NATIONAL UNIVERSITY OF LIFE AND ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCES OF UKRAINE

Department of production and investment management

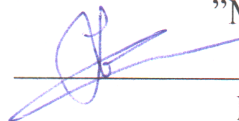**Work program of the academic discipline**
INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIS STATISTICS

Specialty: 073 «Management»
Academic program: Management
Faculty of agrarian management
Developer: Orekhivskyi V.G., Ph.D,
Associate professor, department of production and investment management

Kyiv - 2022

1. Course description: International Economic Statistics

<table>
<tr><td colspan="3" align="center">Field of knowledge, specialty, academic program, academic degree</td></tr>
<tr><td>Academic degree</td><td colspan="2">Bachelor</td></tr>
<tr><td>Specialty</td><td colspan="2">073 "Management"</td></tr>
<tr><td>Academic program</td><td colspan="2">"Management"</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="3" align="center">Characteristics of the discipline</td></tr>
<tr><td>Kind</td><td colspan="2" align="center">at the choice of students</td></tr>
<tr><td>Total number of hours</td><td colspan="2" align="center">150</td></tr>
<tr><td>The number of ECTS credits</td><td colspan="2" align="center">5</td></tr>
<tr><td>The number of content modules</td><td colspan="2" align="center">2</td></tr>
<tr><td>Course project (work) (if available)</td><td colspan="2" align="center">-</td></tr>
<tr><td>Form of control</td><td colspan="2" align="center">exam</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="3" align="center">Indicators of academic discipline for full-time and part-time study</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td align="center">full-time study</td><td align="center">part-time study</td></tr>
<tr><td>Year of preparation</td><td align="center"><i>3</i></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Semester</td><td align="center"><i>5</i></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Lectures</td><td align="center"><i>15</i></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Practical, seminar classes</td><td align="center"><i>30</i></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Laboratory classes</td><td align="center">-</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Individual work</td><td align="center"><i>60</i></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Individual tasks</td><td align="center">-</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Number of weekly classroom hours for full-time study</td><td align="center"><i>4</i></td><td></td></tr>
</table>

2. Purpose, tasks and competencies of the discipline

The purpose of teaching the discipline is to form students' theoretical knowledge and practical skills in methodology and organization of international economic statistics. The objectives of the discipline to study: methods of quantitative measurement of mass research and processes in the world economy; features of collecting statistical information, its preparation for analysis and generalization of results based on the use of statistical databases of international organizations and national statistical services of the world; methods of calculating statistical indicators that reflect the economic development of individual countries and their international comparisons; methods of classification and coding of international economic statistical information; basics of information systems used to process international economic information.

The task of studying the discipline is theoretical and practical training of students to understand the methods of quantitative measurement of massive events and processes in the world economy, the organization of statistical information collection, its preparation for analysis, analysis and generalization of results.

As a result of studying the discipline "International Economic Statistics" the students should:

To know: theoretical principles of statistical research; principles of selection, systematization, grouping and analysis of statistical data; ways and methods of calculating the main statistical indicators; methods of analysis of dynamic processes; ways to study the trend in the time series; rules for applying the index method for the analysis of economic phenomena and processes; methodology of analysis to study the relationships between individual socio-economic indicators of the world economy; theoretical and organizational bases of international comparisons;

Be able to: collect statistical information on economic and social development of the world on the basis of statistical databases of international organizations and data of national statistical services of the world, systematize and classify it, lead to a comparable form; have a method of processing the information received, summarize it and analyze; independently, creatively use data from the analysis of economic development of the world, draw conclusions based on them and make decisions.

Acquisition of competencies :

General competencies:
- Ability to think abstractly, search, process, analyze, synthesize and establish relationships between phenomena and processes
- Ability to use information and communication technologies to search, process, analyze information from various sources and make decisions
- Ability to learn, master modern knowledge and apply it in practical situations
- Ability to conduct research, evaluate and ensure the quality of work performed, make informed decisions and generate new ideas
- Ability to adapt and act in a new situation, identify, set and solve problems

- Ability to organize and motivate people to move towards a common goal, work in a team, show initiative and entrepreneurship, act on ethical considerations
- Ability to communicate in a foreign language, work in an international context, use information and communication technologies

Special (professional, subject) competencies:

