

محاوّر المناقشة:

● السياسات الحكومية

● السياسة النقدية (توسعية وانكماشية)

○ تعريف

○ أدوات

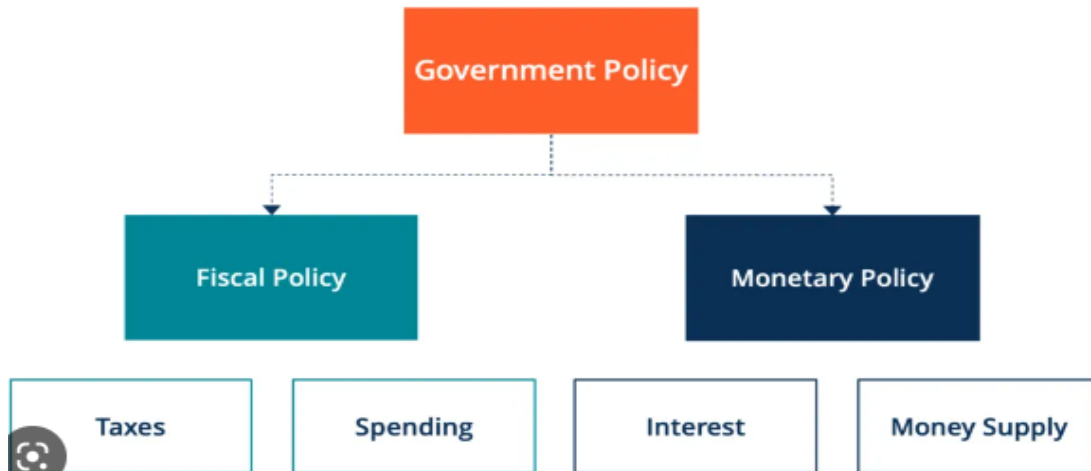
○ أثر

● 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

At the time of **recession, and Unemployment**

- 1) CB buys bonds through open market operations
- 2) CB reduces discount rate
- 3) CB reduces RRR

↓
MS↑

Contractionary MP

At the time of **expansion, and inflation**

- 1) CB sells bonds through open market operations
- 2) CB increases discount rate
- 3) CB increases RRR

↓
MS↓

• **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 decreases the money supply. False
- 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 increasing the Discount rate. True

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

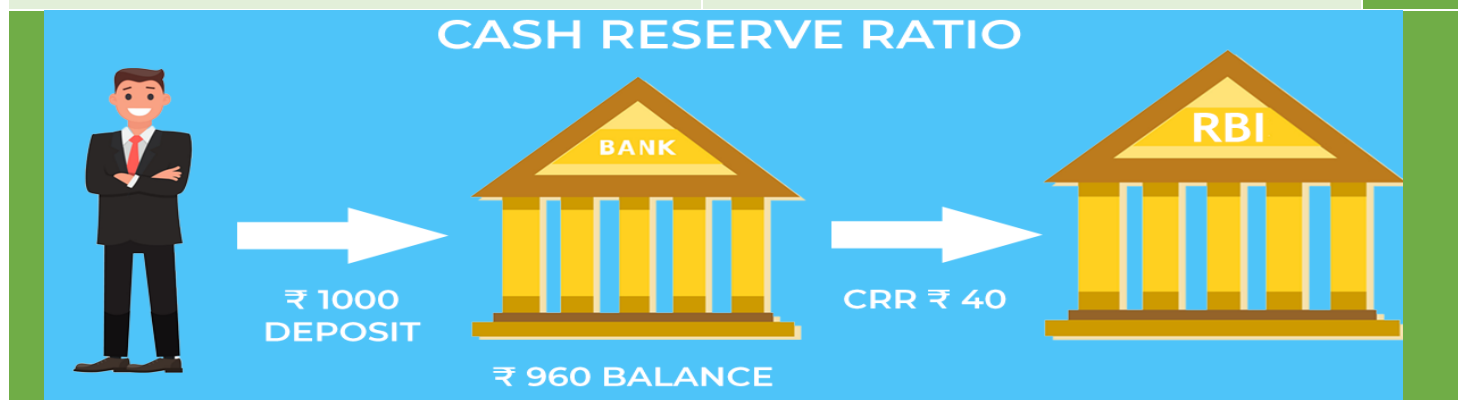
1. **If the economy is in an inflationary period, the most likely action would Fiscal Policy take is decreasing taxes. False**
2. **If GDP is decreasing and the unemployment rate is increasing, The actions would Fiscal Policy take to try to fix this economic situation is decreasing government spending.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

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 **decrease tax rate**. True

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 (5) زيادة سعر الخصم (6) زيادة نسبة الاحتياطي المطلوب ↓ انخفاض كمية النقود المعروضة ↓ ارتفاع سعر الفائدة	(1) شراء البنك المركزي السندات الحكومية (2) خفض سعر الخصم (3) خفض نسبة الاحتياطي المطلوب ↓ ارتفاع كمية النقود المعروضة ↓ 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↓ من خلال خفض الإنفاق الحكومي أو زيادة الضرائب	T↓ or G↑ من خلال زيادة الإنفاق الحكومي أو خفض الضرائب	الأدوات

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 ($G = T$) الديون = صفر