



**Комплексные практические
задания по дисциплине
«Мировая экономика»**

Методика решения

Практическое задание

1. На основе данных МВФ проанализируйте четыре макроэкономических показателя, характеризующих уровень экономического развития трех крупнейших экономических держав, включая страны ЕС в целом.
2. Выберите пять субиндексов конкурентоспособности согласно последнего отчета ВЭФ «О глобальной конкурентоспособности», на основании которых можно оценить уровень открытости экономики по выбранным странам (из ЕС выберите страну с наиболее высокой долей ВВП в ВМП)
3. Постройте конкурентную карту и сделайте выводы.

Задание необходимо оформить в виде презентации, выводы должны быть представлены в виде заметок к слайду.

Решение практического задания

1 этап. Выбор и анализ макроэкономических показателей.

- Использование базы данных и статистического инструментария на сайте МВФ (www.imf.org)
- Выбор стран-объектов или аналитических групп
- Определение показателей
- Визуализация в виде линейной диаграммы
- Экспорт данных в презентацию
- Анализ данных в виде выводов

2 этап. Анализ конкурентоспособности

- Выбор субиндексов из приложения к отчету ВЭФ «О глобальной конкурентоспособности 2012-2013»
- Построение конкурентной карты по выбранным странам
- Анализ данных в виде выводов

Этап 1. Выбор и анализ показателей

(порядок работы с базами данных)

The screenshot shows the IMF website's main page. At the top, there is a navigation bar with the IMF logo on the left and links for 'What's New', 'Site Map', 'Site Index', 'Contact Us', and 'Glossary' on the right. Below this is a search bar and a row of language options: 'عربي', '中文', 'Français', '日本語', 'Русский', and 'Español'. A secondary navigation bar contains links for 'Home', 'About the IMF', 'Research', 'Country Info', 'News', 'Videos', 'Data and Statistics', and 'Publications'. The main content area features a large article titled 'Austerity vs. Growth --- A False Choice, says Lagarde' with a photo of Christine Lagarde. To the right of this article is a 'Highlights' section with several bullet points. Below the main article is a 'What's New' section with three news items: 'Thailand: IMF Executive Board Concludes 2012 Article IV Consultation', 'Azerbaijan: Statement at the Conclusion of an IMF Staff Visit', and 'Liberia: IMF Executive Board'. To the right of the 'What's New' section are three promotional boxes: 'Regional Economic Outlook' for the Middle East & Central Asia, Asia & Pacific, and Western Hemisphere; 'IMF Data Mapper v3.0' for plotting and comparing data; and 'iMFdirect' for the new IMF blog. At the bottom right, there is a video player showing a man speaking, and a link to the 'World Economic Outlook April 2012' report.

International Monetary Fund

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Search

عربي | 中文 | Français | 日本語 | Русский | Español

Home | About the IMF | Research | Country Info | News | Videos | Data and Statistics | Publications

Austerity vs. Growth --- A False Choice, says Lagarde

Countries will need to pursue the right mix of policies and phase them accordingly to restore solid, sustained and balanced growth, said IMF Chief Christine Lagarde in a speech in Zurich. She emphasized the importance of well paced, country-specific credible fiscal adjustment combined with reforms aimed at increasing growth and jobs. ▶

IMF Chief Christine Lagarde spoke on Monday in Switzerland on the global economy. (IMF stock photo)

- ▶ Read the Speech
- ▶ IMF Fiscal Monitor
- ▶ IMF Global Outlook
- ▶ More top stories

Highlights

- ▶ IMF to Double Lending Power as Pledges Top \$430 Billion
- ▶ Update: Middle East and Central Asia Outlook, April 2012
- ▶ Latest Global Outlooks
WEO | GFSR | Fiscal Monitor
- ▶ The IMF and Europe
- ▶ Asia and the IMF

What's New

- Thailand: IMF Executive Board Concludes 2012 Article IV Consultation**
May 10, 2012
- Azerbaijan: Statement at the Conclusion of an IMF Staff Visit**
May 9, 2012
- Liberia: IMF Executive Board**

Regional Economic Outlook

Middle East & Central Asia
Asia & Pacific | Western Hemisphere

IMF Data Mapper® v3.0

Plot, compare and import data from countries and regions

iMFdirect

New IMF Blog

World Economic Outlook

April 2012



Search

IMF Data Mapper [®]

