

On Economic Policies and Markets

- A. Fiscal Policy**
- B. Monetary Policy**
- C. The four Markets**

Economic Policies

There are two main Economic Policies:

A) FISCAL

B) MONETARY

A) FISCAL Policy

ΔΗΜΟΣΙΟΝΟΜΙΚΗ ΠΟΛΙΤΙΚΗ

**The Government manages / controls
the Economy**

via

Taxes, Regulations, Grants, etc.

FISCAL & MONETARY Policies
bring some results on
the Economy and
the Well being of Citizens

Affect the
ECONOMIC INDICATORS

ECONOMIC INDICATORS like:

1. GDP

- *GDP per person*

2. GNP

3. Inflation

- Cost of Living
- Boosting Business
- Supporting Companies
- Unemployment
- Grants
-

GDP

GDP

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

$$\text{GDP} = C + I + G + NX$$

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT =

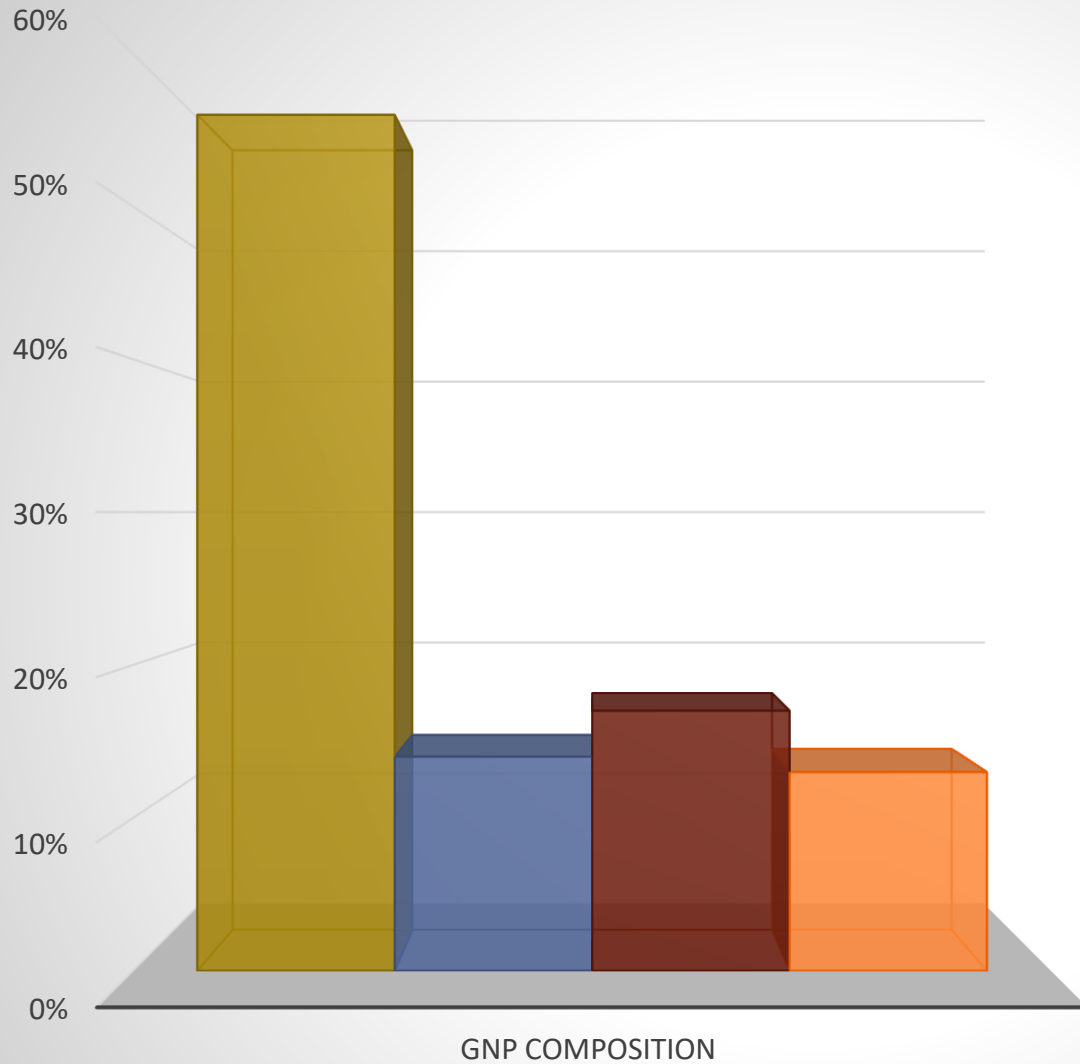
+ CONSUMPTION

+ INVESTMENT

+ GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURES

+ NET EXPORTS

GDP Composition



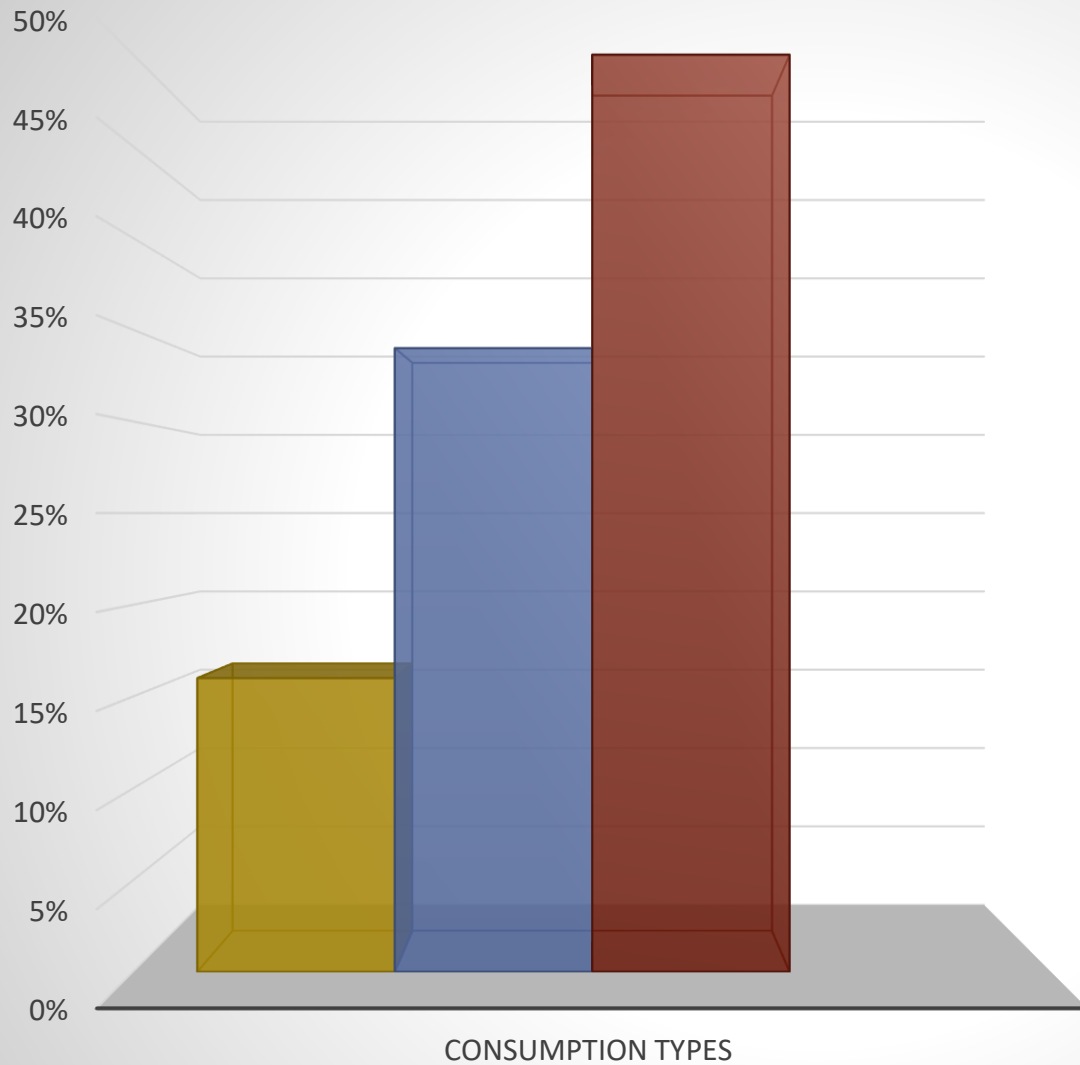
■ CONSUMPTION

■ INVESTMENT

■ GOVERNMENT

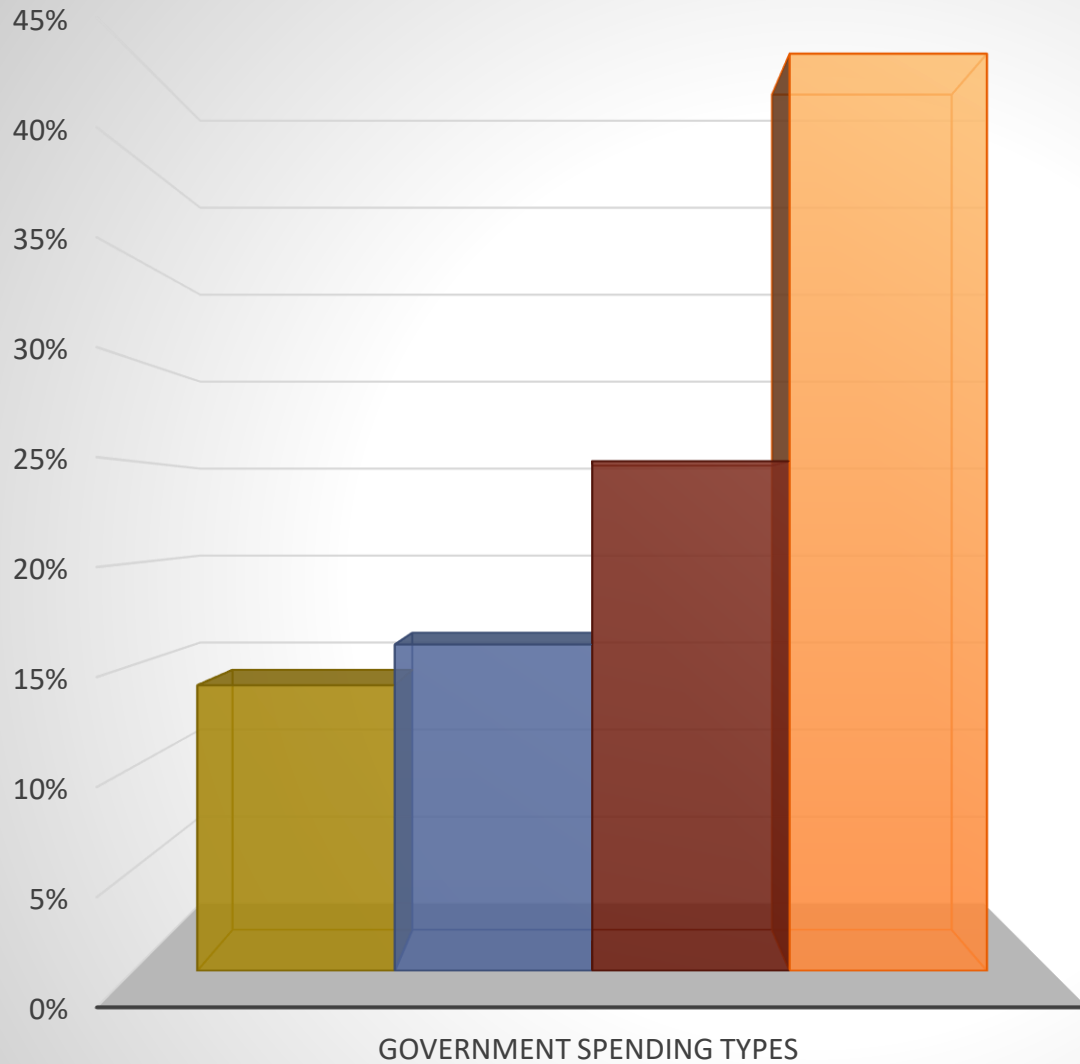
■ NET EXPORTS

Types of Consumption Spending



■ DURABLES ■ NONDURABLES ■ SERVICES ■

Types of Government Spending



■ INTEREST PAYMENTS

■ DISCRETIONARY SPENDING

■ DEFENSE

■ ENTITLEMENTS

GNP

GNP

GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT

$$\text{GNP} = C + I + G + X - M$$

GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT =

+ CONSUMPTION

+ INVESTMENT

+ GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURES

+ EXPORTS

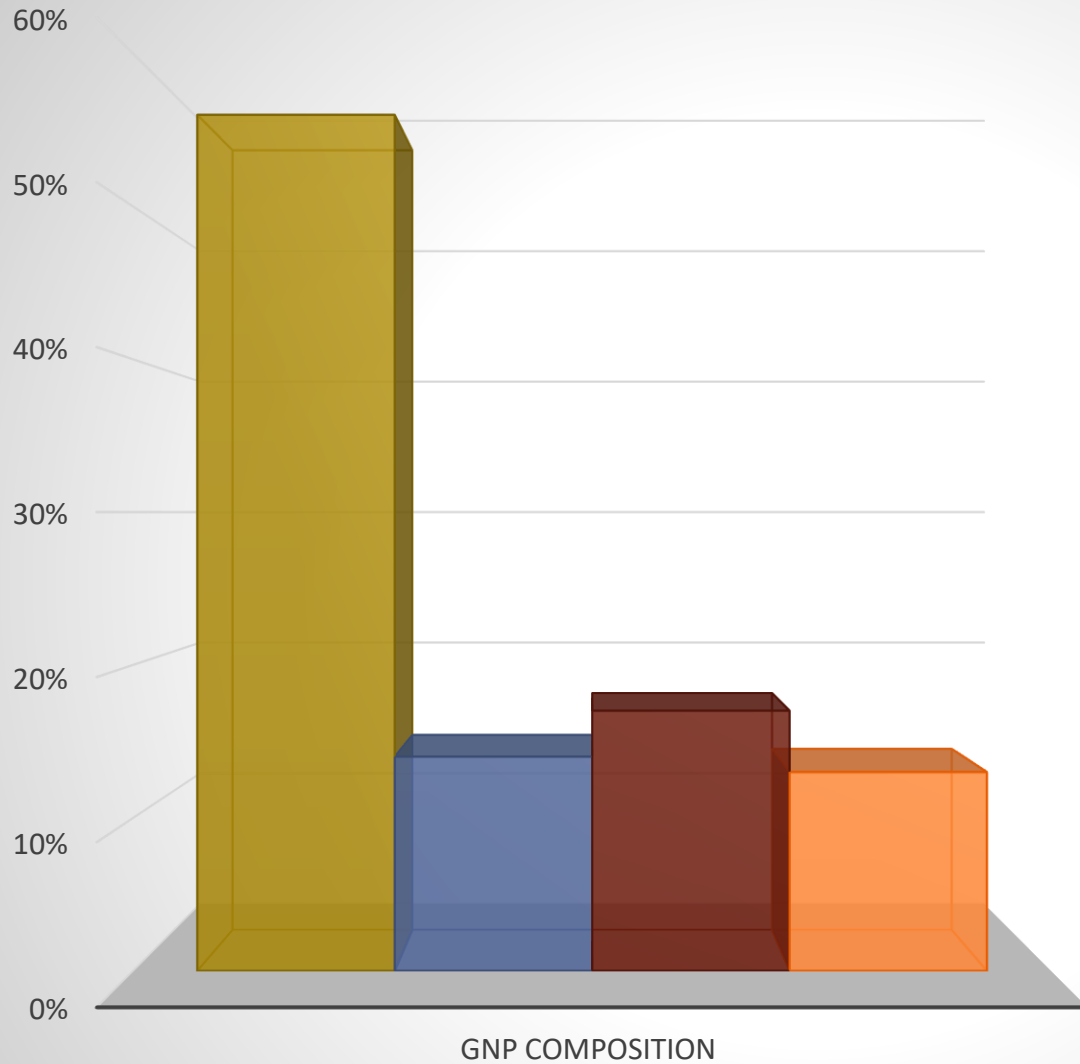
