				2 f Monotony		Example	U-	tube		
				2.5 Monetary			-	<u>tabo</u>		
				policy						
				Big Questions:						
				1. Explain how						
				monetary						
				policy works?						
				2. Evaluate						
				monetary						
				policy.						
				poneyi						
			Interest rate	Describe the role of		Example	U-	tube	4	
120			determination	central banks as regulators					4	
120			and the	of commercial banks and						
			role of a central	bankers to governments.						
			bank	Explain that central banks						
				are usually made						
				responsible for interest						
				rates and exchange						
				rates in order to achieve macroeconomic objectives.						
				Explain, using a demand						
				and supply of money						
				diagram, how equilibrium						
				interest rates are						
				determined, outlining						
				the role of the central bank						
				in influencing the supply of						
				money.						
The role	of n	non	etary policy							
			Monetary policy	Explain how changes in	Ē	xample		U-	5	
121			and	interest rates can influence				tube	5	
			short-term	the level of aggregate						
			demand	demand in an economy.						
			management	Describe the mechanism						
				through which easy (expansionary) monetary						
				policy can help an economy						
				close a deflationary						
				(recessionary) gap.						
				Construct a diagram to						
				show the potential effects						
				of easy (expansionary)						
				monetary policy, outlining						
				the importance of the shape of the aggregate supply						
				curve.						
				Describe the mechanism						
				through which tight						
				(contractionary) monetary						
				policy can help an economy						
				close an inflationary gap.						
				Construct a diagram to						
				show the potential effects						
				of tight (contractionary) monetary policy, outlining						
				monetary poncy, outlining				<u> </u>		1

		the importance of the shape of the aggregate supply				
122	Monetary policy and inflation targeting	• Explain that central banks of certain countries, rather than focusing on the maintenance of both full employment and a low rate of inflation, are guided in their monetary policy by the objective to achieve an explicit or implicit inflation rate target.	Example May 2013 The Japanese central bank said it will massively expand the country's money supply to spur inflation as it strives to get the world's third-largest economy out of its slump. The Bank of Japan ended a two-day policy today vowing to achieve a 2% inflation target at "the earliest possible time." To do so, the central bank has launched "a new phase of monetary easing both in terms of quantity and quality" that will double the money supply, it said in a statement. Source: rte.ie	<u>U-tube</u>	3	
123	Evaluation of monetary policy	• Evaluate the effectiveness of monetary policy through consideration of factors including the independence of the central bank, the ability to adjust interest rates incrementally, the ability to implement changes in interest rates relatively quickly, time lags, limited effectiveness in increasing aggregate demand if the economy is in deep recession and conflict among government economic objectives.	Example	U- tube	5	