Problem 1.

Let's consider the case of an open economy for which the main macroeconomic aggregates have the following values: GDP_{mp} =6000 mil. €, gross investments= 800 mil. €, net investments= 200 mil. €, private consumption C=4000 mil. €, subsidies Sv = 0, government expenditures G = 1100 mil. € and the government budget surplus = 30 mil. €.

Compute the following:

a) NDP_{mp};
b) Government taxes and fees, minus transfers to households (T-TR);
c) Net exports (NX);
d) Disposable income (Y^D);
e) Savings (S).

Problem 2

Let's consider the case of an open economy, for which the following data are known: the level of GDP expressed in market prices is 6000 mil. €, disposable income of 5100 mil. €, while the government deficit is 200 mil. € and subsidies to companies are considered neglectable. Knowing at the same time the fact that the level of private consumption is of 3800 mil. €, and the external trade deficit of 100 mil. €, determine:

a) the level of savings (S);
b) the level of government expenditure (G);
c) the level of private investments (I).

Problem 3

Let's consider the case of an economy, for which the following data are known:

(millions €)

Expenditures			**Income**	
Private consumption		3658	Wages	3244
out of which:			Freelancers' income	402
a) Durable goods	482		Rents	7
b) Consumption goods	1194		Profits	297
c) Services	1982		Interests	467
Private gross investments		745	Indirect taxes	470
out of which:			Capital depreciation	576
a) Investments	747			
b) Stock changes	-2			
Net export		-38		
Government expenditures		1098		

Determine GDP through both the expenditure and the income method.