– IMPORTS

GNP

THE HOLY GRAIL OF ECONOMICS

- ✓ THIS IS THE MOST IMPORTANT INDICATOR BECAUSE IT IS THE BROADEST MEASURE OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITY
- ✓ VIRTUALLY ALL OTHER INDICATORS PROVIDE INFORMATION ABOUT THIS ONE
- ✓ THE MIGHTY GNP

GNP Composition



■ CONSUMPTION ■ INVESTMENT ■ GOVERNMENT ■ TRADE

GNP

HOW TO CALCULATE GNP GROWTH RATES

$$\left(\frac{Q_2}{Q_1}\right) - 1 \times 100 = \% \text{ growth rate of GNP}$$

GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT COMPONENTS

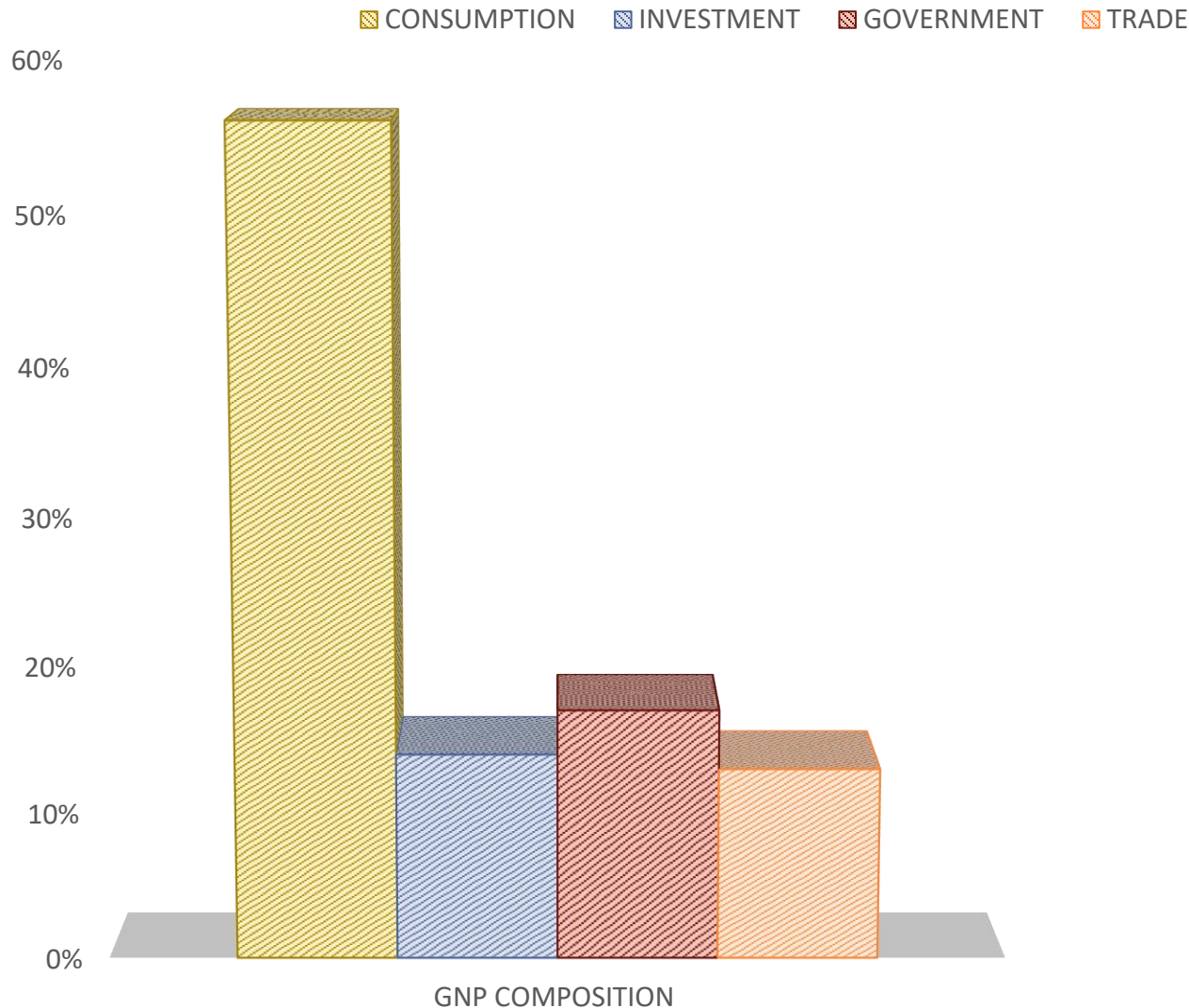
CONSUMPTION	INVESTMENT	GOVERNEMENT	EXPORTS	IMPORTS
TVs	FACTORIES	TANKS	PHARMA	CARS
CARS / GASOLINE	COMPUTERS	BOMBERS	HALOUMI	COMPUTERS
FOOD	AIRPLANES	SHIPS	POTATOES	OIL
FURNITURE	APPARTMENTS	ROADS	ACCOUNTING	WHEAT
CLOTHES	BUILDINGS	SCHOOLS	FINANCIAL	
DOCTOR's FEES	HOUSES		SHIPPING	
DINING OUR				

GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT FORMULA				
GNP				INFLATION
QUARTERLY GNP				IMPLICIT DEFLATOR
NAPM				FIXED WEIGHT INDEX
EMPLOYMENT				PPI
INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION				CPI
CAPACITY UTILIZATION				
LEADING INDICATORS				

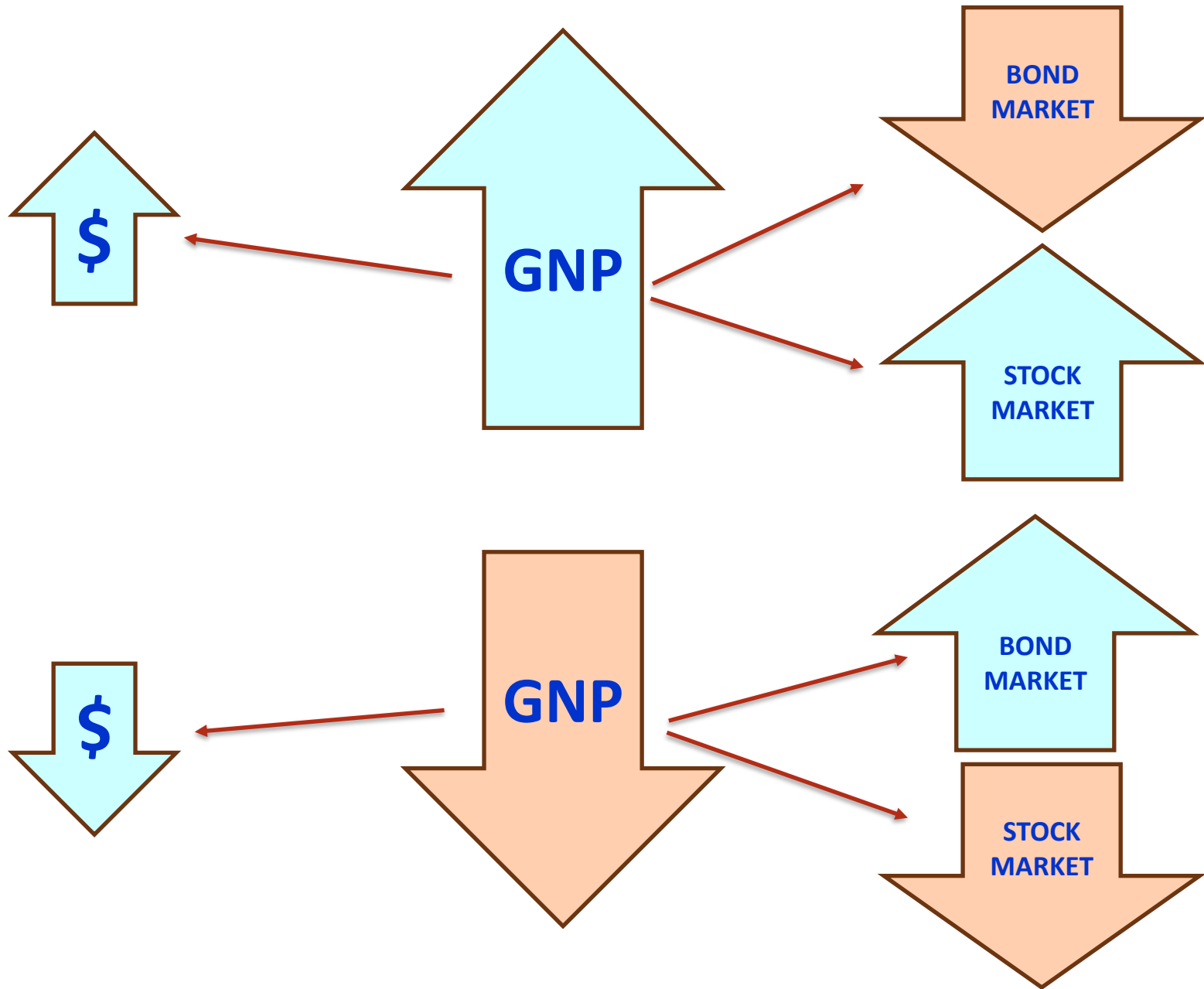
GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT FORMULA				
CONSUMPTION	INVESTMENT	GOVERNEMENT	EXPORTS	IMPORTS
CAR SALES	HOUSING STARTS	CONSTRUCTION SPENDING	MERCHANDISE EXPORTS	MERCHANDISE IMPORTS
RETAIL SALES	BUILDING PERMITS			
PCEs / PERSONAL INCOME	DURABLE GOODS ORDERS			
	NEW HOME SALES			
	CONSTRUCTION SPENDING			
	FACTORY ORDERS			
	BUSINESS INVENTORIES			

