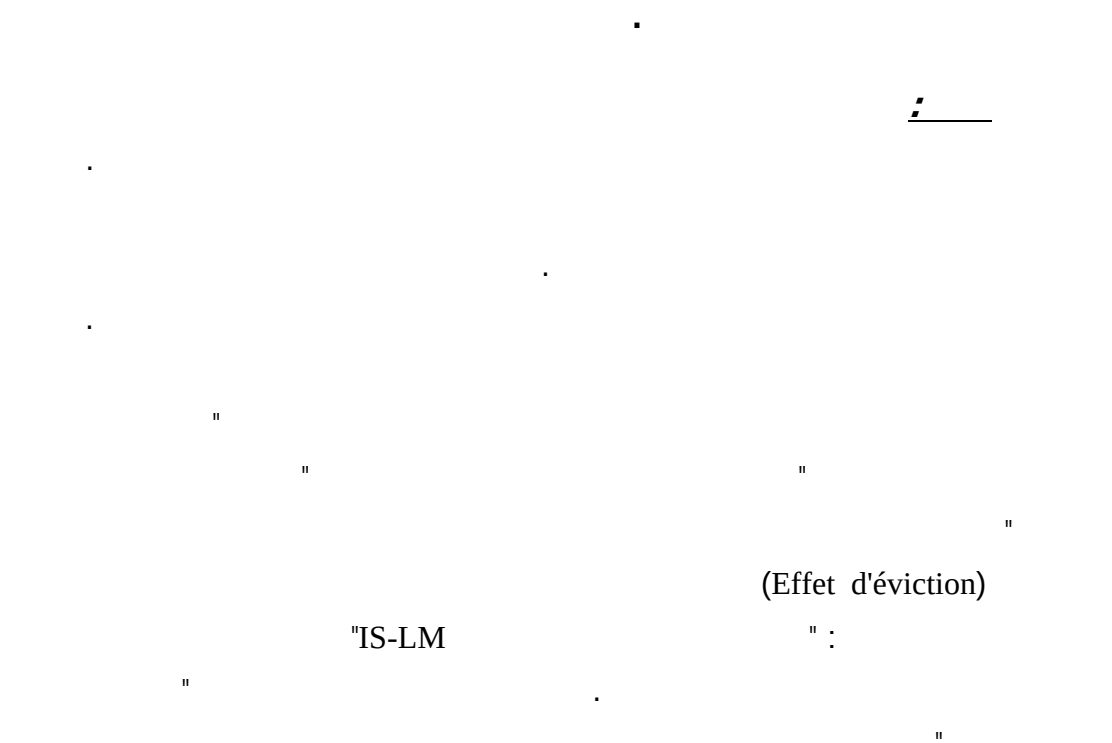
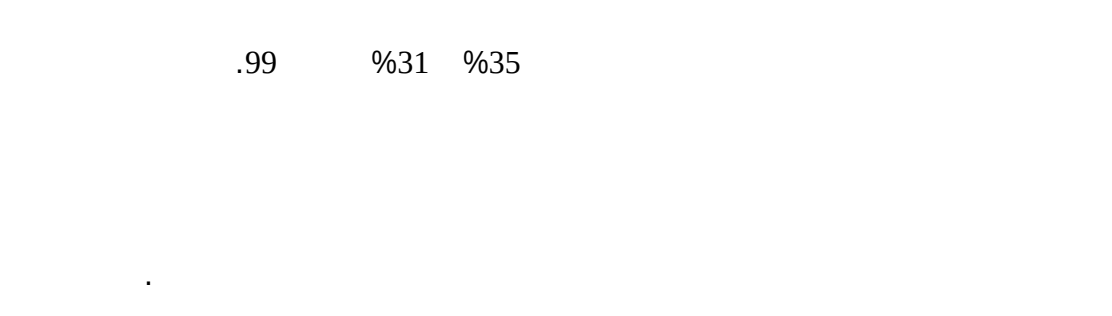
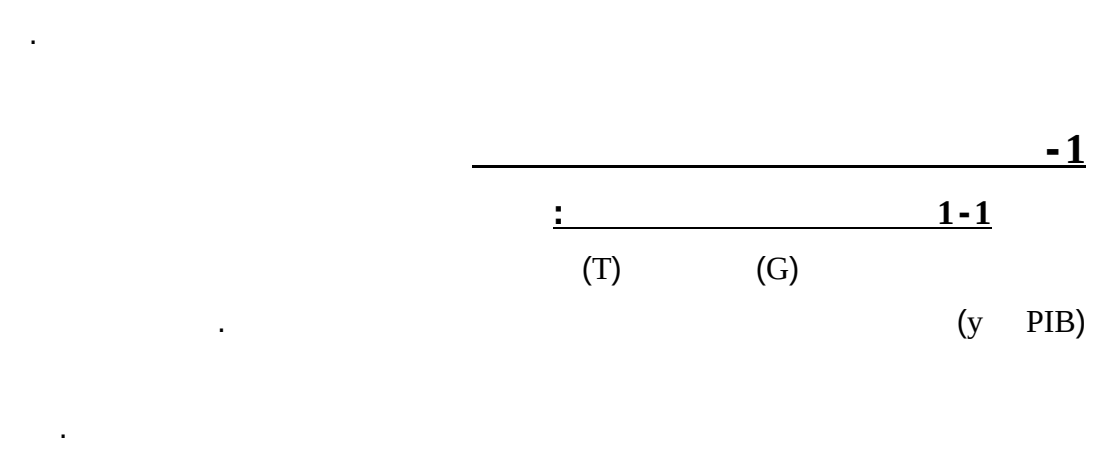




