GLOBAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS AND INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFICATION OF COUNTRIES

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Annotation: This thesis provides a methodological analysis of global economic development indicators and reveals the international classification of countries.

Keywords: International economic development, global economic development indicators, international classification of countries, G20, G7, transition economy, development goals.

ПОКАЗАТЕЛИ ГЛОБАЛЬНОГО ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКОГО РАЗВИТИЯ И УРОВЕНЬ МЕЖДУНАРОДНОЙ КЛАССИФИКАЦИИ СТРАН

Аннотация: в данной статье проводится методический анализ показателей глобального экономического развития и раскрывается международная классификация стран.

Ключевые слова: международное экономическое развитие, индикаторы глобального экономического развития, международная классификация стран, "большая двадцатка", "Большая семерка", экономика с переходной экономикой, цели развития.

As is known, the factor of international competitiveness plays an important role in determining the socio-economic development of countries in the world economy. About 340 indicators are used to determine the level of international competitiveness. Summarizing them, they are combined into the following 10 groups of factors [Kalyuzhnova N.Ya. Competitiveness of regions in the conditions of globalization. M.: TEIS, 2003. P. 73-109.]:

1. Economic potential and economic growth rates.

2. Efficiency of industrial production.

3. Rates of use of scientific and technical achievements and the level of its development.

4. Participation of the country in the WTO.

5. Development and scale of the internal market.

6. Level of rapid adaptation of the financial system.

7. Level of state regulation of the economy.

8. Qualification of labor resources.

9. Level of labor supply.

10. Socio-economic and domestic political situation.

The USA, Japan, Germany and Switzerland have always been distinguished by a high level of international competitiveness.

When analyzing the level of socio-economic development of countries, the system of national accounts is also used [Ishmuhamedov A.E., Yusupov A.S. National and international economy. Textbook. - T.: TDIU, 2007.]. This is a system of interconnected indicators of economic development at the macro level.

The existence of disparities between the factors of production and the level of development in different countries does not allow using a single indicator to assess the level of economic development. For this, a number of main indicators are used:

1. Gross domestic product, gross national product or national income per capita.

2. The structure of the sectors of the national economy.

3. The level of production of the main types of products (development of industries) per capita.

4. The standard of living of the population and its quality.

5. Economic efficiency indicators.

In the analysis of the level of economic development of countries and their international classification, the main criterion is the indicators of GDP and GNP per capita. In particular, in the late 80s and early 90s of the 20th century, countries with a gross domestic product per capita of $ 8 thousand or more were included in the category of developed countries.

Currently, this indicator should not be less than $ 20,000 in developed countries. Although GDP per capita in some developing countries is higher than this indicator (for example, in Slovenia - $15,650, in Saudi Arabia - $19,200, Uruguay - $12,400, etc.), they cannot be included among developed countries.

There is another indicator that is widely used in international experience - it is the composition of national economic networks. Its determination is based on the GDP indicator calculated by industry. In thisthe ratio between tangible and intangible sectors is taken into account. This ratio is primarily determined by the importance of the processing industry in the country's economy.

In determining the level of economic development of the country, the production indicators of the main types of products also play an important role.

For example, the difference in per capita electricity generation between developed and underdeveloped countries is now 500:1, and in some cases even more.

In determining the standard of living of the population, the level of "consumption basket" and "living minimum" is used. The consumption basket and the subsistence minimum level, more precisely, the subsistence minimum level, are interrelated indicators. So, first of all, it is appropriate to calculate the basket and form a minimum living wage based on it.

The following indicators are also used to determine the standard of living:

- the condition and qualifications of labor resources (average life expectancy, literacy rate, per capita consumption of basic food products, number of students per 10 thousand population, share of education expenditures in GDP);

- the level of development of the service sector (number of doctors per 10 thousand population, number of hospital beds per 1 thousand population, level of provision of the population with housing and household services, etc.).

To more accurately determine the level of economic development, economic efficiency indicators are also used:

1. Labor productivity (by industry, agriculture, production sectors and types).

2. The amount of capital invested per unit of GDP or a specific type of product.

3. The coefficient of return on fixed assets.

4. The amount of raw materials consumed per unit of GDP or a specific type of product.

Based on the above, the countries of the world are divided into three groups:

1. Countries with developed market economies.

2. Countries with developing market economies.

3. Countries with economies in transition.

Currently, the “Developed Market Economies – Group of Twenty” includes the seven countries (Germany, Italy, Canada, Great Britain, USA, France, Japan) that produce the largest amount of gross domestic product (GDP) by the level of industrial development.

According to the World Bank, the number of countries with the highest level of development, currently 30, is expected to reach 100 by 2050 [http://www.bfm.ru/].

The group of countries with economies in transition includes: 7 countries in Eastern Europe - Albania, Bulgaria, Hungary, Poland, Romania, the Czech Republic, Slovakia, new countries that emerged after the breakup of Yugoslavia); the Baltic countries - Latvia, Lithuania and Estonia; new countries that emerged after the collapse of the Union: Russia, Ukraine, Belarus, Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, Kyrgyzstan, Turkmenistan, Tajikistan, Moldova, Azerbaijan, Georgia, as well as China and Vietnam.

The group of developing countries is divided into different regions according to their geographical location. For the purposes of analysis, these countries are separately distinguished according to their active balance of payments and the ability to export capital.

Countries that have the ability to export capital are, in turn, divided into countries that export energy resources and countries that import them.

Countries are considered energy exporting countries only if they meet the following two conditions:

1) their primary energy production capacity (including coal, lignite, crude oil, natural gas, hydropower and nuclear energy) exceeds their own needs by at least 20 percent;

2) their energy exports account for at least 20 percent of the country's total exports.

Developing countries with a high level of industrial development form the group of "Newly Industrialized Countries" (Argentina, Brazil, Mexico, Taiwan, Hong Kong, Singapore, South Korea, Turkey).

The "Least Developed Countries" group includes 48 countries. Often, they have narrow, even unitary, government structures in the economy and are often dependent on external sources for financing socio-economic measures.The UN uses the following three criteria to identify countries in this group [Shodiev R.Kh., Makhmudov E.R. World Economy. Tashkent., "ZHIDU", 2005.]:

GDP per capita does not exceed 350 US dollars;

The adult population with secondary education who can read and write does not exceed 20 percent;

The share of the processing industry in GDP does not exceed 10 percent.

This group includes 8 countries in Asia, 28 in Africa, and 5 in Latin America and Oceania.

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