NATIONAL UNIVERSITY OF LIFE AND ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCES OF UKRAINE

Department of Production and Investment Management

«APPROVED»
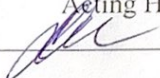Dean of the Faculty of Agrarian Management
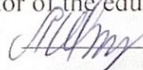_____ A.D. Ostapchuk
«___» _____ 2022

«CONFIRMED»
by the meeting of the production and
investment management department
Protocol No.9 of " 27 " of April 2022
Acting Head of Department
_____ M.M. Dielini

«CONSIDERED»
Guarantor of the educational program
"Management of investment activity and
international projects"
Guarantor of the educational program
_____ L.V. Shynkaruk

WORKING PROGRAM OF THE EDUCATIONAL DISCIPLINE

Macroeconomic analysis and investment strategy
(Title of the educational discipline)

Specialty	073 «Management»
Educational program	Management of Investment Activity and International Projects
Faculty	Agrarian management
Developers:	Artiukh T.O. Ph.D. , As. Professor
	(position, academic degree, academic title)

Kyiv – 2022

1. DESCRIPTION OF THE DISCIPLINE

Project management
(name)

<table>
<tr><td colspan="2" align="center">Field of knowledge, specialty, educational program, educational degree</td></tr>
<tr><td>Educational degree</td><td><i>Master</i></td></tr>
<tr><td>Specialty</td><td><i>073 Management</i></td></tr>
<tr><td>Educational program</td><td><i>Management of Investment Activity and International Projects</i></td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2" align="center">Characteristics of the educational discipline</td></tr>
<tr><td>Type</td><td align="center">Mandatory</td></tr>
<tr><td>Total number of hours</td><td align="center">120</td></tr>
<tr><td>Amount of ECTS credits</td><td align="center">4</td></tr>
<tr><td>Number of content modules</td><td align="center">2</td></tr>
<tr><td>Course project (work) (if available)</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Form of control</td><td align="center"><i>Exam</i></td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2" align="center">Indices for day and external department</td></tr>
</table>

	Full-time study	Part-time study
Year of preparation (course)	2	
Semester	1	
Lectures	10 hours	
Practical classes	20 hours	
Laboratory classes		
Independent work	90 hours	
Individual tasks		
Number of weekly hours for full-time study form:	2 hours	

1. THE PURPOSE AND OBJECTIVES OF THE DISCIPLINE

The purpose of teaching the discipline is to form students' theoretical knowledge and practical skills in macroeconomic analysis to form investment strategies.

The task of studying the discipline is the theoretical and practical preparation of students to understand the methods of macroeconomic analysis, the selection of macroeconomic information and its preparation for analysis, analysis and generalization of results.

As a result of studying the discipline "Macroeconomic analysis and investment strategy ", the student must:

know:
- theoretical foundations of macroeconomic analysis;
- principles of selection, systematization, grouping and analysis of macroeconomic information;
- methods and methods of quantitative processing of macroeconomic data; methods of analysis of macroeconomic information;
- methods of analysis of relations between individual socio-economic indicators of the development of the world economy;
- theoretical and organizational foundations of international comparisons; international systems of national accounting;

be able to:
- explain the macroeconomic content of the information contained in the SNR accounts, the "issue costs" table, the Balance of Payments, etc.;
- use information collected from various sources to justify conclusions for management decisions;
- explore markets;
- determine investment priorities;
- substantiate long-term investment strategies; determine the optimal means of investment.

The discipline "Macroeconomic Analysis and Investment Strategy" is taught for full-time students . When teaching, classical approaches and modern means of information processing are used.

When studying the discipline "Macroeconomic analysis and investment strategy ", the following forms of organization of the educational process are used: lectures, practical classes, group work, independent work of students.

The form of the controle of knowledge of students in the discipline "Macroeconomic analysis and investment strategy" is a standing.

2. SOFTWARE MATERIAL OF THE DISCIPLINE
"Macroeconomic Analysis and Investment Strategy"

CONTENT MODULE No. 1

Topic 1. The system of national accounts as a tool for macroeconomic analysis. The main structural relations of the national economy

The content of macroeconomic analysis and its place in the system of sciences. Types, techniques (methods) and stages of macroeconomicanalysis. National Accounts System (SNP). Principles for assessing economic transactions in the SNP.

Methodology for analyzing the structure of the national economy. Intersectoral balance. Sectoral structure of GDP. Sectors of non-financial and financial corporations, national management, households, abroad. Methodology for analyzing the structure of GDP at the stage of production, end use and by income. The structure of the cross-sectoral balance, the characteristics of its quadrants. Analysis of the structure of the economy on the basis of intersectoral balance sheet. Analysis of the structure of GDP by income on the basis of intersectoral balance.

Topic 2. The main indicators and conditions for the functioning of the commodity market

Commodity market, its macroeconomic indicators. Characteristics of the commodity market and its subjects. Indicators of the state of the commodity market: gross domestic product, gross national income, net domestic product, net economic well-being, determination of their dynamics.

Methods for determining the competitiveness of the commodity market. Herfindahl-Hirschman indices, marketco.ncentration, level of monopolization of the market.

Analysis of models of equilibrium of the commodity market. Models of equilibrium of the commodity market. Graphic interpretation. multiplicative effects in the commodity market, their economic content.

Topic 3. Methodology for analyzing the development of industry and agriculture

The main indicators of industrial development and methods of its analysis. Index of real volume of industrial production. Methods for calculating changes in the volume of industrial products under the influence of various factors. The structure of export and import of agricultural products.