- Ability to organize the collection of necessary information, to analyze it for further development of the business plan
- Ability to effectively manage in an international environment
- Ability to carry out the formation of investment resources
- Ability to analyze modern investment activities and international business
- Ability to make management decisions in the management of investment activities and international projects
- Ability to manage real and financial investments
- Ability to evaluate the effectiveness of programs and investment projects.
- Ability to find and attract various sources and tools for project financing

2. Program and Structure of the Discipline

MODULE 1 . MAJOR CHARACTERISTICS OF INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC STATISTICS AND ITS STRUCTURE

Topic 1. Tasks, subject and the contemporary organization of international economic statistics

The subject of international economic statistics. The main stages of development of international statistics. The current state of the international statistical system. Stages of development of international economic and statistical standards. The role of statistics in the formation of information infrastructure of the world economy. Organization of international statistics and national statistical services. Statistical services of international economic organizations.

Topic 2. International classifications and registers

Classifications used in international statistics. Organization of coding of state statistical reporting. Statistical accounting of economic entities and activities. Coding of parts of the world (territories), countries, currencies, units of measurement. International classifications of economic activities, types of products. International functional classifications of types of costs. International classifications of occupations, professions, education. Features of using classifiers.

Topic 3. International system of national accounts

Stages of development of the international system of national accounts. General characteristics of the SNA. Integrated economic accounts and their components. Current accounts. Accumulation accounts. Balance sheets of assets and liabilities. Account of goods and services.

Topic 4. International statistics of agriculture

Organization of International Agricultural Statistics. Statistics of land resources. Statistics of sown areas. Statistics of gross harvest and crop yield. Livestock statistics. Cost indicators of agricultural products. Statistics of material and technical support of agriculture. Labor statistics in agriculture. Indicators of profitability of agricultural production.

MODULE 2. FORMATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC STATISTICS

Topic 5. International industry statistics

System of indicators, sources of information and publications of international industry statistics. Comparability of the composition of industry in individual countries. Indicators of the level of industrial production. International comparisons of industrial production results. International comparisons of labor productivity indicators in industry. Indices of industrial production.

Topic 6. International trade and investment statistics

The value of statistical study of international trade. Statistical evaluation of imports and exports. System of indicators of international trade. Statistics of international trade in goods Statistics of international trade in services The main types of prices used in international trade statistics. Coverage ratio of imports by exports. World prices and their dynamics.

Economic essence of foreign investments and tasks of their statistical accounting. Statistical study of the structure, dynamics and uneven distribution of foreign investment. System of indicators for assessing the effectiveness of foreign investment. Index functional model of reinvested earnings. International investment position of the country.

Topic 7. Statistics of international finance

Fundamentals of the international standard in the field of public finance statistics. General characteristics of the international standard for monetary statistics. Financial statistics. Balance of payments statistics. Indicators of the world market of currencies and securities. Methods of calculating exchange rates. Statistical analysis of inflation in the world economy. Debts in the system of international finance. Sources of statistical information of international financial organizations.

Topic 8. Methodology of international statistics comparisons

Requirements for international comparisons. Stages of international comparisons. Indicators used in the UN International Comparison Program. Basic methods of international comparisons of gross domestic product. Statistical characteristics of the main macroeconomic indicators of Ukraine in comparison with other countries.

The structure of the discipline

Names of content modules and topics	weeks	total	L	P	lab	ind	s.s.	total	L	P	lab	ind	s.s.
				Full-time						Part-time			
			including						including				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	thirteen	14
MODULE 1 . MAJOR CHARACTERISTICS OF INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC STATISTICS AND ITS STRUCTURE													
Topic 1. Tasks, subject and the contemporary organization of international economic statistics			1	3									
Topic 2. International classifications and registers			2	4									
Topic 3. International system of national accounts			2	4									
Topic 4. International statistics of agriculture			2	4									
Module 1			7	15									
MODULE 2. FORMATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC STATISTICS													
Topic 5. International industry statistics			2	4									
Topic 6. International trade and investment statistics			2	4									
Topic 7. Statistics of international finance			2	4									
Topic 8. Methodology of international statistics comparisons			2	3									
Module 2			8	15									
Total hours			15	30									
Exam		10											
Total hours		55											