MAP CHART

BUBBLE CHART

Dataset: WORLD ECONOMIC OUTLOOK (APRIL 2012) / Subject: Real GDP growth

Select subject

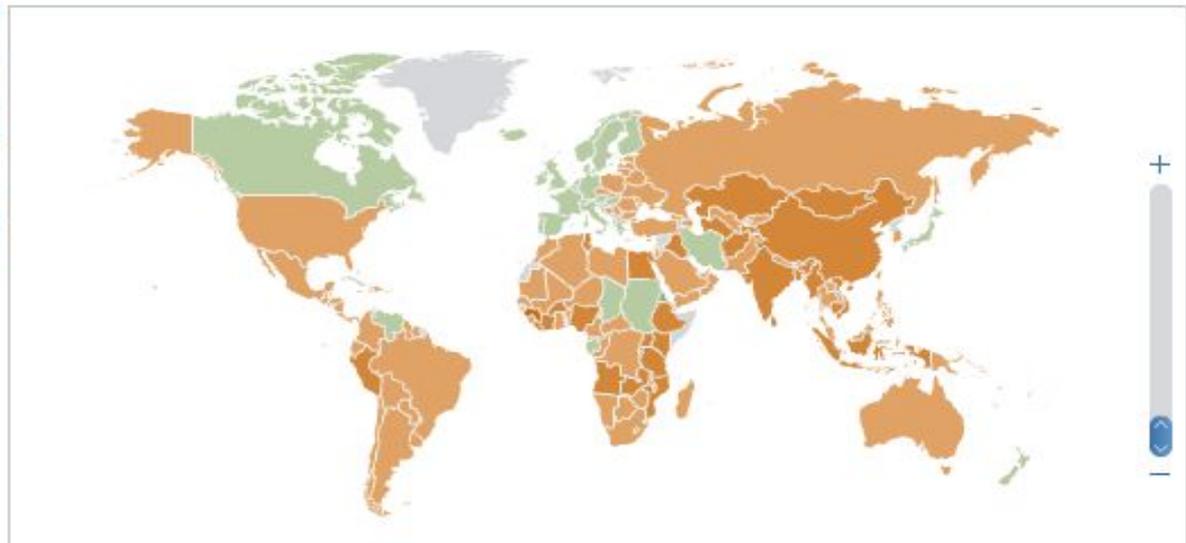
About dataset +

About subject +

Add an item to the chart -

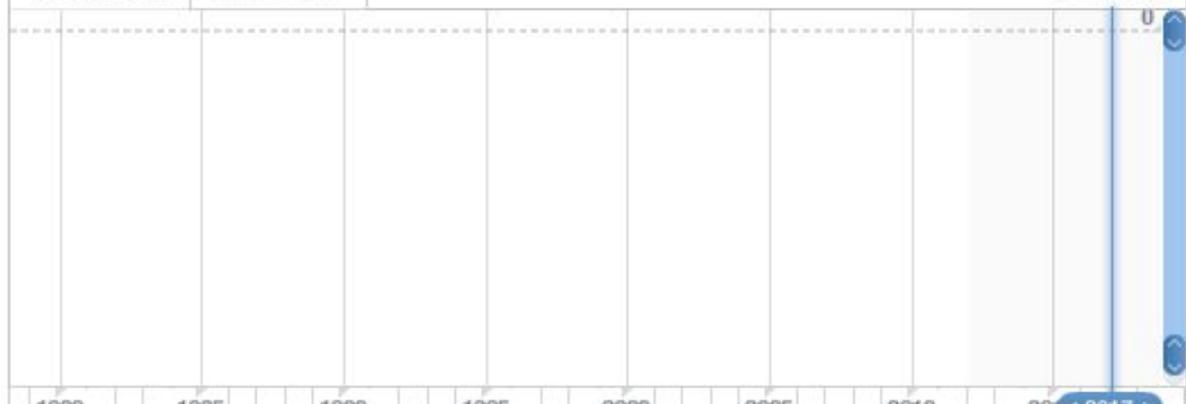
Countries | Regions | Analytical groups

- Albania
- Algeria
- American Samoa
- Andorra
- Angola
- Anguilla
- Antigua and Barbuda
- Argentina
- Armenia
- Aruba
- Australia
- Austria
- Azerbaijan
- Bahamas, The
- Bahrain
- Bangladesh
- Barbados
- Belarus
- Belgium
- Belize
- Benin



LINE CHART | BAR CHART

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IMF Data Mapper [®]

[MAP CHART](#)[BUBBLE CHART](#)Dataset: **WORLD ECONOMIC OUTLOOK (APRIL 2012)** / Subject: **Real GDP growth**

Select subject

close

Select a subject. Every dataset holds multiple subjects within categories.

Search

Datasets	Subjects
<input type="checkbox"/> World Economic Outlook (April 2012)	Nominal GDP
<input type="checkbox"/> Balance of Payments Statistics (January 2011)	Nominal GDP per capita
<input type="checkbox"/> Government Finance Statistics	GDP based on PPP
<input type="checkbox"/> AFR Regional Economic Outlook	GDP based on PPP per capita
<input type="checkbox"/> International Financial Statistics (upd. monthly)	GDP based on PPP, share of world
<input type="checkbox"/> Historical Public Debt Database	Implied PPP conversion rate
	Inflation
	Inflation rate, average consumer prices
	Inflation rate, end of period consumer prices
	People

Real GDP growth

Gross domestic product is the most commonly used single measure of a country's overall economic activity. It represents the total value at constant prices of final goods and services produced within a country during a specified time period, such as one year.