Agriculture: sectoral structure, main indicators of the state. Methods of analysis of agricultural development. The main indicators of the state of agriculture. Sectoral structure of agriculture, analysis of trends in its change. Indices of real volume of agricultural products. Dynamics of production of agricultural sectors. Methods for calculating changes in the volume of agricultural products under the influence of changes in labor productivity and the number of workers. Characteristics of agriculture by forms of ownership. Structure of export and import. Seasonal fluctuations in agriculture, methods of their consideration.

Methods for calculating indicators of efficiency of industry and agriculture .

Topic 4. Basics of financial market analysis

Indicators of the state and methodology of analysis of the monetary market. The time factor in the assessment of cash flows.

Methodology and methods of stock market analysis.   The main types of securities. Stock market indices. Methods of stock market research.

Methods of analysis of the foreign exchange market. The essence and structure of the foreign exchange market. Methods for determining the exchange rate. Currency regulation and its impact on macroeconomic processes.

CONTENT MODULE 2

Topic 5. Analysis of foreign economic activity

Foreign economic activity: essence and indicators. International trade: directions and methods of analysis. The balance of payments as a tool for generalized assessment of the economic condition of the country and the effectiveness of its international relations. Foreign investment. International investment position of the country. Research of the investment component of foreign economic activity. Evaluation of the effectiveness of foreign economic activity.

Topic 6. Analysis of investment and innovation activity. Investment strategy: essence, principles and stages of formation

The essence and factors of investment activity. Structure and methodology of analysis of capital investments. Assessment of investment attractiveness of industries and regions. Methods of analysis of innovation activity. Investment strategy as a set of long-term goals for investing investment resources in investment objects. Determination of strategic goals of investment activity of the enterprise and development of the most effective ways of their implementation. Basic principles of development of the investment strategy of the enterprise.

Topic 7. The essence, functions and indicators of the labor market

General characteristics of the labor market. Classification of the labor market. Macroeconomic indicators of the state of the labor market. Employment and unemployment, persons outside the workforce according to the ILO classification. Productive, socially useful, full-time.   Economically active population. persons outside the labor force. Forms and types of unemployment. Graphic image of frictional and structural unemployment.

Assessment of the balance between supply and demand in the labor market, determination of unemployment indicators, determination of employment trends, study of employment and dismissal processes, assessment of occupational training of the labor force, study of migration processes population, calculations of labor productivity.

Topic 8. Standard of living of the population: indicators of the state and methodology for determining

Standard of living and its main socio-economic indicators. Analysis of the standard of living of the population and their aspects. The level of real GDP per capita, cash income and expenditures of the population, nominal and real incomes of the population. Purchase salary. Expenditures of the population (costs for the payment of services, consumption of basic foodstuffs). Indicators of the standard of living of the population.

Quality of life and its main social and economic indicators. The main indicators of the quality of life of the population: the human development index, the index of the intellectual potential of society, human capital per capita, the viability coefficient of the population, their essence, the calculation method. Determination of the gender indicator of development.

The main indicators of poverty of the population. Determination of the subsistence minimum, the cost of the "consumer basket". Physiological and social minimum. The level of marginality, the essence of this indicator, its impact on migration processes. Statistical method for determining the poverty line.

3. STRUCTURE OF THE DISCIPLINE

Names of content modules and themes	Number of hours												
	full-time form						correspondence form					
	Week		including						including				
		Just	Lecture	pact.	yuChst.	Etc	si 6	Just	Lecture	pact.	yuhst.	Etc	Q-6
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Content module No. 1. Theoretical and methodological foundations of macroeconomic analysis													
Topic 1. The system of national accounts as a tool for macro-economic analysis. The main structural relations of the national economy	1	9	2				7						
Topic 2. The main indicators and conditions for the functioning of the commodity market	2	6	1	1			4						
	3	9		2			7						
Topic 3. Methodology for analyzing the development of industry and agriculture	4	8	2	_	_	_	6	_	_	_	_	_	_
	5	8		2	_	_	6	_	_	_	_	_	_
Topic 4. Basics of financial market analysis	6	8	2	_	_	_	6	_	_	_	_	_	_
	7	8	_	2			6	_	_	_	_	_	_
Together by content module 1		*56*	*7*	*7*			*42*						
Content module No. 2. Macroeconomic analysis of investment activity													
Topic 5. Analysis of foreign economic activity	8	8	2	_			6	_	_	_	_	_	
	9	8		2	_		6		_	_	_	_	
Topic 6. Analysis of investment activity. Investment strategy: essence, principles and Stages of formation	10	8	2				6						
	11	8		2			6						
Topic 7. The essence, functions and indicators of the labor market	12	8	2	_	_	_	6	_	_	_	_	_	_
	13	8	_	2	_	_	6	_	_	_	_	_	_
Topic 8. Standard of living of the population: indicators of the state and methodology of determination	14	8	2				6						
	15	8		2			6						
Together by content moDul 2		*64*	*8*	*8*			*48*						
Total hours		**120**	**15**	**15**	_	_	**90**	_	_	_	_	_	_

4. TOPICS OF SEMINARS

N o s/p	Theme Title	Number of hours
	is not provided by the curriculum	

5. TOPICS OF PRACTICAL CLASSES

N o s/p	Theme Title	Number of hours
	Content module No. 1.	
1	Characteristics of the commodity market and its subjects. Status indicators commodity market	1
2	The method of determining the competitor! commodity market. Analysis of commodity market equilibrium models	2
3	The main indicators of industrial development and methods of its analysis. Agriculture: sectoral structure, main indicators of the state.	2
4	Basics of financial market analysis	2
	Content module No. 2.	
5	Foreign economic activity: classification and basics of analysis	2
6	Analysis of investment activity. Investment strategy: essence, principles and stages of formation	2
7	Macroeconomic indicators and methodology for analyzing the state of the labor market.	2
8	Standard of living of the population: indicators of the state and methodology of determination	2

