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STRUCTURAL CHANGES IN THE SYSTEM OF NATIONAL ACCOUNTS

Annotation:In this article, The National Accounts system of the Republic of Uzbekistan the main problems in the transition of international standards to the system of national accounts studied, the main directions for calculating its indicators identified, the main issues of formalization are seen.

Keywords:system of national accounts, national economy balance, intermediate consumption, gross value added, Gross Domestic Product.

Introduction:Structural transformation of the economy today and the economy of the Republic of Uzbekistan in the context of diversification in order to ensure management and stability and in the world socioeconomic with different countries as well as in other areas world of accounts and statistics of our republic to expand contacts full-fledged transfer to the system of national accounts based on templates, as well as step-by-step system of national accounts of the economy based on this, the need for macroeconomic analysis is born. It's stuck President Of The Republic Of Uzbekistan I.A.Karimov " scientific-based, market national accounts that meet the basic principles of its economy in accordance with the international statistics templates that provide the structure developed a system of single Statistics methodology and indicators taking out and implementing is one of the main tasks, " he stressed [1].

The system of national accounts is the one that corresponds to the same market economy being a national calculation, intertwined in the national economy to evaluate linked statistical indicators in the macroeconomic system, compilation of calculations and balance sheets, economic activity to describe the results, the structure of the economy and the necessary connections serves to express [2].

MHT is a new conceptual framework for national accounts on the scale of all countries the system was radically different from the system of the balance of the national economy (XXB) a new macrostatistic model of the national economy.

Inflation occurring in the MHT market economy, unemployment, monetary relations with foreign countries, financial processes such as flows, farm and property diversity allows economic analysis. This system is the economic of the state it is an important source of information for the development of its policies, and social- the study, analysis and analysis of all aspects of the economic sphere serves to define tasks in perspective. Otherwise in other words, the analysis of the MHT is based on the country, its regions, networks and sectors, separate socio-economic processes and their results must meet the general socio-economic requirements.

Indicators of the system of national accounts and other Macroeconomics correct, accurate in management, without analyzing the indicators in aggregate and it is impossible to make an effective decision.

National accounting system currently in use in practice It was known as the" system of national accounts " (MHT). It is a system economy market economic and Social, which is happening in countries based on its economy aimed at full-fledged reflection of processes. In MHT in malacate production, consumption, savings, investment processes taking place, the financial situation of the country and economic cooperation with foreign countries the results are expressed in statements that are inextricably linked with each other.

Looking at the history of the occurrence of national accounting, MHT- The 1953 copy was an early internationally recognized standard.It was later updated in 1968 and 1993.The national accounts standard or to embody conditional rules that are binding to this extent.

Preconditioned with the development of the economy and society the rules remain incompatible, in methodology and theoretical concepts, changes in user needs occur and therefore National accounts standards should be updated from time to time. 1993 in the MHT radically updated, after the

announcement of the UN Statistics Committee small, but often the expediency of introducing innovations is in order made a decision, but this decision was not made, and therefore another there was a need to carry out a major upgrade.

Production in the economy for the last 15 years of this necessity increased role of information and communication technologies in processes with major changes associated with intangible assets services increased role, globalization of national economic systems, and caused by social reforms. Classification of these changes in part, as well as statistical investigations, macroeconomic statistics can be found in theoretical, which is used as a conceptual basis for forming also in the field of formation of statistical data in the rules requires corrections.

Updating the MHT is considered serious work. Any changes should be conceptually based. Maintain the level of international comparability in order to stay these changes in all their countries it should also take into account the likelihood of application.

Organization and coordination of this work IHRT, Europe communities Bureau of Statistics (Eurostat), IMF (MVF), UN statistics national accounts, including representatives of the department and the World Bank Inter-Secretariat working group (MHBKIG) on the project the main role is played by experts from 20 countries from all regions of the world Expert Advisory Group on national accounts, which combines (EMG) did. 1993 MHT renewal process in March 2003 completed, updated version by UN Statistics Committee approved. To this, The Name " National Accounts system 2008 " (MHT-2008) was awarded.

Changes in the MHT 2008 standards include almost all sections of covers, but mostly they are non-financial assets, financial services and financial instruments, balance of payments, Public Administration sector and the state concentrated in sections related to the sector. In other words, most recommendations include globalization of the economy, in financial instruments innovation to sources of wealth and the private and public sector to economic units that characterize the increase in interest in debt and refers to operas. Implementation of part of the recommendations, reflect certain aspects of production, consumption, accumulation in connection with changes in maintenance, such as GDP and savings in the system leads to changes in the main tools. Other recommendations are basic not to indicators, but definitions and classifications developed and introduced clarifications to them.

