

## Fiscal

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Fiscal derives from the Latin noun *fiscus*, meaning "basket" or "treasury." In ancient Rome, "fiscus" was the term for the treasury controlled by the emperor, where the money was literally stored in baskets and was collected primarily in the form of revenue from the provinces.

[Fiscal | Definition of Fiscal by Merriam-Webster](#)

Have A Question? Send questions or comments via email to [FISCAL.cmo@fiscal.ca.gov](mailto:FISCAL.cmo@fiscal.ca.gov). Project stakeholders, if you have questions or comments, you may contact the project at the same email address.

[FI\\$Cal - State of California. One state. One system.](#)

Define fiscal. fiscal synonyms, fiscal pronunciation, fiscal translation, English dictionary definition of fiscal. pertaining to the public treasury or revenues: fiscal policies; pertaining to financial matters in general: Our fiscal year is from July 1 to June 30.

[Fiscal - definition of fiscal by The Free Dictionary](#)

of or relating to the public treasury or revenues: fiscal policies. of or relating to financial matters in general.

[Fiscal | Definition of Fiscal at Dictionary.com](#)

fiscal challenges/ issues/problems With the serious fiscal challenges facing the federal government, agencies must maximize their ability to manage and safeguard valuable taxpayers ' dollars. fiscal deficit/surplus Overall, the situation looks favourable in terms of the fiscal surplus he has projected.

[FISCAL | meaning in the Cambridge English Dictionary](#)

Fiscal policy is the means by which a government adjusts its spending levels and tax rates to monitor and influence a nation's economy. It is the sister strategy to monetary policy through which a...

[What Is Fiscal Policy? - Investopedia](#)

Fiscal policy, measures employed by governments to stabilize the economy, specifically by manipulating the levels and allocations of taxes and government expenditures. Fiscal measures are frequently used in tandem with monetary policy to achieve certain goals. Read More on This Topic France: Frankish fiscal law

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[Fiscal Policy Definition - Investopedia](#)

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Rezultatul fiscal pozitiv este profit imposabil, iar rezultatul fiscal negativ este pierdere fiscală. Norme metodologice (2) Rezultatul fiscal se calculează trimestrial/anual, cumulat de la începutul anului fiscal. Norme metodologice (3) Pentru determinarea rezultatului fiscal, erorile înregistrate în contabilitate se corectează astfel:

[Legea nr.227/2015](#)

fiscal(Del lat. *fiscalis*, referente al *fisco*.) 1. adj. ECONOMÍA Del *fisco* o hacienda pública debemos

pagar los impuestos fiscales. 2. DERECHO Que pertenece al oficio de fiscal. 3. s. m. y f. ECONOMÍA Persona que se encarga de promover los intereses del fisco. 4. DERECHO Persona que ejerce el ministerio público en los tribunales. 5. Bol., Chile ...

### Fiscal - significado de fiscal diccionario

Fiscal adjustment, a reduction in the government primary budget deficit Fiscal agent, a proxy that manages fiscal matters on behalf of another party Fiscal illusion, a public choice theory of government expenditure Fiscal space, the flexibility of a government in its spending choices

### Fiscal - Wikipedia

Fiscal conservatism is a political and economic philosophy regarding fiscal policy and fiscal responsibility advocating low taxes, reduced government spending and minimal government debt. Deregulation, free trade, privatization and tax cuts are its defining qualities.

### Fiscal conservatism - Wikipedia

Chapter 1 of the October 2020 Fiscal Monitor discusses fiscal policies during and after the pandemic that save lives and livelihoods and revive growth and job creation. Chapter 2 of the October 2020 Fiscal Monitor discusses how public investment can contribute to the recovery, create jobs, and strengthen resilience to future crises.

### Fiscal Monitor, October 2020 - Policies for the Recovery

1. adjective [ADJECTIVE noun] Fiscal is used to describe something that relates to government money or public money, especially taxes....last year, when the government tightened fiscal policy. Synonyms: financial, money, economic, monetary More Synonyms of fiscal

### Fiscal definition and meaning | Collins English Dictionary

Another word for fiscal. Find more ways to say fiscal, along with related words, antonyms and example phrases at Thesaurus.com, the world's most trusted free thesaurus.

