

Introduction to the Macroeconomics



## What is Macroeconomics?



Macroeconomics focuses on the performance of economies changes in economic output, inflation, interest and foreign exchange rates, and the balance of payments, Poverty reduction, social equity, and sustainable growth are only possible with sound monetary and fiscal policies.

يركز الاقتصاد الكلي على أداء الاقتصاد، والتغيرات في الناتج الاقتصادي والتضخم وأسعار الفائدة وأسعار الصرف الأجنبي وميزان المدفوعات، ولا يمكن الحد من الفقر وتحقيق العدالة الاجتماعية والنمو المستدام إلا من خلال سياسات نقدية ومالية سليمة. www.worldbank.org

## What is Macroeconomics?



Macroeconomics a branch of economic theory (economics \*). It studies the economic behavior of aggregate economic actors (sectors of the economy) in aggregated markets and considers economic issues that affect the entire economy (not individual industries) and society as a whole.

\* Economics is a discipline that studies how to allocate and use scarce economic resources in order to maximize production and satisfy increasing needs of people to the fullest.

## Macro versus Micro

### Micro

focuses on the behavior of small units of the economy.

it tends to limit itself to specific and specialized areas of study.

#### Macro

has a much broader reach than micro.

It studies the economy as a whole, aggregate measures

## Macro versus Micro

### Micro

It sudies: the balance of supply and demand in individual markets, the behavior of individual consumers....etc

### Macro

It sudies: the implications of fiscal policy, locating the reasons for inflation or unemployment, the implications of government borrowing and economic growth on a nationwide scale...etc

## Macro versus Micro

### Micro

Equilibrium expresses the optimal situation from the point of view of the economic unit.

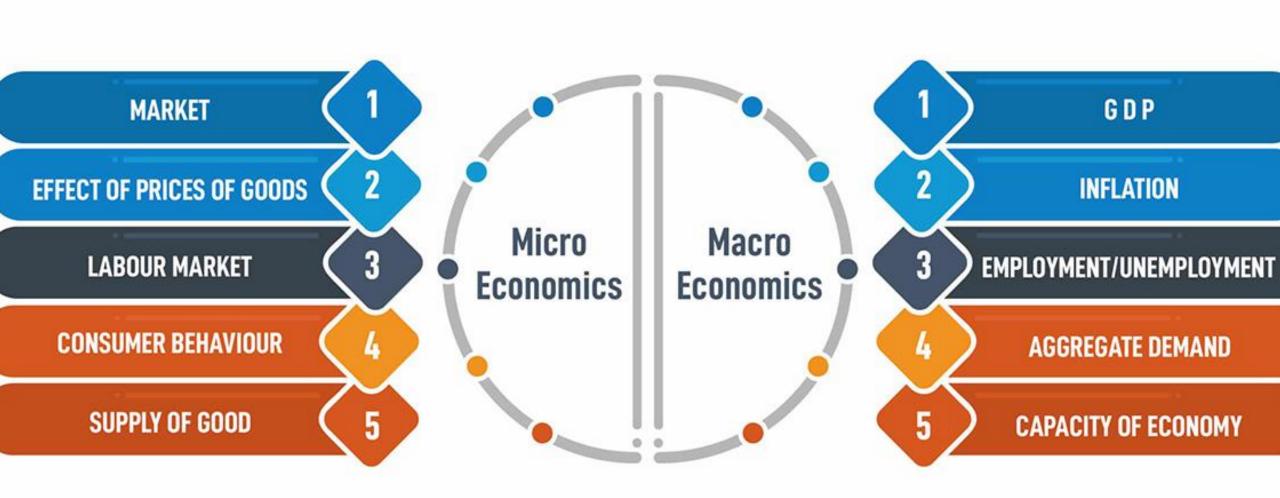
is based on partial equilibrium analysis

### Macro

Equilibrium may not be optimal for society.

is based on general equilibrium analysis.

### MACROECONOMICS AND MICROECONOMICS



# Types of Macro analysis

Static In term of time **Dynamic Comparative static Descriptive** In term of form **Mathematical Graphical** 

## أنواع التحليل الاقتصادي الكلي



### The definitional equation

$$DA=C+I+G+(X-M)$$

The behavioral equation

$$C=f(Y)$$

The equilibrium equation

DA=OA

## Types of the macroeconomic equations

المعادلة التعريفية

DA=C+I+G+(X-M)

المعادلة السلوكية

C=f(Y)

المعادلة التوازنية

DA=OA

## أنواع المعادلات الاقتصادية

## The variables and parameters

### variables

The dependent = the endogenous variable C=a+bY

The independent= the exogenous variable C=a+bY

### parameters

The constant:

The behavioral parameter:

## المتغيرات والمعلمات

### المعلمات

الثابت:

C=a+bY

المعلمة السلوكية:

$$C=a+bY$$

### المتغيرات

المتغیرالداخلی= المتغیر التابع C=a+bY

المتغیر الخارجي = المتغیر المستقل  $C = a + b \mathbf{Y}$ 

## What is The Economic Policy?

The actions that a government takes in the economic field. It covers the methods used by a government to control its budget, the money supply and interest rates, as well as managing its fiscal policy and currency values.

## ما هي السياسة الاقتصادية؟

الإجراءات التي تقوم بها الدولة والحكومة من خلال استخدام نفقاتها وإيراداتها، المعروض النقدي، أسعار الفائدة...الخ من أجل تحقيق أهداف نفائية: استقرار الأسعار، ميزان المدفوعات، زيادة التوظيف والنمو الاقتصادي.

### **Tax Policy**

**Fiscal Policy** 

**Public spending policy** 

**Monetary Policy** 

**Expansionary Monetary Policy** 

**Contractionary Monetary Policy** 

## Types of Eco-Policy

### السياسة الضريبية

السياسة المالية

سياسة الانفاق العام

السياسة النقدية التوسعية

السياسة النقدية الانكماشية

أنواع السياسات الاقتصادية

السياسة النقدية