4. Topics of seminars

№ s / n	Name topics	Number hours
	not provided for in the curriculum	

5. Topics of practical classes

№ s / n	Name topics	Number hours
1	Methods of international statistics	2
2	Contemporary organization of international economic statistics	2
3	System of national accounts statistics	4
4	International statistics in agriculture	4
5	International statistical comparisons in industry	4
6	International trade statistics	4
7	Statistics of foreign investments	4
8	International finance and exchange market statistics	4
9	International transactions and trade balance statistics	2
	Total	**30**

6. Topics of laboratory classes

№ s / n	Name topics	Number hours
	not provided for in the curriculum	

7. Test questions, sets of tests to determine the level of knowledge by students (example)

Control questions

1. The subject of international economic statistics.
2. What methods does international economic statistics use?
3. What are the types of international statistical organizations?
4. What does the UN Statistical Commission do?
5. Format and methods of USDA statistical surveys FAS.
6. Basic international economic and statistical standards.
7. What is the role of statistics in shaping the information infrastructure of the world economy?
8. Describe the standards that member countries of international statistical organizations
9. Describe the typical models of state policy for the formation of information infrastructure of the country
10. Differences between the models of institutionalization of information infrastructure of the State in the practice of different countries.

11. What is the significance of classifications in international economic statistics?
12. The main classifications in international economic statistics.
13. What are the characteristics of the International Standard Industrial Classification?
14. What are the main sections of the International Standard Industrial Classification?
15. What are the features of the classification of economic activities in Ukraine compared to the international standard industry classification?
16. What trade classifications of goods exist in the practice of international statistics?
17. Which sections are included in the standard international trade classification?
18. What are the features of the Harmonized Commodity Description and Coding System?
19. Harmonized System Classification system.
20. Describe the features of the International Standard Classification of Occupations.
21. The main areas of use of statistical registers.
22. Stages of development of the international system of national accounts
23. What is the significance of the UN SNA in international economic statistics?
24. General characteristics of the SNA
25. Assignment of balance sheets of assets and liabilities.
26. Areas of application of the SNA
27. Describe integrated economic accounts and their components.
28. Features of current accounts.
29. Describe the accumulation accounts.
30. Describe the account of goods and services.
31. Contents of another world account.
32. Organization of International Agricultural Statistics.
33. Major publications on international agricultural statistics.
34. Methods of data collection in international agricultural statistics.
35. Methods of international comparisons of agricultural production.
36. Calculations of comparative physical volumes of agricultural products.
37. Valuable agricultural production.
38. Determining the level of labor productivity in international agricultural statistics.
39. Describe the indicators of profitability of agricultural production.
40. Indicators of forestry statistics.
41. Minimum and complete world program of industrial statistics.
42. Features of information support of industry statistics.
43. Advantages of natural indicators of industrial production.
44. Issues of international statistical analysis, which are solved with the help of natural indicators.
45. The main types of cost indicators used in international statistics.
46. How is the gross gross value of manufactured products determined?
47. How are qualifying intermediate costs determined?
48. Factors influencing the results of international comparisons of industrial production.
49. Calculations of national indices of industrial production.
50. Calculations of international indices of industrial production.
51. The main tasks and values of international trade statistics.
52. Principles of accounting, organization of collection and processing of data on international trade.

53. System of indicators of international trade.
54. Geographical and commodity structure of world turnover.
55. International classifications of goods.
56. Indicators of statistics of international trade in goods.
57. Indicators of statistics on international trade in services.
58. Features of forecasting the turnover of international trade.
59. Explain the essence of the import-export coverage ratio.
60. Features of the dynamics of world prices.
61. Economic essence of foreign investments and tasks of their statistical accounting.
62. Statistical study of the structure, dynamics and uneven distribution of foreign investment.
63. System of indicators for assessing the effectiveness of foreign investment.
64. Index functional model of reinvested earnings.
65. International investment position of the country.
66. Major statistical publications of international financial organizations.
67. The role of public finance statistics for fiscal analysis?
68. What do monetary statistics reflect?
69. International credit market.
70. Features of the functioning of the European market.
71. Finance of multinational corporations.
72. Statistics of international settlements and balance of payments.
73. Debts in the system of international finance.
74. The connection of international financial statistics with the SNA?
75. Monetary functions of the currency system.
76. Statistics of the foreign exchange market and foreign exchange transactions.
77. Types of exchange rates.
78. Types of currency quotes.
79. Index of effective exchange rate.
80. Stages of international comparisons.
81. The most important requirements in the practice of international comparisons.
82. Determining purchasing power parity.
83. Criterion for adjusting the prices of goods represented by comparable countries.
84. Basic principles of choosing parameters when determining the amount of adjustment of prices of representative goods?
85. Calculation of individual and group price indices.
86. Ukraine's place in international comparisons
87. Opportunities provided to governments by international comparisons in social and economic policy-making