6. INDEPENDENT WORK

N o s/p	Theme Title	Number of hours
	Content module No. 1.	
1	The system of national accounts as a tool for macroeconomic analysis. The main structural relations of the national	7
2	The main indicators and conditions for the functioning of the commodity market	11
3	Methodology for analyzing the development of industry and agriculture	12
4	Basics of financial market analysis	12
	Content module No. 2.	
5	Indicators of the state of foreign economic activity	12
6	Analysis of investment activity. Investment strategy: essence, principles and stages of formation	12
7	Features of determining the indicators of the labor market	12
8	Indicators of the state and methodology for determining the standard of living of the population	12

7. CONTROL ISSUES, TEST TASKS AND TASKS FOR DETERMINING THE LEVEL OF KNOWLEDGE ACQUISITION BY STUDENTS

7.1. Control issues

1. The content of macroeconomic analysis and its place in the system of sciences.
2. Types, techniques (methods) and stages of macroeconomic analysis.
3. National Accounts System (SNP).
4. Principles for assessing economic operations in the SNP.
5. The main indicators of the SNP and methods of their calculation.
6. Structure of the national economy: essence, conditions of its formation.
7. The main methods of analyzing the structure of the national economy.
8. Intersectoral balance.
9. Sectoral structure of GDP.
10. The structure of the cross-sectoral balance, the characteristics of its quadrants.
11. Methodology for analyzing the structure of the economy on the basis of intersectoral balance.
12. Commodity market, its macroeconomic indicators.
13. Characteristics of the commodity market and its subjects.
14. Indicators of the state of the commodity market and determination of their dynamics.
15. Nominal and real GDP.
16. Definition and characteristics of the indices Paashe, Laspeyres, Fisher.
17. Methods for determining the competitiveness of the commodity market.
18. Analysis of monopolization trends in the commodity market.
19. Analysis of models of equilibrium of the commodity market.
20. Multiplicative effects in the commodity market, their economic content.
21. The main indicators of industrial development and methods of its analysis.
22. Index of real volume of industrial production.
23. The pace of renewal of industrial products.
24. Methods for calculating changes in the volume of industrial products under the influence of various factors.
25. Characteristics of industrial enterprises by forms of ownership.
26. Structure of export and import of industrial products.
27. Agriculture: sectoral structure, main indicators of the state.
28. Methods of analysis of agricultural development.
29. The main indicators of the state of agriculture.
30. Analysis of the sectoral structure of agriculture.
31. Dynamics of production of agricultural sectors.
32. Methods for calculating changes in agricultural output under the influence of changes in labor productivity and the number of employees.
33. Characteristics of agricultural enterprises by forms of ownership.
34. Structure of export and import of agricultural sectors.
35. Seasonal fluctuations in agriculture, methods of their consideration.
36. Methods for calculating indicators of efficiency of industry and agriculture.

37. Indicators of the state and methodology of analysis of the monetary market
38. Time factor in estimating cash flows
39. Equilibrium of the monetary market: determining the supply of money and demand for them
40. The relationship between the monetary and commodity markets
41. Functions and structure of the stock market
42. The main types of securities
43. Stock market indices
44. Methods of stock market research
45. Methods of analysis of the foreign exchange market
46. The essence and structure of the foreign exchange market
47. Methods for determining the exchange rate
48. Currency regulation and its impact on macroeconomic processes
49. Foreign economic activity: essence and indicators.
50. International trade: directions and methods of analysis.
51. The balance of payments as a tool for generalized assessment of the economic condition of the country and the effectiveness of its international relations.
52. Foreign investment.
53. International investment position of the country.
54. Research of the investment component of foreign economic activity.
55. Evaluation of the effectiveness of foreign economic activity.
56. The essence and factors of investment activity.
57. Structure and methodology of analysis of capital investments.
58. Assessment of investment attractiveness of industries and regions.
59. Methods of analysis of innovation activity.
60. Investment strategy as a set of long-term goals of investment resources in objects of investment activity.
61. This is the formation of an investment strategy.
62. Determination of the period of implementation of the investment strategy.
63. Determination of strategic goals of investment activity of the enterprise and development of the most effective ways of their implementation.
64. Specification of investment strategy for periods of implementation.
65. Evaluation of the developed investment strategy.
66. Basic principles of development of the investment strategy of the enterprise.
67. General characteristics of the labor market.
68. Classification of the labor market.
69. Macroeconomic indicators of the state of the labor market.
70. Struktcheers the balance of the labor market.
71. Employment and unemployment, persons outside the workforce according to the classification ILO.
72. Productive, socially useful, full-time.
73. Types and forms of employment.
74. Economically active population.
75. Forms and types of unemployment.

