

Economics

Production

Distribution

Exchange

Consumption

The function of economy

The forms of economy

Economic science

levels



What is
economics

Positive
Normative

Microeconomics



Macroeconomics

The world economics



The world economics

The sum of all national economies in the world

The aggregate of those parts of national economies that interact with the outside world

The broad conception

The narrow conception





How many countries?

195 states, 72 dependent areas

1 billion in 1820

7,095,217,980 (July 2013)

2 billion in 1930

3 billion in 1960

7,174,611,584 (July 2014)

4 billion in 1974

5 billion in 1987

7,256,490,011 (July 2015)

6 billion in 1999

7 billion in 2012

7,323,600,000 (July 2016)

Top ten most populous countries (in millions):

China 1,373
India 1,266
United States 324
Indonesia 258
Brazil 205
Pakistan 202
Nigeria 186
Bangladesh 156
Russia 142 (146)
Japan 126

Population growth rate:
1.06%

note: this rate results in about 148 net additions to the worldwide population every minute or 2.5 every second (2013 est)



Age structure:

0-14 years: 25%

15-24 years: 16.8%

25-54 years: 40.6%

55-64 years: 8.4%

65 years and over: 8.3% (2016 est.)



Labor force:

3,39 billion (2015)

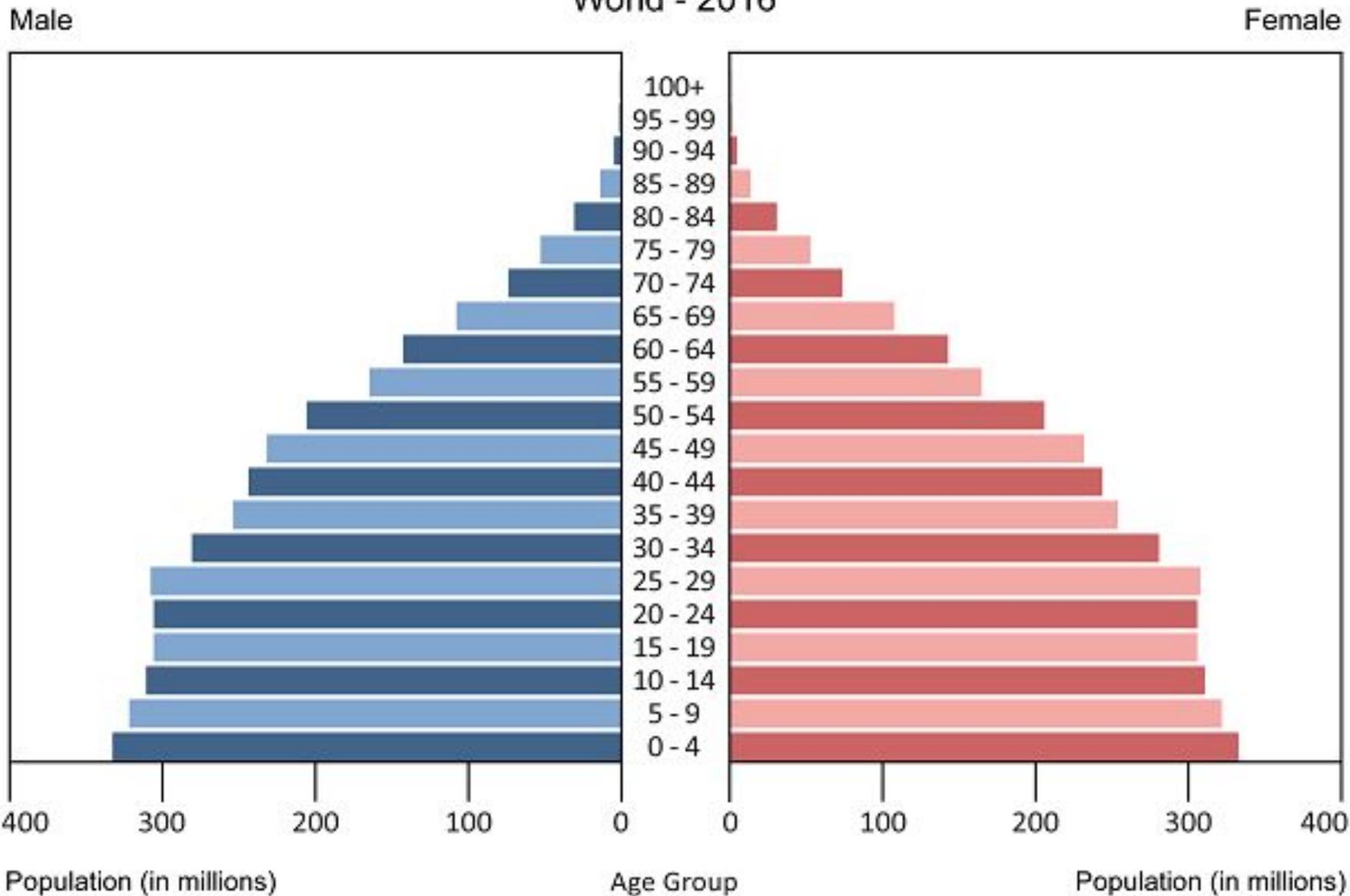
3,36 billion (2014)