Test questions (sample)

1. Subject of international economic statistics:
a) the world economy;
b) methodology for studying the quantitative side of the state and patterns of development of the world economy;
c) quantitative characteristics of the world economy.
2. Object of international economic statistics:

a) the world economy and economic phenomena and processes occurring in it;

b) data of individual countries on their economic development;

c) processes taking place in the world economy.

3. The main role of national statistical services in ensuring the activities of international statistical organizations:

a) providing information about the country;

b) improving the methodology of international statistics;

c) use of recommendations of international statistical organizations in their activities.

4. The role of the International Statistical Institute in the formation of international statistics is:

a) publication of international statistics;

b) development of international recommendations for economic statistics;

c) improvement of statistical methods and development of international statistical standards.

5. The peculiarity of the current stage of development of international statistics is:

a) active implementation of international standards in the practice of national statistical services;

b) creating a global system of statistics;

c) creation of an information database of statistical data by international organizations.

6. The main task of the UN Statistical Commission:

a) coordination of data collection, standardization and analysis in individual countries;

b) development of international recommendations on statistics;

c) coordination of international statistical projects.

7. UN expert working groups:

a) solve the main problems of international statistics;

b) summarize the statistical practice of individual countries;

c) prepare draft working documents of the UN Statistical Commission.

8. The role of the UN in creating a global statistical system is:

a) development of common principles of statistical bodies of individual countries;

b) coordination of statistical works and publications on the basis of international standards;

c) creation of a system of international organizations with statistical bodies working on the same principles.

9. Approves international statistical standards:

a) the UN Statistical Commission;

b) UN Economic and Social Council;

c) the UN General Assembly.

10. The main function of Eurostat:

a) to meet the information needs of the European Union;

b) collect data on international statistics for European countries;

c) to improve the methodology of statistical services of European countries.

11. The purpose of implementing international standards of statistics and accounting in Ukraine:

a) to achieve comparability of indicators with indicators of other countries;

b) improve statistics and accounting in Ukraine;

c) to improve the living standards of the population of Ukraine.

12. The purpose of developing international standards for statistics and accounting:

a) improving the methodology of statistics and accounting of individual countries;

b) facilitating the work of international organizations;

c) improving the comparability of development indicators of individual countries.

13. The International Standard for Statistics is:

a) recommendations of the UN Statistical Office on the definition of individual indicators of development of countries;

b) a document approved by the UN Economic and Social Council, which provides recommendations for determining the content of statistical indicators, their classification and system;

c) normative document developed by the UN Statistical Commission for countries, territories, international organizations.

14. Use international statistical standards should:

a) all international statistical organizations;

b) statistical units of the United Nations;

c) statistical services of individual countries.

15. Select an international statistical standard from the list below:

a) The system of national accounts of the Netherlands;

b) Guidelines for compiling the balance of payments;

c) International Financial Reporting Standards.

16. Which international statistical standard methodology is the basis for building other statistical standards?

a) The system of national accounts;

b) Guidelines for compiling the balance of payments;

c) International Financial Reporting Standards.

17. Data source of international statistical publications:

a) data of all international organizations;

b) data banks of international statistical organizations;

c) data from national statistical services.

18. The coordinator of the issue of international statistical publications is:

a) the UN Statistical Commission;

b) United Nations Statistics Division;

c) UN Economic and Social Council.

19. International publications on international economic statistics:

a) UN Statistical Yearbook;

b) UN Demographic Yearbook;

c) Yearbook of National Accounts Statistics.

