

International Management Studies

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1. Global GDP in 2023

Here's a look at the size of every country's economy in 2023, according to IMF's estimates.

Search:

Rank ▲	Country	⬆️	GDP (USD)	⬆️	% of Total	⬆️
1	 U.S.		\$26,855B		25.54%	
2	 China		\$19,374B		18.43%	
3	 Japan		\$4,410B		4.19%	
4	 Germany		\$4,309B		4.10%	
5	 India		\$3,737B		3.55%	
6	 UK		\$3,159B		3.00%	
7	 France		\$2,923B		2.78%	
8	 Italy		\$2,170B		2.06%	
9	 Canada		\$2,090B		1.99%	
10	 Brazil		\$2,081B		1.98%	

Showing 1 to 10 of 191 entries


















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Search:

Rank ▲	Country	↕ GDP (USD)	↕ % of Total	↕
11	 Russia	\$2,063B	1.96%	
12	 South Korea	\$1,722B	1.64%	
13	 Australia	\$1,708B	1.62%	
14	 Mexico	\$1,663B	1.58%	
15	 Spain	\$1,492B	1.42%	
16	 Indonesia	\$1,392B	1.32%	
17	 Netherlands	\$1,081B	1.03%	
18	 Saudi Arabia	\$1,062B	1.01%	
19	 Türkiye	\$1,029B	0.98%	
20	 Switzerland	\$870B	0.83%	

Rank ▲	Country	◆ GDP (USD)	◆ % of Total ◆
21	 Taiwan	\$791B	0.75%
22	 Poland	\$749B	0.71%
23	 Argentina	\$641B	0.61%
24	 Belgium	\$624B	0.59%
25	 Sweden	\$599B	0.57%
26	 Ireland	\$594B	0.57%
27	 Thailand	\$574B	0.55%
28	 Norway	\$554B	0.53%
29	 Israel	\$539B	0.51%
30	 Singapore	\$516B	0.49%

GDP (in USD) per capita by country, territory, non-sovereign state or non-IMF member

	Country/Territory ⚡	IMF ^{[4][5]}		World Bank ^[6]		United Nations ^[7]	
		Estimate ⚡	Year ⚡	Estimate ⚡	Year ⚡	Estimate ⚡	Year ⚡
		 Monaco	—		240,862	2022	234,317
 Liechtenstein	—		187,267	2022	169,260	2021	
1	 Luxembourg	131,384	2024	128,259	2023	133,745	2021
	 Bermuda	—		123,091	2022	112,653	2021
2	 Ireland	106,059	2024	103,685	2023	101,109	2021
3	 Switzerland	105,669	2024	99,995	2023	93,525	2021
	 Cayman Islands	—		96,074	2022	85,250	2021
4	 Norway	94,660	2024	87,962	2023	89,242	2021
5	 Singapore	88,447	2024	84,734	2023	66,822	2021
6	 United States	85,373	2024	81,695	2023	69,185	2021
7	 Iceland	84,594	2024	78,811	2023	69,133	2021
8	 Qatar	81,400	2024	87,480	2022	66,799	2021
	 Isle of Man	—		94,124	2021	—	
	 Macau	78,962	2024	66,835	2023	43,555	2021
9	 Denmark	68,898	2024	67,967	2023	68,037	2021
	 Channel Islands	—		64,501	2022	—	
	 Faroe Islands	—		66,979	2022	—	

10	 Australia	66,589	2024	64,712	2023	66,916	2021
11	 Netherlands	63,750	2024	62,537	2023	57,871	2021
12	 San Marino	59,405	2024	54,982	2021	50,425	2021
13	 Austria	59,225	2024	56,506	2023	53,840	2021
14	 Sweden	58,529	2024	56,305	2023	60,730	2021
	 Greenland	—		57,116	2021	58,185	2021
15	 Belgium	55,536	2024	53,475	2023	51,166	2021
16	 Finland	55,127	2024	53,756	2023	53,703	2021
17	 Canada	54,866	2024	53,372	2023	52,112	2021
18	 Germany	54,291	2024	52,746	2023	51,073	2021
19	 United Arab Emirates	53,916	2024	52,977	2023	43,295	2021
	 Hong Kong	53,606	2024	50,697	2023	49,259	2021
20	 Israel	53,372	2024	52,262	2023	54,111	2021
21	 United Kingdom	51,075	2024	48,867	2023	46,542	2021
	 British Virgin Islands	—		—		49,444	2021
22	 New Zealand	48,531	2024	48,528	2023	48,824	2021
23	 France	47,359	2024	44,461	2023	44,229	2021
24	 Andorra	44,900	2024	46,545	2023	42,066	2021