Release Dates for Economic Indicators		
Report	Release Date	Importance
Car Sales		
Purchasing Manager's Report		
Employment		
PPI		
Retail Sales		
Industrial Production / Capacity Utilization		
Housing Starts / Building Permits		
CPI		
Personal Income / Consumption Spending		
Leading Indicators		
New Home Sales		
Construction Spending		
Factory Orders		
Business Inventories / Sales		
Merchandise Trade Deficit		

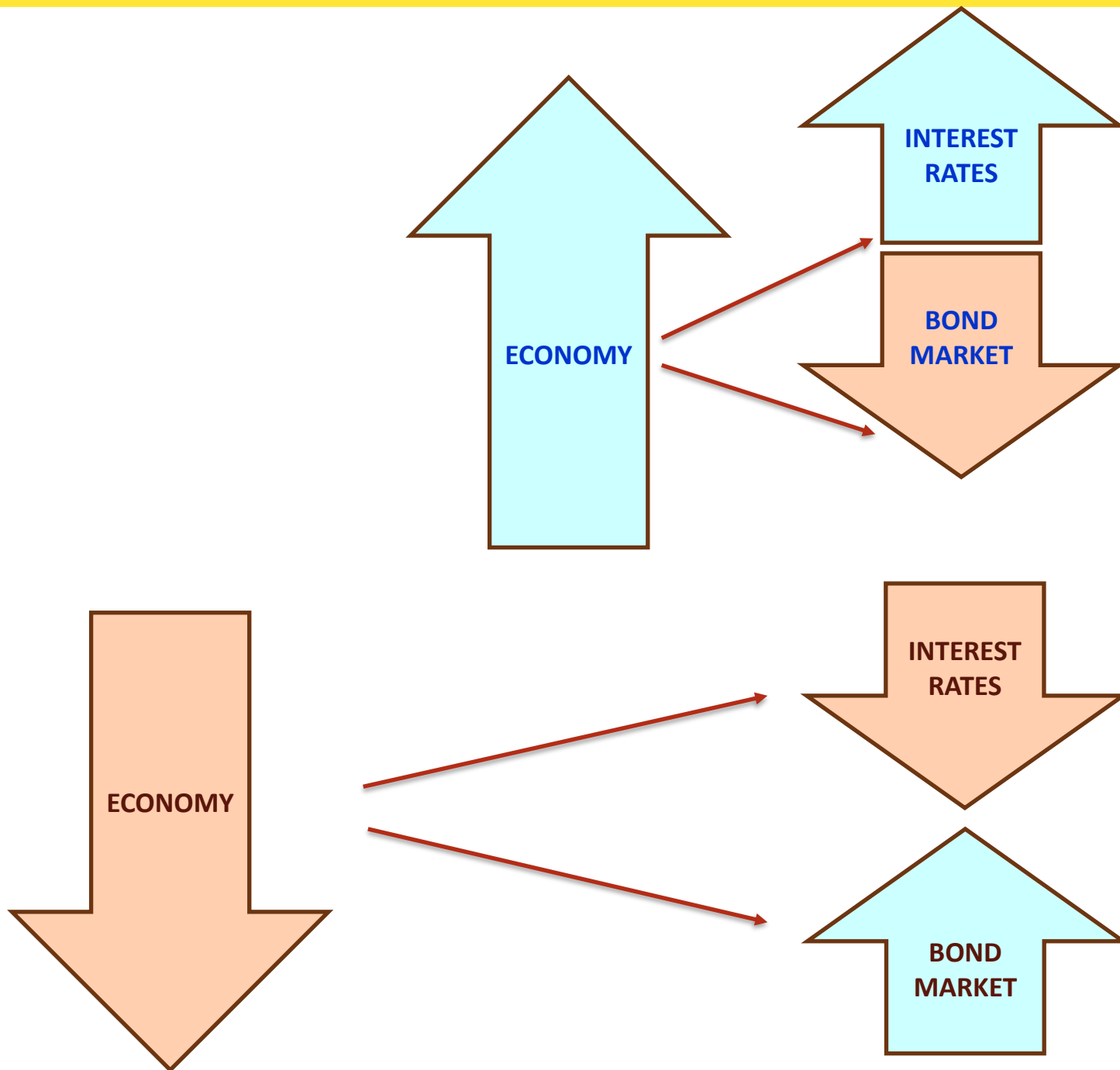
Consumption expenditures represents more than half of GNP



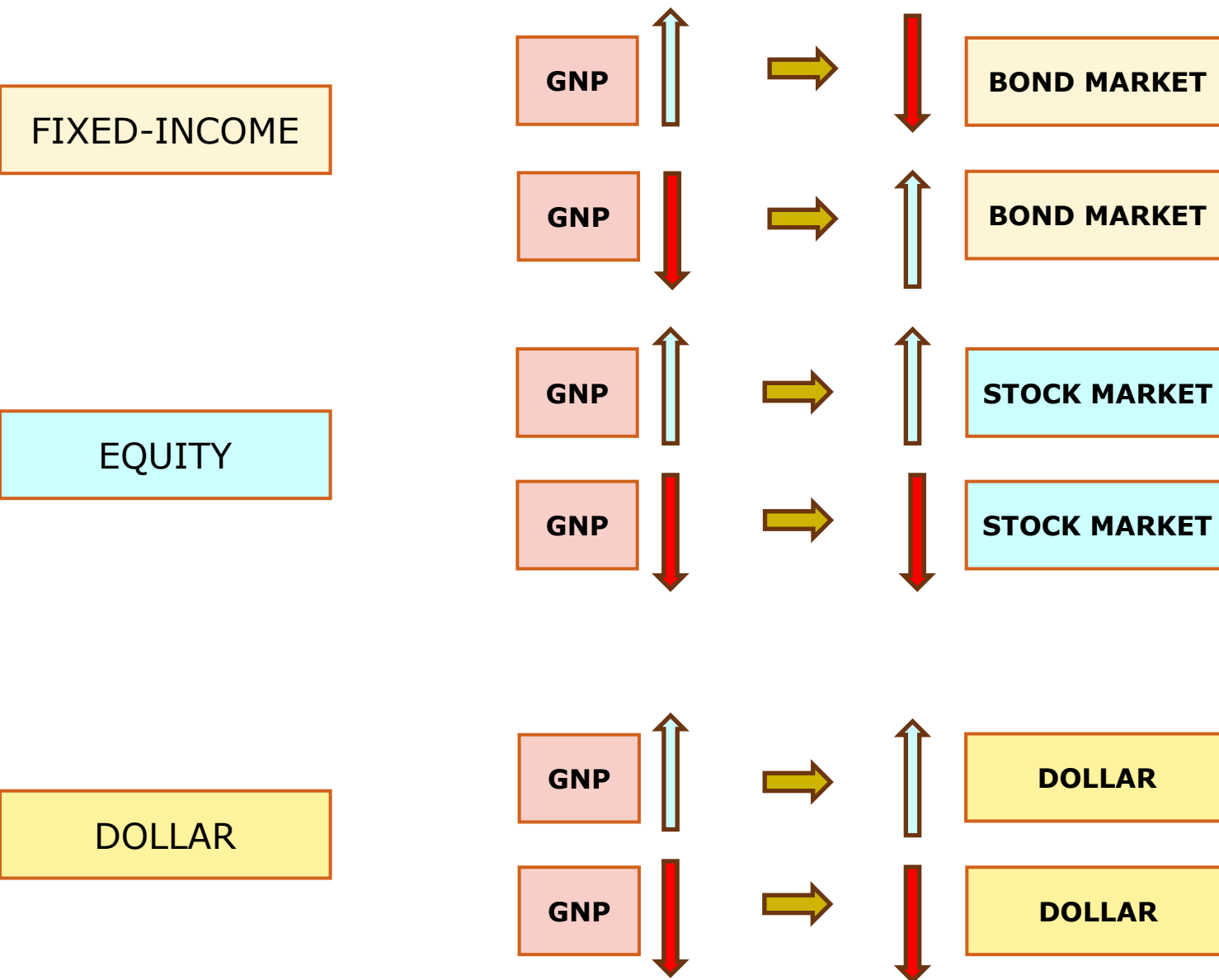
MARKET REACTION TO GNP



MARKET REACTION TO GNP



HOW THE MARKETS REACT to GNP



INFLATION

How Government affects Inflation

**IF THE ECONOMY IS GROWING TOO RAPIDLY
AND THE INFLATION RATE IS TOO HIGH,
THE CENTRAL BANK / FED WILL TIGHTEN
MONETARY POLICY BY SLOWING DOWN THE
GROWTH RATE OF BANK RESERVES,
WHICH WILL RAISE
SHORT-TERM INTEREST RATES**