3.308 billion (2013)

3.297 billion (2012)



World - 2016



Urbanization:

Urban population: 52.5% of total population (2011)

Rate of urbanization: 1.97% annual rate of change (2010-15 est.)

Megacity

2016

Ten largest urban agglomerations:

1. Tokyo (Japan) – 38001000;
2. Delhi (India) – 25703000;
3. Shanghai (China) – 23741000;
4. Sao Paulo (Brazil) – 21066000;
5. Mumbai (India) – 21043000;
6. Mexico City (Mexico) – 20999000;

New York (US) - 19,425,000;

Москва - 12300000



Top
richest
cities in
the world

Top fastest
developing
cities in the
world



Total: 510.072 million sq km
Land: 148.94 million sq km
Water: 361.132 million sq km
Note: 70.9% of the world's surface is water, 29.1% is land



The world's #1 languages

Mandarin Chinese 12.44%,
Spanish 4.85%,
English 4.83%,
Arabic 3.25%,
Hindi 2.68%,
Bengali 2.66%,
Portuguese 2.62%,
Russian 2.12%,
Japanese 1.8%,
Standard German 1.33%, (2009 est.)



World World GDP (purchasing power parity):

\$119.25 trillion (2016 est.)

\$115.97 trillion (2015est.)

\$115.47 trillion (2014 est.)

note: data are in 2016 US dollars

World World GDP - real growth rate:

3% (2016)

3,2% (2015)

3,3% (2014)

World World GDP - per capita (PPP):

• \$ 16.300 (2016)

•\$16,000 (2015)

•\$15,800 (2014)



GDP - composition by sector:

Agriculture: 6%

Industry: 31%

Services: 62% (2016 est.)



International economic relations



Resident

a legal or natural person, registered or residing in this state

A nonresident –

- 1) organization without legal entity status, established in accordance with the legislation of a foreign state or*
- 2) diplomatic representative offices of foreign States or other official organizations located in the territory of the Russian Federation*
- 3) natural person residing outside the Russian Federation for more than 183 calendar days within last 12 months, that is, not having permanent residence in the country.*

The forms of international economic relations

- ✓ **International trade in goods and services;**
- ✓ **The international movement of capital;**
- ✓ **Labour migration;**
- ✓ **International exchange of knowledge;**
- ✓ **The international currency and settlement relations.**

International trade in goods and services



Exports:

\$16 trillion (2015)

\$15 trillion (2014)

Exports - commodities:

top ten - share of world trade:

electrical machinery, including computers 14.8%;

mineral fuels, including oil, coal, gas, and refined products 14.4%;

nuclear reactors, boilers, and parts 14.2%;

cars, trucks, and buses 8.9%;

scientific and precision instruments 3.5%;

plastics 3.4%;

iron and steel 2.7%;

organic chemicals 2.6%;

pharmaceutical products 2.6%;

diamonds, pearls, and precious stones 1.9%



The international movement of capital

Stock of direct foreign investment - abroad:

\$28.4 trillion (31 December 2016 est.)

\$26.2 trillion (31 December 2014 est.)