25	 Malta	41,738	2024	37,882	2023	33,642	2021
26	 Italy	39,580	2024	38,373	2023	37,150	2021
	 Aruba	38,018	2024	33,301	2022	29,342	2021
	 Puerto Rico	37,172	2024	36,779	2023	32,716	2021
27	 Cyprus	37,149	[n 2]2024	34,701	[n 2]2023	32,281	[n 2]2021
	 Guam	—		40,227	2022	—	
	 Sint Maarten (Dutch part)	—		39,433	2023	26,199	2021
	 New Caledonia	—		35,746	2022	34,994	2021
28	 Bahamas	35,257	2024	34,750	2023	27,478	2021
29	 Brunei	35,111	2024	33,431	2023	31,449	2021
30	 Taiwan	34,432	[n 3]2024	—		—	
31	 South Korea	34,165	2024	33,121	2023	34,940	2021
32	 Spain	34,045	2024	32,677	2023	30,058	2021
33	 Slovenia	34,026	2024	32,163	2023	29,135	2021
34	 Japan	33,138	2024	33,834	2023	39,650	2021
35	 Saudi Arabia	33,040	2024	28,895	2023	23,186	2021
36	 Estonia	31,855	2024	29,824	2023	27,991	2021
37	 Kuwait	31,724	2024	37,533	2023	32,150	2021
38	 Czech Republic	29,801	2024	30,427	2023	26,809	2021
39	 Portugal	28,969	2024	27,275	2023	24,651	2021











