

## The Importance and the Relevance of the Macroeconomic Indicators

The economic activities which take place within the framework of a national economy are concretized in a wide range of goods and services. Their assessment under physical or valoric aspect is realised with the help of the economic indicators.

The *economic indicator* reveals the numeric expression of the quantitative side of the economic phenomena and processes in a certain space and time conditions. It permits to make evident these processes and phenomena quantitatively, structurally and qualitatively and to observe the interdependences between some certain subsystems of the national economy.

According to the level these indicators are calculated for, there can be microeconomic and macroeconomic indicators; if the former shows the results at the level of individual economic agent, the latter measures the performance at the level of national economy. The starting point in calculating the macroeconomic indicators is represented by the microeconomic ones. The most important macroeconomic indicators are **the aggregate product, the gross domestic product, the gross national product, the national income and the personal income of the population.**

*The Gross National Product* (GNP) represents the market value of the final goods and services produced in a certain period of time, usually one year, by the economical agents of a country, regardless of their existence inside or outside the boundaries of that country.

*The Gross Domestic Product* (GDP) exprimes the gross added value of the final output, produced by the economic agents inside the borders of a country, no matter if they belong or not to that country.

In the two definitions above was mentioned the word “final”: final output, final goods etc. When we speak about this word, we refer to the goods and services produced in the course of a certain period of time, and which are no longer used to produce any other goods. In case they are used in an ulterior process of production we speak about **intermediary consumption**. If we add to the Gross Domestic Product the intermediary consumption, we get another indicator, the Gross Aggregate Product. It is important not to include the intermediary consumption into the GDP, in order to avoid the double registering, whose effects are the altered images of the macroeconomic results. The final goods, included in the calculation of GDP, are meant to get directly into consumption, being sold to final consumers.

To know these indicators, not only through their notional, theoretical aura, but through the evolution, the motion of the economic life, is very useful, because measuring the results of economic activities, it helps us to make a general opinion concerning the level our economy is situated on at a given moment.

Finally, it is necessary to mention the relation between the economics and the politics in the contemporary world, relation which is also reflected by the macroeconomic indicators. In the present conditions, people who works in the economic fields or draw up programs on short or long terms don't have the necessary power to make decisions at macroeconomic level. This power belongs to the politicians, and some of them are less specialist in economy, but in the end, the parliament decides what is good or not in the macroeconomic field. This strong politicized character of macroeconomic decisions is a negative aspect in the social life, it is an obstacle in the way of progress. It is not casual the fact that the indicators are different interpreted by the government and by the opposition today.