Researches & Policy Analyses

2-Papers

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Entrepreneurship & Small Business in 5-main points My perspective

Dr. Ghada Gomaa A. Mohamed

The 4th Annual Conference of Economic Forum of Entrepreneurship & International Business

Venue: London University Institute in Paris, Paris, France

January 31st, 2014

Organized by: ECO-ENA: Economics & ECO-Engineering Associate, Inc., Canada www.eco-ena.ca

First Difference

• The entrepreneur is an initiator with a new idea that adds intellectually or/ and physically to the existing knowledge in general, while a small business man/woman is a person who knows how to use existing or new ideas to create money out of them.

Second Difference

 The entrepreneur's value added can be measured by the economic profit he/she makes out of his/ her new idea and by the accumulated positive externalities over time to the whole society. Whereas the small business man/ woman's output can be measured by the accounting profit he/she can make out of using existing or new ideas in business.

Third Difference

• The entrepreneur doesn't hold the risk of the potential failure of his/ her initiative while the small business man/ woman holds the risk of the potential failure of his/ her project.

Fourth Difference

• The entrepreneur's main cost can be compensated by selling out its initiatives over time while the small business man/ woman's main cost cannot be compensated if its project incurs loses over time.

Fifth Difference

• The entrepreneur accumulates wealth out of its initiatives directly while the small business man/ woman receives positive/ negative income over time and hence may accumulate wealth indirectly.











Mathematical Presentation

- Entrepreneur = E
- The Investor = I
- The Barter Market = B
- The Money = M
- The Price per item = P_i
- Producers = Q_i
- Time = t
- Time preference = ρ
- Failure = F, Success = S

The value added = VAThe profit = π The community size = JNumber of products = iUtility = UWelfare = WCash flows = CFInterest rate = r

Expectation = E

The Entrepreneur's Objective Function

• Ms. Ingy's Objective function:

• Max =
$$\int_{0}^{\infty} U_t \cdot e_t^{-\rho}$$
 = VA_t

• Subject to:

• $(TR - TC) \ge 0$

• E(F) = 0 because the minimum gain = selling the idea versus money.



The Society's Welfare Function

• $W_t = VA_{t1} + VA_{t2} + VA_{t3} + VA_{t4} + \dots + VA_{tJ}, \qquad J \to \infty$ Net externalities > 0 | $W_t > 0$,

 $\Sigma W_t \quad \forall_{Es} \rightarrow 0 : Pareto \ Optimality$



The Businessman's objective function

- Max $\int_{0}^{\infty} CF_t \cdot e_t^{-r}$
- $CF_{It} = \pi_{It} = (TR TC)_{It}$
- $E(F) = \theta, 1 > \theta > 0, E(S) = (1 \theta).$

In a competitive market; $CF_{It} \forall_{Is} \rightarrow 0$



Policy Implications: The Government's main role to protect the future entrepreneurship



Thank You! 🕲

Poverty Reduction & Impact Analysis Macro-perspectives

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Poverty Reduction & Impact Analysis Macro-perspectives



Technique used to measure poverty reduction by utilizing the impact analysis: Time series modeling.

> Data checks for unit root & for presence of autoregressive conditional heteroskedasticity first

 $Y_t = a_0 + A(L)Y_{t-1} + c_0 PRP + B(L) \varepsilon_{t..}$

 \mathcal{E}_t is a white noise disturbance term. In addition, $A(L) [1 + a_1L + a_2L^2 + ... + a_dL^q]$ and $B(L) [1 + b_1L + b_2L^2 + ... + b_dL^q]$ are polynomials in lag operator L.

PRP = Poverty Reduction Policy

Best fit models: ARMA checks



Mubarak's Regime evaluation in terms of poverty reduction: (Quarterly Data)