2012

0

-5

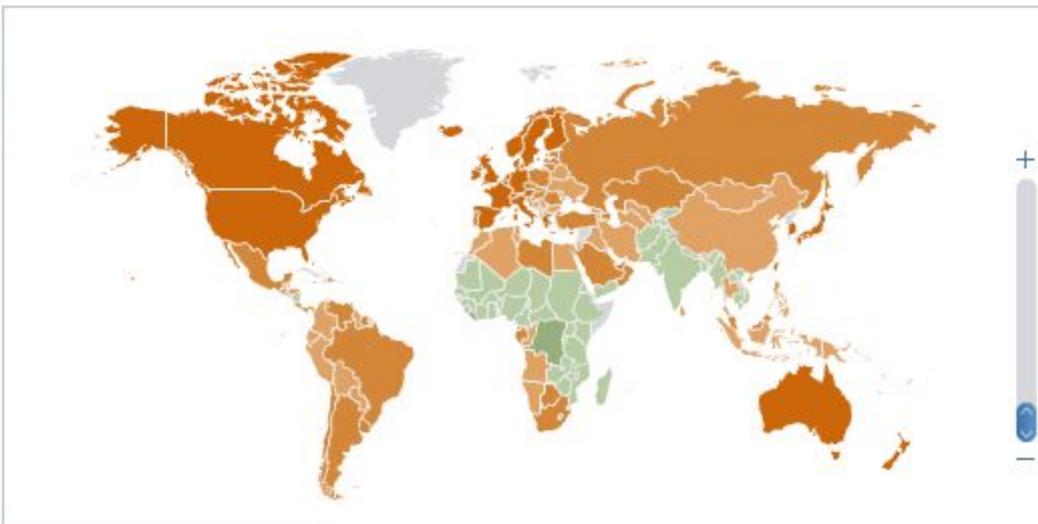
About dataset +

About subject -

U.S. dollars per capita

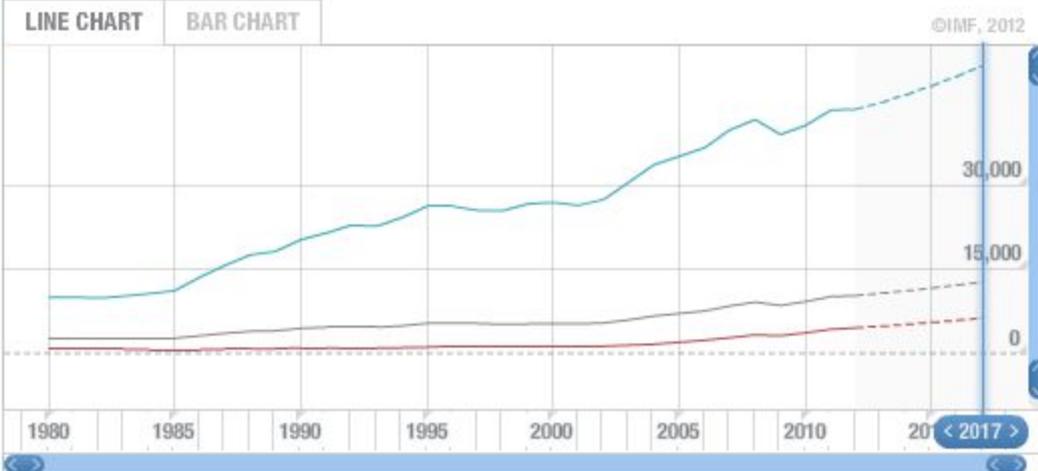
- 25,000 or more
- 10,000 - 25,000
- 2,500 - 10,000
- 500 - 2,500
- under 500
- no data

Gross domestic product is the most commonly used single measure of a country's overall economic activity. It represents the total value at current prices of final goods and services produced within a country during a specified time period divided by the average population for the same one year.



Add an item to the chart +

- Emerging and developing economies 6,329.386
- Advanced economies 51,204.918
- World 12,769.315



World Economic Outlook

Current Report
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WEO Database

Country Data
 Analytical Group Data
 Entire WEO Dataset

Methodology

Analytical Groups
 Regional Groups

Feedback

Send comments and questions about the IMF Data Mapper® to the WEO Data Forum.

About dataset

About subject

U.S. dollars per capita

- 25,000 or more
- 10,000 - 25,000
- 2,500 - 10,000

Gross domestic product is the used single measure of a country's economic activity. It represents at current prices of final goods and services produced within a country during a time period divided by the average number of people in the country for the same one year.

Add an item to the chart

- Emerging and developing economies
- Advanced economies
- World

Export

close

Data file
.xlsImage file
.png Export all data for the selected indicator Export data shown (for further charting) Export the map (selected year) Export the line chart currently shown Export the map and line chart together Export the bar chart currently shown Export the bubble chart currently shown Export images in black and white

Download

Copy and paste URL to desired location

<http://www.imf.org/external/datamapper/?lang=EN&tab=mapView&chart=linechartView&maxi>

1980 1985 1990 1995 2000 2005 2010 2017

Presets

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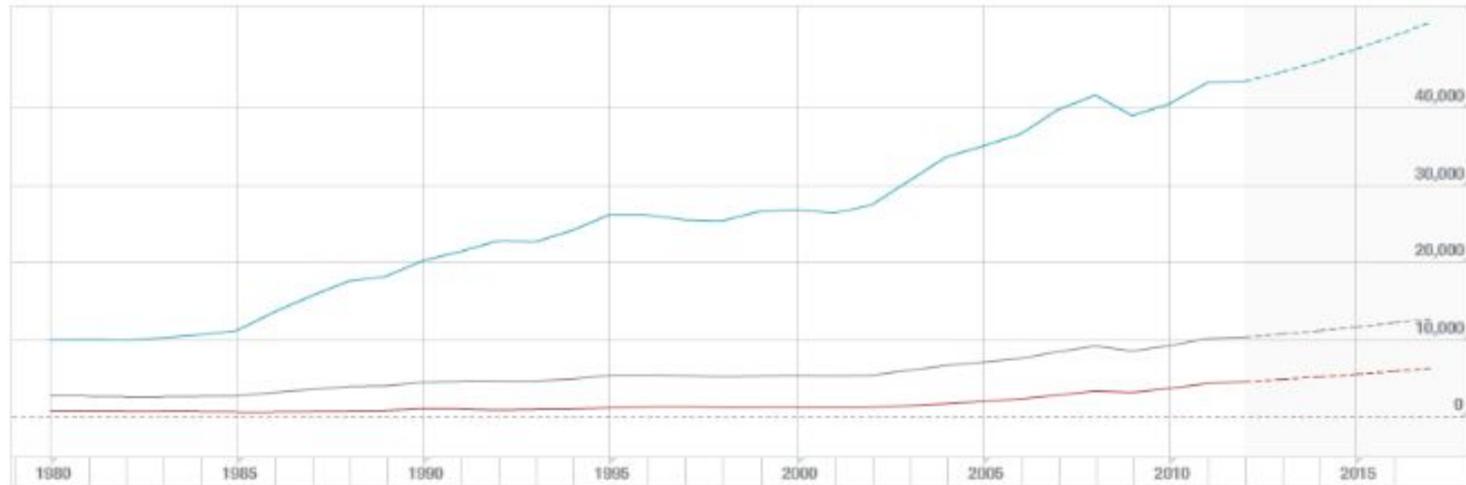
Preview

close

IMF Data Mapper

Nominal GDP per capita (U.S. dollars per capita)