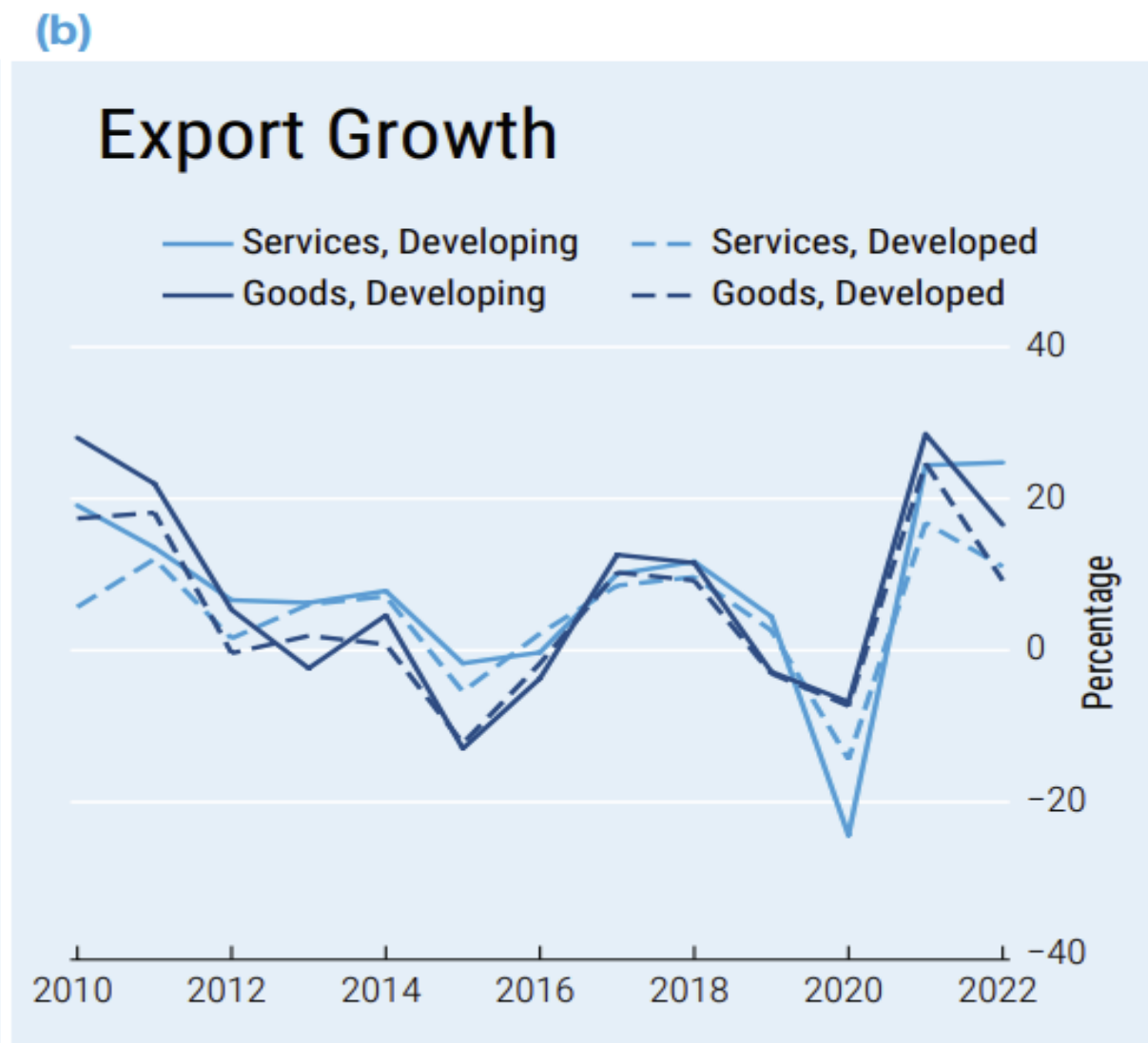
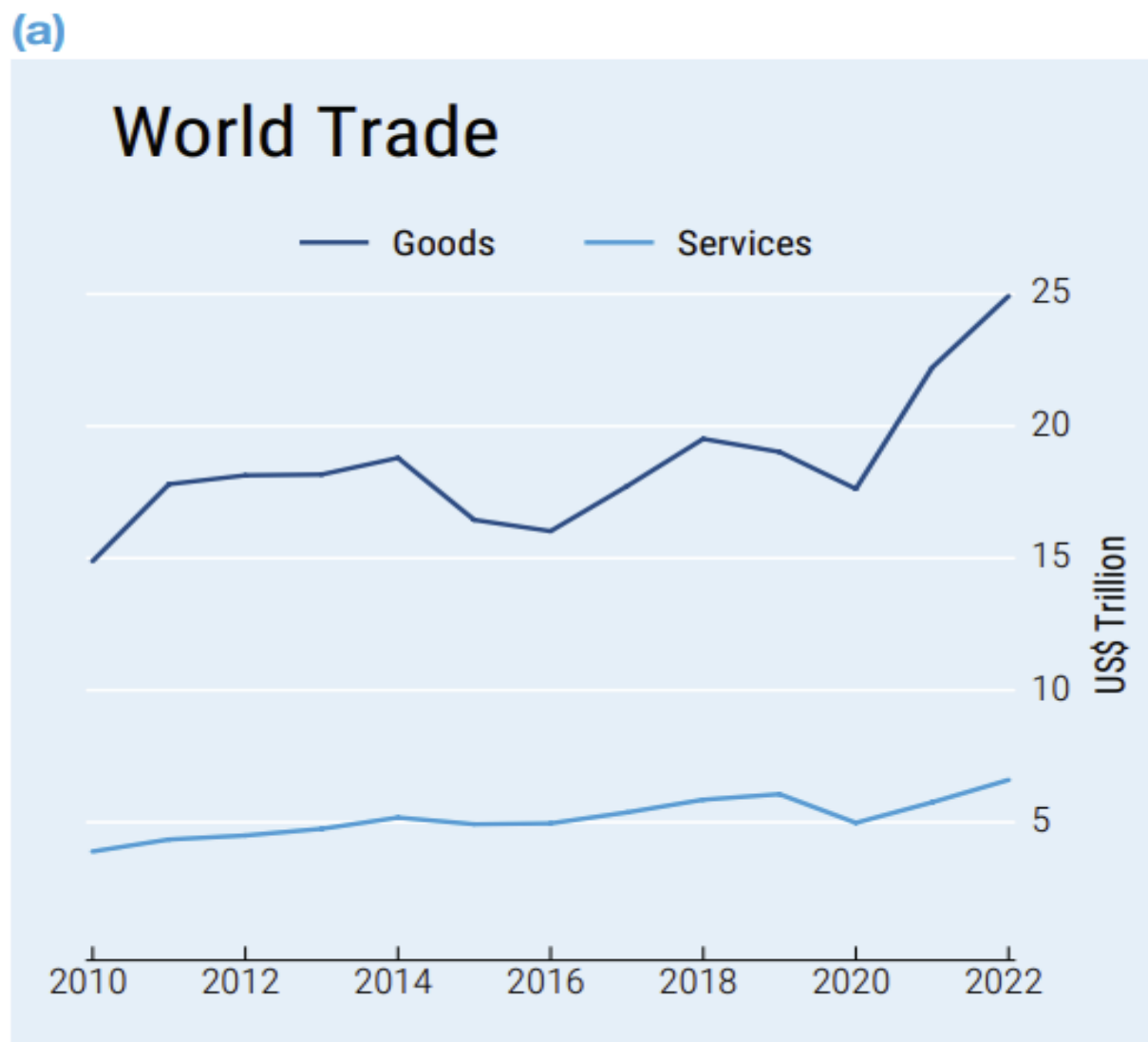
63	 Mexico	15,249	2024	13,926	2023	10,046	2021
64	 Kazakhstan	14,778	2024	13,137	2023	10,055	2021
65	 Russia	14,391	2024	13,817	2023	12,259	2021
66	 Saint Lucia	14,101	2024	13,980	2023	9,824	2021
	World 	13,840	2024	13,138	2023	12,230	2021
67	 Malaysia	13,315	2024	11,649	2023	11,101	2021
68	 China	13,136	[n 4]2024	12,614	[n 5]2023	12,437	[n 4]2021
69	 Mauritius	12,973	2024	11,417	2023	8,873	2021
70	 Argentina	12,812	2024	13,730	2023	10,761	2021
71	 Turkey	12,765	2024	12,986	2023	9,661	2021
72	 Montenegro	12,646	2024	12,017	2023	9,252	2021
73	 Turkmenistan	12,412	2024	9,191	2023	8,508	2021
74	 Serbia	12,384	2024	11,361	2023	8,643	2021
75	 Nauru	12,362	2024	12,060	2023	12,390	2021
76	 Grenada	12,255	2024	10,464	2023	8,950	2021
77	 Dominican Republic	11,774	2024	10,716	2023	8,477	2021
78	 Brazil	11,352	2024	10,044	2023	8,170	2021

