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## **THE MAIN MACROECONOMIC INDICATORS OF THE NATIONAL ACCOUNTS SYSTEM AND THEIR ROLE AND IMPORTANCE IN THE STATISTICAL ANALYSIS OF THE SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF THE COUNTRY**

### **Summary**

Based on the indicators of the national accounts system, the system of indicators necessary for the analysis of socio-economic processes in the country forms the basis of a comprehensive analysis of the state and development of the country's economy. A complex analysis of the economic and social development of the country allows solving issues related to the regulation of the economy and determining the economic policy, as well as the preparation of various state programs and measures for their implementation, which is primarily necessary for state administration bodies. As a whole economy, as well as for a comprehensive analysis of the economic and social development of the country in its separate sections and fields, this system of indicators is a result of the production process, as a macroeconomic proportion, resources and their use in the production process, standard of living of the population, of income and price dynamics of the state of the financial-credit system, investment, national wealth, etc. This indicator, in addition to analyzing the state of the country's economy, comparing the main indicators with the indicators of other countries or allows. In this regard, NAS used in the statistical analysis and forecasting of the country's economic and social development the complex statistical study of indicators is of great importance, which directly proves the relevance of the research topic. The main point of the article is its purpose is to statistically analyze the socio-economic development of the country based on the System of National Accounts. In the article, based on the indicators of the system of national accounts, to statistically study the socio-economic development of the country, mass statistics observation, grouping and summarization of statistical materials, description of statistical materials in tables and graphs, absolute and relative quantities, average quantities, analysis indicators of variation series, analytical indicators of dynamics series, index method, etc. statistical methods were used.

**Keywords:** System of national accounts, financial-credit system, economy, analysis

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### **Introduction**

NAS, being a national registration system, is the main source of information for an objective and honest evaluation of the results of the economic activity of the country as a whole. This system consists of a system of interconnected statistical indicators built in the form of a set of certain accounts and tables. Based on the system of national accounts, the system of indicators that are fundamental when analyzing the socio-economic development of the country includes gross domestic product (GDP), gross national

income (GNI), gross national income (GNI), production, gross profit, net profit, final national consumption, including gross savings, gross savings, net lending, net borrowing, national wealth indicators, etc.

The main indicator that characterizes socio-economic development in the system of national accounts is GDP, and this indicator is the final product and services produced by the country's residents during a specific period (month, quarter, year). characterizes its value.

### **Analysis**

GDP in NAS is calculated using the following three methods: (3)

1) Production method. In this method, information on the production of products and services is used, and the calculation is carried out according to the following three schemes:

a) GDP (at market prices) = MX (at basic prices) – EU (intermediate consumption) + VAT (value added tax) + XIV (net import tax);

b) GDP (at market prices) =  $\sum \ddot{U}\ddot{A}D$  (sum of the total added value of economic sectors). With this method, net taxes on products and imports are taken into account during the calculation, and VAT is not taken into account;

c) GDP (at market prices) =  $\sum \ddot{U}\ddot{A}D$  (sum of total value added of economic sectors).

2) Allocation method. This method uses data on the distribution of GDP and calculates it as the sum of first incomes:

GDP = F (wages) + IXV (net tax on production) + XIV (net tax on imports) + UM (gross profit) + UGG (total mixed income).

3) Method of end use. In this method, GDP is calculated as the sum of final consumption and gross domestic product (taking into account the balance of imports and exports):

GDP = FI (final consumption) + GDP (gross consumption) +  $(\dot{I}_d - \dot{I}_x)$  (balance of imports and exports)

A number of factors affect the absolute and relative growth of GDP, which can be grouped as follows:

- 1) Factors on basic funds;
- 2) Labor factors;
- 3) Change in the specific weight of intermediate consumption in the total output of products and services.