21. Classification in international economic statistics is:

a)   the distribution of the elements of the population on a certain basis or several attributes, which is considered a standard and approved by the UN Statistical Commission;

b) grouping of economic objects on a certain basis;

c) aggregation of information both within groups and as a whole.

22. Object of classification of the international standard classification of ycix types of economic activity:

a) types of economic activity of economic entities;

b) sectors of the economy;

c) enterprises.

23. The term "products" in international standards on economic statistics means:

a) goods and services;

b) goods;

c) products.

24. The object of classification of the Harmonized Commodity Description and Coding System is:

a) all goods traded in international trade;

b) all goods produced in the world;

c) all goods circulating in EU countries.

25. The object of the international classification COFOG are:

a) functions of public administration bodies, classified according to the most important aspects of government activity;

b) public administration bodies;

c) financial transactions.

26. The object of the classifier of costs for consumer goods and services are:

a) types of expenditures on consumer goods and services for individual use;

b) consumer goods and services;

c) types of expenditures on consumer goods of households.

27. The main purpose of the International Standard Classification of Occupations:

a) international recruitment and regulation of long-term and short-term migration of workers between countries;

b) analysis of the structure of employment in the world;

c) assistance to individual countries in building the classification of occupations.

28. The registers in the International Standards for Economic Statistics are recommended to use:

a) to improve accounting;

b) in the framework of statistical surveys;

c) to manage the economy.

29. Classifications allow:

a) organize information on various aspects of the economic process to provide a general idea of the main consequences of the economic process, as well as the structure of the economy;

b) organize information on various aspects of the economic process;

c) analyze information about the structure of the economy.

30. In contrast to the classification groups :

a) are considered as a standard and approved by the UN Statistical Commission;

b) built on attributive features;

c) provide a qualitative analysis of the structure of the economy.

31. The main requirement for the establishment of a system of interrelated international classifications is:

a) definition of the main classifications, all other homogeneous classifications should be regrouped according to the concept of the main;

b) all classifications must be interrelated;

c) be based on the international standard classification of all types of economic activity.

32. The functional classification, or classification of costs by purpose, should include:

a) International Standard Classification of All Economic Activities;

b) Classification of functions of governing bodies;

c) International Standard Classification of Occupations.

33. Among the classifications of occupations and education, the main ones are:

a) International Standard Classification of Occupations;

b) International Standard Classification of Occupations;

c) International Standard Classification of Education.

34. The main classification of economic activities is:

a) International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities;

b) General sectoral classification of all economic activities in the EU;

c) North American industry classification system.

35. In the group of classifications of goods and services, the main ones are:

a) Classification of basic products;

b) Harmonized system of description and coding of goods;

c) Classification of products by type of activity.

36. The basic model of the international system of national accounts was developed:

a) in 1954;

b) in 1968;

c) in 1993.

37. SNA 1961:

a) is not an international norm;

b) is an international norm.

38. The European system of integrated economic accounts is:

a) one of the variants of the modified SNA;

b) self-seeding international standard.

39. The SNA of 1993 formulated the following functions:

a) passive;

b) passive and active.

40. SNA accounts can be built for:

a) institutional units and sectors, operations, other countries of the world, assets and liabilities, institutions and industries, products, economy of the country as a whole;

b) only for the economy as a whole;

c) only for sectors of the economy.

41. Wages are taken into account when calculating:

a) GDP by the distributive method;
b) GDP by the method of final consumption;
c) net exports;
d) net subsidies to state production;
e) all previous answers are incorrect.

42. The sum of gross value added of all sectors of the economy and net taxes on products is:
a) gross national income;
b) gross disposable income;
c) gross domestic product;
d) the balance of primary incomes.

43. If we sum up the balance of primary incomes of all sectors of the economy, taking into account settlements with the rest of the world and subtract the consumption of fixed capital, we obtain:
a) gross national income;
b) gross national disposable income;
c) net national income;
d) net national disposable income.

44. GDP by production method is calculated by:
a) deduction from gross output of all sectors of the economy of intermediate consumption and net taxes on production and imports;
b) deduction from the gross output of all sectors of the economy of intermediate consumption and the addition of net taxes on products and imports;
c) deduction from the gross output of all sectors of the economy of intermediate consumption and the addition of net taxes on production and imports;
d) deduction from the gross output of the balance of primary incomes.