.(Le dosage de la politique économique)



$$SB = T - G = ty - G \Rightarrow DB = G - ty$$

:DB

:SB

$$\Delta(DB) = \Delta G - \Delta t * y - t * \Delta y - \Delta t * \Delta y$$

:99

89

:1

99 89

السنة	PIB(10 ⁶)	G	Recette	T	G/PIB	T/PIB	G - R
89	355184	124500	116400	110000	35%	31%	-8100
90	464000	136500	152500	147300	29%	32%	16000
91	697500	212100	248900	244200	30%	35%	36800
92	914900	420131	311684	302664	46%	33%	-108447
93	1007800	476627	313949	300687	47%	30%	-162678
94	1273900	566329	477181	398350	44%	31%	-89148
95	1741424.2	759617	611731	578140	44%	33%	-147886
96	2251489.4	724609	825157	786600	32%	35%	100548
97	2423600	845200	926700	878800	35%	36%	81500
98	2417700	875700	774500	708400	36%	29%	-101200
99	2783400	961700	950900	874900	35%	31%	-10800

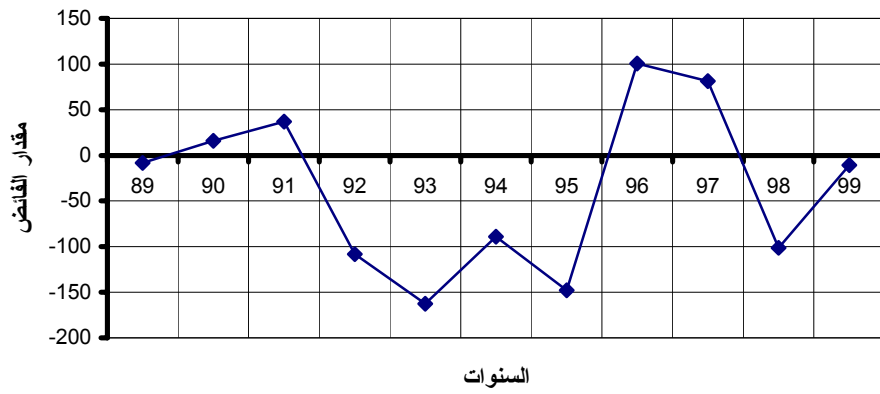
:_____

- ONS, Rétrospective Statistique « 1970-1996 », Edition 1999.