Factors related to fixed funds include the increase of fixed funds and fund yield. Based on the increase in the volume of fixed assets, it is possible to calculate the absolute increase in the volume of GDP as follows:

Labor factors include the number of employees and the increase in labor productivity. Based on the increase in the number of employees, it is possible to calculate the absolute increase in the volume of GDP as follows:

$$\Delta \ddot{U}DM = (T_1 - T_0) \omega_0$$

It is possible to calculate the absolute growth of the volume of GDP based on the increase of labor productivity in GDP as follows:

$$\Delta \ddot{U}DM = (\omega_1 - \omega_0) T_1$$

As a result of the influence of both labor factors, it is possible to calculate the total absolute growth of the volume of GDP as follows:

$$\Delta \ddot{U}DM = \Delta \ddot{U}DM_T + \Delta \ddot{U}DM_\omega$$

The specific weight of intermediate consumption in the total output of products and services

Based on its decrease, it is possible to calculate the absolute growth of the volume of GDP as follows:

$$\Delta \ddot{U}DM = MX_1 (A\dot{I}_0 - A\dot{I}_1)$$

In these formulas:

$F_0$   $\vee$   $F_1$  - the volume of main funds in the main and current period, respectively;

$F_{f.ver.0}$   $\vee$   $F_{f.ver.1}$  - fund yield in the main and current period, respectively;

$T_0$   $\vee$   $T_1$  - the number of employees in the main and current period, respectively;

$\omega_0$   $\vee$   $\omega_1$  - labor productivity in the main and current period, respectively;

$A\dot{I}_0$   $\vee$   $A\dot{I}_1$  - indicates the specific weight of intermediate consumption in the form of a ratio in the main and current period, respectively.

It should also be noted that the level of economic development of the country, the results of production, the trend of development in the economy, the dynamic analysis of labor productivity, etc. the GDP indicator is used to characterize the derivative indicators. At the same time, the existing relationships between individual indicators, for example, the ratio of the state budget deficit to GDP, etc. GDP is used when determining. (2)

Based on the GDP indicator, other production indicators can be calculated. First of all, this refers to the net domestic product indicator, to calculate this indicator, it is necessary to subtract the depreciation of fixed assets from the gross domestic product. In a number of countries of the world, the GDP indicator is also used when analyzing economic development. This indicator was calculated in Germany under the

name of "gross national product" until 1968, in the CIS countries first national income, and later (until 1994) under the name of "net material product" (10). Net domestic product refers to the value created in material production areas and is calculated by subtracting the costs used during the production process from the volume of the total product produced. The size of this indicator for the economy as a whole can be assessed by adding up the net material products of all material areas. The used volume of the net material product by areas is the final consumption of the total material product, as well as the net collection, etc. is determined as the sum of material costs.

GDP is also the basis for determining the following national income indicators:

Gross national income:

Gross national income differs from GDP in both quantitative and qualitative composition. Thus, if GDP characterizes the sum of the newly created value or the final flow of goods and services, the GNI shows the flow of primary incomes obtained by the country's residents as a result of their participation in the creation of the gross domestic product. This indicator is also called the total balance of primary incomes and is a balancing item of the "Primary distribution of incomes" account. Primary income is one of the main indicators of the NAS, and in this system, primary income includes wages, profits, income from private property, taxes on production and imports.

GNI (gross national income) is defined as follows, taking into account primary incomes given and received to other countries based on GDP:

$$\text{GNI (gross national income)} = \text{GDP} + \text{F (wages)} + \text{MG (from property revenues)} \pm \text{GDP (remaining global income balance)}$$

1) Net national income. This indicator is calculated by deducting the amount of depreciation (consumption of fixed assets) from the gross domestic product as shown below:

$$\text{GNI (net national income)} = \text{GNI (gross national income)} - \text{A (depreciation)}$$

2) Gross national income at disposal:

Gross disposable national income (GNI), which is a balancing item of the "Income redistribution" account, is also one of the main indicators of NAS. GNI means the sum of the incomes that institutional units have for final consumption and savings. Institutional units mean having assets and taking on liabilities. , economic units that have the right to engage in business and conduct transactions with other economic units, and statistical units used for the compilation of national accounts are meant.

In order to calculate the GST, it is necessary to subtract the current transfers given by the resident units from the GST and add the received current transfers. In other words, national disposable income is the sum of received current transfers plus the balance of primary income minus the income given as current transfers. (21)

4) Net national income at disposal (GNI). This indicator is calculated by deducting the amount of depreciation (consumption of fixed assets) from the GST as shown below:

$$\text{GNI} = \text{GNI (disposable national income)} - \text{A (depreciation)}$$

A number of other indicators are also used in NAS, through which it is possible to analyze the results of social production more deeply.