When most countries do not immediately implement all these recommendations-at, from now on, what the changes to the 2008 MHT will look like and what will be the consequences of them for the indicators of national accounts we believe that imagination will not be unprofitable. In terms of their impact on the volume and composition of GDP use R & D activities and weapons for CIS countries from the point of view changes in the interpretation of shopping expenses are the most important. Using the result of R & D activities at MHT 1993 the range is reflected as consumption, as a result of which there is a sufficient estimate of GDP it is appropriate not to give. In turn, research activities results (reserves of knowledge) key to future economic growth despite the fact that the factor is calculated, they are the gross fund of the main investment and into account as assets in the balance sheet of assets and liabilities not taken, which means that the net value of the country's investment is also sufficient not evaluated.

From the results of R & D activities at MHT 2008 the approach to the reflection of use has changed. They are costs, buildings, equipment, equipment, computer software supply, etc. k. gross fund of basic investment such as expenses as it is reflected, since they are many in the production process can be used. For them in the balance of assets and liabilities separate positivity ("studies and developments") in the structure of the main funds separated. Economic benefit to its owner of scientific research activities with the exception of the results that do not bring; still use them it is recommended to reflect as an intermediate consumption. This ohirgi rule since it is not detailed, it is not so clear and of course the next requires isoxes.

Proposed interpretation of the costs of research activities is a conceptually based interpretation. These costs are intermediate the recommendation for the transfer of consumption to the fund in the CIS countries Implementation at the initial stage of the 2008 MHT implementation can. This is an absolute amount of GDP, as well as its growth rates leads to an increase.

Throughout the past period after the 1993 MHT was approved major structural changes in the activities of financial corporations in the world experienced: the role of ordinary financial intermediary decreased, holding to manage a portfolio of financial assets in order to make a profit increased in importance. Better reflection of the importance of these services in the 2008 MHT the definition of financial corporations has been expanded to sustain; financial with foreign currency and securities in a clear form for services fees a margin of agreement was introduced.

If non-financial corporations provide paid financial services, this is not seen as a BOOMVX. But the lender of his own funds units, if they give a loan to several customers, and the debtor is bankrupt in the event of a financial risk, the Financial in return for a fee the services provider are financial corporations.

The 2008 MHT Bo'MVX xisoblab output is only different in use ingredients: intermediate and final consumption, as well as Bo'MVX between exports according to the formula that provides for the possibility of distribution of the display it is carried out for transactions on loans and deposits. This according to the approach, the IMVX show of interest charged and paid net borrowing of funds of interest with current rates reward and mediation services for risk, that is, reflecting its value the difference between the base value, which does not include payments for is determined on the basis of. Financial intermediaries to the IMF account are private that income from investment should not be included the rule was excluded. Such investments are financial intermediation although calculated, but in practice they cannot be distinguished. Also 1993 simplified compared to the calculation of the Boomvx in the year MHT Bo'mvx, which gave permission to take the approach, is included in the user's sentence the inclusion clause was also excluded. BOUMVX recommendations were made to evaluate the display at a constant price.

The only illegal activity in the 1993 MHT is from national accounts it was said that it should not be excluded, but its definition is from the point of view from the point of view, there were no specific instructions. A guide to the measurement of unobserved economics is in practice how to distinguish the most important types of illegal activities, respectively it embodies the recommendations on. However, this some types of illegal activities listed in the manual (e.g., recommendations for the introduction of theft and bribery) into production Does not comply with the principles of MHT, that is, the production of this activity in the MHT does not enter the sphere. To the principles of MHT theft in the updated MHT recommendations for appropriate reflection are given

Currently, some CIS countries are engaged in illegal activities it is carrying out an assessment of individual types, but, as a rule, they can be attributed to GDP will not enter; other mamkats will begin to evaluate them in the near future planned. Such assessments are gradually made by both CIS countries it would be desirable if it were included in the practice of regular statistics. In the 1993 MHT, the resale of goods abroad was very briefly referred to as retrieved. Because of the growing importance of this type of activity, 2008 MHT of the year in the production of these operas, the export of goods and also in the composition of the entry of reserves of funds of material turnover embodies recommendations for reflection. Mentioned above close considering the increasing importance of operas in the future, the accounting of goods and services, production accounting, with investment of these recommendations regarding the accounting of operas and other accounts it is considered advisable to provide for the implementation. This work it should be carried out in cooperation with national banks.

Today, the transition of the Republic of Uzbekistan to MHT statistics gives the following results:

- increases the level of economic analysis in the economy;
- to give rise to the process of economic stability of the state in the economy helps a lot in bringing, in establishing full control over the economy;
- in economics through tables of State MHT economic indicators changes taking place, developments, shifts in the Information Form leads and, accordingly, develops its own economic policy;
- social reproduction through account statements in the state MHT controls and controls the release, its circular character.

Implementation of the above-mentioned work of our republic in the economic sphere with world countries in the international arena effective in strengthening ties, internal capabilities provides assistance to the use, the rapid pace of the system of national accounts with opens the way to development. In conclusion, the transition to the system of national accounts of the Republic accelerates the adaptation of its economy to the world economy, objective statistics of changes in social life extends the possibility of data-driven macroeconomic analysis.

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