- ONS, L'Algérie en quelques chiffres, Edition 2001

:

البيان رقم 1: تطور عجز الموازنة من سنة 89 إلى سنة 99 (بالملايير)



: 98 95 94 93 92

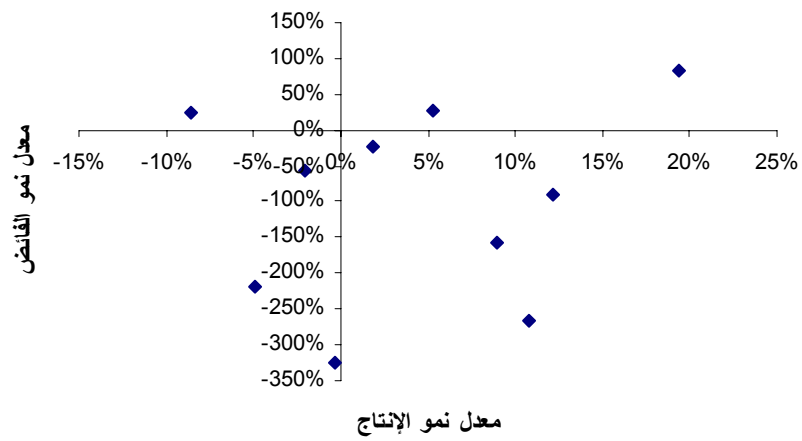
()

98

0.3 %30

:

البيان رقم 2: العلاقة بين وتيرة تسارع معدل فائض الموازنة و الإنتاج المحلي الإجمالي



$$\frac{. (\quad)}{(\quad) \quad (\quad)}$$

$$: \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \textbf{2-1}$$

$$\begin{matrix} (I) & & (r) & & (C) \\ & & & & \\ & & (\quad) & & \end{matrix}$$

$$\Delta G > 0 \Rightarrow \Delta 1y > 0 \Rightarrow \Delta r > 0 \Rightarrow \Delta C < 0 \text{ et } \Delta I < 0 \Rightarrow \Delta(DG) < 0 \Rightarrow \Delta 2y < 0$$

$$: \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$$.(\Delta 1y > \Delta 2y)$$

$$\begin{matrix} & & & & & & (ABFF \\ : & & & & & & \end{matrix}$$

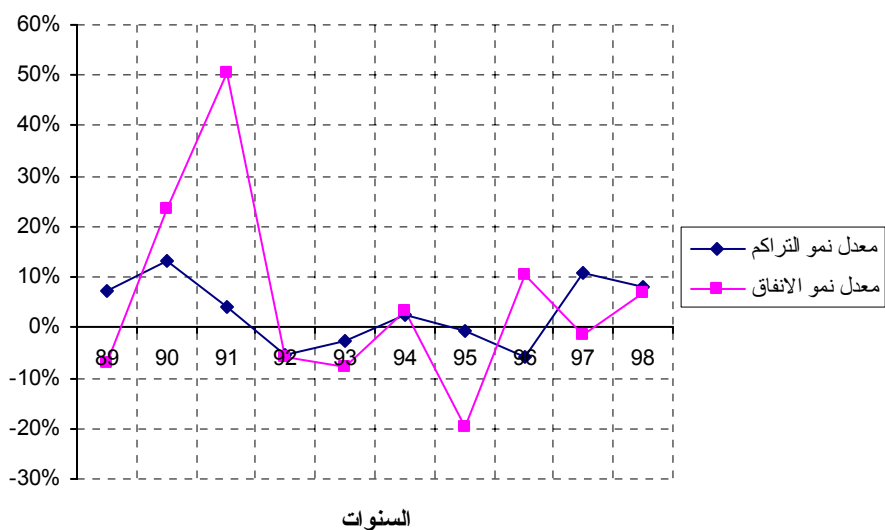
$$\textbf{99-89} \hspace{10cm} \textbf{:2}$$

	ABFF(10 ⁶)	G	P	ABFF Reelle	G réelle	ABFF%	G%
89	114828.1	124500	100	114828.1	124500		
90	145300	136500	117.9	123240.034	115776.081	7%	-7%
91	207367	212100	148.4	139735.175	142924.528	13%	23%
92	283802	420131	195.4	145241.556	215010.747	4%	50%

93	324100	476627	235.5	137622.081	202389.384	-5%	-6%
94	407500	566329	303.9	134090.161	186353.735	-3%	-8%
95	541826	759617	394.4	137379.817	192600.659	2%	3%
96	639447.1	724609	468.1	136604.807	154797.906	-1%	-20%
97	638100	845200	494.93	128927.323	170771.624	-6%	10%
98	743400	875700	519.44	143115.663	168585.4	11%	-1%
99	825300	961700	533.17	154791.155	180373.99	8%	7%