45. GDP by the distribution method is calculated as:
a) the amount of wages, gross profit / mixed income and net taxes on production and imports;
b) the amount of wages of employees, gross profit / mixed income, taxes on production and imports and subsidies on production and imports;
c) the sum of final consumption expenditures in the economy as a whole, gross accumulation and net exports.

46. GDP by the final consumption method is calculated as:
a) the amount of wages, gross profit / mixed income and net taxes on production and imports;
b) the sum of expenditures on final consumption in the economy as a whole, gross accumulation and net exports of goods and services;
c) the sum of expenditures on final consumption in the economy as a whole, gross accumulation, exports and imports of goods and services.

47. Gross national income is calculated as:
a) the amount of GDP, the balance of primary incomes and the balance of current transfers received from another world / transferred to another world;
b) the amount of GDP and the balance of current transfers received from another world / transferred to another world;
c) the amount of GDP and the balance of primary incomes received from another world / transferred to another world.

48. Gross national disposable income is calculated as:
a)   the amount of GDP and the balance of current transfers received from another world / transferred to another world;
b)   the amount of gross national income and the balance of current transfers received from another world / transferred to another world;
c) the   difference between gross national income and the balance of current transfers received from another world / transferred to another world.

49. Gross fixed capital formation is:
a)   the amount of gross value added of all sectors of the economy, including net taxes on products;
b)   the part of value added that remains with the producer after deducting the costs associated with wages of employees and net taxes on production and imports;
c)   revenues received by institutional units from participation in production and property;
d)   income directed to final consumption and savings;
e)   the sum of expenditures of all sectors of the economy on final consumption, gross accumulation and net exports;
f) the part of disposable income that is not spent on final consumption;
g)   the amount of costs for gross fixed capital formation, increase in working capital and net acquisition of valuables.

50. Final consumption expenditure includes:
a)   final consumption expenditure of the government, households, non-profit institutions serving households and gross capital formation;
b)   final consumption expenditures of the government, households, non-profit institutions serving households;
c)   gross accumulation and savings.

51. Leading international organization dealing with agricultural statistics:
a)   International Fund for Agricultural Development - IFAD;
b)   Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations - FAO;
c)   International Development Association - IDA.

52. Major publications on international agricultural statistics:
a)   FAO Yearbook of Production;
b)   Yearbook on forestry products;
c)   UN Statistical Yearbook.

53. The main source of information on agricultural products is:
a)   reports of agricultural enterprises;
b)   agricultural censuses and surveys;
c)   data of tax authorities.

54. The main classification of land in the European Union is:
a)   Standard statistical classification of land use;
b)   Standard classification of economic activities;
c)   land cadastres of EU member states.

55. For the international comparison of agricultural production volumes are used:
a)   methods of comparison in single physical units and in a single currency;
b)   only methods of comparison in single natural units.

56. For international comparisons of levels of agricultural production use:
a)   the method of evaluating products in conventional grain;
b)   the method of valuation of products in US dollars;
c)   the method of valuation of products in the currency of one of the compared countries.

57. Comparisons of physical volumes of agricultural products of individual countries are performed using:
a) cross-counting of agricultural products of different structure at prices for individual products of the countries being compared;
b)   only by the method of comparison in single natural units.

58. The comparative purchasing power of national currencies at the basic prices of each country is used to bring to a comparable form (in the currency adopted as a reference):
a) physical volumes of agricultural products of countries valued at the same basic prices in national currency;
b) the value of agricultural products of countries valued at the same base prices
c) in national currency.

59. The level of productivity of processes in agriculture in international practice is determined by:
a)   the ratio of products to the amount of working time for its production;
b)   the amount of working time spent per unit of output;
c) the   number of products produced by an average of one person employed in agriculture;

60. Scientific methods of comparing the levels and dynamics of labor productivity in agriculture should be based on the following methodological principles:
a) on a single concept of labor productivity, as well as on the unity of methods for calculating output in both countries;
b)   for use in the calculation of the single currency;
c)   on the use of a single method of calculating employment in agriculture.

61. The area of forest resources in international statistics is:
a)   the part of the territory of the country occupied by the forest, and also not occupied by it, but intended for the needs of forestry;
b)   part of the country occupied by forests;
c)   part of the territory of the country intended for the needs of forestry.