- Emerging and developing economies
- Advanced economies
- World



©IMF, 2012, Source: World Economic Outlook (April 2012)

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Решение задачи в рамках первого этапа

1. Выбраны аналитические объекты:

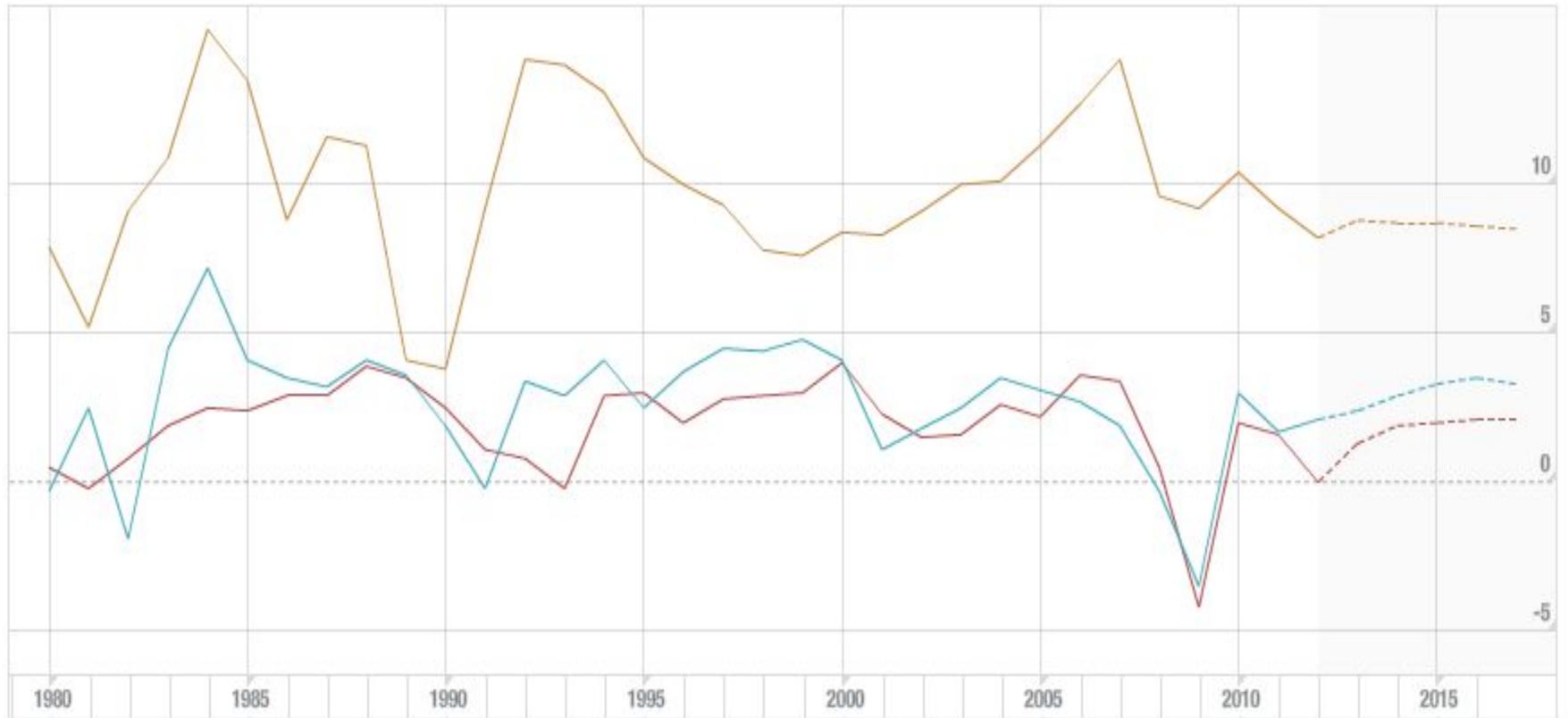
- США
- КНР
- ЕС

(критерий выбора – **доля ВВП страны в МВП**)