:

البيان رقم 3: أثر مزاحمة الإنفاق العام للتراكم الإجمالي لرأس المال الثابت



السنوات

$$ABFF_t = f(G_{t-1})$$

: 3-1

$$\Delta M > 0 \Rightarrow \Delta r < 0 \Rightarrow \Delta C > 0 \text{ et } \Delta I > 0 \Rightarrow \Delta(DG) > 0 \Rightarrow \Delta y > 0$$

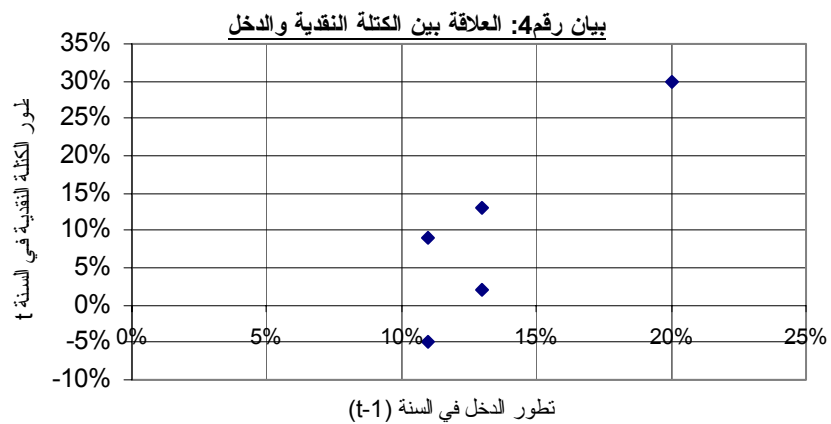
:

2001 94 :3

	94	95	96	97	98	99	2000	2001
	723.6	799.6	919.6	1081.5	1287.9	1463.4	1659.2	2071.8
	303.91	394.42	468.12	494.93	519.44	532.2	533.8	557.5

	2380.97	2027.28	1964.45	2185.16	2479.4	2749.72	3108.28	3716.23
		-15%	-3%	11%	13%	11%	13%	20%
PIB		1743631.8	2256712.6	2432462.9	2424003.9	2802155.1	3654086.6	
PIB réelle		4420.75	4820.8	4914.76	4666.57	5265.23	6845.42	
PIB%			9%	2%	-5%	13%	30%	

_____ :-



IS-LM¹ :

1937

.1972

(IS-LM)

.2

(IS-LM)

IS-LM³

:1-2

$$IS : \underline{\hspace{2cm}} -$$

$$: (\quad) \quad 4$$

$$: C = C_a + c(Y - T) : .1$$

$$: C_a : C$$

$$: c$$

$$: Y$$

$$: T$$

$$: I = I_a - g_i : .2$$

$$: g : I_a$$

$$: T = T_a + tY : .3$$

$$: t : T_a$$

$$G = \bar{G} : .4$$

$$S + T = I + G : C + I + G \equiv Y : .5$$

$$: (IS)$$

$$C + I + G \equiv Y \Rightarrow Y = C_a + cY - cT_a - ctY + I_a - gi + G \\ \Rightarrow Y(1 - c + ct) = C_a - cT_a + I_a - gi + G \Rightarrow$$

$$Y = \frac{C_a - cT_a + I_a + G}{1 - c + ct} - \frac{g}{1 - c + ct} \text{ i.....(1)}$$

$$(i \ Y) \quad (IS)$$

$$LM : \underline{\hspace{2cm}} -$$

$$: (\quad)$$

$$: \quad : \bullet$$

$$:$$

$$L = kY + (L_a - mi)$$

$$M_o = \bar{M}_o : \bullet$$

$$L = M_o : \bullet$$

$$mi \Rightarrow - = kY + L_a \bar{M}_o L = M_o \Rightarrow$$

$$Y = \frac{\bar{M}_o - L_a}{k} + \frac{m}{k} i \dots\dots(2)$$

(i Y)

(LM)