62. Gross forestry products are calculated as:
a)   the amount of actual costs for the reproduction of forest productivity;
b)   growth of forest plantations;
c)   increase in the area occupied by forest.

63. Gross forestry products are estimated at the sum of actual costs of:
a)   reproduction and increase of productivity of forests, improvement of their qualitative structure;
b)   reproduction and increase of forest productivity;
c)   reproduction of forest productivity.

64. International industry statistics include:
a)   to the most developed section of international economic statistics;
b)   to the most developed section of national economic statistics;

c)   to the most developed section of international social statistics.

65. In UN statistics, industry is distinguished on the basis of:
a)   International Standard Industrial Classification;
b)   Harmonized system of description and coding of goods;
c)   International Standard Classification of Occupations.

66. UN Industrial Statistics is organized according to:
a)   three areas (world, annual, monthly statistics);
b)   two directions (world, annual statistics);
c)   one direction (world statistics).

67. The minimum program of indicators of world industrial statistics covers:
a)   two groups of indicators (income and output);
b)   three groups of indicators (identifying and classifying types of information; occupation and income; gross output);
c)   one group of indicators (gross output).

68. The full program of global industry indicators has:
a)   seven groups of indicators (identifying and classifying types of information; occupations and income; funds; fixed capital; costs; gross output; net output);
b)   three groups of indicators (occupation and income; costs; gross output);
c)   four groups of indicators (fixed capital, costs; gross output; net output).

69. The main sources of information in international industry statistics are:
a)   industrial censuses of individual countries;
b)   current data from countries;
c)   publications of international organizations.

70. The UN recommends that countries collect complete information on industry:
a)   once every 5-10 years;
b)   once a year;
c)   once every 2 years.

71. The UN recommends that countries collect information on industry under the abbreviated program:
a)   once a year;
b)   once a month;
c)   once a quarter.

72. To obtain complete comparable information about the world's industry use:
a)   data from world industrial censuses;
b)   the results of the annual collection of information for industrial statistics of individual countries;
c)   monthly data of industry statistics of individual countries.

73. The main problem for conducting world industrial censuses is:
a)   determination of the unit of observation;
b)   determining the time of the world census;
c)   identification of sources of information.

74. The United Nations Statistical Commission for the Census Unit recommends that:
a)   production unit (institution);
b)   institution;

c) a legal entity.

75. To calculate the index of world industrial production, the UN Statistical Office uses:
a) national indices of industrial production submitted by individual countries;
b) natural indicators of industrial production provided by individual countries;
c) cost indicators of industrial production provided by individual countries.

76. The WTO Agreement on Import and Export Valuation allows countries to include or exclude from customs valuation elements such as:
a) the cost of transporting imported goods to the port or place of importation;
b) the cost of customs services;
c) the cost of banking services.

77. The statistical value of imported goods is:
a) the cost of CIF;
b) the cost of FOB;
c) the cost of "free transportation" (FCA) at the port of export.

78. The statistical value of export goods is:
a) the cost of FOB;
b) the cost of CIF;
c) the value "delivered to the border" (DAF) of the exporting country.

79. Total imports include:
a) the entire volume of foreign goods imported into customs warehouses, free zones and open ports of the country, regardless of the further purpose of these goods;
b) the entire volume of foreign goods imported into customs warehouses, free zones and open ports of the country;
c) the volume of foreign goods imported into customs warehouses.

80. Net exports are obtained when:
a) the difference between exports and imports in physical terms is positive;
b) the difference between exports and imports in value terms is positive;
c) the difference between exports and imports in value terms is zero

8. Teaching methods

Combination of lectures and practical classes according to the schedule. Presentations and graphic data for better mastering of educational materials are developed. In particular, the use of materials from universities in the United States and Western Europe, obtained through teacher training programs (FEP, Erasmus+). Conducting business games and case studies; solving situational exercises; problem solving; analysis of a specific situation; work in small groups. Written knowledge control; individual and group survey; cross-checking tasks with the subsequent argumentation of the assessment, etc.

Providing information from own practical experience, analysis of current legislation of Ukraine on the regulation of social relations in society.