76. Consolidated balance of the labor market.
77. Methodology for analyzing the state of the labor market.
78. Assessing the balance between supply and demand in the labor market
79. Determination of unemployment rates and employment trends.
80. Assessment of occupational training of the workforce.
81. Research of population migration processes, calculations of labor productivity.
82. Standard of living.
83. The main socio-economic indicators, their features.
84. The level of real GDP per capita, cash income and expenditures of the population, nominal and real incomes of the population.
85. Expenditures of the population (expenses for payment for services, consumption of basic foodstuffs).
86. Calculations of natural growth.
87. Indicators of the standard of living of the population.
88. Indicators of income inequality.
89. Quality of life and its main socio-economic indicators.
90. Human Development Index: Essence and Methodology of Calculation.
91. Determination of the gender indicator of development.
92. The main indicators of poverty of the population.
93. Determination of the subsistence minimum, the cost of the "consumer basket".
94. Normative and statistical methods for calculating the subsistence minimum.
95. The level of marginality, the essence of the indicator, its impact on migration processes.
96. Causes of poverty. Statistical method for determining the poverty line.

7.2. Test questions

I. Supplement the statement by entering the word in the appropriate case:

1. The successful application of macroeconomic analysis tools creates the basis for.

2. Methods of analysis of macroeconomic information provide for the presence of

3. Algorithms for determining the main macroeconomic indicators recognized and applied by all countries are_____.

4. The main difference between the macroeconomic sector and the institutional sector is that of the macroeconomic sector_____.

5. Detailing the indicators of accounts of goods and services, production, formation and use of income, capital at the level of groups of goods and services performs _____

6. Remuneration in cash and in kind, which the owner pays to the employee for work performed in the reporting period is called_____.

7. The cost of goods and services resulting from the production activities of resident units in the reporting period is called_____.

8. The costs of institutional units of the economy on the purchase of goods and services that are used by the beaveraging to meet the current individual and collective needs are added up _____.

II. Choose the right answer

9. Decisions based on the results of macroeconomic analysis can be implemented in:

a) the choice of means of regulating the economy, which ensure an effective solution to the identified problems;

b) the correct determination of economic priorities;

c) adoption of sound strategies and programs of long-term development; d) All answers are correct.

10. The use of macroeconomic analysis tools ensures:

a) identification of the conditions for the functioning of the national economy;

b) disclosure of the content of dependences of macroequeonomic processes and phenomena; c) evaluation of the overall results of its functioning;

(c) All answers are correct.

11. The tools of macroeconomic analysis include:

(a) international systems of national accounting; b) methods of analysis of macroeconomic information;

c) methods (methods) of quantitative processing of macroeconomic data;

d) All answers are correct.

12. Simple methods of statistical processing of macroeconomic data include:

a) construction of tables, graphs, diagrams, calculation of ordinary indices, etc.;

b) the use of integral indices, the construction of multifactorial econometric models;

c) All answers are correct.

13. Complex methods of statistical processing of macroeconomic data include:

a) construction of tables, graphs, diagrams, calculation of ordinary indices, etc.;

b) the use of integral indices, the construction of multifactorial econometric models;

c) All answers are correct.

14. International systems of national accounting include:

a) System of national accounts (SNP); b) Overview of the monetary sphere;

c) Overview of the fiscal sphere;

d) Table of financial flows; d) Balance of payments table; (e) All answers are correct.

15. The basic category of macroeconomic analysis is:

(a) financial corporations; b) households;

(c) the macroeconomic sector; d) monetary sector.

16. The methods of quantitative analysis include:

a) display of macroeconomic dependencies (proportions) in the form of equations;

b) prediction of the results (consequences) of changes in macroeconomic quantities based on certain assumptions;

c) analysis of factor influence using indices and acceptance of chain substitutions; d) modeling of qualitative links of macroeconomic processes and phenomena using graphic illustrations.

17. The methods of qualitative analysis include:

(a) grouping statistics on a particular basis; b) evaluation of growths, indices and growth rates;

c) prediction of the results (consequences) of changes in macroeconomic quantities of outputor from certain assumptions;

d) balance method;

e) dispersion and correlation analysis;

f) construction of multifactorial econometric models.

18. The methods of qualitative analysis include:

(a) grouping statistics on a particular basis; b) evaluation
of growths, indices and growth rates;

c) display of macroeconomic dependencies (proportions) in the form of equations; balance method;

d) dispersion and correlation analysis;

e) construction of multifactorial econometric models.

19. The methods of quantitative analysis include:

a) construction of multifactorial econometric models.

b) display of macroeconomic dependencies (proportions) in the form of equations;

c) prediction of the results (consequences) of changes ineconomic values based on certain assumptions;

d) modeling of qualitative connections of macroeconomic processes and phenomena using graphic illustrations .

20. The methods of qualitative analysis include:

(a) grouping statistics on a particular basis; b) evaluation
of growths, indices and growth rates; c) balance method;

d) dispersion and correlation analysis;

e) modeling of qualitative connections of macroeconomic processes and phenomena using graphicx illustrations.

21. The methods of quantitative analysis include:

a) display of macroeconomic dependencies (proportions) in the form of equations;

b) prediction of the results (consequences) of changes in macroeconomic quantities based on certain assumptions;

(c) the balance method ;

d) modeling of qualitative connections of macroeconomic processes and phenomena using graphic illustrations .

22. The main source of statistical information in Ukraine is the data:

(a) the statistical service of the European
Commission; b) State Statistics Service of
Ukraine;

(c) the Statistical Services of the United Nations;

(c) the International Monetary Fund.

23. The source of international statistical information is data:

a) the State Statistics Service of Ukraine;

b) statistical services of the United Nations, the International Monetary Fund, the World
Bank, etc.; c) specialized statistical collections in the fields of economy of Ukraine.

24. Institutional sectors include:

(a) the non-financial corporation sector;

b) the real sector of the economy;

(c) the fiscal sector;   d)
monetary   sector;   d)
external sector.

25. Institutional sectors include:

(a) the real sector of the economy;

b) fiscal sector;

(c) the household sector; d)
monetary sector;

(c) the external sector.

