

*V. Yatskovskyi, Student,
scientific supervisor L. Petliovana.
Khmelnysky National University*

MACROECONOMIC INDICATORS IN THE SYSTEM OF NATIONAL ACCOUNTS

The urgency of the topic of the study is that knowledge of the functioning and methods of calculating the main macroeconomic indicators makes it possible to navigate in those economic processes that occur at the level of the national economy, to understand the meaning of the events that occur, especially the government's actions in the field of economic policy, to evaluate possible prospects and make decisions in accordance with this assessment.

Macroeconomy is one of the sciences that studies the economy. In addition to macroeconomics, it is taught in many other economics: political economy, microeconomics, marketing, industry and functional economics, etc. Macroeconomy as a science relies primarily on the positions and conclusions of the economic theory of the development of industrial relations, extended reproduction, the effect of objective economic laws and the mechanism of their application in the practice of management. It is also directly related to mathematics and statistics, widely uses methods of economics and mathematical modeling, which transforms it into exact science. Allows you to move from quantitative to qualitative analysis of economic processes and phenomena. Macroeconomics forms scientific ideas about the functioning of the economy at the national level. Analyzing the main factors and consequences of macroeconomic development, this science at the same time offers certain "recipes", methods of active influence on the object of his research, that is, on the process in the practice of management.

For the analysis of economic phenomena and processes, complex economic interconnections, a system of reliable interdependent indicators is required. In economic theory and in economic practice, different forms of measuring the social product are used. Variety of forms and methods of measuring the results of national economic activity is determined by different theoretical approaches to the characteristics of social production, different methods of statistical calculations, different stages of the movement of a social product in the process of economic circulation. [3, pp75-79]

The central place among international accounting and statistics systems belongs to the National Accounts System (SNA). SNA is the most important modern international standard in the field of national accounting. They are used by the statistical authorities of most countries of the world. SNA now in countries with market economics is an important component of economic statistics. After independence, Ukraine began to move from the former Soviet balance of the national economy to the SNA. Nowadays, the State Statistics Committee of Ukraine develops and publishes only national accounts. So work on this topic is relevant.

The general indicators of the functioning of the national economy for a certain period form the system of national accounts (SNA). This is a system of interrelated indicators and classifications used to describe and analyze general outcomes and aspects of macroeconomic development. SNA is formulated by categories and terms of a market

economy. Concepts and definitions of this system suggest that the economy, described with its help, functions on the basis of market mechanisms and institutions. [1, pp140-146]

In the planned economy, the system of balance of the national economy (SBGN) prevailed. It was based on the Marxist methodology of calculating indicators and was of a costly nature. A characteristic feature of the system was the division of social production into two unequal areas: material production and intangible production.

According to this concept, the gross social product, the pure social product, the final public product, national income as the main macroeconomic indicators of the SBGS was created only in the industrial sphere. At the same time, the product produced by the intangible industries of the economy, not the Soviet statistics reflected the low level of economic development, the underdeveloped sphere of services, as well as the fact that the priority of economic policy was proclaimed the development of material production.

The balance of the national economy for 1923-1924, developed by the USSR CSU under the leadership of P. I. Popov and published in 1926, was recognized as one of the world's first official calculations of macroeconomic indicators. Only in a quarter century, similar macroeconomic developments appeared in countries such as the United States, England, Holland, and others. However, these calculations were already carried out in the form of a system of national accounts (SNA), which was formed on the basis of improving the methodology of the development of the SBGS.

The economic territory of a country is an area that is administrated administratively by the government of this country, within which persons, goods, and money can move freely. Unlike geographic territory, it does not include embassies, military bases, etc., but contains similar objects located in other countries.

In general, individuals or legal entities are considered to be residents of the economy with which they are connected more closely than with any other or the one that contains the center of their interests:

- for enterprises (firms) - in the territory of the country where they carry out their activities;
- For individuals - residents who are working and residing in the country are residents
- for individuals - residents who are working and residing in the country for one year or more regardless of their nationality and nationality;
- Public administration bodies are residents of their own country, even when dealing with activities carried out abroad, for example, embassies of foreign states and citizens of the same country, working from them, are residents of their economy.

Depreciation deductions - the cost of fixed capital, which is going to compensate for depreciated funds. [2, pp.123-125]

Net investments - funds for the purchase of additional items of fixed capital. This indicator characterizes the net increase in the volume of accumulated capital, is an indicator of the state of the economy of the country (for a growing economy $> A$; if the economy is in a state of recession, then $< A$).

For these adjustments, price indices (price deflators) of Laspeyres, Paasche and Fisher are used.

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$$I_L = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n P_i^1 \cdot Q_i^0}{\sum_{i=1}^n P_i^0 \cdot Q_i^0}$$

The Paasche index - partly compensates for the limitations of the Laspeyres index, because the weights in this case are the commodity structure of the production of the current period.

$$I_P = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n P_i^1 \cdot Q_i^1}{\sum_{i=1}^n P_i^0 \cdot Q_i^1}$$

Consequently, the Paasche index, calculated for the aggregate of goods and services that are part of GDP, is called the deflator of GDP.

Fisher's index is the geometric mean of the Laspeyres and Paasche indexes, which eliminates their limitations:

$$I_f = \sqrt{I_L \cdot I_P}$$

Along with the price index, the index of the physical (real) volume of production is calculated:

$$I_k = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n P_i^0 \cdot Q_i^1}{\sum_{i=1}^n P_i^0 \cdot Q_i^0}$$

Conclusion

Having studied the above topics, we can draw the following conclusions.

Today, Ukraine faces the challenge - to move from the command-administrative to the mixed market economy. This is due to many fundamental changes in society - the change of ownership, the transition to a multi-faceted economy, the creation of a

competitive environment, an appropriate structure and market infrastructure, the emergence of part-time employment, etc.

The path of Ukraine to a market economy lies in the transition economy with the peculiarities of the gradual dying (static) system and the peculiarities of a mixed economy, which will be manifested more and more reliably. But a rather long period of time (several years) will take place before an economical transition system type that requires significant restructuring and, in this respect, unbalanced, is transformed into an regulated market system. The transitional economy exists today in most countries of the world - the countries of the former socialist system that have become transitional markets, countries with underdeveloped economies in Asia, Africa and LatinAmerica.

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