Figure 1
Values and growth rates of world trade in goods and services



Source: UNCTAD calculations, based on COMTRADE and UNCTADStat data.

THE WORLD'S TRILLION DOLLAR

Stock Markets

U.S.
\$52.6T

Magnificent
Seven



\$13.1T

China
\$11.5T

Japan
\$6.5T

India
\$4.4T

Saudi Arabia
\$2.9T

Canada
\$2.6T

UK
\$3.1T

France
\$3.2T

Switzerland
\$1.9T

Netherlands
\$1.1T

Germany
\$2.2T

S. Korea
\$1.8T

Taiwan
\$2.0T

Australia
\$1.6T































Source: S&P Dow Jones Indices




























As of Feb. 29, 2024




























Largest Companies by Market Cap

companies: 9,432 total market cap: \$110.711 T  

Rank by Market Cap Earnings Revenue Employees P/E ratio Dividend % Market Cap gain More +

Rank	Name	Market Cap	Price	Today	Price (30 days)	Country
 1	 Apple AAPL	\$3.481 T	\$229.00	▼ 0.34%		 USA
 2	 Microsoft MSFT	\$3.100 T	\$417.14	▲ 0.97%		 USA
 3	 NVIDIA NVDA	\$2.928 T	\$119.37	▲ 1.51%		 USA
 4	 Alphabet (Google) GOOG	\$2.021 T	\$165.11	▲ 1.05%		 USA
 5	 Amazon AMZN	\$1.873 T	\$178.50	▲ 3.71%		 USA
 6	 Saudi Aramco 2222.SR	\$1.802 T	\$7.45	▲ 0.72%		 S. Arabia
 7	 Meta Platforms (Facebook) MFTA	\$1.318 T	\$521.31	▲ 0.60%		 USA