26. The relationship of the national economy with other countries of the world reflects:

(a) the external sector;

(b) the institutional sector of the "other world";

(c) the household sector; d)

monetary sector.

27. The release of goods and services is evaluated separately at the level of:

(a) institutional sectors and by type of economic activity; b)

macroeconomic sectors;

(c) institutional sectors.

28. The components of **GDP by production method and income are calculated by:**

(a) institutional sectors;

b) types of economic activity; c)

macroeconomic sectors.

29. In order to ensure the comparability of statistical data of Ukraine and the Countries of the European Union, for the dynamic series of output, GDP and its components in constant prices, the following were introduced:

a) basic (etallone) 2010; b) basic

(reference) year 2000; c) basis

(reference) 2015.

30. Market output is carried out in the sector:

a) general public administration, non-profit organizations serving households;

(b) non-financial corporations, financial corporations and the household sector (other than the production of goods and services for their own end use);

(c) households in the production of goods and services for their own end use.

31. Non-market output is typical for sectors:

(a) general public administration, non-profit organisations   serving households and the household sector in terms of producing goods and services for their own end use;

b) non-financial corporations;

(c) financial corporations and the household sector (other than the production of goods and services for their own end use).

32. The salary does not include:

a) reimbursement to employees of production costs; social insurance assistance;   financial assistance and other transfer payments;

b) wages (accrued by employers of all institutional sectors of the economy); c) actual

contributions of the employerand social insurance;

conditionally calculated contributions of employers to social insurance .

33. Product taxes include:

a) land tax;

b) a single tax on business activities;

c) value added tax , excise duty, import and export duties;

fees for licenses, issuance of permits, registration of copyrights and contracts for business and professional activities;

d) real estate tax paid by legal entities and individuals.

34. Other production-related taxes include:

(a) advertising tax;

b) a single tax on business activities from legal entities and individuals; c) customs

duties;

d) rent for the transit of natural gas, oil and ammonia through the territory of Ukraine;

e) payments of enterprises and organizations to state and local budgets, state trust funds in connection with the use of land and obtaining permits for specific activities.

35. Subsidies for products include:

a) reimbursement from the state and local budgets in the order of state regulation of prices for agricultural and other products;

b) subsidies granted for the implementation of the production process for the purpose of implementing certain economic and social policies.

36. Other subsidies related to production include:

a) reimbursement from the state and local budgets in the order of state regulation of prices for agricultural and other products

b) subsidies granted for the implementation of the production process for the purpose of implementing certain economic and social policies.

37. Social assistance is :

a) various types of monetary benefits paid to the population from the state and local budgets ;

b) actual social insurance contributions to the Pension Fund and state social insurance funds made by economic entities.

38.   Household expenses include the costs of:

a) to pay for goods and services for production needs;

b) goods and services purchased at the expense of own funds received in the form of income in kind, produced for their own consumption;

c) to pay for construction work, overhaul and purchase of vehicles for production activities.

39. Final consumer expenditures of public administration bodies and non-profit organizations serving households include the cost of:

(a) household expenditures on the payment of goods and services for production needs;

b) goods and individual services provided by them free of charge or at preferential prices to individuals, collective services to society as a whole;

c) construction works, overhaul and purchase of vehicles for production activities .

40. Actual final consumption includes:

a) final consumer expenditures of public administration bodies that provide services of a collective nature;

(b) goods and services received by households for individual consumption, regardless of who pays for them;

(c)an increase in non-financial assets that have been used for a long time in the production process.

41. Gross accumulation of fixed capital is:

(a) the increase in non-financial assets used for a long time in the production process;

(b)a decrease during the reporting period of the current value of fixed assets owned and used by the manufacturer.

42. The cost-release table columns show:

a) the cost composition of gross output by type of economic activity in terms of costs of the types of goods and services used in the production process (I quadrant), elements of added value and gross domestic product (III quadrant);

b) the use of each type of goods and services for intermediate consumption (I quadrant) c) end use (II quadrant).

43. The rows in the Issue Cost table show:

a) the cost composition of gross output by type of economic activity in terms of costs of certain types of goods and services used in the production process (I quadrant);

(b) elements of added value and gross domestic product (III quadrant).

c) the use of each type of goods and services for intermediate consumption (I quadrant), end use (II quadrant).

7.3. Tasks

Task 1. Determine the growth rate and GDP growth in 2015 compared to 2014, if GDP in 2015. amounted to 1586.9 billion. uah., and in 2014 - 1988.5 billion UAH

Task 2. Using the data of state reports, analyze the gdp of Ukraine over the past 5 years. Determine the growth rate of GDP during this period.

Task 3. According to Eurostat, analyze the changes in the international investment position of European countries in 2012-2016.

Task 4. According to the International Trade Centre, analyze the dynamics of Ukraine's exports by product groups 01-10 to the EU countries over the past 5 years.

Task 5. According to the World Bank, analyze macroeconomic indicators (GDP at current prices, GDP per person at current prices, GNI at current prices, GNI per person per PPP) of 5 European countries of your choice.

Task 6. According to the International Monetary Fund, analyze changes in the Balance of Payments of Poland in the analytical form of presentation in 20152016 years.

Task 7. According to Eurostat, analyze changes in the level of employment in Europe in 2012-2016.

Task 8. According to the International Monetary Fund, analyze changes in hungary's balance of payments in the analytical form of presentation in 2015-2016 .

Task 9. According to Eurostat, analyze changes in the level of employment in Europe in 2012-2016.