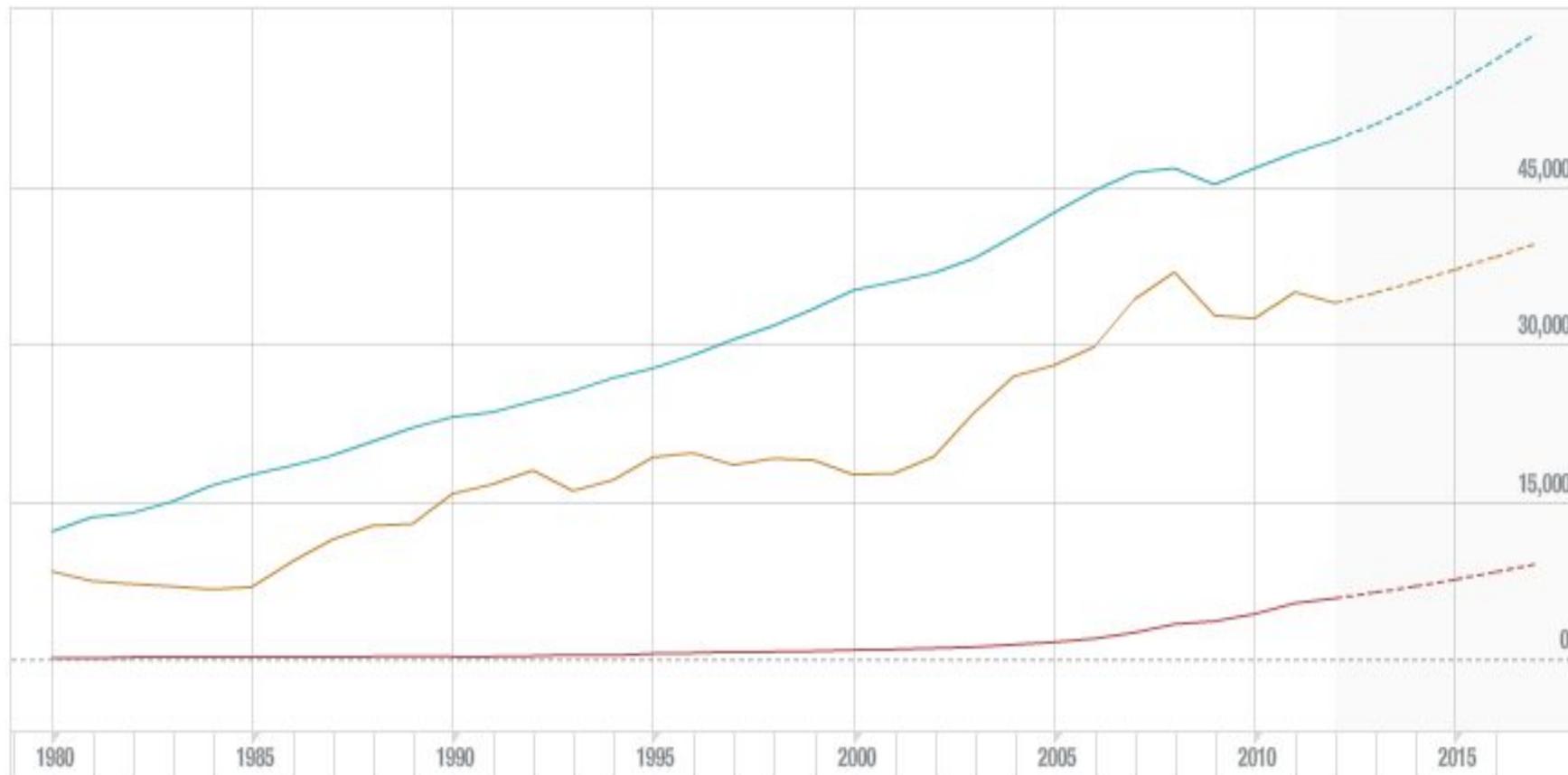
2. Выбраны показатели:

- темпы роста ВВП
- ВВП на душу населения
- Доля ВВП в МВП
- Баланс счета текущих операций в % к ВВП

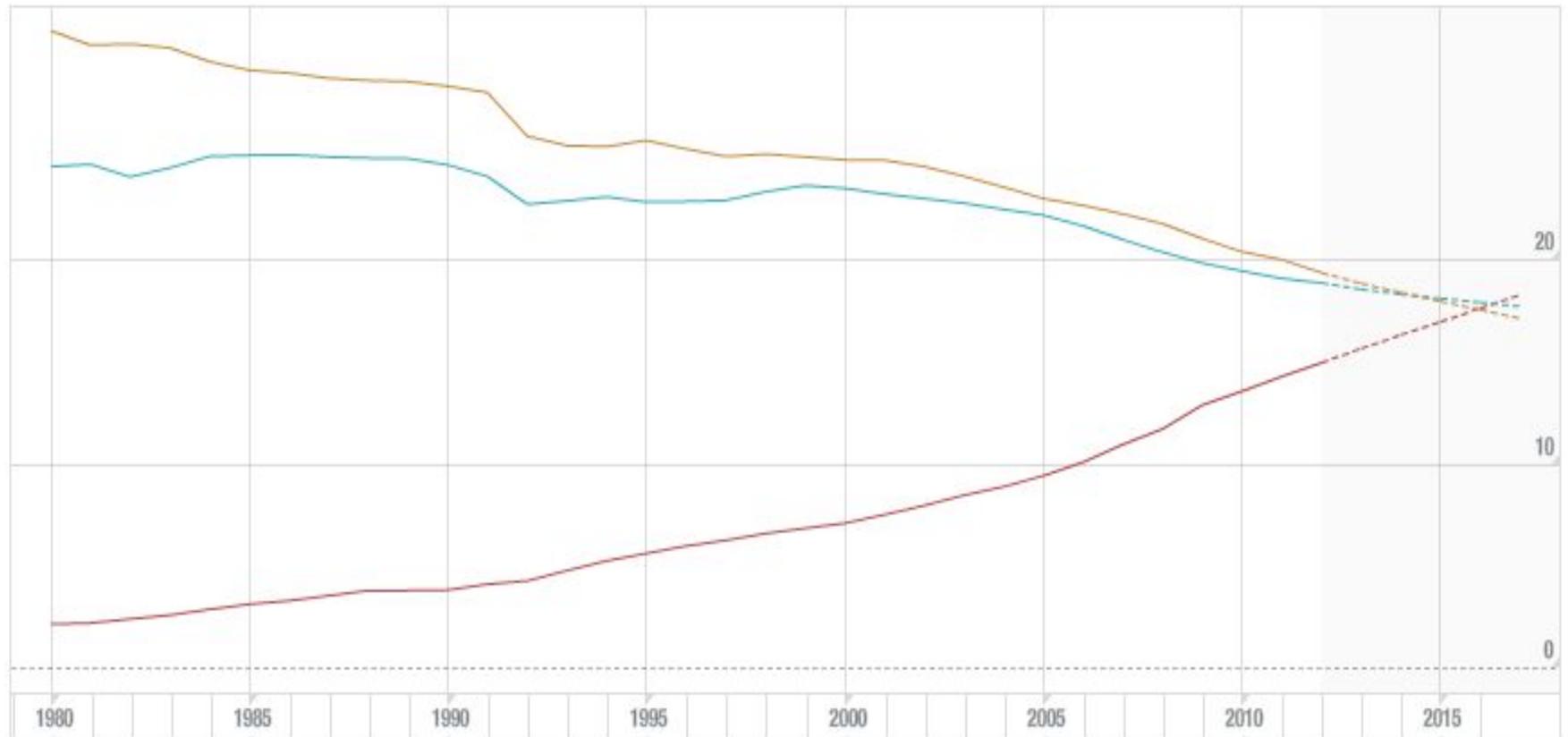
- China, People's Republic of
- United States
- European Union