GDP & Inflation

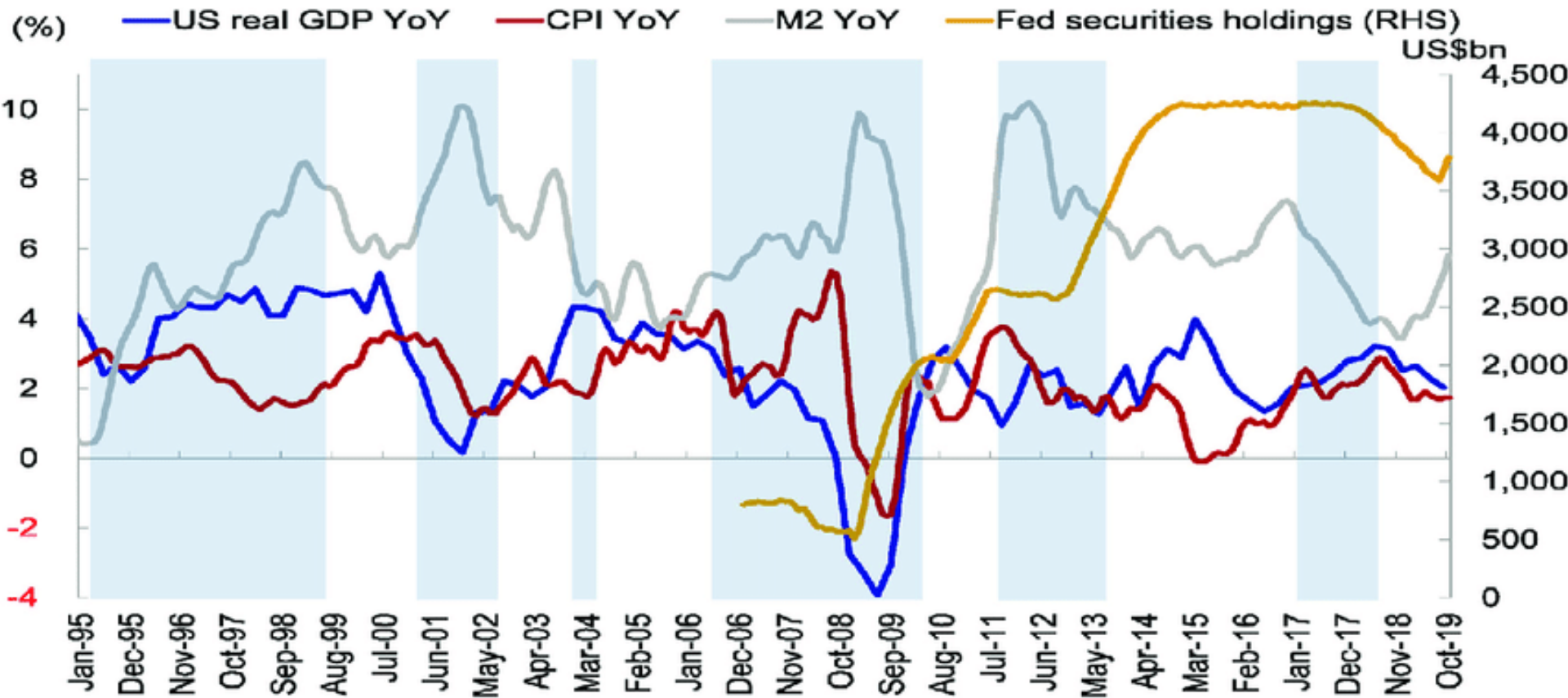


**Maximum sustainable
GDP growth is
somewhere between
2.5% and 3%**

**When GDP growth is
negative, the
economy is in
recession**

**Sharp increases in
inflation generally
follow periods of
excessively rapid GDP
growth**

How real GDP affects Inflation

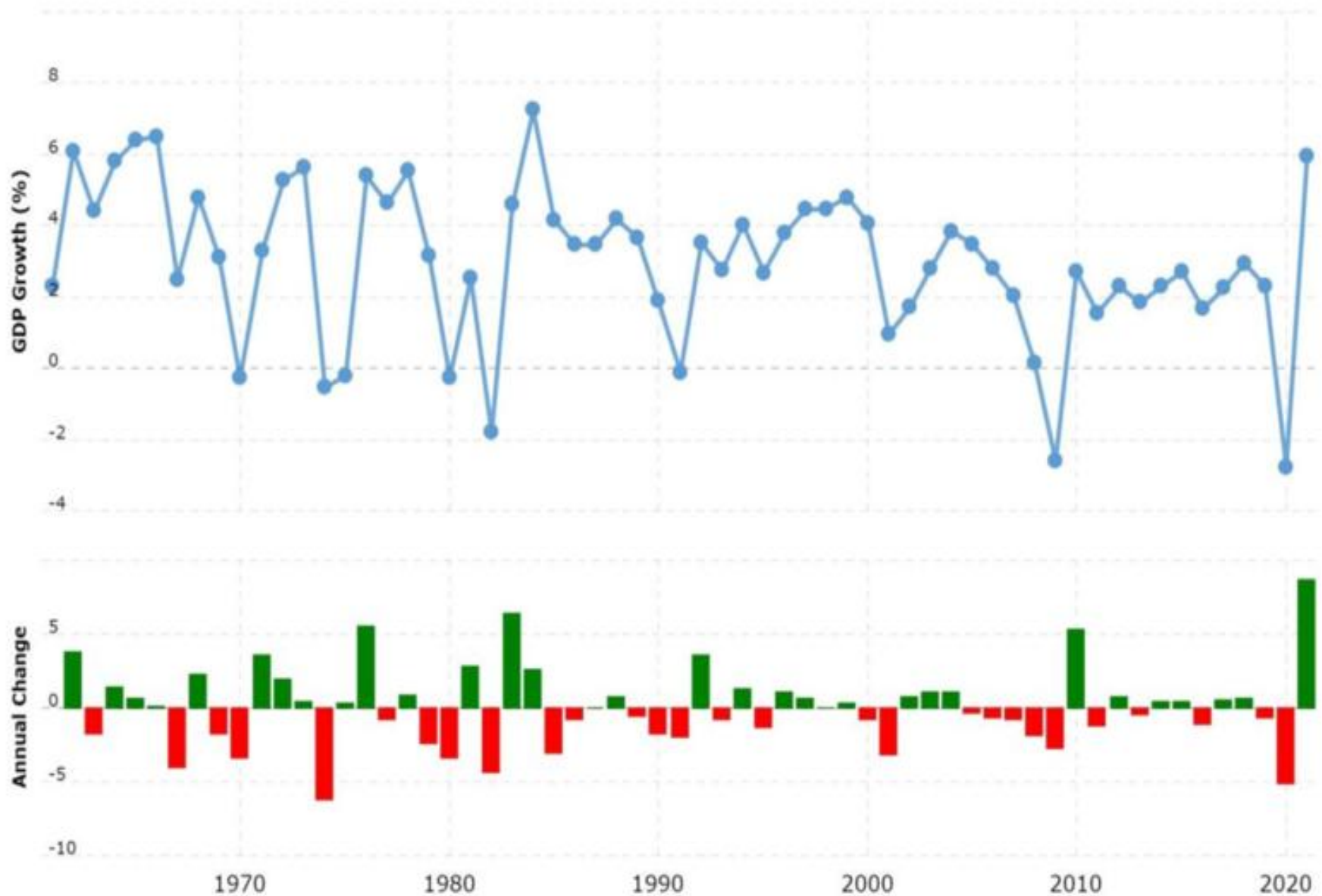


Maximum sustainable GDP growth is somewhere between 2.5% and 3%

When GDP growth is negative, the economy is in recession

Sharp increases in inflation generally follow periods of excessively rapid GDP growth

How real GDP affects Inflation



FIXED PRICE DEFLATOR

- The Fixed Price Deflator tells us what is happening to inflation.
- It is a pure measure of inflation

IMPLICIT DEFLATOR

- The Implicit Deflator measures price changes and changes in spending patterns

Αποπληθωριστής

ΣΤΑΘΕΡΟΣ ΑΠΟΠΛΗΘΡΩΤΗΣ ΤΙΜΗΣ

- Ο Αποπληθωριστής Σταθερής Τιμής μας λέει τι συμβαίνει με τον πληθωρισμό.
- Είναι ένα καθαρό μέτρο του πληθωρισμού.

Έμμεσος αποπληθωριστής

- Ο έμμεσος αποπληθωριστής μετρά τις μεταβολές των τιμών και τις μεταβολές στα πρότυπα δαπανών

Αποπληθωριστής

- Ο αποπληθωριστής ΑΕΠ είναι ένας οικονομικός δείκτης που μετρά τη μεταβολή των τιμών όλων των τελικών αγαθών και υπηρεσιών που παράγονται εγχώρια, συγκρίνοντας το ονομαστικό με το πραγματικό ΑΕΠ.
- Υπολογίζεται ως και βοηθά στον διαχωρισμό της αύξησης του ΑΕΠ λόγω τιμών από αυτήν λόγω παραγωγής.

Αποπληθωριστής ΑΕΠ

- Ο **αποπληθωριστής ΑΕΠ (GDP Deflator)** είναι ένας οικονομικός δείκτης που μετρά τις αλλαγές στις τιμές όλων των αγαθών και υπηρεσιών που παράγονται εγχώρια, συγκροτημένα με ένα έτος βάσης.
- Χρησιμοποιείται για να μετατρέψει το Ονομαστικό ΑΕΠ (τρέχουσες τιμές) σε Πραγματικό ΑΕΠ (σταθερές τιμές), αφαιρώντας την επίδραση του πληθωρισμού.

Βασικά Χαρακτηριστικά και Διαφορές

- Ορισμός: Δείχνει το επίπεδο των τιμών παραγωγής σε μια δεδομένη περίοδο σε σχέση με ένα έτος βάσης (όπου ο δείκτης είναι 100).
- Πεδίο Εφαρμογής: Περιλαμβάνει μόνο εγχώρια παραγόμενα προϊόντα.
- Αποπληθωριστής ΑΕΠ vs ΔΤΚ (Δείκτης Τιμών Καταναλωτή):
 - ❑ Ο αποπληθωριστής ΑΕΠ καλύπτει όλες τις υπηρεσίες/αγαθά της οικονομίας, ενώ ο ΔΤΚ επικεντρώνεται μόνο σε αυτά που αγοράζουν οι καταναλωτές (συμπεριλαμβανομένων των εισαγωγών).
 - ❑ Ο αποπληθωριστής ΑΕΠ χρησιμοποιεί ένα μεταβαλλόμενο "καλάθι" αγαθών, ενώ ο ΔΤΚ ένα σταθερό.
- Χρησιμότητα: Αποτελεί μέτρο του πληθωρισμού/αποπληθωρισμού της παραγωγής.

Inflation & Deflator

FIRST QUARTER	MARGARINE	BUTTER	DEFLATOR
Price	.80	1.00	1.80
X Quantity	10	10	
Total Spent	8.00	10.00	18.00

**FIXED
PRICE
DEFLATOR**

SECOND QUARTER	MARGARINE	BUTTER	DEFLATOR
Price	.80	1.00	1.80
X Quantity	8	12	
Total Spent	6.40	12.00	18.40

**IMPLICIT
DEFLATOR**

The Fixed Price Deflator, which reflects price changes, shows no change

The Implicit Deflator, which reflects both price changes and changes in spending patterns, has risen 2.2% because consumers feel wealthier and therefore buy more of the high-priced goods.

Παράδειγμα Υπολογισμού Αποπληθωριστή:

Ας υποθέσουμε μια απλή οικονομία που παράγει μόνο μήλα:

- Έτος Βάσης (2020):
 - ο Παραγωγή: 100 μήλα
 - ο Τιμή: 1€ / μήλο
 - ο Ονομαστικό ΑΕΠ 2020: $100 \text{ μήλα} \times 1\text{€} = 100\text{€}$

- Έτος 2021:
 - ο Παραγωγή: 100 μήλα (η παραγωγή έμεινε ίδια)
 - ο Τιμή: 1,20€ / μήλο (οι τιμές αυξήθηκαν)
 - ο Ονομαστικό ΑΕΠ 2021: $100 \text{ μήλα} \times 1,20\text{€} = 120\text{€}$

Υπολογισμός Αποπληθωριστή ΑΕΠ (2021):

Ονομαστικό ΑΕΠ 2021: 120€

1. Πραγματικό ΑΕΠ 2021: (Ποσότητα 2021 × Τιμή Έτους Βάσης) = 100 μήλα × 1€ = 100€
2. Αποπληθωριστής:

Ερμηνεία:

Ο αποπληθωριστής 120 δείχνει ότι οι τιμές αυξήθηκαν κατά 20% σε σχέση με το έτος βάσης (120 - 100).

Βασικά Στοιχεία

- Τύπος: $\text{ΟΝΟΜΑΣΤΙΚΟ ΑΕΠ} / \text{ΠΡΑΓΜΑΤΙΚΟ ΑΕΠ} \times 100$
- Διαφορά με ΔΤΚ: Ο αποπληθωριστής ΑΕΠ περιλαμβάνει μόνο ό,τι παράγεται εγχώρια, ενώ ο Δείκτης Τιμών Καταναλωτή (ΔΤΚ) περιλαμβάνει και εισαγόμενα αγαθά.
- Σκοπός: Δείχνει πόση από την αύξηση του Ονομαστικού ΑΕΠ οφείλεται στην αύξηση των τιμών και όχι στην αύξηση της παραγωγής.