Withadach 10. Using the Data of the World Bank, analyze the GDP of Ukraine, Poland, the Czech Republic, Slovakia, Romania and Hungary over the past 5 years. Determine the growth rate of GDP during this period.

7.4. Sample examination ticket

NATIONAL UNIVERSITY OF BIORESURSIONSAT DOWN AND NATURE MANAGEMENT
UKRAINE

"Master" Educational program "Management of investment activities and international projects"	Faculty of Agrarian Management Department of Production and Investment activity	EXAMINATION TICKET No. 1 of Discipline "Macroeconomic analysis and investment strategy "	I approve the Head of the Department
			(signature)

Examination question
(maximum score of 10 points on viDpovid on questions)

1. Describe the main methods of analyzing the structure of the national economy
2. Foreign economic activity: essence and indicators

Test tasks of *different types*
(maximum score of 10 points for answering test questions)

1. Decisions based on the results of macroeconomic analysis can be implemented in:

a) the choice of means of regulating the economy, which ensure an effective solution to the identified problems;

b) the correct determination of economic priorities;

c) adoption of sound strategies and programs of long-term development; d) All answers are correct.

2. **The methods of quantitative analysis include:**
a) display of macroeconomic dependencies (proportions) in the form of equations;

b) prediction of the results (consequences) of changes in macroeconomic quantities based on certain assumptions;

c) analysis of factor influence using indices and acceptance of chain substitutions;

d) modeling of qualitative connections of macroeconomic processes and phenomena with theuse of graphic illustrations .

3. **Institutional sectors include:** a) the sector of non-financial corporations; b) the real sector of the economy; (c) the fiscal sector;   d) monetary   sector;   d) external sector.

4. **The relationship of the national economy with other countries of the world reflects:**
(a) the external sector;
(b) the institutional sector of the "other world"; c) household sector;
(c) The monetary sector.

5. **The methods of qualitative analysis include:**
(a) grouping statistics on a particular basis; b) evaluation of growths, indices and growth rates; c) balance method;
d) dispersion and correlation analysis;
e) modeling of qualitative connections of macroeconomic processes and phenomena using graphic illustrations .

6. **The source of international statistical information is data:**
a) the State Statistics Service of Ukraine;
b) statistical services of the United Nations, the International Monetary Fund, the World Bank, etc.; c) specialized statistical collections in the fields of economy of Ukraine.

7. **Market output is carried out in the sector:**
a) general public administration, non-profit organizations serving households ;
(b) non-financial corporations, financial corporations and the household sector (other than the production of goods and services for their own end use);
(c) households in the production of goods and services for their own end use.

8. Actual final consumption includes:

a) final consumer expenditures of public administration bodies that provide services of a collexof a nature;

(b) goods and services received by households for individual consumption, regardless of who pays for them;

(c) an increase in non-financial assets that have been used for a long time in the production process.

9. Determine the compliance of the types of macroeconomic analysis with the description of their content

1. Aimed y past й Provides research Macroeconomic Settings and trends that have already developed, based on SNR   A. Basic analysis

2. Explores changes in macroeconomic parameters, which are reflected in series of statandstat h n andx danandx, and rewithultatas analandy - zya coinneither ofa irfió ctan a t ndent andy
A. n landwithex pte
Cha   A. Analysis of ex post
nges

3. Based on conclusions on the state and dynamics of the object based on the results of the comparison with other similar objects
        D. Analysis without Comparisons

4. Aimed at the future, the purpose of which is to predict changes using instruments of macroeconomic
        D. Static analysis

Prediction
        E. Dynamic analysis

5. Based on conclusions on the basis of comparing the parameters of the analyzed object with its own qualitative and quantitative values in the past
        J. Comparative analysis

6. Provides for the study of macroeconomic parameters in a fixed state at a certain point in time

1.	
2.	
3.	
4.	
5.	
6.	

10. Determine the growth rate and GDP growth in 2015 compared to 2014, if GDP in 2015 amounted to 1586.9 billion. uah., and in 2014 - 1988.5 billion UAH

10. TEACHING METHODS

Modern requirements for the training of specialists in investment management provide for obtaining basic practical skills in the application of methods of macroeconomic analysis, selection of macroeconomic information and its preparation for analysis, analysis and generalization of results, their use for makingboard decisions on determining investment priorities, justifying the strategy of long-term investments and finding optimal investment means.

To intensify the learning process of students in the course of studying the discipline, the following educational technologies and means are used:

- the material is clearly structured in the lectures; the students' attention is focused on problematic issues; specific examples of practical application of the knowledge gained are given; students are encouraged to critically perceive new material instead of passive presentation; visual materials, diagrams, tables, models, graphsand; technical means of training are used: multimedia projector, slides, etc.;

- various educational technologies are introduced in practical classes: solving problems by appropriate software means; analysis, interpretation and discussion of the results obtained; brainstorming; presentations; work in small groups; written control of knowledge; individual and group survey;

cross-section of tasks with the following argumentation of the rating, etc. Mandatory elements of the intensification of students' educational work are a clear control of students ' attendance at classes, encouragement of educational activity, fair differentiation of estimates.

The planning of classes provides for the creation of prerequisites for the implementation of the following methodological principles of the educational process:

- intensive use of the student's independent work (preparatory stage for solving practical problems and interpreting the resulting results);

- active use of software for solving practical problems;

- compliance with strict regulations: determining the time for individual work and discussing the results obtained;

- implementation of the principle of rationing: compliance with norms and rules when performing test tasks and solving practical problems;

- active support of intra-group interaction of students, involvement in solving practical problems and discussion of the results obtained.