- China, People's Republic of
- United States
- European Union



- China, People's Republic of
- United States
- European Union



- China, People's Republic of
- United States
- European Union



Этап 2. Анализ конкурентоспособности (порядок работы с данными отчета ВЭФ)

WORLD
ECONOMIC
FORUM

COMMITTED TO
IMPROVING THE STATE
OF THE WORLD

The Global Competitiveness Report 2011–2012



2.1

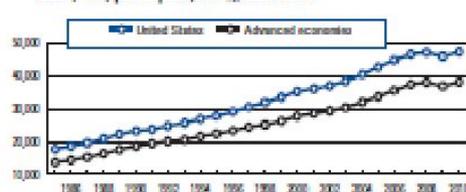
Country/Economy Profiles

United States

Key indicators, 2010

Population (millions)	317.6
GDP (US\$ billions)	14,657.8
GDP per capita (US\$)	47,264
GDP (PPP) as share (%) of world total	19.34

GDP (PPP) per capita (int'l \$), 1985-2010



Global Competitiveness Index

	Rank (out of 141)	Score (1-7)
GCI 2011-2012	5	5.4
GCI 2010-2011 (out of 139)	4	5.4
GCI 2009-2010 (out of 133)	2	5.6
Basic requirements (20.0%)	36	5.2
Institutions	39	4.6
Infrastructure	16	5.7
Macroeconomic environment	30	4.5
Health and primary education	42	6.1
Efficiency enhancers (50.0%)	3	5.5
Higher education and training	13	5.6
Goods market efficiency	24	4.8
Labor market efficiency	4	5.6
Financial market development	22	4.9
Technological readiness	20	5.2
Market size	1	6.3
Innovation and sophistication factors (30.0%)	6	5.5
Business sophistication	10	5.4
Innovation	5	5.6

Stage of development



United States Innovation-driven economies

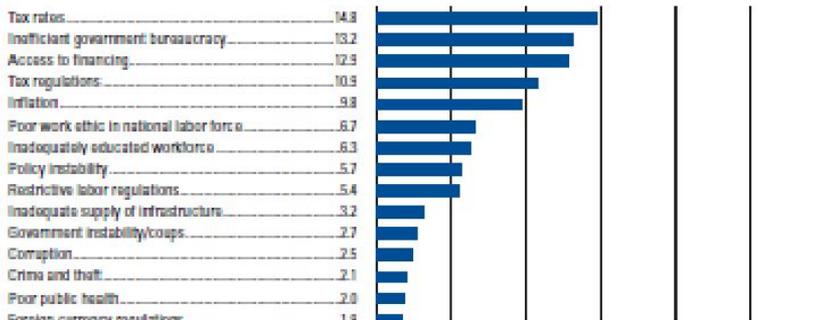
United States

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/142
1st pillar: Institutions		
1.01 Property rights	5.1	39
1.02 Intellectual property protection	5.0	28
1.03 Diversion of public funds	4.6	36
1.04 Public trust of politicians	3.2	50
1.05 Irregular payments and bribes	4.9	42
1.06 Judicial independence	4.9	36
1.07 Favoritism in decisions of government officials	3.2	50
1.08 Wastefulness of government spending	3.2	66
1.09 Burden of government regulation	3.4	58
1.10 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	4.5	36
1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging steps	4.2	39
1.12 Transparency of government policymaking	4.5	50
1.13 Business costs of terrorism	4.5	122
1.14 Business costs of crime and violence	4.5	81
1.15 Organized crime	4.9	66
1.16 Reliability of police services	5.6	30
1.17 Ethical behavior of firms	5.1	29
1.18 Strength of auditing and reporting standards	5.2	40
1.19 Efficacy of corporate boards	5.1	26
1.20 Protection of minority shareholders' interests	4.8	32
1.21 Strength of investor protection, D-10 (best)	8.3	5
2nd pillar: Infrastructure		
2.01 Quality of overall infrastructure	5.7	24
2.02 Quality of roads	5.7	20
2.03 Quality of railroad infrastructure	4.8	20
2.04 Quality of port infrastructure	5.5	23
2.05 Quality of air transport infrastructure	5.7	31
2.06 Available air traffic (miles/week, millions)	22,085.0	1
2.07 Quality of electricity supply	6.0	32
2.08 Fixed telephone lines/100 pop.*	48.7	14
2.09 Mobile telephone subscriptions/100 pop.*	89.9	87
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment		
3.01 Government budget balance, % GDP*	-10.6	139
3.02 Gross national savings, % GDP*	11.6	121
3.03 Inflation, annual % change*	1.6	1
3.04 Interest rate spread, %*	2.9	26
3.05 General government debt, % GDP*	91.6	132
3.06 Country credit rating, D-100 (best)*	91.4	9
4th pillar: Health and primary education		
4.01 Business impact of malaria	N/A	1
4.02 Malaria cases/100,000 pop.*	N/A	1
4.03 Business impact of tuberculosis	5.6	61
4.04 Tuberculosis incidence/100,000 pop.*	4.1	4
4.05 Business impact of HIV/AIDS	4.9	87
4.06 HIV prevalence, % adult pop.*	0.6	93
4.07 Infant mortality, deaths/1,000 live births*	6.8	41
4.08 Life expectancy, years*	78.7	32
4.09 Quality of primary education	4.6	37
4.10 Primary education enrollment, net %*	92.0	77
5th pillar: Higher education and training		
5.01 Secondary education enrollment, gross %*	94.1	50
5.02 Tertiary education enrollment, gross %*	82.9	6
5.03 Quality of the educational system	4.7	26
5.04 Quality of math and science education	4.3	51
5.05 Quality of management schools	5.4	12
5.06 Internet access in schools	5.8	24
5.07 Availability of research and training services	5.6	11
5.08 Extent of staff training	5.0	12