Rank	Name	Market Cap	Price	Today	Price (30 days)	Country
8	 Berkshire Hathaway <small>BRK-B</small>	\$ 1.025 T	\$475.92	▲ 1.61%		 USA
9	 TSMC <small>TSM</small>	\$ 890.44 B	\$171.70	▲ 1.51%		 Taiwan
10	 Eli Lilly <small>LLY</small>	\$ 864.42 B	\$960.02	▲ 2.11%		 USA
11	 Broadcom <small>AVGO</small>	\$ 757.90 B	\$162.82	▲ 3.75%		 USA
12	 Tesla <small>TSLA</small>	\$ 684.00 B	\$214.11	▲ 3.80%		 USA
13	 JPMorgan Chase <small>JPM</small>	\$ 639.59 B	\$224.80	▲ 1.17%		 USA
14	 Walmart <small>WMT</small>	\$ 621.20 B	\$77.23	▲ 1.06%		 USA
15	 Novo Nordisk <small>NVO</small>	\$ 619.58 B	\$139.16	▲ 1.19%		 Denmark
16	 UnitedHealth <small>UNH</small>	\$ 545.00 B	\$590.20	▼ 0.23%		 USA

Rank	Name	Market Cap	Price	Today	Price (30 days)	Country
18	 Exxon Mobil XOM	\$523.98 B	\$117.94	▼ 0.16%		 USA
19	 Tencent TCEHY	\$447.98 B	\$48.52	▲ 0.56%		 China
20	 Mastercard MA	\$446.52 B	\$483.34	▲ 0.53%		 USA
▲1 21	 Procter & Gamble PG	\$403.06 B	\$171.54	▲ 0.89%		 USA
▲1 22	 Johnson & Johnson JNJ	\$399.26 B	\$165.86	▲ 0.99%		 USA
▼2 23	 Costco COST	\$395.62 B	\$892.38	▲ 0.65%		 USA
24	 Oracle ORCL	\$389.37 B	\$141.29	▲ 1.34%		 USA
25	 LVMH MC.PA	\$372.26 B	\$745.33	▼ 0.46%		 France
26	 Samsung 005930.KS	\$367.53 B	\$55.59	▲ 0.41%		 S. Korea

<Global Economy Outlook for 2024 and 2025>

Global recovery is steady but slow and differs by region

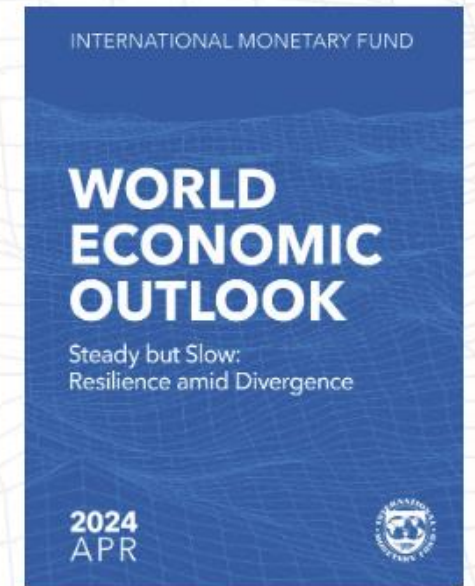


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The baseline forecast is for the world economy to continue growing at 3.2 percent during 2024 and 2025, at the same pace as in 2023. A slight acceleration for advanced economies—where growth is expected to rise from 1.6 percent in 2023 to 1.7 percent in 2024 and 1.8 percent in 2025—will be offset by a modest slowdown in emerging market and developing economies from 4.3 percent in 2023 to 4.2 percent in both 2024 and 2025. The forecast for global growth five years from now—at 3.1 percent—is at its lowest in decades. Global inflation is forecast to decline steadily, from 6.8 percent in 2023 to 5.9 percent in 2024 and 4.5 percent in 2025, with advanced economies returning to their inflation targets sooner than emerging market and developing economies. Core inflation is generally projected to decline more gradually.