9. Forms of control

Criteria for assessing the implementation of educational tasks is one of the main ways to test the knowledge, skills and abilities of students. When evaluating tasks, the completeness and correctness of their performance should be taken as a basis. The following skills and abilities of students should be taken into account:
- differentiate, integrate and unify the acquired knowledge;
- present the material logically and consistently;
- use additional literature.

It is planned to conduct two intermediate forms of monitoring student performance, after the completion of the topics on the content modules. Final test (exam) at the end of the semester.

10. Distribution of points received by students

Assessment of student knowledge is on a 100-point scale, to be translated into national system in accordance with Table 1 "Regulations on examinations and tests in NULES of Ukraine" (Order dd. 27.12.2019 № 1371)

Students ratio, points	National evaluation	
	Exams	Tests
90-100	Excellent	Accepted
74-89	Good	
60-73	Satisfactory	
0-59	Non-satisfactory	Not accepted

To determine the rating of the student (listener) for mastering the discipline $R_{ДИС}$ (up to 100 points), the ratio obtained for attestation (up to 30 points) to be added to the rating of the student for educational work R_{HP} (up to 70 points): $R_{ДИС} = R_{HP} + R_{AT}$ Students who have successfully completed the discipline, fulfilling all the requirements of the working curriculum, are awarded ECTS credits for the discipline. ECTS credits are recorded in the journal of rating assessment of student knowledge.

11. Methodical support

Educational and methodical complexes of studying disciplines (work programs, illustrative materials). Methodical instructions for studying the discipline, a course of lectures in the form of P.Point presentations

12.Literature

Basic

1. Моторин Р.М. Міжнародна економічна статистика: [підручник]. К.: КНЕУ, 2004. 324 с.

2. Лугінін О.Є., Фомішин С.В. Статистика національної та міжнародної економіки : [навч. посібник]. Львів : «Новий Світ – 2000», 2008. 471 с.

3. Підгорний А.З., Милашко О.Г., Русєва О.П. Міжнародна статистика: [навч. посібник]. Одеса: ОНЕУ, ротапринт, 2012. 162 с.

Допоміжна

1. Герасименко С.С. Система національних рахунків: навч. посібн. К.: ІВЦ Держкомстату України, 2005. 217 с.

2. Елисеева И.И., Костенко Т.В., Хоменко Л.Н. Международная статистика. Минск : Выш. Шк.., 2007. 224 с.

3. Підгорний А.З. Теорія статистики: навч. посіб. Одеса: ОДЕУ, ротапринт, 2001 р. 140 с.

4. Практикум по курсу «Международная статистика». Под ред. М.А. Клупта. СПб.: Изд-воСПбГУЭФ, 2010. 68 с.

5. Система национальных счетов, 2008. Комиссия Европейских Сообществ, МВФ, ОЭСР, ООН, Всемирный банк, Нью-Йорк. URL : https://unstats.un.org/unsd/nationalaccount/docs/ SNA2008Russian.pdf.

Інформаційні ресурси

1. Навчально-інформаційний портал НУБіП України. – http://elearn.nubip.edu.ua/.

2. Державна служба статистики України. URL : http://www.ukrstat.gov.ua/.

3. Офіційний сайт Національного банку України. URL : https://www.bank.gov.ua/.

4. Економічна статистика: щомісячне видання Міжнародного центру перспективних досліджень. URL : http://www.icps.kiev.ua.

5. Офіційний сайт Міністерства фінансів України. URL : www.minfin.kmu.gov.ua.

6. Бюлетень споживчих настроїв: щомісячне видання Міжнародного центру перспективних досліджень. URL : http://www.icps.kiev.ua.

7. Official site of the National Bank of Ukraine. URL : https://www.bank.gov.ua/ .

8. Economic statistics: monthly publication of the International Center for Policy Studies. URL : http://www.icps.kiev.ua .

9. USDA National Agricultural Statistics Service. URL : https://www.nass.usda.gov/

10. Eurostat Database URL : http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database .

11. International Monetary Fund (IMF) Data. URL : http://www.imf.org/en/data .

12. International Statistical Institute (ISI). URL : https://www.isi-web.org/ .

13. Statistics Division of United Nations. URL : https://unstats.un.org/home/

14. Educational and information portal of NULES of Ukraine. URL : http://elearn.nubip.edu.ua/