### Fiscal Synonyms, Fiscal Antonyms | Thesaurus.com

In response, the Fiscal Monitor was launched in 2009 to survey and analyze the latest public finance developments, update fiscal implications of the crisis and medium-term fiscal projections, and assess policies to put public finances on a sustainable footing. The Fiscal Monitor is prepared twice a year by the IMF's Fiscal Affairs Department.

### Fiscal Monitor - IMF

Part of a larger fiscal year 2021 budget bill. Appropriates \$300,000 in fiscal year 2020, and \$1.85 million for fiscal year 2021 to the Kentucky Poison Control Center and COVID-19 Hotline. Enacted: Kentucky : HB 356

This important collection of eight interrelated essays fills a gap in English-language literature in public finance and fiscal theory. The author consistently emphasizes the central role of collective decision making in fiscal theories as well as the methodological setting in which positive proportions in fiscal theory must be developed. Originally published in 1960. A UNC Press Enduring Edition -- UNC Press Enduring Editions use the latest in digital technology to make available again books from our distinguished backlist that were previously out of print. These editions are published unaltered from the original, and are presented in affordable paperback formats, bringing readers both historical and cultural value.

A comprehensive survey of a new generation of independent fiscal institutions, established to promote transparency in public finances. The chapters, written by heads of the institutions, as well as distinguished policy analysts and academics, explore the rationale and experience of these fiscal watchdogs.

Fiscal reporting is intended to warn of fiscal crises while there is still time to prevent them. The recent crisis thus seems to reveal a failure of fiscal reporting: before the crisis, even reports on fiscal risk typically did not mention banks as a possible source of fiscal problems. One reason for silence was that the risk arose partly from implicit guarantees, and governments may have feared that disclosure would increase moral hazard. The crisis cast doubt, however, on the effectiveness of silence in mitigating risks. This paper discusses how fiscal risks from the financial sector could be discussed in reports on fiscal risk, with a view to encouraging their mitigation.

Armenia has made significant strides in enhancing macroeconomic stability over the past two decades. This has recently come under strain. Before a full recovery from the Global Financial Crisis (GFC) could take root, a second wave of external shocks, resulting from the slowdown in Russia and the ensuing sharp currency depreciation, buffeted the economy. Armenian public finances have deteriorated steadily since 2013, triggering the debt brake mechanism in 2016.

This paper investigates the effect of fiscal transparency on market assessments of sovereign risk, as measured by credit ratings. It measures this effect through a direct channel (uncertainty reduction) and an indirect channel (better fiscal policies and outcomes), and it differentiates between advanced and developing economies. Fiscal transparency is measured by an index based on the IMF's Reports on the Observance of Standards and Codes (ROSCs). We find that fiscal transparency has a positive and significant effect on ratings, but it works through different channels in advanced and developing economies. In advanced economies the indirect effect of transparency through better fiscal outcomes is more significant whereas for developing economies the direct uncertainty-reducing effect is more relevant. Our results suggest that a one standard deviation improvement in fiscal transparency index is associated with a significant increase in credit ratings: by 0.7 and 1 notches in advanced and developing economies respectively.

This paper studies fiscal policy effects in developing countries with external debt and sovereign default risks. State-dependent distributions of fiscal limits are simulated based on macroeconomic uncertainty and fiscal policy specifications. The analysis shows that expected future revenue plays an important role in the low fiscal limits of developing countries, relative to those of developed countries. External debt carries additional risks since large devaluation of the real exchange rate can suddenly raise default probabilities. Consistent with majority views, fiscal consolidations are counterproductive in the short and medium runs. When an economy approaches its fiscal limits, government spending can be less expansionary than in a low-debt state. As more revenue is required to service debt in a high-debt state, higher tax rates raise the economic cost of increasing consumption, reducing the fiscal multiplier.

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