B) MONETARY Policy

**The Government manages / controls
the Economy**

via

**Bank Reserves,
Interest Rates,
etc.**

via

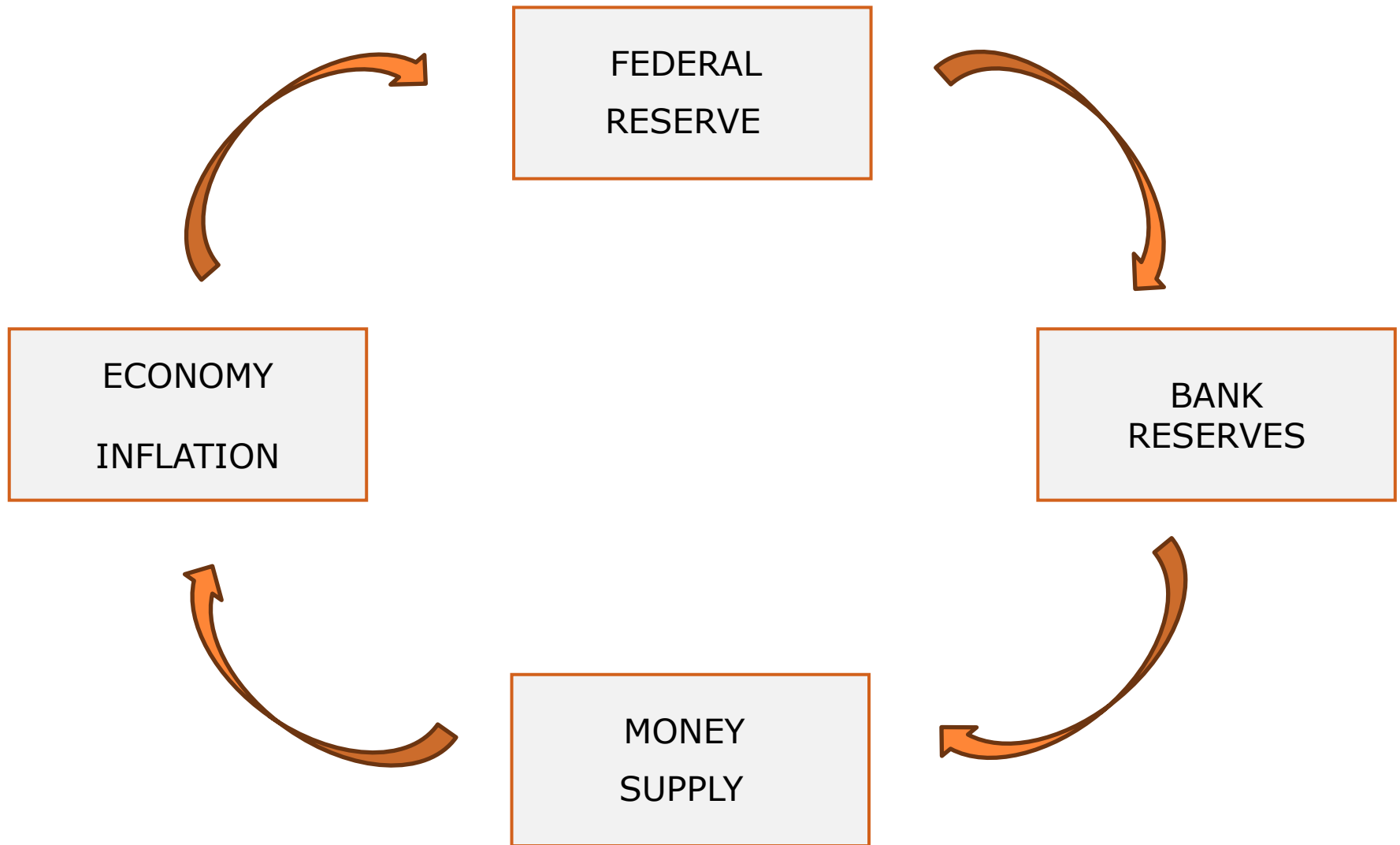
FEDERAL RESERVE Policies

CENTRAL BANK Policies

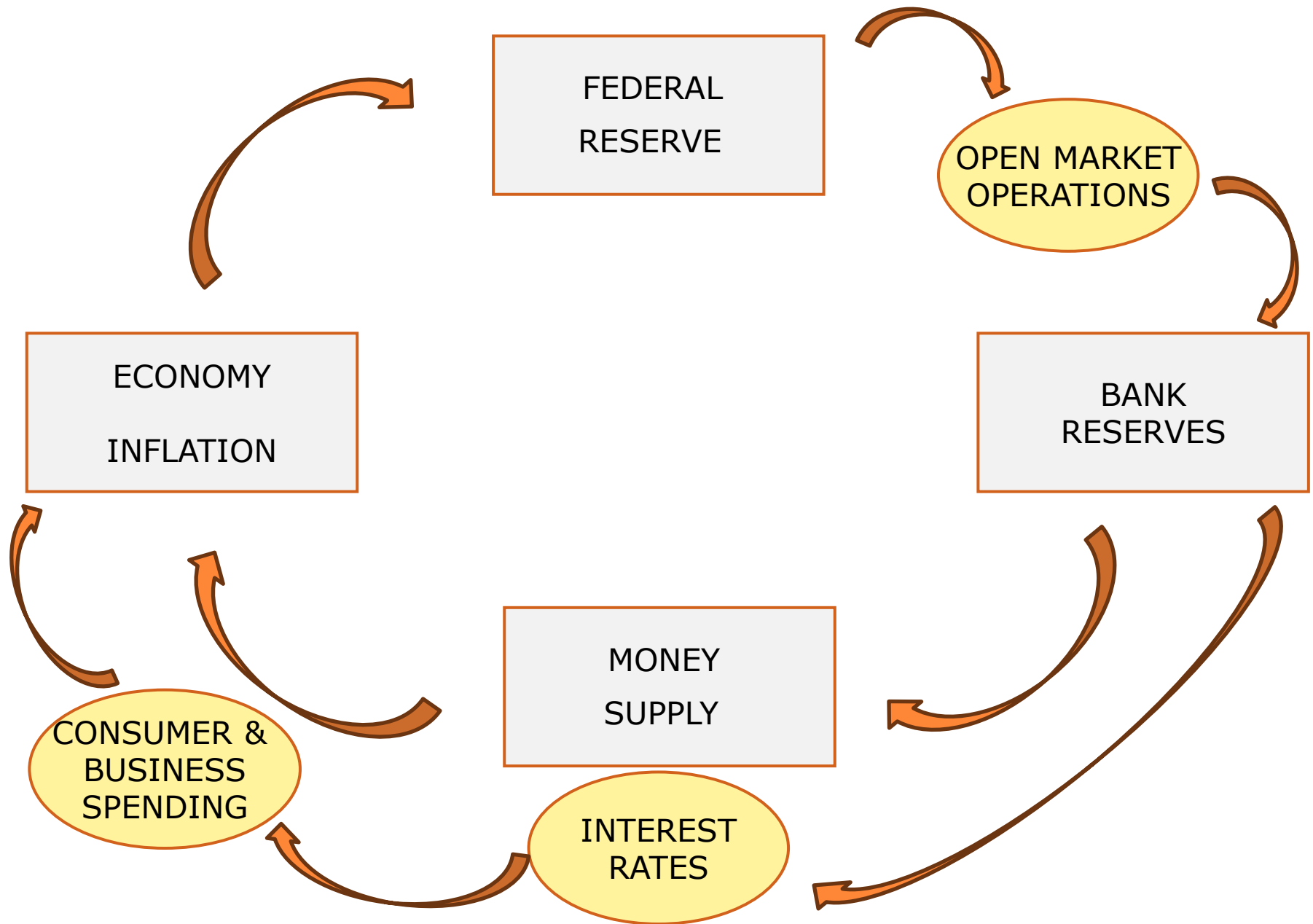
ECB Policies:

1) BANK RESERVES

THIS IS THE WAY PEOPLE THINK MONETARY POLICY WORKS



THIS IS THE WAY IT REALLY WORKS



2) INTEREST RATES

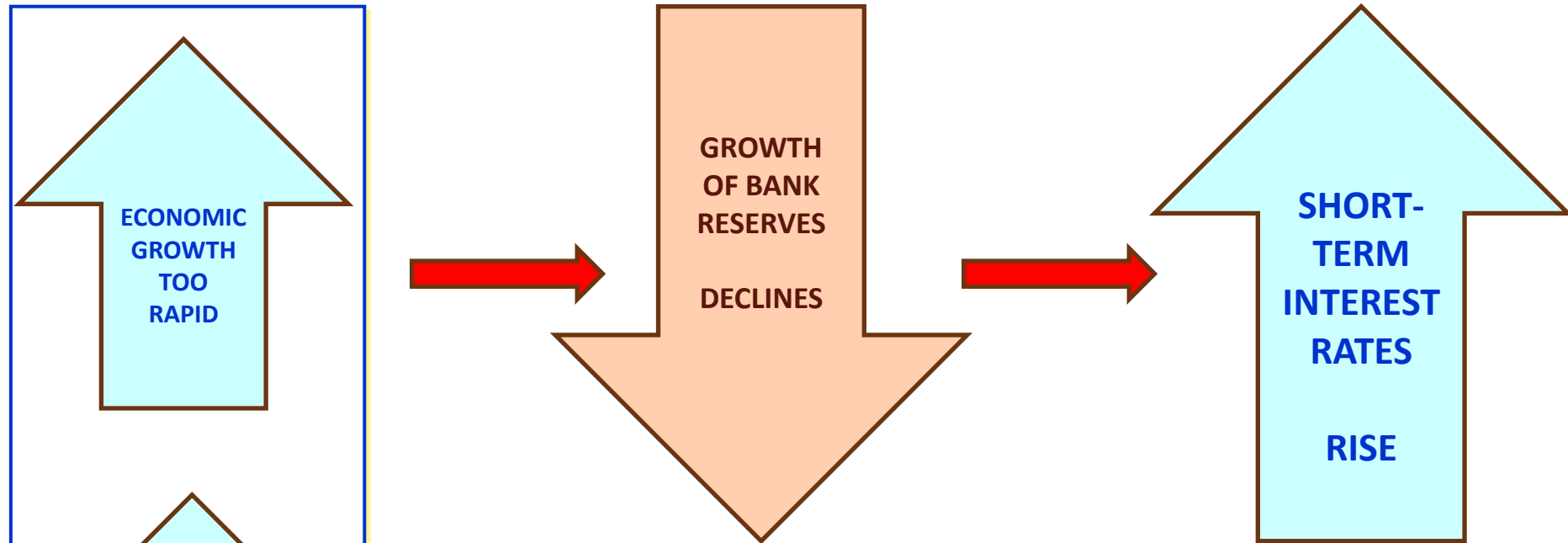
**THE FEDERAL RESERVE / CENTRAL BANK / ECB
POLICY
TRANSMITS POLICY CHANGES
TO THE ECONOMY
VIA
CHANGES
IN INTEREST RATES**

BECAUSE

**THE FEDERAL RESERVE / CENTRAL BANK / ECB
PLAYS A MAJOR ROLE
IN DETERMINING
INTEREST RATES ...**

**MARKET PARTICIPANTS
MUST UNDERSTAND
HOW IT WORKS**

HOW THE FEDERAL RESERVE PUTS THE BRAKES ON THE ECONOMY



**IF THE ECONOMY IS GROWING TOO RAPIDLY
AND THE INFLATION RATE IS TOO HIGH,
THE FED WILL TIGHTEN MONETARY POLICY
BY SLOWING DOWN THE GROWTH RATE OF
BANK RESERVES,
WHICH WILL RAISE S
HORT-TERM INTEREST RATES**

**THE FEDERAL RESERVE / CENTRAL BANK / ECB
POLICIES**

AFFECT MASSIVELY

THE MARKETS

C) THE ECONOMIC MARKETS

Economic Markets

There are four main MARKETS

(Two major and Two vital ones)

A) Bond Markets

B) Equity Markets

C) Currency Markets

D) Commodity Markets

ALL MARKETS are affected by ...

