المتغيرات المالية والنمو الاقتصادي، وأشتملت عينة البحث في الجانب التحليلي على أربعة بلدان وهي العراق ، الأردن ، مصر، والجزائر، في حين تم استبعاد العراق في الجانب القياسي وذلك لتعذر الحصول على بعض البيانات، وقد تم اختبار النموذج قياسياً باستخدام الانحدار للفجوات المتباطئ ARDL، وقد تم الوصول إلى العديد من النتائج أهمها أن النفقات العامة لها تأثير موجب ومعنوي في معدلات النمو الاقتصادي في الأردن في الأجل الطويل في حين زاولت النفقات العامة تأثيرها السالب و المعنوي في المعدلات النمو في كل من مصر و الجزائر في ذات الأجل ، في حين كانت للإيرادات العامة التأثير الموجب و المعنوي في كل من الأردن و مصر على العكس من الجزائر، إذ كانت العلاقة عكسية سالبة، وتوصل البحث إلى عدة مقترحات أبرزها: ينبغي إعادة هيكلة الإنفاق الحكومي ليتوجه نحو المجالات التي تحفز النمو الاقتصادي على المدى البعيد، مثل التعليم، البنية التحتية، والابتكار التكنولوجي، إذ أثبتت الدراسات أن هذه القطاعات تؤدي دوراً محورياً في تعزيز القدرة الإنتاجية للاقتصاد.

Abstract

The research aims to demonstrate the impact of the relationship between financial variables and economic growth in specific countries, to analyze the extent to which this relationship is affected by economic, political and social factors, whether local or international. It is based on the hypothesis that financial variables, such as (public spending, public revenues, capital formation rate, public debt, and foreign direct investment), directly affect the growth rate of the selected countries. However, this impact varies depending on the economic, social, and political conditions of each country. Based on this, sub-hypotheses can be reached that address the various dimensions of the relationship between financial variables and economic growth. The research sample included four countries in the analytical aspect: Iraq, Jordan, Egypt, and Algeria. Iraq was excluded in the standard aspect due to the difficulty of obtaining some data. The model was tested standardly using the regression of the lag gaps (ARDL). Many results were reached, the most important of which is that public expenditures have a positive and significant impact on economic growth rates in Jordan in the long run, while public expenditures had a negative and significant impact on growth rates in both Egypt and Algeria in the same term. Public revenues had a positive and significant impact in both Jordan and Egypt, in contrast to Algeria, had a negative inverse relationship. The study concluded with several recommendations, most notably: Government spending should be restructured to focus on areas that stimulate long-term economic growth, such as education, infrastructure, and technological innovation. Studies have shown that these sectors play a pivotal role in enhancing the economy's productive capacity.

**Estimating And Analyzing The Impact Of Some Economic Variables On The Economic Growth
Of A Sample Of Arab Countries For The Period (1990-2024)**

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HIGHLITS	GRAPHICAL ABSTRACT
<p>Keywords:</p> <p>Economic Variables, Economic Growth, Public Revenues, Public Expenditures</p>	<p>ABSTRACT</p> <p>The research aims to demonstrate the impact of the relationship between financial variables and economic growth in specific countries, to analyze the extent to which this relationship is affected by economic, political and social factors, whether local or international. It is based on the hypothesis that financial variables, such as (public spending, public revenues, capital formation rate, public debt, and foreign direct investment), directly affect the growth rate of the selected countries. However, this impact varies depending on the economic, social, and political conditions of each country. Based on this, sub-hypotheses can be reached that address the various dimensions of the relationship between financial variables and economic growth. The research sample included four countries in the analytical aspect: Iraq, Jordan, Egypt, and Algeria. Iraq was excluded in the standard aspect due to the difficulty of obtaining some data. The model was tested standardly using the regression of the lag gaps (ARDL). Many results were reached, the most important of which is that public expenditures have a positive and significant impact on economic growth rates in Jordan in the long run, while public expenditures had a negative and significant impact on growth rates in both Egypt and Algeria in the same term. Public revenues had a positive and significant impact in both Jordan and Egypt, in contrast to Algeria, had a negative inverse relationship. The study concluded with several recommendations, most notably: Government spending should be restructured to focus on areas that stimulate long-term economic growth, such as education, infrastructure, and technological innovation. Studies have shown that these sectors play a pivotal role in enhancing the economy's productive capacity.</p>

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