11. DISTRIBUTION OF POINTS RECEIVED BY STUDENTS

Current control		Rating on educational work $R\,HP$	Rating on additional work $R\,DR$	Penalty rating $R\,DRR$	Final certification (exam or standings)	Total points
Content module 1	Content module 2					
0-100	0-100	0-70	0-20	0-5	0-30	0-100

Notes. In accordance with the "Regulations on the credit-modular system of education at NUBiP of Ukraine", approved by the Rector of the University on 03.04.2009, the rating of the student on educational work R_{HP} regarding the study of a certain discipline is determined by the formula:

$$R_{HP} = \frac{0{,}7*(R^{(1)}_{ZM} \cdot K^{(1)}_{ZM} + ... + R^{(n)}_{ZM} \cdot K^{(p)}_{ZM})}{K_{DIS}} + K_{DR} - K_{DR}?$$

where $I^{(1)}_{ZM}, ... \; I^{(n)}_{ZM}$ - rating assessments of content modules on a 100-point scale;

n - the number of content modules;

$K^{(1)}_{ZM}, ... \; K^{(n)}_{ZM}$ - the number of ECTS credits provided by the working curriculum for the relevant content module;

$K_{DIS} = K^{)}_{ZM} + . + K^{c\,)}_{ZM}$ - the number of ECTS credits provided by the working curriculum for the discipline in the current semester;

R_{Dr} - rating on additional work;

R_{Str} - penalty rating.

The above formula can be simplified if you take $K^{(1)}_{ZM} = ...= K^{(n)}_{ZM.Then}$ it will look like

$$R_{HP} = \frac{0{,}7*(R^{(1)}_{3M} + ... + R^{(n)}_{3M})}{n} + K_{DR} - R_{IIITI}.$$

The rating on additional work R_{Dr} is added to R_{NR} and can not exceed 20 points. It is determined by the lecturer and is provided to students by the decision of the department for the performance of works that are not provided for by the curriculum, but contribute to increasing the level of knowledge of students in the discipline.

The rating of the penalty **R STR** does not exceed 5 points and is taken away from **R NR**. It is determined by the lecturer and is introduced by the decision of the department for students who have learned the material of the content module on time, did not adhere to the work schedule, missed classes, etc.

The estimated rating in the discipline is 100 points. Rating on educational work - 70 points, attestation rating - 30 points

Rating ratings from content modules

Term of study (weeks)	Table of Contents Module Number	Training load, h.	ECTS Credits	Rating assessment of the content module	
				Minimum	Estimated
1-7	1	14	2,0	60	100
8-15	2	16	2,0	60	100
Just	2	30	4,0	42	70

The rating for additional work K_{DR} is 20 points.

Penalty rating $Rm_?$ is 5 points.

$$K_{dis} = K_{cr} + 0\char94_{at}$$
$$R_{nr} = (0.7 (R_{i3M^x} 1.5 + R_{23M}*1.5)) : 2 + R_{dr} - R_{mip}$$

Evaluation scale : national and ECTS

The amount of points for all types of educational activities	ECTS score	Score on the national scale	
		for exam, coursework project (works), practices	for scoring
90 - 100	**And**	Perfectly	credited
82-89	**Into**	well	
74-81	**C**		
64-73	**D**	Satisfactory	
60-63	**E**		
35-59	**FX**	unsatisfactory with the possibility of re-assembly	not enrolled with the possibility of re-assembly
0-34	**F**	unsatisfactory with the obligatory re-study of the discipline	not enrolled with mandatory re-study of the discipline

The score "Excellent" is given to a student (listener), who systematically worked during the semester, showed during the exam a versatile and deep knowledge of the program material, is able to successfully perform the tasks provided for by the program, learned the content of the main and additional literature, realized the relationship of individual sections of the discipline, their importance for the future profession, showed creative abilities in understanding and using the educational and programmatic material, showed the ability to to self-renewal and replenishment of knowledge.

The assessment "Good" is given to a student who has discovered a complete knowledge of educational and program material, successfully performs the tasks provided by the program, learned the basic literature recommended by the program, showed sufficient level of knowledge in the discipline and is capable of their

independent renewal and replenishment in the   course of further training and professional activity.

The assessment "Satisfactory" is given to a student who has discovered knowledge   of the main educational and program material to the extent necessary for further study and subsequent work in the profession, copes with the implementation of the tasks provided for by the program, allowed the error in answers and   performing tasks, but has the necessary knowledge to overcome the mistakes under the guidance of a scientific and pedagogical worker.

The assessment "Unsatisfactory" is given to a student who has not shown sufficient knowledge of the main teachingand program material, made fundamental mistakes in the implementation of the tasks provided for by the program, cannot use knowledge without the help of a teacher in further training, failed to master the skills of independent work.

The student may be subject to the following ECTS assessments:
-   "A" (excellent) - an excellent performance with only a small number of errors;
-   "B" (very good) - above average with several errors;
-   "C" (good) - in general, the correct work with a certain number of gross errors;
-   "D" (satisfied) - not bad, but with a significant number of shortcomings;
-   "E" (sufficient) - performance satisfies the minimum criteria;
-    "FX" (unsatisfactory) - you need to work before you get a positive assessment;
-     "F" (unsatisfactory) - serious further work is needed to study the material.

12. METHODICAL SUPPORT

1. Educational and methodological complex of study of the discipline "Macro-economic analysis and investment strategy" (working program of the discipline, le ktsiy course, illustrative materials).