INDICATOR	VALUE	RANK/142
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency		
6.01 Intensity of local competition	5.6	18
6.02 Extent of market dominance	5.2	11
6.03 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	5.0	17
6.04 Extent and effect of taxation	3.5	63
6.05 Total tax rate, % profit*	48.8	96
6.06 No. procedures to start a business*	6	34
6.07 No. days to start a business*	6	13
6.08 Agricultural policy costs	3.9	69
6.09 Prevalence of trade barriers	4.6	59
6.10 Trade tariffs, % duty*	1.5	32
6.11 Prevalence of foreign ownership	5.1	43
6.12 Business impact of rules on FDI	4.7	68
6.13 Burden of customs procedures	4.3	56
6.14 Imports as a percentage of GDP*	15.9	140
6.15 Degree of customer orientation	5.3	24
6.16 Buyer sophistication	4.6	12
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency		
7.01 Cooperation in labor-employer relations	4.8	36
7.02 Flexibility of wage determination	5.5	22
7.03 Rigidity of employment index, D-100 (worst)*	0.0	1
7.04 Hiring and firing practices	5.1	6
7.05 Redundancy costs, weeks of salary*	0	1
7.06 Pay and productivity	4.9	6
7.07 Reliance on professional management	5.5	17
7.08 Grain drain	5.7	3
7.09 Women in labor force, ratio to men*	0.85	44
8th pillar: Financial market development		
8.01 Availability of financial services	6.0	12
8.02 Affordability of financial services	5.3	18
8.03 Financing through local equity market	4.2	38
8.04 Ease of access to loans	3.7	34
8.05 Venture capital availability	4.0	12
8.06 Soundness of banks	4.8	50
8.07 Regulation of securities exchanges	4.6	48
8.08 Legal rights index, D-10 (best)*	8.0	20
9th pillar: Technological readiness		
9.01 Availability of latest technologies	6.0	18
9.02 Firm-level technology absorption	5.9	18
9.03 FDI and technology transfer	4.9	49
9.04 Internet users/100 pop.*	79.0	18
9.05 Broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.*	26.2	18
9.06 Internet bandwidth, kbit/capita*	29.0	26
10th pillar: Market size		
10.01 Domestic market size index, 1-7 (best)*	3.0	1
10.02 Foreign market size index, 1-7 (best)*	6.7	2
11th pillar: Business sophistication		
11.01 Local supplier quality	5.5	12
11.02 Local supplier quality	5.5	13
11.03 State of cluster development	5.1	9
11.04 Nature of competitive advantage	5.2	20
11.05 Value chain breadth	5.1	14
11.06 Control of international distribution	5.1	9
11.07 Production process sophistication	5.6	15
11.08 Extent of marketing	5.9	3
11.09 Willingness to delegate authority	5.1	10
12th pillar: Innovation		
12.01 Capacity for innovation	5.2	7
12.02 Quality of scientific research institutions	5.8	7
12.03 Company spending on R&D	5.3	6
12.04 University-industry collaboration in R&D	5.7	3
12.05 Gov't procurement of advanced tech products	4.7	9
12.06 Availability of scientists and engineers	5.5	4
12.07 Utility patents granted/million pop.*	239.4	3

The most problematic factors for doing business



2nd pillar: Infrastructure

2.01	Quality of overall infrastructure	5.7	24
2.02	Quality of roads	5.7	20
2.03	Quality of railroad infrastructure	4.8	20
2.04	Quality of port infrastructure	5.5	23
2.05	Quality of air transport infrastructure	5.7	31
2.06	Available airline seat kms/week, millions*	32,085.9	1
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2.08	Fixed telephone lines/100 pop.*	48.7	14
2.09	Mobile telephone subscriptions/100 pop.*	89.9	8/

3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment

3.01	Government budget balance, % GDP*	-10.6	139
3.02	Gross national savings, % GDP*	11.6	121
3.03	Inflation, annual % change*	1.6	1
3.04	Interest rate spread, %*	2.9	26
3.05	General government debt, % GDP*	91.6	132
3.06	Country credit rating, 0–100 (best)*	91.4	9

4th pillar: Health and primary education

4.01	Business impact of malaria	N/Appl.	1
4.02	Malaria cases/100,000 pop.*	(NE)	1
4.03	Business impact of tuberculosis	5.6	61

