# Valor agregado definicion pdf

The idea of value-added is used in accounting, finance and economics. One of the meanings of the concept refers to the economic value, which is a good benefit when it is changed in the production process. This means that in the context of value added is the economic value that the manufacturing process adds to the good. Suppose a natural pine wooden table, without any processing, has a sale price of $200. If an antibacterial product is applied to this table and lacquered, its sale price becomes $280. Thus, the value added as a result of this process is $80. Beyond this simple example, technology and industrial processes are often tools that add more value to the good. Therefore, it is ideal for the country's economy to have advanced industries capable of transforming raw materials to generate more added value. If a country sells only raw materials, it will create a reduction in value. For accounting, value added is the difference between the cost of production and the market price. The automaker spends 15,000 pesos on the production of the car, which then, on the market, is sold for 32,000. The added value for the company is 17,000 pesos per car. Keep in mind that these examples are only theoretical, as there are other factors that affect prices (e.g. taxes). Value-added tax (known as VAT) is a tax that applies to consumption: the buyer pays it when buying a product. This is an indirect tax, as it is not paid by the buyer to the taxpayer, but it is the seller who receives the money from the buyer, and then has to pay them to the state. It should be noted that the concept of value added is also known as value added, and the only difference often relates to regional issues. However, the latter is more often talked about high value added, a feature of those activities that can make it a rarer product. When high value added is mentioned in politics or journalism, the goal is to invoke anything that leads consumers to want more of a particular product over their alternatives. On the other hand, from the point of view of manufacturers, high added value reduces the cost of production. The typecast article in this group may cover the need that no one can, or even create one or more that consumers did not know. High added value, in nutty words, is typical of any product that is synonymous with innovation, especially when new technologies are used to produce it and when it includes them for beyond the usual benefits. It is not difficult to recognize the high added value in a product, as it is usually noticed in its design, in the way it is advertised, in the options it offers its users and even in its price, which is usually very competitive. For higher relative profits than competitors, the company has several options, such as the following: the offer is exactly the same at a lower price, so that the presence of other companies in the market is at risk, thanks to a combination of large sales and lower than the usual production cost; - presenting a new need to consumers, sometimes also eliminating another. Value added or added value is an additional utility that has a good or serviceable service as a result of its transformation. In other words, the cost of a product or service is worth more than the amount of resources used. This conversion process, from a number of elements to the final element, provides added value. For example, metal, rubber and some electronic components alone do not cost much. However, if we form metal, we can get the body of the car. If we form rubber, we can make several wheels. To all this, we add the right electronic components and can get a car. That is, metal, rubber and electronic components underwent a process of transformation. These elements, on the whole, create another element with much greater utility. Goods or services with low, medium and high added value usually speak of these concepts among economic analysts. So, depending on the good or the service we're talking about, we add a kind of label. In this way, we can distinguish between the following products or services: Low Value Added: These are products whose transformation process does not require much knowledge or complex production processes. For example, a bread bar. Average Value Added: These are products that are halfway between bass and high value added. For example, a T-shirt. High Value Added: These are products or services whose transformation requires advanced knowledge and whose production process is more complex. For example, the manufacture of cabins for commercial aircraft. These examples are purely anecdotal. Because any product, no matter how basic it may be, can go from low to high value added. For example, a t-shirt with a cloth may have low added value. If we change the material and make it breathable it can be of average added value. If in addition to breathing it consists of a material that allows you to dry quickly we will look at the product high added value. Other definitions of added or added value Being a more or less abstract concept, its definition has evolved over the years. According to the author and the area to which he refers, he profiles in one way or another. For example, the Oxford Dictionary defines it as the amount by which the cost of a product increases depending on the stage of production by deducting the initial cost. Another definition worth mentioning for its simplification is that the authors born and banchman in one of their books on the concept: Adding value means selling barbecue rather than steak. Value added book We can also understand the concept in terms of accounting. In this case, it would be what remains when subtracting from the amount of sales, the amount of purchases. That is the price at which I sell and the price that I find difficult to produce. As we have seen, this is a term ranging from simple to abstract. Depending on what we say, we may find one definition more appropriate than the other. Therefore, it is important, first of all, to think about what we want to talk about and in what area of the economy we are. This article or section should be wikified, please edit it according to style conventions. You can alert the lead editor by citing the following on his discussion page: .sust:Wikify Notice Added Value - This notice was installed on August 13, 2020. Value added or value added is a concept used in economics, finance and accounting with two different values. From an accounting perspective, there is a big difference between sales and volume of purchases, i.e. the difference between market prices and production costs. At the business level of cost-benefit analysis, this means the difference between a company's income and raw material costs, fixed and variable capital. (see Corporate Finance). From an economic point of view, value added is an additional economic value that goods and services acquire when transformed in the manufacturing process. In other words, the economic value of this production process adds to the intermediate consumption known as inputs (raw materials, auxiliary materials, packaging, electricity and other variety of goods and services) used in its production and distribution. Intermediate consumption does not include other production costs such as labor costs, financial costs, and production taxes. They are part of the added value. One way to calculate a country's gross domestic product is to add aggregate values of all existing economic activity in that country's economy. This concept should not be confused with Added economic value known as EVA (Economic Value Added). This concept is used at the company level. For a very detailed description of the concept and its use, you can consult Isar, Juan. (2007). ADD ECONOMIC VALUE MODEL (EVA) Value-added Components In accordance with the United Nations Guide to National Accounting, value-added components are: (a) Employee