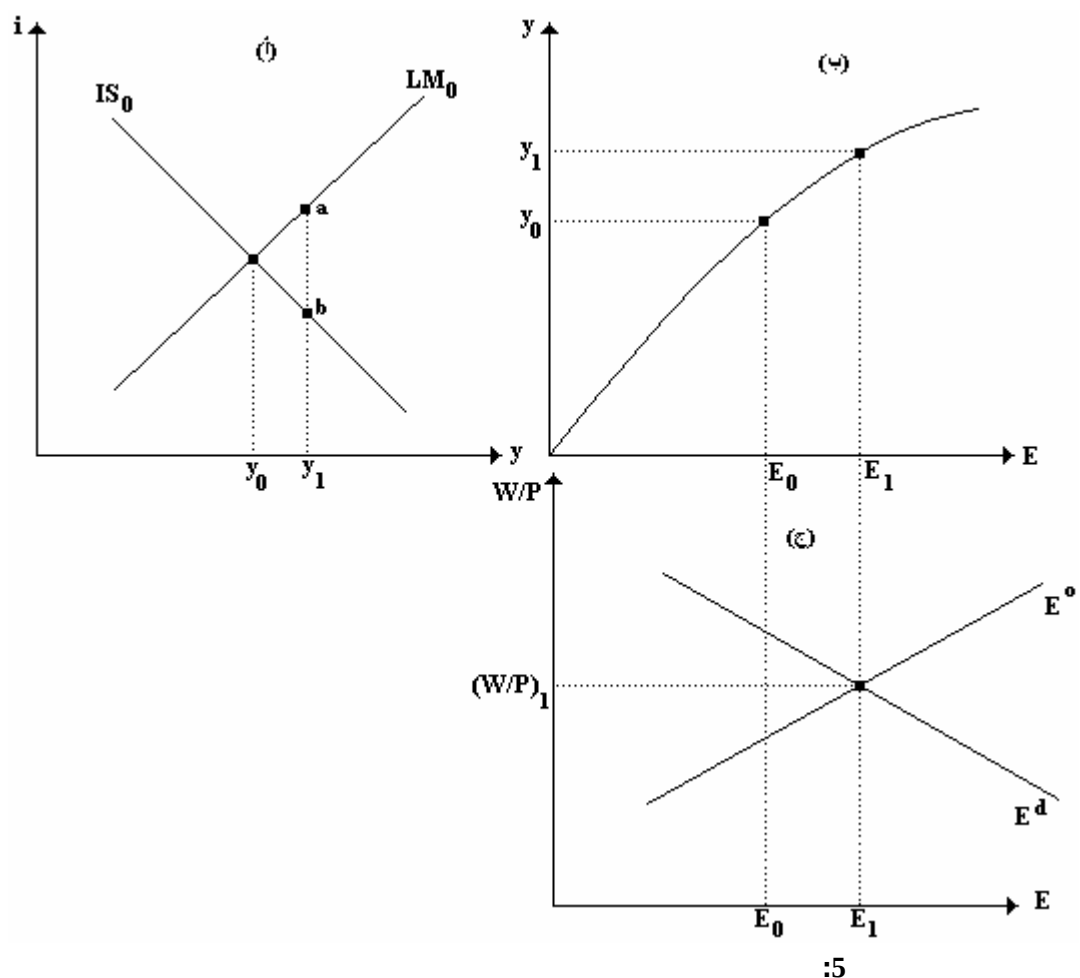
∴ $Y = i$ (2) (1)

$$Y = \frac{1}{1 - c + ct + \frac{gk}{m}} \left[C_a - cT_a + \bar{G} - \frac{gL_a}{m} + \frac{g\bar{M}_o}{m} \right]$$

$$i = \frac{1}{m(1 - c - ct)} \left[kC_a - kcT_a + kI_a + k\bar{G} + L_a(1 - c - ct) - \bar{M}_o(1 - c + ct) \right]$$

1-2 : التحليل البياني :

:



:5

()

LM

()

()

.

.

y_0

E_1

E_0

$.(E_1 - E_0)$

.