The global economy has been surprisingly resilient, despite significant central bank interest rate hikes to restore price stability. Chapter 2 explains that changes in mortgage and housing markets over the prepandemic decade of low interest rates moderated the near-term impact of policy rate hikes. Chapter 3 focuses on medium-term prospects and shows that the lower predicted growth in output per person stems, notably, from persistent structural frictions preventing capital and labor from moving to productive firms. Chapter 4 further indicates how dimmer prospects for growth in China and other large emerging market economies will weigh on trading partners.



V. Principles of Finance

- Finance is the study and management of money investments, and other financial instruments such as funds, ETFs, ELS, and derivatives
- The principles of finance are the foundation concepts that guide financial decision-making, whether in personal finance, corporate finance, or public finance.
- The following topics are studies in the fields of finance. We will focus on several useful areas such as 1) Time Value of Money, 2) Risk and Return, 3) Diversification, 4) Capital Structure, 5) Market Efficiency, 6) Asymmetric Information Dilemma, 7) Arbitrage, and 8) Various Financial Instruments for Investment

Areas of Financial Studies

1. Investment
2. Corporate Finance
3. International Finance
4. Primary Market vs Secondary Market
5. Financial Products
6. Investment Analysis

V. Efficient Market Hypothesis

What Is the Efficient Market Hypothesis (EMH)?

The efficient market hypothesis (EMH), alternatively known as the efficient market theory, is a hypothesis that states that share prices reflect all available information and consistent [alpha](#) generation is impossible.

According to the EMH, stocks always trade at their fair value on exchanges, making it impossible for investors to purchase undervalued stocks or sell stocks for inflated prices. ^[1] Therefore, it should be impossible to outperform the overall market through expert stock selection or [market timing](#), and the only way an investor can obtain higher returns is by purchasing riskier investments.

Introduction

- An efficient capital market is a market that is efficient in processing information.
- In other words, the market **quickly** and **correctly** adjusts to new information.
- In an information of efficient market, the prices of securities observed at any time are based on “correct” evaluation of all information available at that time.
- Therefore, in an efficient market, prices immediately and fully reflect available information.

KEY TAKEAWAYS

- The efficient market hypothesis (EMH) or theory states that share prices reflect all information.
- The EMH hypothesizes that stocks trade at their fair market value on exchanges.
- Proponents of EMH posit that investors benefit from investing in a low-cost, passive portfolio.
- Opponents of EMH believe that it is possible to beat the market and that stocks can deviate from their fair market values.

Understanding the Efficient Market Hypothesis (EMH)

Although it is a cornerstone of modern financial theory, the [EMH is highly controversial](#) and often disputed. Believers argue it is pointless to search for undervalued stocks or to try to predict trends in the market through either fundamental or [technical analysis](#).

Theoretically, neither technical nor fundamental analysis can produce risk-adjusted excess returns (alpha) consistently, and only inside information can result in outsized risk-adjusted returns. [\[1\]](#)

Weak, semi-strong, and strong-form tests [\[edit\]](#)

In Fama's influential 1970 review paper, he categorized empirical tests of efficiency into "weak-form", "semi-strong-form", and "strong-form" tests.^[2]

These categories of tests refer to the information set used in the statement "prices reflect all available information." Weak-form tests study the information contained in historical prices. Semi-strong form tests study information (beyond historical prices) which is publicly available. Strong-form tests regard private information.^[2]