One of the most important places in the system of macroeconomic indicators is occupied by final consumption expenses. Those expenses include the expenses incurred by households - residents on consumer goods and services, as well as on goods and services of state administration bodies and the EXTQKT. Such grouping of costs creates the necessary conditions and opportunity to determine who will finance the costs. Household expenditure for final consumption is determined by the amount of actual expenditure on consumer goods and services obtained from their income. The costs of non-commercial organizations for final consumption are determined by the amount of their current costs (including the use of fixed capital). (7)

Goods and services for individual consumption are provided by budget organizations such as health departments, social security, education, culture and arts and EXQKT. However, collective services are provided by law enforcement agencies,

management, defense, science and other budgetary organizations.

General accumulation - includes the accumulation of fixed capital, changes in the stock of circulating funds, as well as the accumulation of valuable items, for example, gold, antiques, etc. includes the total.

Net credits and net debts, which are the main indicators of NAS, are the balancing item of the "Capital transactions account". The net resources at the disposal of the country or sectors resulting from savings and capital transfers and not used for capital investment can be used for net financial investment. Countries or sectors with resources in excess of their capital expenditures are considered net creditors. On the contrary, countries and sectors whose capital expenditures exceed their resources are forced to borrow to finance their expenditures. When determining the amount of net loans and net debts in NAS, the sum of net savings and net capital transfers to the consumption of fixed capital and the amount of non-financial assets consumed (except for sales) is subtracted. To obtain non-financial and net financial assets, changes in the total amount of resources at the disposal of the country or sector must be equal to changes in the amount of national wealth.

National wealth refers to the totality of accumulated material goods currently at the disposal of society. It includes fixed assets, tangible assets and personal property of the population. Therefore, the national wealth is equal to the sum of all assets (financial and non-financial) of the country minus the financial liabilities.

Thus, GDP, gross national income (GNI), gross national disposable income (GNI), final national consumption, gross savings, gross savings, net lending, net borrowing, national wealth indicators etc. . macroeconomic indicators are used, which allow a broader and deeper analysis of the country's socio-economic development.

### **Conclusion**

Based on the indicators of the national accounts system, the system of indicators necessary for the analysis of socio-economic

processes in the country forms the basis of a comprehensive analysis of the state and development of the country's economy. Based on the system of national accounts, the system of indicators that are fundamental when analyzing the socio-economic development of the country includes gross domestic product (GDP), gross national income (GNI), gross national income (GNI), production, gross profit, net profit, final national consumption, includes gross savings, gross savings, net lending, net borrowing, and national wealth indicators.

The introduction of the system of national accounts in our country, the expansion of global integration processes and the growth of international economic relations have increased the importance of international comparability of statistical data.

The main purpose of conducting international comparisons is to compare the GDP and its main components, per capita physical volume indices, etc., which are compared at the international level. to get information about

ACP is used when making an international comparison of GDP for different countries. Different types of indices are used when comparing the dynamics of prices to calculate the AQP between the currencies of two countries. In order to aggregate the results of the comparison of ACP and GDP for different countries, the formulas of EKS (Eltet, Kevesh and Shults method) are used.

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## **MİLLİ HESABLAR SİSTEMİNİN ƏSAS MAKROİQTİSADI GÖSTƏRİCİLƏR VƏ ÖLKƏNİN SOSIAL-İQTİSADI İNKİŞAFININ STATİSTİK TƏHLİLİNDƏ ONLARIN ROLU VƏ ƏHƏMİYYƏTİ**