MARKET FORCES

mainly the law of

Demand & Supply
(Ζήτηση & Προσφορά)

TWO MAIN MARKETS

A) Bond Market refers to

- Bonds (Ομόλογα)
- Debt (Χρέος)

B) Equity Market refers to

- Stock Exchange (Χρηματιστήριο)

A) BOND MARKET

Bond Market refers to

- Bonds (Ομόλογα)
- Debt (Χρέος)

Bond Market refers to

- Bonds (Ομόλογα)
- Debt (Χρέος)
- Fixed Income (Αποδόσεις Σταθερού Εισοδήματος)
- Central Banks (Κεντρική Τράπεζα Κύπρου)
- European Central Bank (Κεντρική Ευρωπαϊκή Τράπεζα)
- Federal Reserve Bank

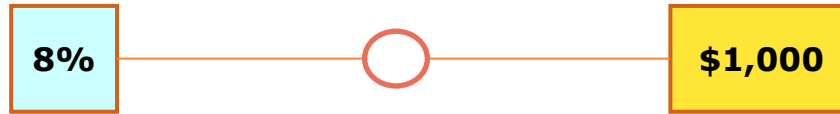
**ΟΙ ΣΤΑΘΕΡΟΥ ΕΙΣΟΔΗΜΑΤΟΣ
ΑΠΟΔΟΣΕΙΣ η ΕΠΕΝΔΥΣΕΙΣ
ΕΠΗΡΕΑΖΟΝΤΑΙ ΑΜΕΣΑ
ΑΠΟ ΤΑ ΕΠΙΤΟΚΙΑ**

**ΟΙ ΑΠΟΔΟΣΕΙΣ
ΤΩΝ ΟΜΟΛΟΓΩΝ
ΕΠΗΡΕΑΖΟΝΤΑΙ ΑΜΕΣΑ
ΑΠΟ ΤΑ ΕΠΙΤΟΚΙΑ**

Suppose the European Central Bank issues a BOND at prevailing interest rates, say 8%

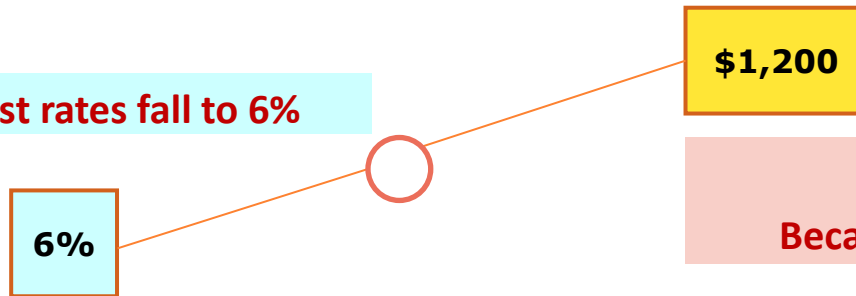
FIXED-INCOME MARKETS ARE DIRECTLY LINKED TO INTEREST RATES

Suppose the Central Bank issues a BOND at prevailing interest rates, say 8%



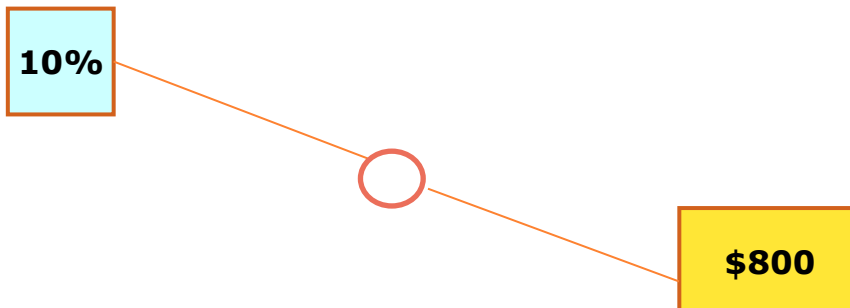
The BOND buyer will pay par value \$1,000

If interest rates fall to 6%



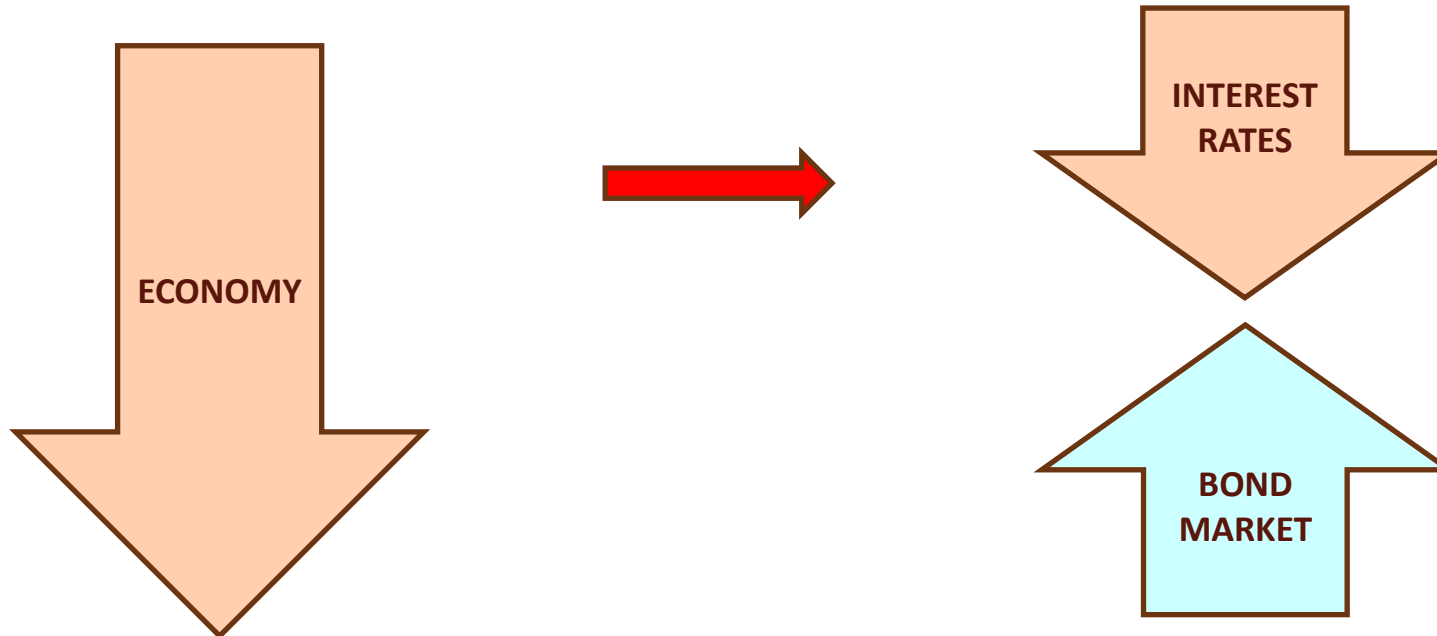
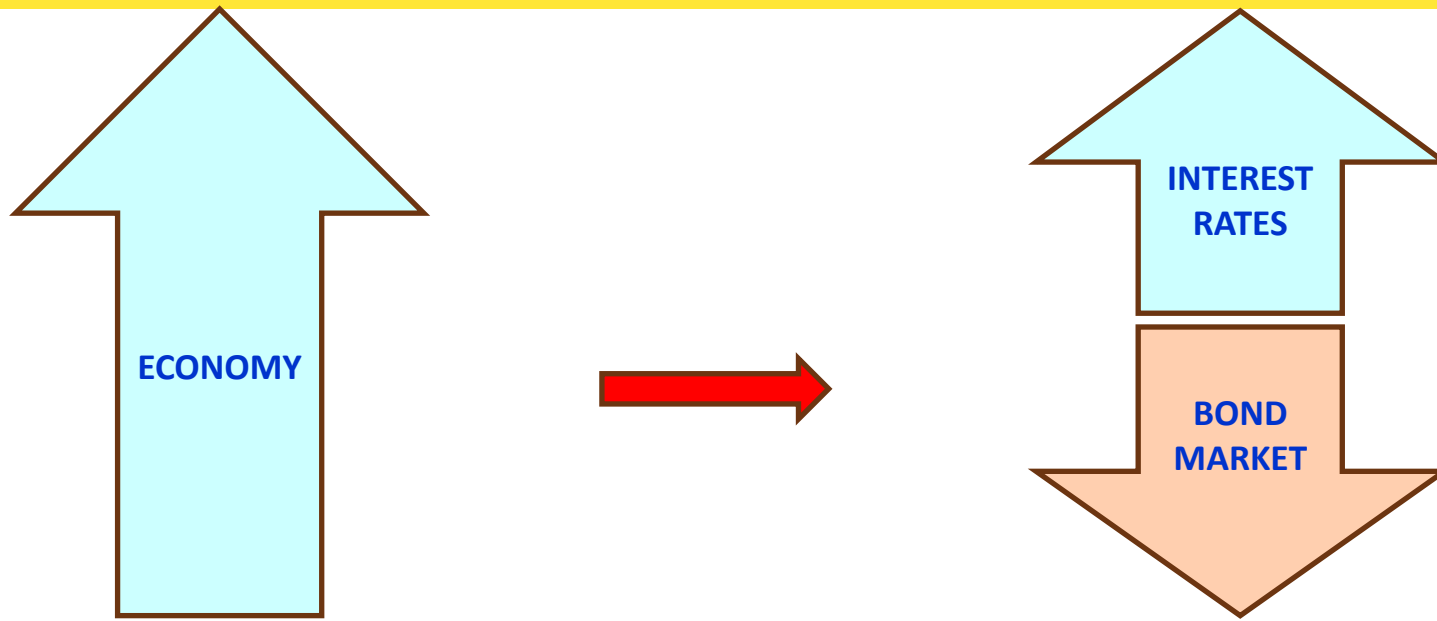
The price of the BOND rises
Because its return is higher than of a new bond