13. RECOMMENDED LITERATURE

Main

1. Analytical economy: macroeconomics and microeconomics: improvised. : in 2 kn. / S. M. Panchyshyn, P. I. Ostrowerkh, V. B. Bunyak [etc.] ; by ed. S. M. Panchyshyn, P. And. Ostrowerha. - K. : Knowledge, 2013. Kn. 1. Introduction to analytical economy. Macroeconomics. - 2nd kind. and dope. - 2013. - 615 cc

2. Economic theory. Macroeconomics: Improvised. / per ed. V.M. Tarasevych. - K., 2012. - 206 cc

3. Macroeconomic policy: teaching. posib. / I. Y. Maly, A. G. Savchenko, V. S. Voloschenko ; per zag. Ed. And. And. Small. - K. : KNEU, 2013. - 436 cc

4. Methodological provisions of the updated version of the national accounts system in 2008, the order of the State Statistics Service of Ukraine dated 17.12.2013. № 398.

5. Motorin R. M. National account system: teaching. posib. / R. M. Motorin, T. M. Motor. - K. : KNEU, 2001. - 336 p.

6. Mankyu G. Macroeconomics / N. Gregory Mankyu, Mark P. Taylor. - St. S.P.

: Poulter, 2013. - 560 cc National Economics: Teaching. posib. / O. See. Tishchenko, A. E. Nikiforov, T. F. Kutsenko [et al.] ; per zag. Ed. A.G. Savchenko. - K. : KNEU, 2011. - 646 cc

7. National accounts of Ukraine for 2014: [art. zb. / ed. I.M. Nikitina] ; State Statistics Service of Ukraine. - K., 2016. - 172 cc

8. National System of National Council, 2008. Comissiya Of European Union, IMF, OECD, UN, All-Ukrainian Bank, New York. [Electronic resource]. - Access mode : https://unstats.un.org/unsd/nationalaccount/docs/ SNA2008Russian.pdf.

Secondary

1. Golovko V. National account system: yesterday, today, tomorrow / B. Golovko / Bulletin of the National Bank of Ukraine. - 2011. - No 4. - C. 3-6.

2. European System of National and Regional Accounts, 2010. [Electronic resource] / The European System of Regional and National Accounts, 2010. Eurostat. Regulation (EU) No 549/2013 21 May 2013. - Access mode : http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/documents/3859598/5925693/KS-02-13-269-EN.PDF.

3. Classification of individual consumption by purpose, order of the State Statistics Committee of 29.12.2007 № 480.

4. Classification of economic activities (KVED-2010), order of the State Statistics Committee of 23.12.2011 № 396.

5. Classification of institutional sectors of the economy (KISE), order of the State Statistics Service of Ukraine dated 03.12.2014 № 378.

6. Structural changes and economicdevelopment of Ukraine: [monogr.] / V.M. Heyets, L.V. Shynkaruk, T.I. Artyomova [et al.] ; edited by L.V. Shynkaruk; in-t economics and forecasting of NAS of Ukraine. - K., 2011. - 696 cc

7. Economic Growth by Robert J. Barro, Xavier Sala-I-Martin. - Hardcover, Second Edition, 2013. - 672 p.

8. Hoover K. D. The Methodology of Empirical Macroeconomics / K. D. Hoover. - Cambridge : Cambridge University Press, 2001. Macroeconomic Imbalances Procedure [Electronic resource]. - Access mode : http://ec.europa.eu/economy finance/economic governance/macroeconomic imbala nce procedure/index en.htm.

Information resources

1. Educational and information portal of NUBiP of Ukraine. - http://elearn.nubip.edu.ua/.

2. State Statistics Service of Ukraine [Electronic resource]. - Access mode : http://www.ukrstat.gov.ua/.

3. Official website of the National Bank of Ukraine [Electronic resource]. - Access mode : https://www.bank.gov.ua/.

4. Economic statistics: monthly edition of the International Center for Policy Studies [Electronic Resource]. - Access mode : http://www.icps.kiev.ua.

5. Official website of the Ministry of Finance of Ukraine. - Access mode :

www.minfin.kmu.gov.ua.

6. Consumer Confidence Bulletin: monthly edition of the International Center for Policy Studies [Electronic Resource]. - Access mode : http://www.icps.kiev.ua.

Internet resources of international organizations

1. Eurostat Database [Electronic resource]. - Access mode : http:// ec. europa.eu/eurostat/data/ database.

2. International Monetary Fund (IMF) Data [Electronic resource]. - Access mode : http://www.imf.org/en/data.

3. International Statistical Institute (ISI) [Electronic resource]. - Access mode : https://www.isi-web.org/.

4. Market analysis tools Data / The International Trade Center (ITC) [Electronic resource]. - Access mode : http://www.intracen.org/itc/market-info-tools/market-analysis-tools/.

5. Statistics Division of United Nations [Electronic resource]. - Access mode : https://unstats.un.org/home/.

6. Statistical organisations / International Association for Official Statistics (IAOS) [Electronic resource]. - Access mode : http://www.iaos-isi.org/index.php/2016-01-30-18-28-03/2016-01-30-18-29-01.

7. United Nations Conference on Trade and Development Statistics (UNCTADstat) [Electronic resource]. - Access mode : http://unctadstat.unctad.org/wds/ReportFolders/reportFolders.aspx?sCS_ChosenLang=en.

8. World Bank Open Data [Electronic resource]. - Access mode: https://data.worldbank.org/.

9. Database of these Mezhgosudarstvennoy committee of statistics OF THE CIS [Electronic resource]. - Access mode : http://www.cisstat.com/.