#### **Final Goods**

- These are the Goods that are meant for final use or final consumption. They do not pass through any more stages of production or transformation.
- A final good is thus a product that the consumer finally uses.
- For example, shirt is a final good, bricks used for construction of house are final goods.

### Consumption/Consumer Goods

- Consumer goods are those final goods which are bought for consumption by consumers.
- For example, food, clothing etc.

## Capital/Producer Goods

- Capital goods are those final goods which help in the production of other goods.
- They do not get transformed during the production process rather they make production possible.

For example, tools, machinery, vehicle etc.

## Intermediate Goods

- Intermediate goods are the goods that are utilized as a raw material or input for the production of final goods.
- For example, copper used for making utensils, steel sheets used for making automobiles, etc.

# Why only final goods are counted?

- The value of final goods already includes the value of the intermediate goods that have entered into the production process as inputs.
- Counting them individually will lead to the error of double counting.
- Lat us take an example of the agricultural sector. Suppose in a year a farmer produces 100 Rs. worth of potatoes. A Chips Company had to buy Rs. 50 worth potato to produce Chips worth Rs. 200. Now consider the following table:

	Farmer	Chips company
Production Value	선물에 가는 그는 그릇들이 있어졌다면 하는 아픈 아픈 어머니가 아니었다면 맛있다면 하는 것이다.	200
Intermediate Good Used	0	50
Value added (Production Value - Intermediate Good)	100-0 100 100-0=100	200-50 = 150 ′
Total GDP when intermediate goods are included	100 + 200 = 300 (Here, we can see the value of potato i.e. Rs. 50 is counted twice first in farmer's case then for chips Company)	
Total GDP when only Final Good are counted	10 43 9000 801 31 130000 1 30 2300 2300 2000 2000 20	

