

وزارة التعليم العالي والبحث العلمي
رئاسة الجامعة المستنصرية
كلية الإدارة والاقتصاد
قسم الاقتصاد

تمويل العجز المالي الحكومي وتأثيراته الاقتصادية في دول مختارة بضمنها العراق

رسالة تقدم بها
عامر سامي منير

إلى مجلس كلية الإدارة والاقتصاد / الجامعة المستنصرية وهي جزء من متطلبات نيل
درجة الماجستير في الاقتصاد

بإشراف
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Abstract

The deficit of public balance is one of the problems faced by the developing countries. So, the public revenues often don't increase enough to meet the growth of public expenditures, due to economic, social and political reasons.

In return, it is difficult to reduce the public expenditure with the same reasons.

The deficit phenomenon as a concept, developed from the classic school, which believed with neutrality of the public balance, depending on the reducing the state role in the economic activity.

These ideas didn't withstand for long time. The Keynesian thoughts were appeared, and a great acceptance after the great depression.

The Keynesian school requested to support the effective demand in the time of depression through the government expenditure and achieving of the employment.

The monetarism school was disagreed the governmental intervention in the economic life as developed by the limits on the state intervention in the economic activity, such as concerning the new monetary issuance.

Supply-side school stated that the seasons of deficit of the public balance are supply problems, depending, in this matter, on Say's law.

This study aims at determining the concept and measures of deficit ; and the way in which this deficit can be financed ; and the effects of this financing on some macroeconomic variables such as money supply , Gross domestic product , interest rate and balance of payments , in three developing countries ; Iraq , Jordan and Egypt .

The research has been divided into three chapters. Chapter one deals with the conceptual framework of the deficit of public balance, and the intellectual conflict about it, and its economic effects.

While chapter two explained the sources of financing of balance deficit.

Finally, chapter three offered the economic effects of financing the balance deficit.

This study included some conclusions and recommendations among them increasing the ratios of current expenditure to gross public expenditure, results in increasing consumption, which covered by imports.

Moreover, the growth rate of balance deficit was larger than the growth rate of gross domestic product.

The study recommended, concerning Iraq, that it is necessary to depend on the principle of financial ability to reduce the internal debts faced by the government.