Why attract
Foreign
Direct
Investment

Forms of international movement of capital are typically installed in countries investment and banking legislation

labour migration

According to UN data, in 2015 the total number of international migrants reached 232 million people

3.2% of the population of the Earth



The world's largest migration corridors :

Mexico — USA with 13 million migrated (in January — August 2013),
Russia — Ukraine with 3.5 million,
Ukraine — Russia with 2.9 million,
as well as Kazakhstan — Russia with 2.5 million



Top 10
Immigrant
Countries

TOP 10 countries by number of migrants (data for 2013) (million people)

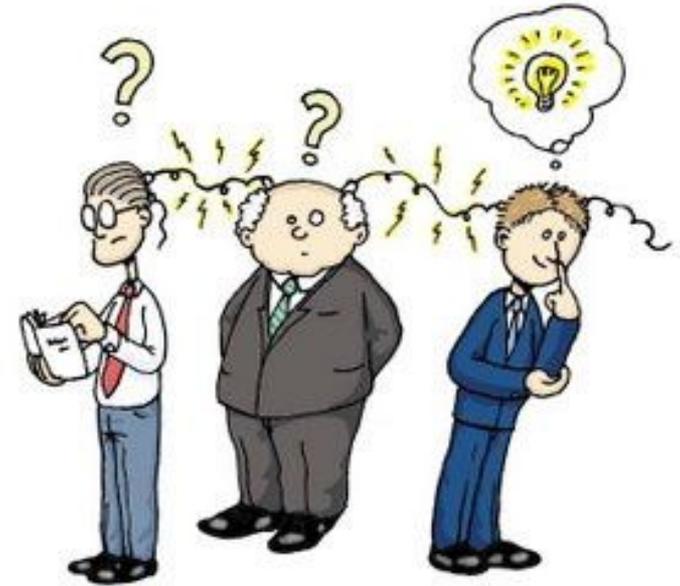
№	Страна	
1	USA	45,8
2	Russia	11,2
3	Germany	9,8
4	Saudi Arabia	9,1
5	United Arab Emirates	7,8
6	Great Britain	7,8
7	France	7,4
8	Canada	7,3
9	Australia	6,5
10	Spain	6,5



International exchange of knowledge

Nonprofit forms

- scientific and technical publications;
- carrying out of exhibitions, fairs, symposiums;
- the exchange of delegations and meetings of scientists and engineers;
- migration of professionals;
- training students and postgraduates;
- activities of international organizations on cooperation in the field of science and technology, etc.



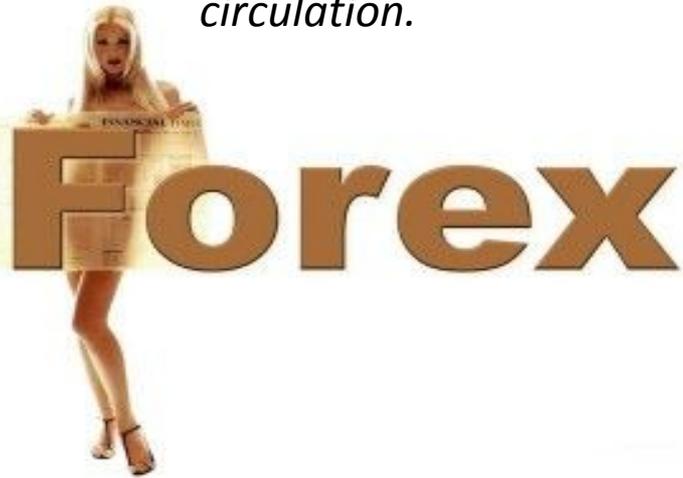
International exchange of knowledge

On commercial bases

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- The background of the slide features two hands, one on the left and one on the right, each holding a head. The heads are filled with a complex network of interlocking gears of various sizes and colors (shades of green and blue), symbolizing knowledge, technology, and industrial processes. The hands are rendered in a soft, semi-transparent style, appearing to support the heads. The overall aesthetic is clean and modern, with a focus on mechanical and intellectual themes.
- transfer on the terms of licence agreements (patents, know-how, registered trademarks, industrial designs);
 - supply of machines and different Industrial equipment;
 - rendering of technical assistance;
 - export of equipment;
 - preparation and training of specialists;
 - management contracts;
 - scientific-technical and production cooperation, etc.

The international currency and settlement relations

is a set of economic relations arising at functioning of money in international circulation.



- 1) means of payment (national currency, gold, international payment unit SDR and the Euro);
- 2) the mechanism of establishment and maintenance of exchange rates;
- 3) the procedure for balancing international payments.
- 4) international organizations and complex international Treaty and state law.

the daily turnover in the Forex market

2016 — 5,1 tr \$

2020 – 10 tr \$

International market



Domestic market

National market

International market

World market