If interest rates rise to 10%



The price of the BOND falls
Because its 8% is less attractive

HOW THE ECONOMY AFFECTS THE FIXED-INCOME MARKETS



B) EQUITY MARKET

Equity Market refers to

- **Stock Exchange**

Η αγορά μετοχών αναφέρεται στο
Χρηματιστήριο

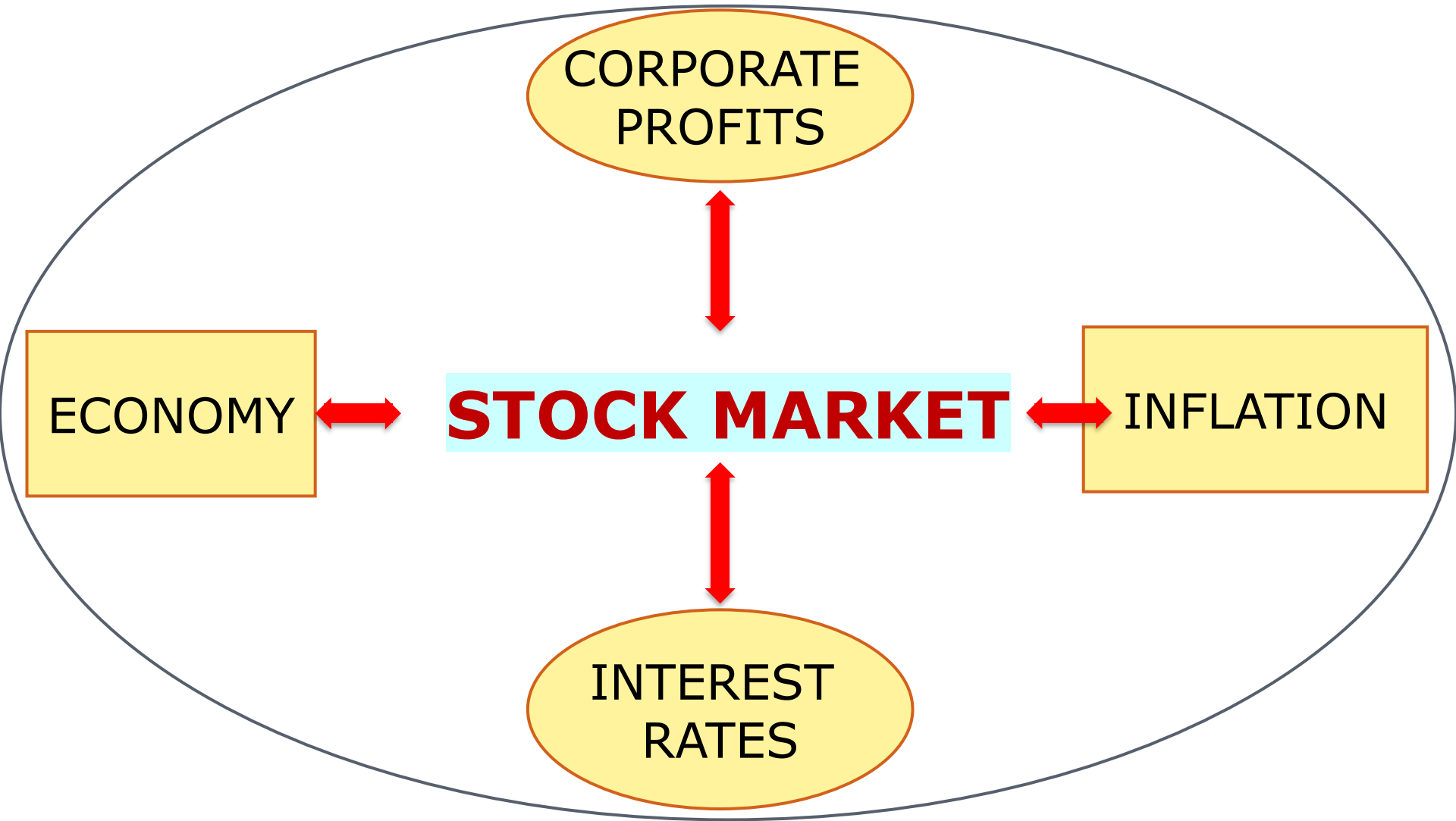
The Stock Exchange is influenced by:

- 1) The Profits of the Listed Companies**
- 2) Macroeconomics**
- 3) Inflation**
- 4) Interest Rates**

**ΟΙ ΑΠΟΔΟΣΕΙΣ
ΤΩΝ ΧΡΗΜΑΤΙΣΤΗΡΙΩΝ
ΕΠΗΡΕΑΖΟΝΤΑΙ ΑΜΕΣΑ ΑΠΟ:**

- 1. ΤΑ ΚΕΡΔΗ ΤΩΝ ΕΙΣΗΓΜΕΝΩΝ ΕΤΑΙΡΕΙΩΝ**
- 2. ΤΗΝ ΠΟΡΕΙΑ ΤΗΣ ΜΑΚΡΟΟΙΚΟΝΟΜΙΑΣ**
- 3. ΤΟΝ ΠΛΗΘΩΡΙΣΜΟ**
- 4. ΤΑ ΕΠΙΤΟΚΙΑ**

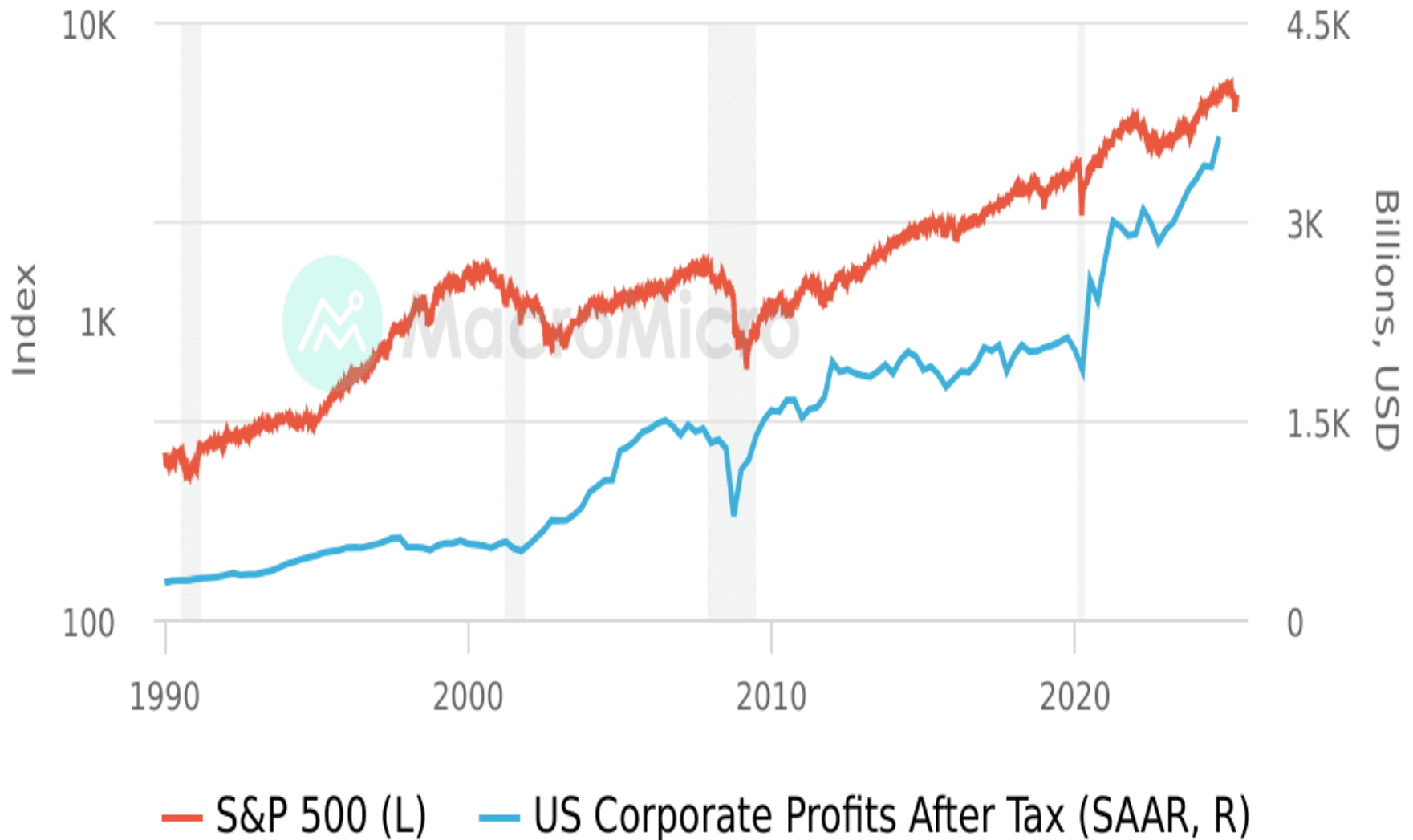
THE STOCK MARKET IS TIED TO CORPORATE PROFITS – PLUS THE ECONOMY, INFLATION, AND INTEREST RATES



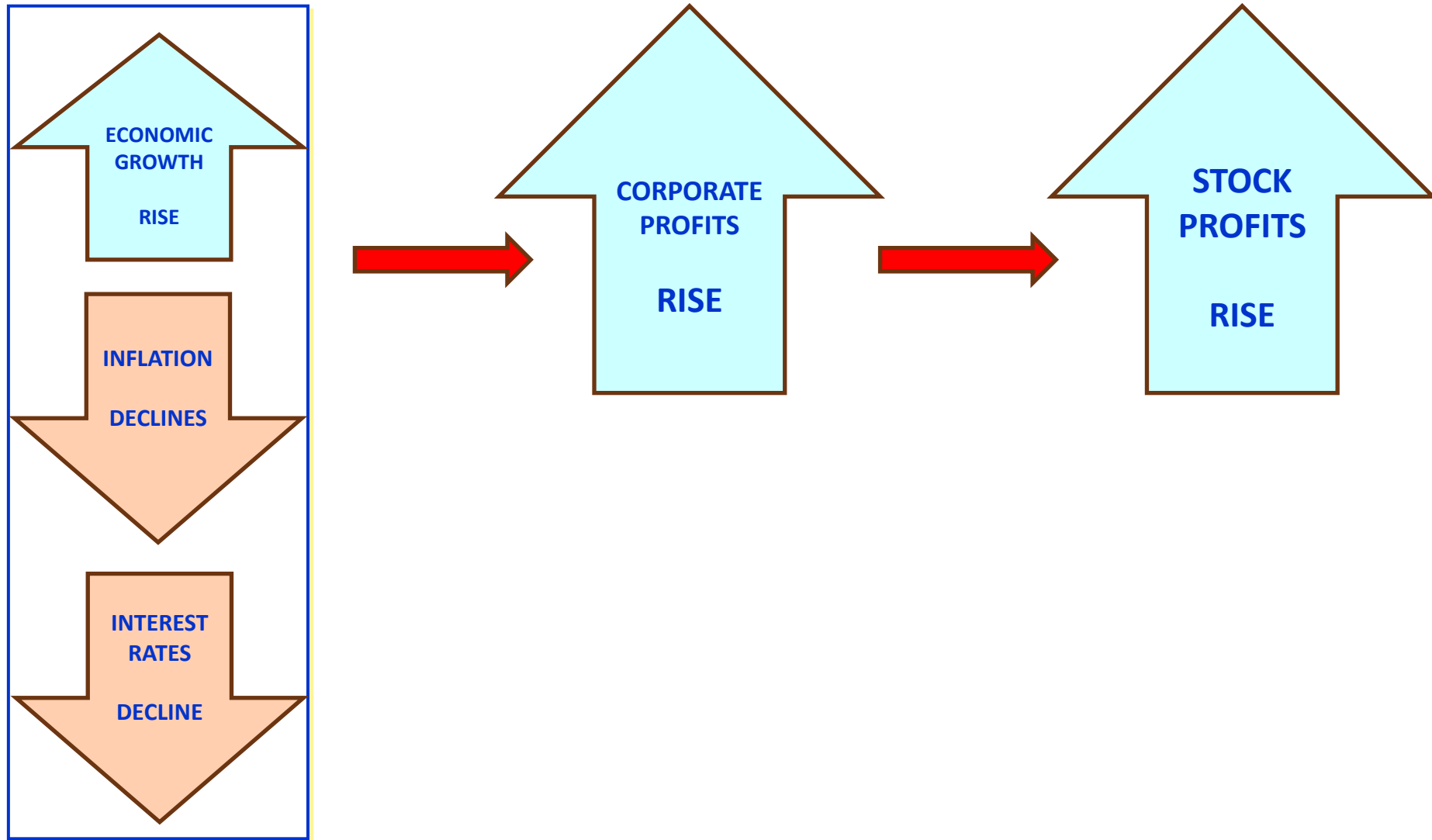
HOW THE S&P 500 TRACKS CORPORATE PROFITS

