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MACROECONOMIC SITUATION IN UKRAINE THROUGH THE PRISM OF INCLUSIVE DEVELOPMENT OF THE ECONOMY

Summary

The object of the article. The purpose of the study is to consider theoretical and methodological aspects of inclusive economic development, the formulation of the concept of inclusive growth and development index (IDI); definition and analysis of the main advantages and disadvantages of using the index of inclusive development as an indicator for statistical and analytical assessment of the level and pace of economic development, improvement of social and investment climate of Ukraine as a prerequisite for identifying possible ways to eliminate threats to sustainable development of the country.

Methodology. On the basis of the analysis of scientific theoretical approaches to the interpretation of the essence of inclusive development and international methods of estimating and calculating the index of inclusive development, we have applied a systematic approach using monographic, macroeconomic, economic and mathematical, statistical methods of studying this problem.

Results. National institutions such as the OECD, the UN, the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund, and the World Economic Forum (WEF) have played a decisive role in defining conceptual issues in promoting inclusive growth. Each of the organizations has proposed its own approach to the assessment and calculation of the Inclusive Development Index and its indicators. On the basis of international and domestic methods for assessing the inclusive nature of economic development, a comprehensive analysis of the calculation of inclusive development index for Ukraine is offered, taking into account social, economic, environmental, and mental peculiarities. A position has been formed regarding the appropriateness of using the index of inclusive development index in international statistics.

Novelty. In accordance with the IMF's methodology for calculating the index of inclusiveness of the country, the assessment of economic dynamics is based on the construction of social mobility curve model, the main determinants of which are: income per capita; the degree of inequality; the level and quality of income distribution in the country.

According to the methodology offered by the World Economic Forum, IDI is of practical importance for the calculation of such indicators - growth and development (including GDP growth, employment, productivity, life expectancy); inclusiveness (median income of households, poverty and inequality); equity between generations and sustainability (level of savings, demographic burden, public debt, environmental pollution).

Value (originality). The key points of inclusive growth are strategically important goals not only to increase income (or GDP), but to fully develop human capital, reduce inequality and poverty, increase participation in socially productive activities, and receive social benefits for the general population (especially children, women, elderly people), the careful use of natural resources and the protection of the environment. The inclusive growth of the economy is a prerequisite for the humane development of society, because its basis is the economy of maximum employment and interaction of all subjects. Modern civil society is impossible without the active involvement of all members in various activities, respect for the rights and freedoms of each individual, the provision of guarantees of security and equality. At the same time, the implementation of the concept of inclusive development involves measuring its level in the country in order to identify restraint factors and constraints that impede the achievement of the strategic goal of inclusive economic development of the economy.

Keywords: GDP, nominal GDP, real GDP, exports, imports, GDP per capita, unemployment rate, macroeconomic indicators, inclusive development.

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