

## محاوّر المناقشة:

### ● السياسات الحكومية

#### ● السياسة النقدية (توسعية وانكماشية)

○ تعريف

○ أدوات

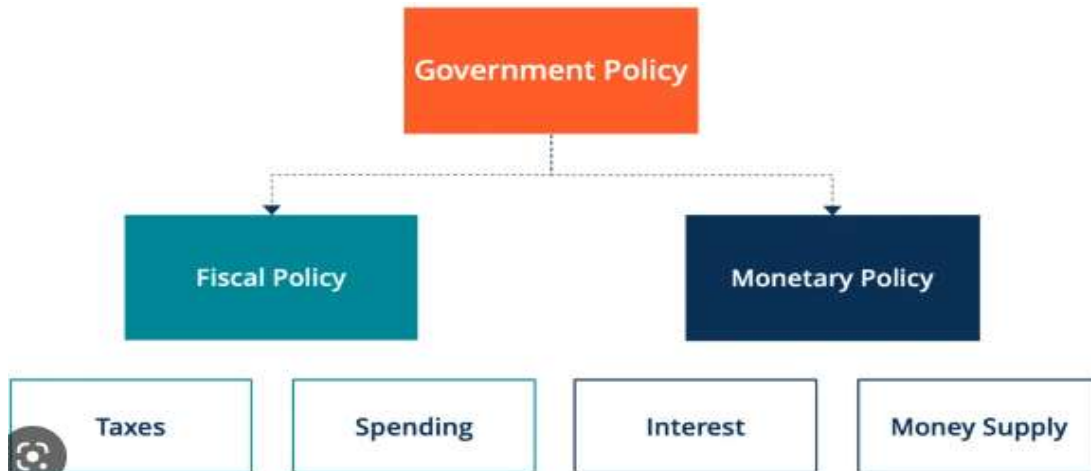
○ أثر

#### ● السياسة المالية (توسعية وانكماشية)

○ تعريف

○ أدوات

○ أثر



• **Questions on this part:**

**The major government policies that can be used to pursue its macroeconomic goals are**

- (A) fiscal policy and debt policy
- (B) fiscal policy and monetary policy
- (C) fiscal policy, debt policy and monetary policy
- (D) fiscal policy, monetary policy and subsidies

The major government policies that can be used to pursue its macroeconomic goals are fiscal policy and debt policy. **False**

**Monetary policy:**

| Expansionary MP                                                                                                        | Contractionary MP                                                                                                           |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| At the time of <b>recession, and Unemployment</b>                                                                      | At the time of <b>expansion, and inflation</b>                                                                              |
| 1) CB buys bonds through open market operations<br>2) CB reduces discount rate<br>3) CB reduces RRR<br>↓<br><b>MS↑</b> | 1) CB sells bonds through open market operations<br>2) CB increases discount rate<br>3) CB increases RRR<br>↓<br><b>MS↓</b> |

• **Questions on this part:**

**Monetary policy of a country is managed by**

- (A) central bank
- (B) finance ministry
- (C) commercial banks
- (D) board of revenue

**Which of the following is the most important Federal Reserve monetary policy goal?**

- A) minimum unemployment
- B) moderate long-term interest rates
- C) maximum employment

**D) price level stability**

. If the Fed wished to eliminate an inflationary gap, which of the following would be an appropriate policy?

- A) decreases required reserve ratio
- B) buy bonds, and government securities
- C) sells bonds, and government securities**
- D) decreases discount rate

If the economy is in a recession, the Fed could do all of the following EXCEPT

- a) Lower taxes**
- b) Lower the Discount rate.
- c) Lower required reserve ratio
- d) Buy securities.

- An open market purchase by the Fed decreases bank reserves, loans, and deposits, and thus increases the money supply. True
- Fiscal policy involves the use of interest rates to influence the level of GDP. False
- Monetary policy of a country is managed by commercial banks. False
- Capital gains tax rate is a monetary policy instrument. False
- Expansionary Monetary policy is a monetary policy designed to decrease activity in the economy. False
- If GDP is raising and the unemployment rate is decreasing, the actions would Monetary Policy take to try to fix this economic situation is decreasing the Discount rate. False

**Fiscal policy:**

- **Government Budget  $\equiv G - T$**

- If **Expenditure more than Revenue ( $G > T$ )**, **Budget Deficit**,
- If **Expenditure less than Revenue  $G < T$** , there would be a **Budget surplus**
- If **Expenditure equals Revenue  $G = T$** , there would be a **Budget balance**

**Expansionary FP**

At the time of recession, and Unemployment

**$T \downarrow$  or  $G \uparrow$**

**Contractionary FP**

At the time of expansion, and inflation

**$T \uparrow$  or  $G \downarrow$**

- **Questions on this part:**

The government's fiscal policy denotes the use of government's

- (A) taxes and expenditure**
- (B) consumption and investment
- (C) taxes and revenue
- (D) consumption and expenditure

**Fiscal policy includes.**

**A) only decisions related to government expenditure on goods and services, and Taxes**

B) decisions related to government expenditure on goods and services, and interest rate.

C) only decisions related to the value of transfer payments.

D) only decisions related to tax revenue.

**If the government has a balanced budget, the total amount of government debt is**

A) decreasing.

B) constant.

C) increasing.

