CH · 25 تاشير اقتصادية

EX:- toyota (1000 cars) $\Rightarrow$ Q
Price of toyota = $ 500

Find GDP :-

$GDP = Q \times P$
$= 1000 \times 500 = \$ 500,000$.

$\hookrightarrow$ soney (20 cameras)
Price of camera = $ 50

Find GDP :- $GDP = GDP_{toyota} + GDP_{sony}$

$GDP = 500,000 + (20 \times 50)$
$= \$ 501,000$.

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* Types of goods :-

o intermediate goods سلع وسيطة
o Final goods سلع نهائية

* السلع الوسيطة تستخدم في صناعة السلع النهائية
o قطع غيار السيارة تستخدم في صناعة السيارة.

EX:- toyota products loo cars , Price=1000$
     40 of them have been sold
     the remainder goes to inventory
  Find the GDP :-

ونحتاج الى/ اي تمويه GDP الاجمالي
من اي بيتو

$$GDP = Q \times P$$
$$= 100 \times 1000 = \$100,000$$

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* GDP excludes nonpoductive transactions.

, نجيب اي توصيل اخرى لا تتعلق بنفس الركن او GDP
بيتو الاجماليان ان استعمالات على قوة ات في نت.

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* Value added method !

(VAM = Final goods Value = intermediate
                              goods Value)

EX:- BMW poducts   1 car
     Price of car =   20ka
   * wheels : price of wheels = 5 K
   * Leathers = 1 K
   Find GDP :-

$$GDP = Q \times P = 20k \times 1$$
$$= 20 k$$

الطريقة (1)

Final السلعه
الوسيطه: intermediate.

الطريقة
(2) :- VAM = 20k - (5k + 1k)
لسمع   Bmw
GDP   = 20k - 6k
           = 14k

* VAM   = final - intermediate ⟹ اختصار
  wheels   = 5k - 0   بطريقه
           = 5k .

* VAM   = 1k - 0 = 1k
  Leather

GDP = sum of VAM
    = 14k + 5k + 1k
    = 20k .

* الأمور التي لا تدخل في GDP

1) secound hand purchase : بيع الأشياء مالكه
2) financial transactions (Private transfer payments)
3) ~~Fin~~ public transfer payment : العاب الاشياء المالية
                                              (حكومه)
4) stock market transactions

* Two ways of looking at GDP in
(Spending and Income).

* EXpenditure approach مقاربة الانفاق ⎤ طرق قياس
* Income approach مقاربة الدخل ⎦ GDP

* closed economy : Exports and imports are zero

↳ local production $= Y =$ معدل الناتج المحلي

* Customor :- Households → Consumption C
المستهلكات او   Government → ≥ G
اطراف   private sector (bussiness) ⟹ investment I
Local production (output) Y and C, G, I

* $Y = C + I + G$ → طريقة
Expenditure
approach

*if $Y = C + I + G$ ⟹ equilibrium

*if $Y > C + I + G$ ⟹ inventory increase (Surplus)

*if $Y < C + I + G$ ⟹ inventory decrease

قيمة   مقاصة ماكس   قاللت

↑   ↑   ↑

* If $Y = C + I + G$

$\boxed{Y \text{ is the GDP}}$

* C Consists of two things :-

    1) Durable goods   بضائع معمرة

    2) non-durable good   بضائع غير معمرة

* I consist of :- 1) residential investment   استثمار عقاري

                2) non-residential investment   استثمار غير عقاري

* G consist of :- government purchases and
                  government investment

* In open economy :-

$$\boxed{Y + M_{\circ} = C + I + G + X}$$

M :- import   ,   X :- export

$\textcircled{=}$:- equilibrium

$$\boxed{GDP = Y = C + I_g + G + X_n - M}$$

I : net investment   , X_n : net export

* Gross and net investment :-

Net investment = Gross Investment - Depreciation.

* Net export = Export - import

فانتا تكون موجبة يكون أكثر قفل الأيظاط ،

*if X > M : Trade surplus
if X < M : Trade deficit
if X = M : Trade balance

* GDP using income approach :-

1) compensation of employees
2) Rents , 3) interest , 4) Proprietors income
5) corporate profit اخارتحات الشركات المساهمة , 6) taxes

*National Income = 1 + 2 + 3 + 4 + 5 + 6
الدخل القومي

قابالات الماطنين بالخارج 1.

GDP = National Income + foregin factor income
↳ citizen factor income

مقابلات تهبط الأجانب ا. الدولة2 abroad
(مواطنين والاتجار 2.1)

↳ + consumption of fixed capital deP

National Income
+ Foregin Factor income
+ Consumption of fixed capital (Depreciation)
- citizen factor incom abroad.

$$\boxed{GDP}$$

*error = statistical discrepancy

* Corporat Profits = ? ? ?

1) dividends , 2) taxes
   3) undistributed corporate Profits.

* Net domestic income or products :-

NDP = GDP - Depreciation.

* Personal Income :-

Personal Incom = National Income
                    - taxes
                    - social security contribution
                    - corporate Incom taxes
                    - undistributed corporate Profits
                    + transfer payment.

* Personal saving = Personal income
  - Personal incom taxes
  + consumption

* disposable income = Income - income taxes

* Nominal and Real GDP :-

EX :-

	P	Q
1999 (base year)	100	2000
2000	110	2000

1) Find NGDP 1999   2) Find NGDP 2000

3) Find RGDP 1999   4) Find RGDP 2000

sol :-

☐1

$$N.GDP_{99} = P_{99} \times Q_{99} = $$
$$= 100 \times 2000 = 200,000$$

☐2 $NGDP_{2000} = P_{2000} \times Q_{2000} = 110 \times 2000$

☐3 $RGDP_{1999} = P_{99} \times Q_{99} = 100 \times 2000$

☐4 $RGDP_{2000} = P_{99} \times Q_{2000} = 100 \times 2000$

Real GDP تخيّس التغير في الكميات وليس الاسعار ,

* RGDP = NGDP at base year

* Price index , GDP Price index

* Price index in given year =

$$\frac{Price\ of\ market\ basket\ in\ specific\ year}{Price\ of\ same\ market\ basket\ in\ base\ year}$$

* inflation 2001 = $100 \times \left(\frac{Price\ index\ 2001\ -\ price\ index\ 2000}{Price\ index\ 2000} \right)$ ** 100

* Real GDP = Nominal GDP / price index

* Nominal GDP = $P^* \ Q$

* Real GDP = $P(fixed)^* \ Q$

* if P increase : Nominal GDP increases
* // // // : Real // does not change

* Shjorcomings of GDP
* Shortcomings of GDP

*non market activities ,_ I can not say that

if GDP increases then non market activities increase *
                                                    or decrease

B * Leisure

* No relation between GDP and leisure *

* distribution of output / income