

A decorative graphic on the left side of the slide consisting of two overlapping parallelograms. The front one is blue and the back one is a light green color. They are positioned diagonally, with the blue one in front of the green one.

Welcome To Macro-Economic

Topic about GDP



What is GDP ?

GDP is the final value of the goods and services produced within the geographic boundaries of a country during a specified period of time, normally a year.



There are 3 types of GDP

1. **Nominal GDP** – the total value of all goods and services produced at current market prices. ...
2. **Real GDP** – the sum of all goods and services produced at constant prices. ...
3. **Actual GDP** – real-time measurement of all outputs at any interval or any given time.

How can we increase GDP ?



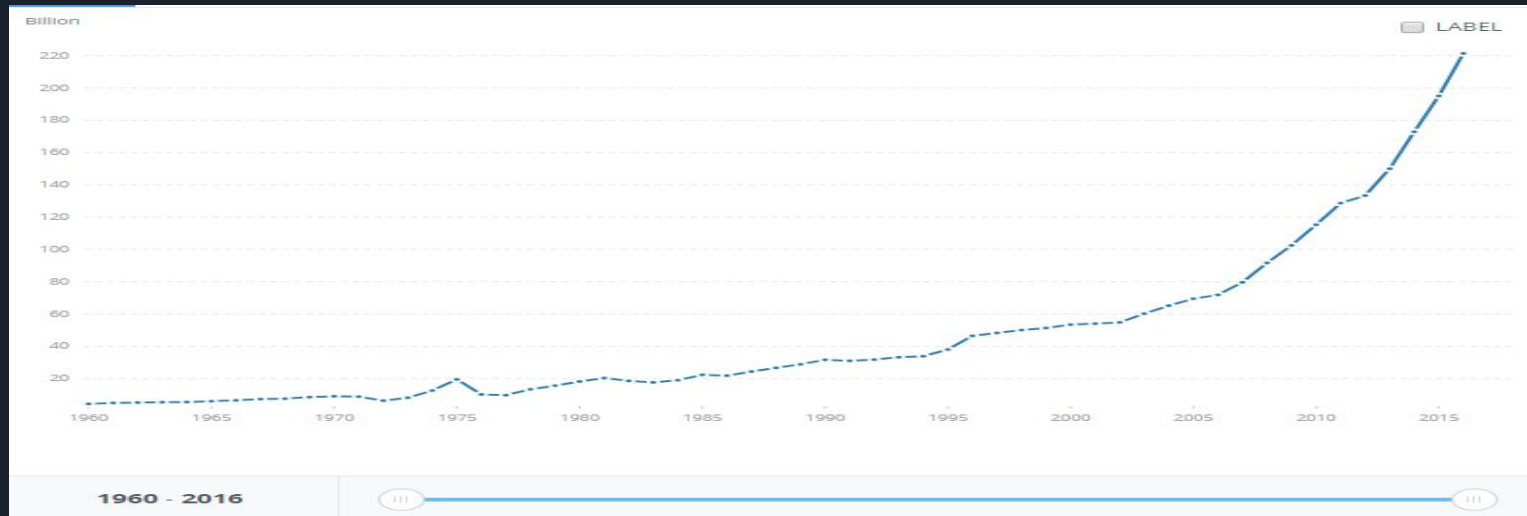


To increase economic growth

- **Lower interest rates** – reduce the cost of borrowing and increase consumer spending and investment.
- **Increased real wages** – if nominal wages grow above inflation then consumers have more disposable to spend.
- **Higher global growth** – leading to increased export spending.

What contributes to GDP increase?

When the total value of goods and services that domestic producers sell to foreign countries exceeds the total value of foreign goods and services that domestic consumers buy.





Which country highest GDP & BD ?

Highest GDP in USA . (\$23 Trillion in 2022)
Bangladesh GDP (\$400 Billions in 2022)



Calculation

All GDP calculation methods

1) Nominal GDP Calculation

$$\text{Nominal GDP} = C + I + G + (X - M)$$

C = Consumption

I = Investment

G = Government Expenditure

X = Exports

M = Imports

2) Real GDP Calculation

$$\text{Real GDP} = \frac{\text{Nominal GDP}}{\text{Deflator}} \times 100$$

3) Growth Rate of Real GDP Calculation

$$\text{Real GDP Growth Rate} = \frac{(\text{GDP}_{\text{Present}} - \text{GDP}_{\text{Past}})}{\text{GDP}_{\text{Past}}} \times 100$$



End presentation



***Thank You
for
Watching!***