Remuneration is a general cash reward or in its form that employers pay employees for the work they have done. Direct social transfers from employers to their pensioners or employees and their families, such as sick pay, education grants and pensions that are not an independent fund, are also attributable to workers' remuneration; b) Other taxes minus production subsidies: Other taxes minus production subsidies are taxes paid by employers on production, regardless of sales or profitability. They may be paid in the form of licence fees or property taxes or the use of land, construction or other assets used in production or work, or on remuneration paid to employees. They are not taxes on the cost of sale or production, which are called product taxes; (c) Consumption of fixed capital: Consumption of fixed capital is the value of fixed assets used in production during the reporting period; (d) Gross operating surplus: Gross operating surplus is a residual value derived from subtracting the components above from added value. Thus, the former gross exploitation refocuser includes interest paid to creditors of financial assets, or income paid to tenants of subsoil assets such as land, subsoil property or patents. 2.18. Gross operating surplus of companies can also be calculated by adding: (a) amounts added to non-disproportionate profits; b) depreciation and amortization; Deductions for non-debt; d) Rent for paid property; (e) (-) income from the property charged; Ongoing transfers to be paid for; (g) (-) Current transfers are charged; (h) Profit (after excluding losses) in the sale of fixed capital and securities. In practice, the value added of companies can be calculated on the basis of although the value added of non-incorporated activities of a company with official accounts should be calculated on the basis of production. The calculation of value is used in some calculations of cost and benefits, cost efficiency, productivity, etc. Assessment should bear in mind that the equality between the amounts derived from the calculation of monetary value and the calculation of the cost (and potentially derived from the calculation of capital gains) is empirical, not theoretical equality. It happens that the value added in value conditions was sold at added value in monetary terms (i.e. sold at certain prices). The problem is, lately, and simplification to the full extent, because there is no algorithm or formula of total authenticity that converts units of value into monetary units, in other words, that solves the so-called transformation problem. It was suggested that value-added was the basis of profit, although it was possible to present or even find examples in which value increases without profit (sold without profit) or vice versa (sold at a profit without creating value). We find a few examples of the latest case, especially in the financial markets of derivatives and futures. Value added can be valued for a company, the economy, or for a region or country, or even for an international economy. The Input Matrix (MIP) method determines the annual flow of goods and services derived from input or resources used from other production cores. From a macroeconomic point of view, value added is the total amount of wages, remuneration, taxes, rent, economic benefits of employers and taxes levied by the state for this period. (see Social Accounting Matrix). G In the current journalistic language or in politicians, those that generate high profits are called high value-added activities. Usually these activities are those that make the product less frequent, more desirable, cheaper to produce compared to its competitors or those that, appearing as novelties in the market, cover the need that others do not, or even stimulate new needs. A common element of all this activity is innovation: in the form of new technologies - in the full range of technical innovations, from production methods to the utility of a product - design - which is improved by the use of the formal elements of a product to improve its production, its usefulness or the way it is presented in the market - or direct manipulation of demand, creation or detection of necessity, its potential market and that meet that need. Discussion activities that increase the relative profit of the manufacturer compared to competitors can do so in three ways: to take full advantage of other competitors, even leading them to disappear. Imposing a new social necessity and making others disappear or not. In an activity that generates most of the profits by eliminating costs - through technological innovation - while reducing the benefits of its competitors - competition - or consumers the difference in costs from the average cost. They tend to benefit from both, their competitive improvement - the sale more - and the value they derive from the market by putting goods below average value in circulation. An example of the first is the natural replacement of one new popular artist by another. Costs are comparable (for concerts, recordings, etc.), the benefits depend on success. The new artist simply creates his own need, and replaces other artists in the market (in whole or in part). An example of the second being the internet's music consumption about buying physical media. These activities have advantages such as price and the greatest ways of access. As an example of the third, web support is much cheaper for the manufacturer than recording and distributing physical media, and has other advantages (huge flexibility offers). Selling each song for half a euro, as before, can sell from twenty to ten euros on a CD generates a huge profit - the support paid by the consumer in the form of electronics and network connections - even if the price drops a lot. There are many more examples of each high-value-added activity. In terms of value work theories (liberal or Marxist) these recent activities actually add less value to a product that increases benefits through competition mechanisms. This competition, by reducing the need for labour, increasing unemployment worldwide and sucking lower-value products into the market at the price of its competitors, or at least above the average production price, generates inflation, such as the relative depreciation of the value of a mass of goods relative to the mass of money. Notes and links - National Accounting Guide. Received on 29 July 2019.  Kurboi, R.; Temple. The method des Comptes de surplus et ses uses macroeconomics. 160 des Collect,INSEE,C Series (35). page 100. Kurosawa, K (1975). A cumulative index for performance analysis. Marx himself presented the problem in Chapter 9 of the third volume of El Capital, where he tried to solve it. The main problem from Marx's point of view is that: that the return or capital gains come from work, and since the working/capital relationship varies between different products or commodities, how can these changes be reconciled with the hypothetical average rate of return for all invested capital (citation is necessary), how to extract from the above trend - postulated not only by Marx, but also by the classics as a whole - to lower the rate of return? See Piero Sraffa: (1960) Manufacturing goods with goods.- Paul Samuelson. (1971) Understanding of the Marxist concept of exploitation: Summary of the so-called transformation problem between Marxist values and competitive prices Journal of Economic Literature 9 2 399-431.- Jan Steidman (1977): Marx after Saffra Unwin, London.- ISBN 902308 49 1 Cm. Also VAT Gross Value Added Economic Value Plusvalue Data: 1434924 Received from valor agregado definicion segun autores. valor agregado definicion contabilidad. valor agregado definicion por autores. valor agregado definicion economia. valor agregado definicion autores. valor agregado definicion administracion. valor agregado definicion pdf. valor agregado definicion marketing