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المحاسبة

Ex:- toyota (1000 cars) $\Rightarrow Q$

Price of toyota = \$ 500

Find GDP :-

$$\begin{aligned} \text{GDP} &= Q \times P \\ &= 1000 \times 500 = \$ 500,000 \end{aligned}$$

$\rightarrow$ Sony (20 cameras)

Price of camera = \$ 50

Find GDP :- $\text{GDP} = \text{GDP}_{\text{toyota}} + \text{GDP}_{\text{sony}}$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{GDP} &= 500,000 + (20 \times 50) \\ &= \$ 501,000 \end{aligned}$$

* Types of goods :-

- Intermediate goods سلع وسيطة
- Final goods سلع نهائية

* السلع الوسيطة تستخدم في صناعة السلع الوسيطة

مثل سلع السيارة تستخدم في صناعة السيارة

EX:- Toyota products 100 cars, Price = 1000\$
 40 of them have been sold
 the remainder goes to inventory
 Find the GDP:-

$$GDP = Q \times P$$

$$= 100 \times 1000 = \$100,000$$

القيمة المضافة GDP هو ايا انتجو
 من ايا بيعت

* GDP excludes nonproductive transactions.

العمليات غير منتجة لا تدخل في الـ GDP
 العمليات التي ليست مقابل عمل هي لا تدخل.

* Value added method

$$VAM = \text{Final goods Value} - \text{Intermediate goods Value}$$

EX:- BMW products 1 car

Price of car = 20k

* wheels: Price of wheels = 5k

* Leathers = 1k

Find GDP:-

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

$$= 20k$$

(القيمة المضافة)

Final : النهائي

الطود والحد

intermediate

ك : ألف

الطريقة

(2) :- $VAM = 20K - (5K + 1K)$

لصاحب

Bmw

GDP

$$= 20K - 6K$$

$$= 14K$$

* VAM

wheels

Final - intermediate

$$= 5K - 0$$

$$= 5K$$

* VAM

$$= 1K - 0$$

$$= 1K$$

Leather

$$GDP = \text{Sum of VAM}$$

$$= 14K + 5K + 1K$$

$$= 20K$$

* الأمور التي لا تدخل في GDP

- 1) second hand purchase , نقل ملكية
- 2) financial transactions (Private transfer Payments)
- 3) ~~financial~~ public transfer payments , إعانات حكومية
- 4) stock market transactions , تداول في الأسهم

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

* EXPenditure approach منهجية النفقات } طرق حساب
* Income approach منهجية الدخل } GDP

* closed economy : Exports and imports are zero

Local production = Y = المحور الإنتاجي

* Customer :- Households $\rightarrow$ Consumption C
القطاع المنزلي المستهلك
Government $\rightarrow$ G
private sector (business) $\Rightarrow$ investment I

Local production (output) Y and C, G, I

* $Y = C + I + G$ طريقة $\rightarrow$ EXPenditure approach

المحور الإنتاجي والتبريد المحور

* if $Y = C + I + G \Rightarrow$ equilibrium

* if $Y > C + I + G \Rightarrow$ inventory increase (surplus)

* if $Y < C + I + G \Rightarrow$ inventory decrease

حكومة قطاع خاص قطاع
↑ ↑ ↑

* If $Y = C + I + G$:-
 Y is the GDP

* C Consists of two things :-

- 1) Durable goods السلع المعمرة
- 2) non-durable goods السلع غير المعمرة

* I consist of :-
 1) residential investment استثمارات سكنية
 2) non-residential investment استثمارات غير سكنية

* G consist of :- government purchases and government investment

* In open economy :-

$$Y + M = C + I + G + X$$

M :- import , X :- export

⇒ :- Equilibrium

$$GDP = Y = C + I_n + G + X_n - M$$

I : net investment , X_n : net export

* Gross and net investment :-

$$\text{Net investment} = \text{Gross investment} - \text{Depreciation}$$

$$\text{Net export} = \text{Export} - \text{import}$$

فإن تكون موجبة يكون فائز لاقتصاد

* 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 , 6) taxes

$$\text{National Income} = 1 + 2 + 3 + 4 + 5 + 6$$

الدخل القومي

$$\text{GDP} = \text{National Income} + \text{foreign factor income}$$

↗ Citizen factor income

الدخل القومي للمواطنين abroad

(موظفين دولتنا بالخارج)

→ + Consumption of fixed capital dep

National Income

- + Foreign factor income
- + Consumption of fixed capital (Depreciation)
- Citizen factor income abroad.

GDP

* error = statistical discrepancy

* Corporate profits = ???

- 1) dividends
- 2) taxes
- 3) undistributed corporate profits

* Net domestic income or products

$$NDP = GDP - \text{Depreciation}$$

* Personal Income :-

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Personal Income} = & \text{National Income} \\ & - \text{taxes} \\ & - \text{social security contribution} \\ & - \text{corporate income taxes} \\ & - \text{undistributed corporate profits} \\ & + \text{transfer payments} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} * \text{Personal saving} &= \text{Personal income} \\ &\quad - \text{Personal income taxes} \\ &\quad - \text{Consumption} \end{aligned}$$

$$* \text{disposable income} = \text{Income} - \text{income taxes}$$

* Nominal and Real GDP:-

	P	Q
EX:- 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 :-

$$\begin{aligned} \boxed{1} \quad NGDP_{99} &= P_{99} \times Q_{99} \\ &= 100 \times 2000 = 2,00,000 \end{aligned}$$

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

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

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

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Real GDP: القيمة الحقيقية في الحساب وليس الاسمي

$$* \text{RGDP} = \text{NGDP at base year}$$

* Price index, GDP Price index

$$* \text{Price index in given year} =$$

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

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

$$* \text{Real GDP} = \text{Nominal GDP} / \text{Price index}$$

$$* \text{Nominal GDP} = P * Q$$

$$* \text{Real GDP} = P(\text{Fixed}) * Q$$

* if P increase: Nominal GDP increases

* // // //: Real // does not change

* shortcomings of GDP

* shortcomings of GDP

* non market activities :- I can not say that b

if GDP increases then non market activities increase *
or decrease

~~or~~ * Leisure

* No relation between GDP and leisure.

* distribution of output / income