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MAIN MACROECONOMIC INDICATORS AND THEIR CALCULATION.

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Annotation: Macroeconomic indicators are essential for understanding how a country's economy is performing. It's always useful to keep an eye out on indices as they help us understand the output of an economy and the effectiveness of economic policies. Let's learn more about how we can evaluate performance and growth!

Key words: Macroeconomic ,investor, capital export, authorized capital, dividend**.**

Macroeconomic indicators are important tools for policymakers that help them understand the performance of the economy. They provide information on the success or failure of the various policies implemented, like fiscal and monetary policies. Macroeconomic indicators are also useful for analysing whether current policies are on track to achieve certain economic objectives which were set before implementing the policy. Macroeconomics is the economy at the level of the national economy, which unites material production and non-material sectors at the country level. Macroeconomics includes tangible and intangible production and service sectors of the national economy. Interdependence and balanced development of all branches and production areas is required for functioning and stable growth of the national economy.

The volume of production, service provision and their growth in the national economy is determined and analyzed at the macro-economic level through a system of indicators. Through macroeconomic indicators, the state of the entire economy is analyzed and a conclusion is drawn. With their help, the state determines its economic policy. The system of macroeconomic indicators allows to display the GDP in a visual form at all stages of its movement, that is, at the stages of production, distribution, redistribution and, as a result, use.

Finally, this system of indicators reflects the state of general economic balance in the country when observing the compatibility (equality) of available resources and their use.Indicators expressing the economic situation of a particular country are called macroeconomic indicators. Macroeconomic indicators are grouped into quantitative and qualitative indicators. Macroeconomic quantitative indicators represent the economy of certain countries, while qualitative indicators reflect the economy of these countries in a relative manner. A macroeconomic model is used to analyze macroeconomic situations and determine the optimal macroeconomic policy. The macroeconomic model varies according to the degree of interdependence of the variables and the methods of exiting the crisis. Macroeconomic models based on neoclassical theory and neo-Keynesian theory mainly describe the methods of achieving economic growth. Examples of macroeconomic models are the AD-AS model, the IS-LM model, and the Solow model.

The state uses fiscal and monetary policy to regulate the economy. Fiscal policy considers the state's budget parameters and tax rates, while monetary policy changes the indicators of the money supply. Most of the major crises in the world occurred as a result of countries' incorrect macroeconomic policies or insufficient control of the economy. Economists Amy Nakamura and Jón Steinsson concluded in 2018 that even after so many crises, the results of various macroeconomic policies carried out by countries are not always positive and, therefore, such policies remain under criticism. Since the macroeconomic decisions taken during the COVID-19 pandemic were not effective enough, it did not help the economy or save lives as expected.

Index numbers are important performance indicators to use when evaluating the macroeconomy. They provide a basis for comparison and performance analysis.An index starts in a certain year, which is known as the base year. The base year is given the index number value of 100. The base year is also the starting point of comparison for both future and past years. Setting the base year to 100 is useful because in future years the size of the variable is likely to change (either increase or decrease) and it makes it easier to compare values based on percentages when the starting point is 100. Macroeconomics is a social science. Therefore, the timing of economic events cannot be precisely determined; it is possible to observe the behavior of macroeconomic agents and make approximate forecasts accordingly. In the process of analysis, economic models make the study of the economy much easier and explain the reasons for the main economic changes. However, many economic models have serious flaws and do not take into account important factors.

Fiscal policy (budget-tax policy) is a policy implemented by changing gross expenditures and tax rates in order to stabilize the economy. The government can use stimulatory economic policy by increasing aggregate expenditure and lowering tax rates during a crisis, and restrictive economic policy by reducing aggregate expenditure and increasing tax rates during a growth phase. Fiscal policy is divided into discrete and automatic policies according to the methods of application. Discrete policy is a well-targeted policy that includes government spending, taxes, and changes in the budget balance. Although the discretionary policy is effective, its implementation requires the approval of the legislature first. Because such decisions are not quickly reviewed, late changes may not be as effective as expected. Automatic fiscal policy means the change of budget parameters and tax rate even without government intervention. For example, the state provides benefits for every unemployed person in the economy. If a crisis occurs, the number of unemployed people will increase, and the budget expenses spent on them will also increase. Or, if the economy booms, the income of economic agents increases and they automatically start paying more taxes.

These indicators represent the general state of the economic system and are determined as a result of the activities of all participants in social production (enterprise, industry, region, state). They are used to evaluate the country's economic potential, its socio-economic development prospects. In countries transitioning to a market economy, the expanded concept of social production is followed. In this sense, social production is the production of all income-generating sectors of the economy. Here, in addition to material production, sectors providing paid services (finance, insurance, health care, education, etc.) are also part of social production. Therefore, the social product created in countries that have transitioned to a market economy includes both goods and services, and the income from the sale of goods and services is included in the national income, but the processes of providing free services remain outside of social production. Because income is not generated in networks providing free services, and in any country these networks operate at the expense of the state. As a result of the difference in the concept of social production, countries use different indicators according to their content, different methods of their calculation are used.

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