**D) zero.**

**Changes in which of the following is included as part of fiscal policy?**

A) the quantity of money

B) monetary policy

C) the level of interest rates

**D) tax rates**

**The budget deficit**

**A) is the difference between government expenditure and tax revenues.**

B) reached its peak in the year 2000.

C) decreased during the Obama Administration.

D) is the total outstanding borrowing by the government.

**When tax revenues exceed expenditure, the government has a \_\_\_\_\_, and when expenditure exceed tax revenues, the government has a \_\_\_\_\_.**

A) budget deficit; budget surplus

**B) budget surplus; budget deficit**

C) budget debt; budget surplus

D) budget surplus; budget debt

**If the federal government's tax revenues are greater than its expenditure, then the federal budget has a**

A) transfer payment.

B) deficit.

C) balanced budget.

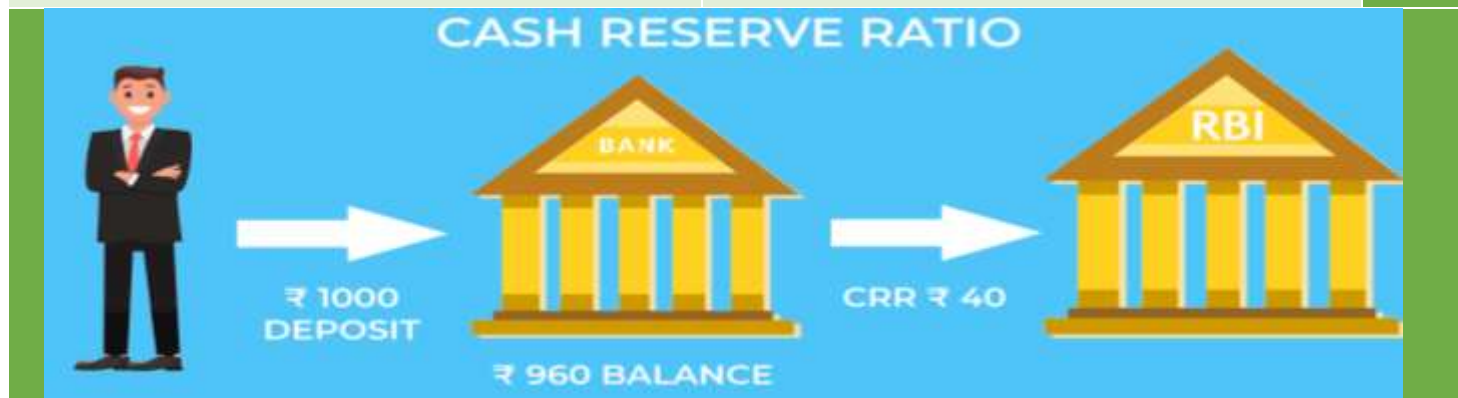
**D) surplus**

1. **If the economy is in an inflationary period, the most likely action would Fiscal Policy take is Increasing taxes. True**
2. **If GDP is decreasing and the unemployment rate is increasing, The actions would Fiscal Policy take to try to fix this economic situation is increasing government spending. True**
3. **If Fiscal Policy is trying to promote stability and economic growth through tax cuts, this is an Expansionary Fiscal Policy. True**

4. **Fiscal policy** is known as the policies that **fiscal authorities** adopt. True
5. If the government wants to **increase Real GDP**, so it will **increase tax rate**. False

### السياسة النقدية ← تتبناها البنك الفيدرالي / المركزي

| السياسة النقدية الانكماشية                                                                                                                                       | السياسة النقدية التوسعية                                                                                                                                   | متي     |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------|
| العمل على استقرار الاقتصاد أثناء فترة الانتعاش أو التضخم                                                                                                         | تحفيز الاقتصاد خلال فترة الركود                                                                                                                            |         |
| (4) بيع البنك المركزي السندات الحكومية<br>(5) زيادة سعر الخصم<br>(6) زيادة نسبة الاحتياطي المطلوب<br>↓<br>انخفاض كمية النقود المعروضة<br>↓<br>ارتفاع سعر الفائدة | (1) شراء البنك المركزي السندات الحكومية<br>(2) خفض سعر الخصم<br>(3) خفض نسبة الاحتياطي المطلوب<br>↓<br>ارتفاع كمية النقود المعروضة<br>↓<br>خفض سعر الفائدة | الأدوات |



### السياسة المالية ← تتبناها السلطات المالية

| السياسة المالية الانكماشية                               | السياسة المالية التوسعية                     | متي     |
|----------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------|---------|
| العمل على استقرار الاقتصاد أثناء فترة الانتعاش أو التضخم | تحفيز الاقتصاد خلال فترة الركود              |         |
| T↑ or G↓                                                 | T↓ or G↑                                     | الأدوات |
| من خلال خفض الإنفاق الحكومي أو زيادة الضرائب             | من خلال زيادة الإنفاق الحكومي أو خفض الضرائب |         |

### توازن الموازنة العامة للدولة $G-T =$

|                                      |                                                                          |
|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| الموازنة العامة في حالة فائض         | إذا كان حجم الضرائب أكبر من حجم الإنفاق الحكومي ( $T > G$ )              |
| الموازنة العامة في حالة عجز          | إذا كان حجم الإنفاق الحكومي أكبر من حجم الضرائب ( $G > T$ )              |
| الموازنة العامة للدولة في حالة توازن | عند تساوي حجم الإنفاق الحكومي مع حجم الضرائب ( $G = T$ )<br>الديون = صفر |