Dear participants! Welcome to our Round-Table Conference taking place on May 27, 2021
THE CONTRIBUTION TO ECONOMIC
DEVELOPMENT MADE BY SEMEN (SIMON)
KUZNETS, NOBEL PRIZE LAUREATE

Full PhD, Professor, Professor of the
Department of Banking
and Financial Services, Simon Kuznets
Kharkiv National University
of Economics

Nataliya Vnukova
Dedicated to the 120th anniversary of Simon Kuznets’ birth

1. Frisch / Tinbergen (1969) • Jan Tinbergen (April 12, 1903 – June 9, 1994) was a Dutch economist who, along with Norwegian Ragnar Frisch, became the first winners of the newly established Nobel Prize in Economics.


3. Simon Kuznets (1971) • (Simon Smith Kuznets; April 17, 1901, Pinsk; July 8, 1985, Cambridge, Massachusetts) was an American economist.
“For his empirically founded interpretation of economic growth which has led to new and deepened insight into the economic and social structure and process of development”
Kharkiv is a city of three Nobel Prize laureates (a graffiti image at Yuri Gagarin Avenue, which is in history)
S. Kuznets was a student of Kharkiv Commercial Institute; a memorial plaque honors him on its building.
A bust at the entrance to Simon Kuznets Kharkiv National University of Economics
Wizyta prorektora R. Pukala w KhNUE nazwanym na cześć S. Kuznetsa
The beginning of S. Kuznets’ career

- S. Kuznets’ views formed in Kharkiv where he studied economics under the guidance of Professors P.I. Fomin, N. Antsyferov, V.F. Levytskyi, S.N. Bernshtein, and others at Kharkiv Commercial Institute in 1918–1921.

- It was due to the fundamental academic training that S. Kuznets acquired exceptional erudition in economics.
Relevance of research

- 2017, a historical search for the concept of changes in the definition and calculation of GDP
- The research is aimed to facilitate the scientific inquiry with regard to the best experience in the world economic history represented by Nobel Prize laureate, Simon Kuznets.
S. Kuznets’ contribution to economic development

- Approaches to determining changes in the pricing policy, which can not but affect the financial support and accounting.
- The peculiarity of S. Kuznets’ research is his devotion to the processing of empirical data, which corresponds to the essence of all accounting operations.
- The study of economic growth factors and the relationship between savings and capital formation is the basis for further calculations in the financial science targeted to find the priority areas of national economic policy.
- He applied a “double counting” method to calculate the national income from two angles: as an aggregate demand based on investment and government spending, and supply addressed, in particular, through the lens of profit and rent.
S. Kuznets’ contribution to economic development

- Among the economic growth studies, the financial science highlights the problem of forming and conserving fixed capital.

- Soon after he established the unevenness in the growth of the share of savings in the national product when compared to the national income growth in the long run, S. Kuznets put forward a hypothesis regarding the life cycle of savings that is relevant to date.

- It is necessary to measure and take into account “human capital”, as well as consider demographic changes.
Conclusions

- S. Kuznets is regarded as an outstanding modern economist
- The basic category that influenced his work was profit, as well as competition, which indicates a great contribution to the development of finance made by the scientist.
- S. Kuznets’ views on reducing the dominance of the technocratic approach in investment and innovation and taking into account the role of human capital have become significantly relevant recently due to the global migration of labor resources and their shortage.
- Careful attitude to empirical data and their constant verification emphasizes the scientist’s contribution to the formation of general approaches to accounting procedures.
Дякую за увагу!

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