IS

LM

a

IS1

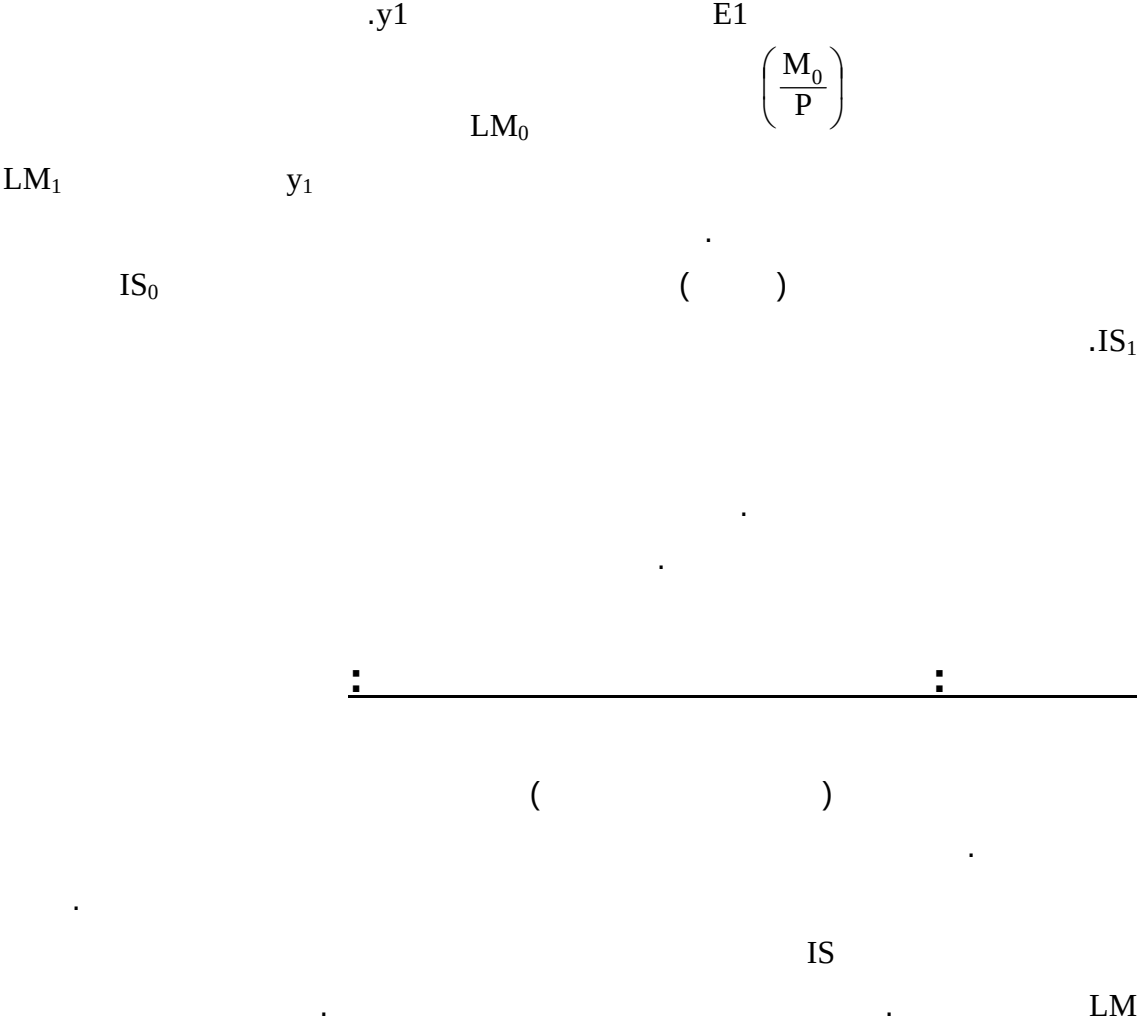
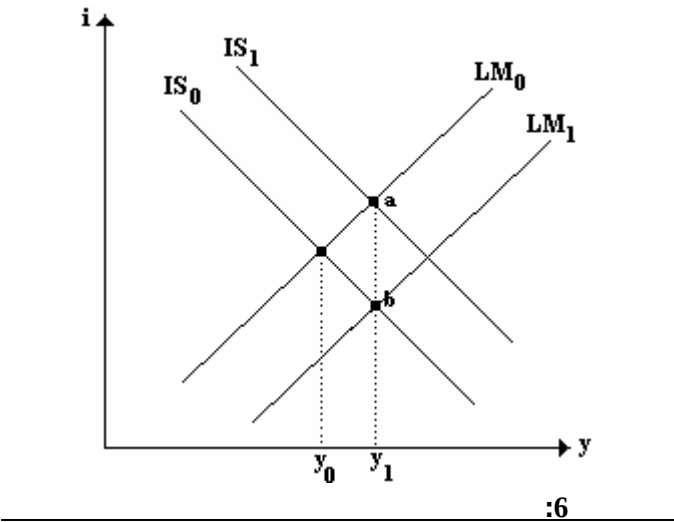
IS0