US - Corporate Profits After Tax vs. S&P 500 Index

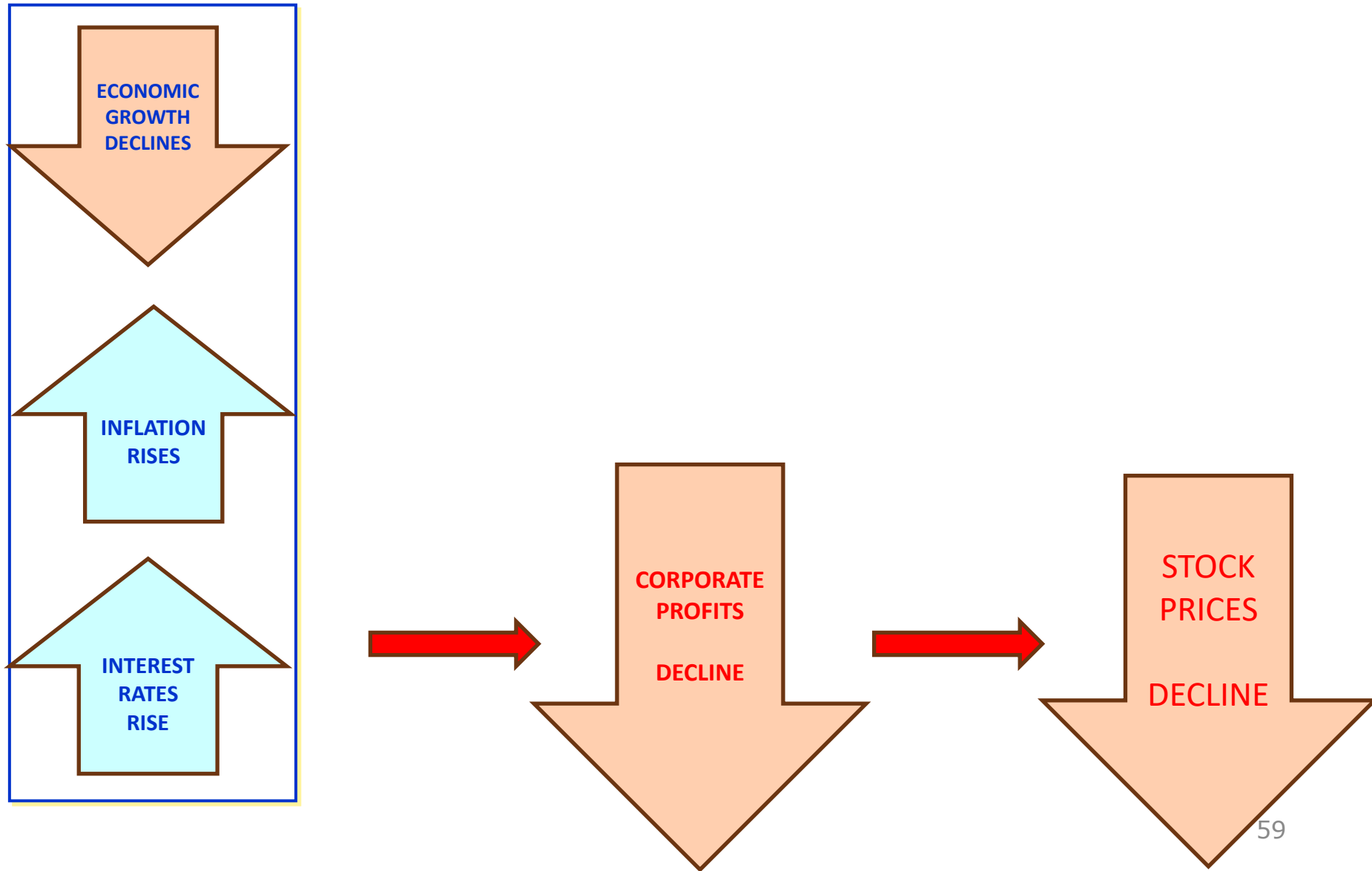
MacroMicro.me | MacroMicro



HOW THE MACROECONOMY AFFECTS CORPORATE PROFITS AND STOCK PRICES



HOW THE MACROECONOMY AFFECTS CORPORATE PROFITS AND STOCK PRICES



FACTORS AFFECTING THE STOCK MARKET

MICROECONOMIC VARIABLES

MANAGEMENT
CHANGES

TECHNOLOGICAL
DEVELOPMENTS

COST CONTROL
PROCEDURES

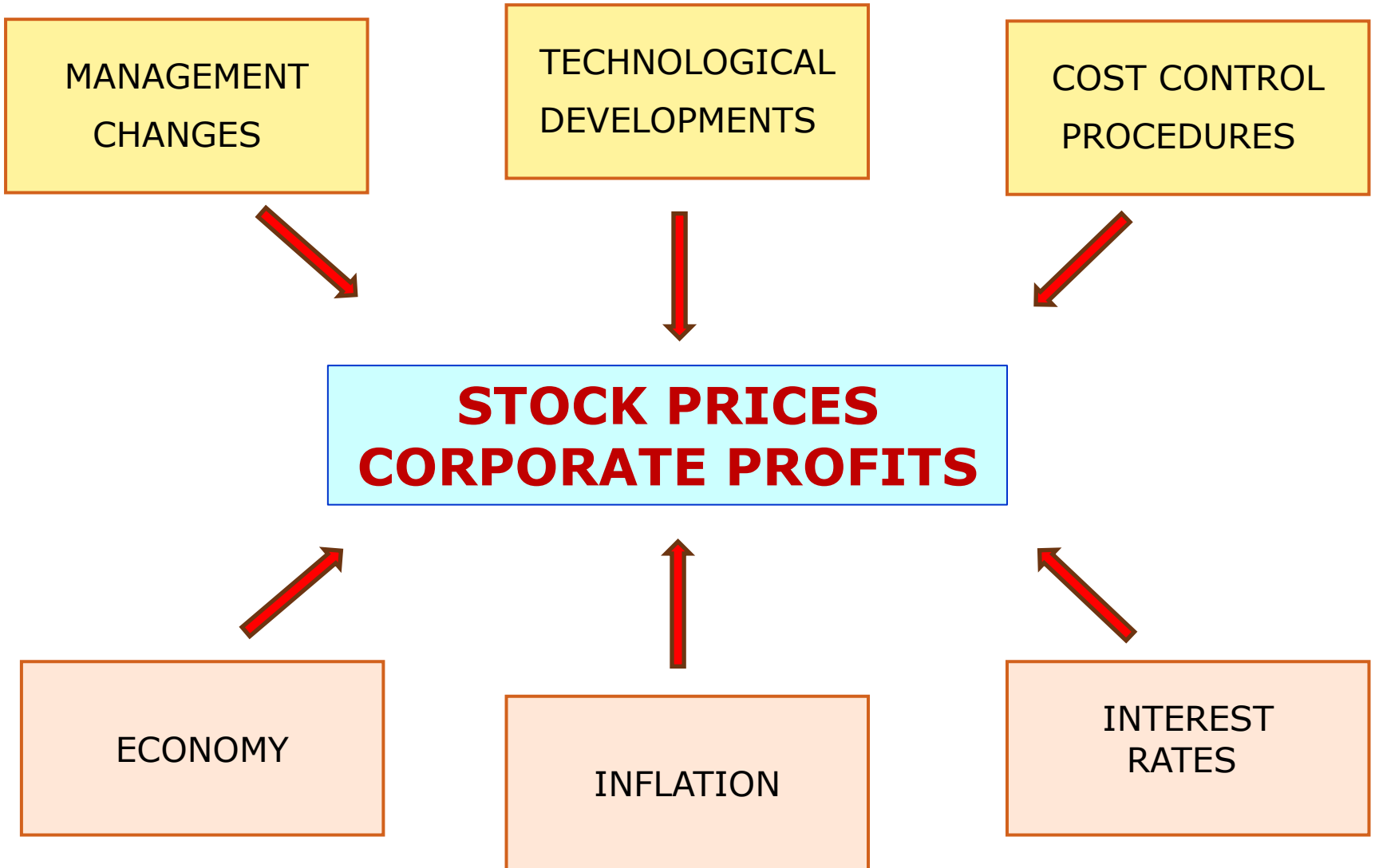
**STOCK PRICES
CORPORATE PROFITS**

ECONOMY

INFLATION

INTEREST
RATES

MACROECONOMIC VARIABLES



C) CURRENCY MARKET

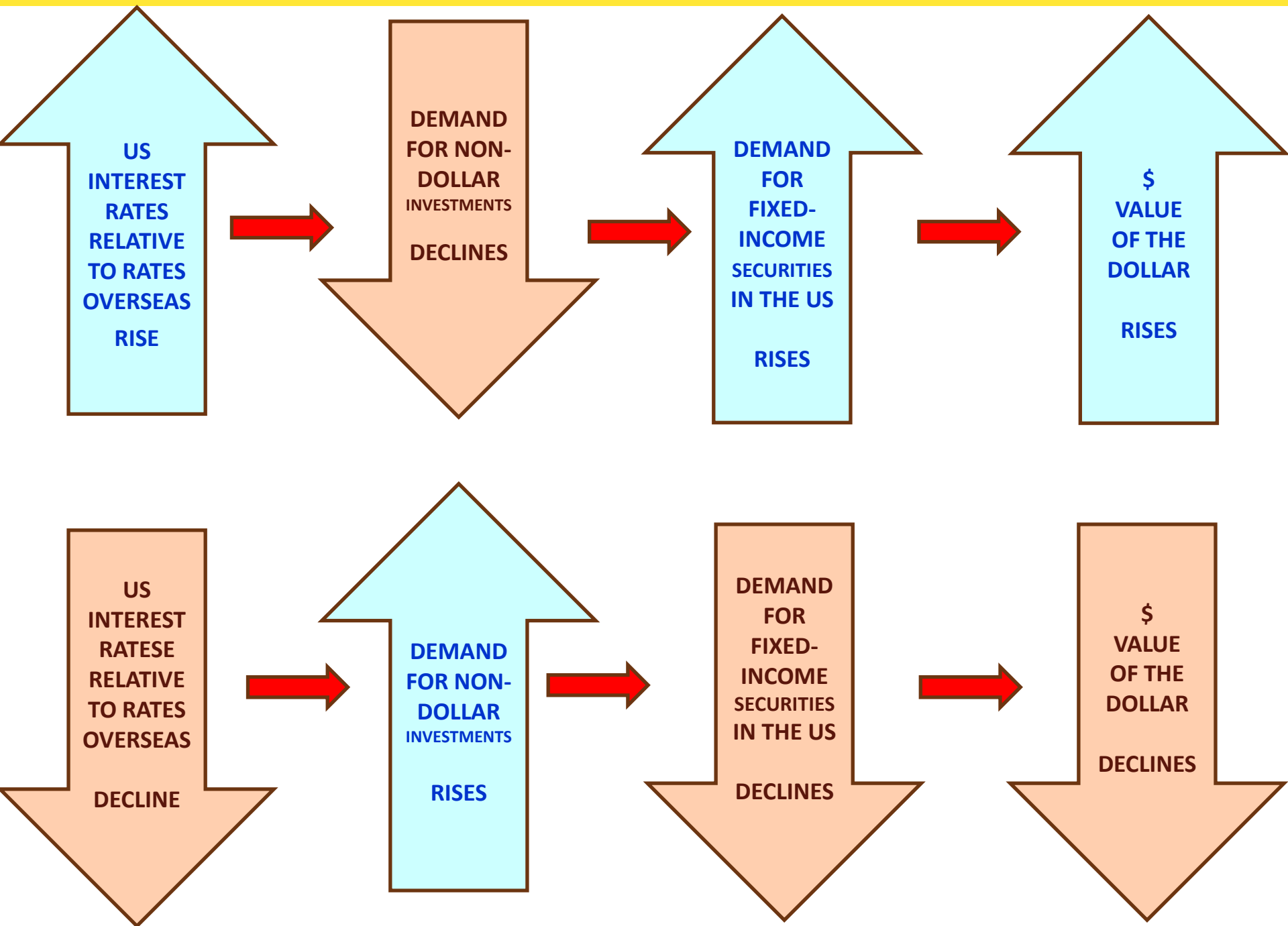
C) CURRENCY MARKETS refer to

- Exchange and Equivalent, Parity, at Par – currencies
- Ανταλλαγή και Ισοτιμία νομισμάτων

The Currency Markets refer to

- Euro
- Dollard
- Yen
- ...

THE DOLLAR DEPENDS ON US INTEREST RATES RELATIVE TO OVERSEAS RATES



D) COMMODITY MARKET

D) COMMODITY MARKETS refer to

- Buying and selling raw materials (oil, gas, minerals, wheat, rice, etc.)
- Αγορά και πώληση πρώτων υλών (πετρέλαιο, γκάζι, ορυκτά, σιτάρι, ρύζι, κλπ)

The Commodity Markets refer to

- Raw Materials
- Agro products (yeast, corn, orange,
- Animal products (meat, milk,
- Mining products (gold, zinc, aluminum, ..

Thank You