7.05	Redundancy costs, weeks of salary*	0	1
7.06	Pay and productivity	4.9	8
7.07	Reliance on professional management	5.5	17
7.08	Brain drain	5.7	3
7.09	Women in labor force, ratio to men*	0.85	44

8th pillar: Financial market development

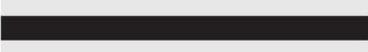
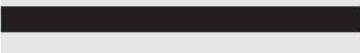
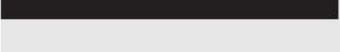
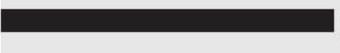
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8.02	Affordability of financial services	5.3	18
8.03	Financing through local equity market	4.3	28
8.04	Ease of access to loans	3.7	24
8.05	Venture capital availability	4.0	12
8.06	Soundness of banks	4.8	90
8.07	Regulation of securities exchanges	4.6	48
8.08	Legal rights index, 0–10 (best)*	8.0	20

9th pillar: Technological readiness

9.01	Availability of latest technologies	6.3	18
9.02	Firm-level technology absorption	5.9	18
9.03	FDI and technology transfer	4.9	49
9.04	Internet users/100 pop.*	79.0	18
9.05	Broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop.*	26.3	18
9.06	Internet bandwidth, kb/s/capita*	29.0	26

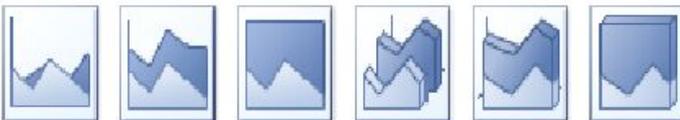
10.02 Foreign market size index

Value of exports of goods and services, normalized on a 1–7 (best) scale | 2010

RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY	VALUE		RANK	COUNTRY/ECONOMY
1	China	7.0		72	New Zealand
2	United States	6.7		73	Syria
3	Germany	6.5		74	Croatia
4	India	6.2		75	Bahrain
5	Korea, Rep.	6.2		76	Sri Lanka
6	Hong Kong SAR	6.1		77	Serbia
7	Japan	6.1		78	Estonia
8	Russian Federation	6.1		79	Costa Rica
9	United Kingdom	6.0		80	Dominican Republic
10	Singapore	6.0		81	Trinidad and Tobago

- Круговая
- Линейчатая
- С областями
- Точечная
- Биржевая
- Поверхность
- Кольцевая
- Пузырьковая
- Лепестковая

С областями



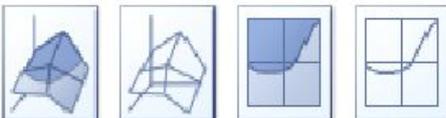
Точечная



Биржевая



Поверхность



Кольцевая



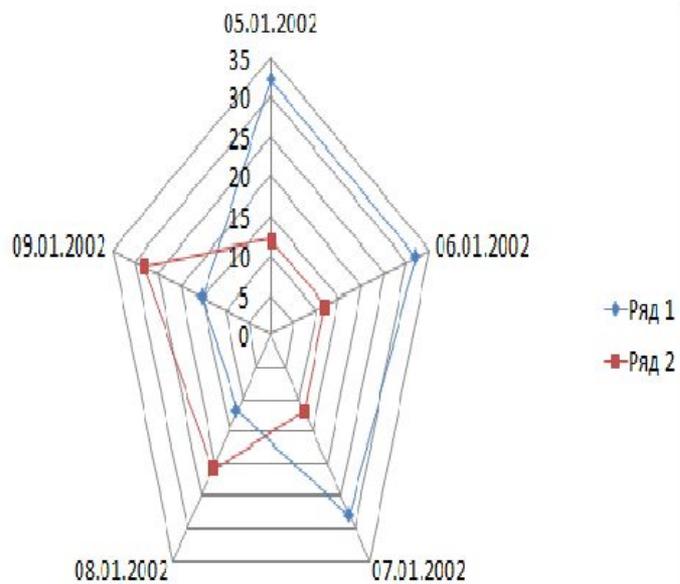
Пузырьковая



Лепестковая



Заголовок слайда



	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I
1		Ряд 1	Ряд 2						
2	05.01.2002	32	12						
3	06.01.2002	32	12						
4	07.01.2002	28	12						
5	08.01.2002	12	21						
6	09.01.2002	15	28						
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Для изменения диапазона данных диаграммы перетащите правый нижний угол ди

Решение задания

1. Выбор показателей

10.02 Foreign market size index

1.09 Burden of government regulation

1.12 Transparency of government policymaking

6.09 Prevalence of trade barriers

6.13 Burden of customs procedures

6.09 Prevalence of trade barriers

In your country, to what extent do tariff and non-tariff barriers limit the ability of imported goods to compete in the domestic market? [1 = strongly limit; 7 = do not limit]

6.13 Burden of customs procedures

How would you rate the level of efficiency of customs procedures (related to the entry and exit of merchandise) in your country? [1 = extremely inefficient; 7 = extremely efficient] |

1.12 Transparency of government policymaking

How easy is it for businesses in your country to obtain information about changes in government policies and regulations affecting their activities? [1 = impossible; 7 = extremely easy] |

1.09 Burden of government regulation

How burdensome is it for businesses in your country to comply with governmental administrative requirements (e.g., permits, regulations, reporting)? [1 = extremely burdensome; 7 = not burdensome at all]

Сводные данные по субиндексам

Страна аналитическая область	1.09	1.12	6.09	6.13	10.02
США	3.4	4.5	4.5	4.3	6.7
КНР	3.9	4.7	4.6	4.4	7.0
Германия	3.0	5.0	4.7	4.7	6.5