LM1

LM0

2-2

b



$$\left(\frac{di}{dY} = -\frac{1 - c + ct}{g} \right) : \quad \text{IS} \quad : \underline{\hspace{10em}} \quad \mathbf{1-3}$$

(IS)

(IS)

(g)

: (IS)

(g)

(c)

IS

IS

$$\left(\frac{di}{dY} = \frac{k}{m} \right) : \quad \text{LM} \quad : \underline{\hspace{10em}} \quad \mathbf{2-3}$$

(LM)

(LM)

: (LM)

(k)

.(k)

(m)

(m)

LM

:(Le dosage de la politique économique) 3-3

(6) y1 y0

()

.()

: 4-3

2000 85 :4

t	P	PIBn(10 ⁶)	PIBr(y)	ABFFn	ABFFr	r nominale	T inflation	r réelle
85	71.6	252836.4	353123.46	92650	129399.44	7%		
86	80.4	250465.5	311524.25	101333.3	126036.44	7%	12%	-5%
87	86.4	260754.4	301799.07	92880.2	107500.23	7%	7%	0%
88	91.5	290039.3	316982.84	91743.4	100266.01	7%	6%	1%
89	100	355184	355184.00	114828.1	114828.10	7%	9%	-2%
90	117.9	464000	393553.86	145300	123240.03	8%	18%	-10%
91	148.4	697500	470013.48	207367	139735.18	13%	26%	-13%
92	195.4	914900	468219.04	283802	145241.56	13%	32%	-19%
93	235.5	1007800	427940.55	324100	137622.08	13%	21%	-8%
94	303.9	1273900	419183.94	407500	134090.16	18%	29%	-11%

95	394.4	1741424.2	441537.58	541826	137379.82	19%	30%	-11%
96	468.1	2251489.4	480984.70	639447.1	136604.81	17%	19%	-2%
97	494.93	2423600	489685.41	638100	128927.32	15%	6%	9%
98	519.44	2417700	465443.55	743400	143115.66	11%	5%	6%
99	533.17	2783400	522047.38	825300	154791.15	10%	3%	7%
2000	558.7	3654086.6	654033.76	869325.6	155597.92	9%	5%	4%

:_____

:

EXCEL

ABFFt = a0 + a1PIBt-1 + a3rt

:

ABFFt = 63055.23 + 0.156PIBt-1 – 41672.34rt

0.79 (R2)

41672.34

%16

:

Md = b0 + b1PIBt + b3rt

(7)

Microsoft

5

:

Excel

2000 94 :5

Année	M2 réelle	PIBr(y)	r réelle
94	2380.97	419183.94	-11%
95	2027.28	441537.58	-11%
96	1964.45	480984.7	-2%
97	2185.16	489685.41	9%
98	2479.4	465443.55	6%
99	2749.72	522047.38	7%
2000.00	3108.28	654033.76	4%

:

Md = 397.52 + 0.0041PIBt + 153.51rt

(0.000026 = 153.51 ÷ 0.0041) LM

LM

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IS

.1994

.1994

Jaques Lecaillant, Analyse macroéconomique, Cujas, Paris, 1969.

1994

.2

.567

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.1994

.2000

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«Le savoir au service du développement.**Sanjeev Gupta, Benedict Clements et Erwin Tiongson**, Les dépenses publiques de
développement humain, Finances & développement, Septembre 1998.**Michel Musolino**, Fluctuations et crises économiques, Ellipses, Paris, 1997.**Dominique Millot & Emmanuel Tribby**, Population et travail, ellipses, 1996**J. P. Gourlaouen**, Economie de l'entreprise à l'économie nationale, Vuibert, 1986,
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