### **Summary**

Milli hesablar sisteminin göstəriciləri əsasında ölkədə sosial-iqtisadi proseslərin təhlili üçün zəruri göstəricilər sistemi ölkə iqtisadiyyatının vəziyyəti və inkişafının kompleks təhlilinin əsasını təşkil edir. Ölkənin iqtisadi və sosial inkişafının kompleks təhlili iqtisadiyyatın tənzimlənməsi və iqtisadi siyasətin müəyyən edilməsi ilə bağlı məsələlərin həlli, eləcə də müxtəlif dövlət proqramlarının və onların həyata keçirilməsi üzrə tədbirlərin hazırlanmasına imkan verir, bu isə ilk növbədə dövlət idarəetmə orqanları üçün zəruridir. Bütövlükdə iqtisadiyyat, eyni zamanda onun ayrı-ayrı bölmələri və sahələri üzrə ölkənin iqtisadi və sosial inkişafının kompleks təhlili üçün nəzərdə tutulan bu göstəricilər sisteminin bölmələrinin quruluşu iqtisadiyyatın inkişaf səviyyəsini, istehsalın nəticələrini, əsas makroiqtisadi proporsiyaları, ehtiyatları və onların istehsal prosesində istifadəsini, əhalinin həyat səviyyəsini, gəlirlərin və qiymətlərin dinamikasını, maliyyə-kredit sisteminin vəziyyətini, investisiyaların qoyuluşunu, milli sərvəti əks etdirir. Bu göstəricilər ölkə iqtisadiyyatının vəziyyətini təhlil etməklə yanaşı, əsas göstəriciləri digər ölkələrin göstəriciləri ilə müqayisə etməyə də imkan verir. Bu baxımdan ölkənin iqtisadi və sosial inkişafının statistik təhlili və proqnozlaşdırılmasında istifadə edilən NAS-nin göstəricilərinin kompleks statistik tədqiqi mühüm əhəmiyyət kəsb edir, bu isə birbaşa tədqiqat mövzusunun aktuallığını sübut edir. Məqalənin əsas məqsədi Milli Hesablar Sistemi əsasında ölkənin sosial-iqtisadi inkişafını statistik təhlil etməkdir. Məqələdə milli hesablar sisteminin göstəriciləri əsasında ölkənin sosial-iqtisadi inkişafını statistik tədqiq etmək üçün kütləvi statistika müşahidəsi, statistika materiallarının qruplaşdırılması və yekunlaşdırılması, statistika materiallarının cədvəl və qrafiklərdə təsviri, mütləq və nisbi kəmiyyətlər,

orta kəmiyyətlər, variasiya sıralarının təhlili göstəriciləri, dinamika sıralarının analitik göstəriciləri, indeks metodu və s. statistik metodlardan istifadə edilmişdir.

**Açar sözlər:** Milli hesablar sistemini, maliyyə-kredit sistemi, iqtisadiyyat, analiz

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## **ОСНОВНЫЕ МАКРОЭКОНОМИЧЕСКИЕ ПОКАЗАТЕЛИ СИСТЕМЫ НАЦИОНАЛЬНЫХ СЧЕТОВ И ИХ РОЛЬ И ЗНАЧЕНИЕ В СТАТИСТИЧЕСКОМ АНАЛИЗЕ СОЦИАЛЬНО-ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКОГО РАЗВИТИЯ СТРАНЫ**

### **Резюме**

На основе показателей системы национальных счетов система показателей, необходимая для анализа социально-экономических процессов в стране, составляет основу комплексного анализа состояния и развития экономики страны. Комплексный анализ экономического и социального развития страны позволяет решать вопросы, связанные с регулированием экономики и определением экономической политики, а также готовить различные государственные программы и мероприятия по их реализации, что в первую очередь необходимо для государственного управления. тела. В целом экономики, а также для комплексного анализа экономического и социального развития страны в отдельных ее разделах и областях. момент этого гсекций выпрямляющей системы структура уровень экономического развития грех, в результате производства Рини, как как макроэкономические пропорции, ресурсы и их использование в производственном процессе грех, уровень жизни населения грех, дохода и цены динамика состояние финансово-кредитной системы инвестиции, национальное богатство а делает кс. Это индикаторы помимо анализа состояния экономики страны, сравнение основных показателей с показателями других стран или позволяет. В связи с этим NAS используется при статистическом анализе и прогнозировании экономического и социального развития страны. Большое значение имеет комплексное статистическое исследование показателей, что непосредственно доказывает актуальность темы исследования. Основная мысль статьи. Его цель – статистический анализ социально-экономического развития страны на основе Системы национальных счетов. В статье на основе показателей системы национальных счетов статистически изучено социально-экономическое развитие страны. массовое статистическое наблюдение, группировка и обобщение статистических материалов, описание статистических материалов в таблицах и графиках, абсолютные и относительные величины, средние величины, показатели анализа вариационных рядов, аналитические показатели динамики рядов, индексный метод и т.д. использовались статистические методы.

**Ключевые слова:** система национальных счетов, финансово-кредитная система, экономика, анализ