The Efficient Markets Hypothesis

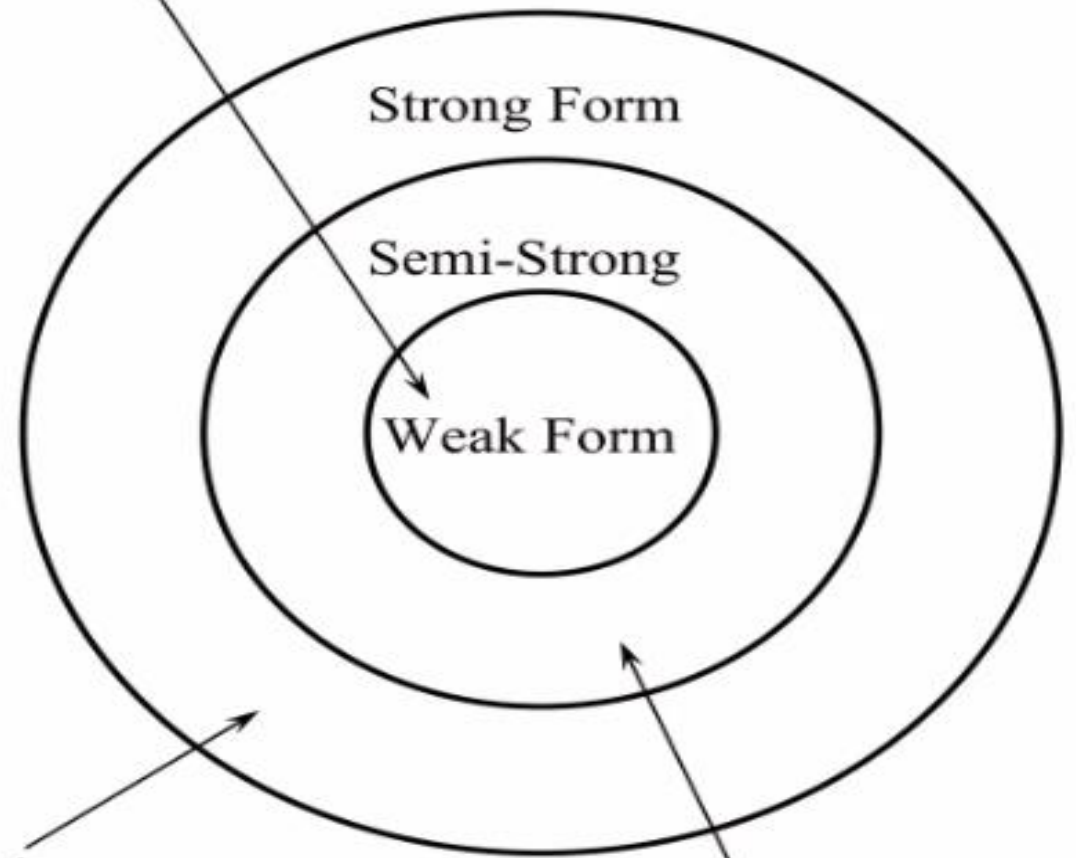
- The Efficient Markets Hypothesis (EMH) is made up of three progressively stronger forms:
 - Weak Form
 - Semi-strong Form
 - Strong Form



The EMH Graphically

- In this diagram, the circles represent the amount of information that each form of the EMH includes.
- Note that the weak form covers the least amount of information, and the strong form covers all information.
- Also note that each successive form includes the previous ones.

All historical prices and returns



All information, public and private

All public information

The Weak Form



- The weak form of the EMH says that past prices, volume, and other market statistics provide no information that can be used to predict future prices.
- If stock price changes are random, then past prices cannot be used to forecast future prices.
- Price changes should be random because it is information that drives these changes, and information arrives randomly.
- Prices should change very quickly and to the correct level when new information arrives (see next slide).
- This form of the EMH, if correct, repudiates technical analysis.
- Most research supports the notion that the markets are weak form efficient.

The Semi-strong Form

- The semi-strong form says that prices fully reflect all publicly available information and expectations about the future.
- This suggests that prices adjust very rapidly to new information, and that old information cannot be used to earn superior returns.
- The semi-strong form, if correct, repudiates fundamental analysis.
- Most studies find that the markets are reasonably efficient in this sense, but the evidence is somewhat mixed.

The Strong Form

- The strong form says that prices fully reflect all information, whether publicly available or not.
- Even the knowledge of material, non-public information cannot be used to earn superior results.
- Most studies have found that the markets are not efficient in this sense.

Summary of Tests of the EMH

- Weak form is supported, so technical analysis cannot consistently outperform the market.
- Semi-strong form is mostly supported, so fundamental analysis cannot consistently outperform the market.
- Strong form is generally not supported. If you have secret (“insider”) information, you CAN use it to earn excess returns on a consistent basis.
- Ultimately, most believe that the market is very efficient, though not perfectly efficient. It is unlikely that any system of analysis could consistently and significantly beat the market (adjusted for costs and risk) over the long run.

Question as to the Market Efficient Theory