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Факультет міжнародних відносин
Кафедра міжнародних економічних відносин та управління
проектами

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**Міжнародні економічні відносини
(частина II: регулювання)**

Методичні рекомендації викладання навчальної дисципліни
англійською мовою

Луцьк
2015

УДК 339.92(072)

ББК 65.5я73-9

Д-26

Рекомендовано до друку науково-методичною радою Східноєвропейського національного університету імені Лесі Українки (протокол № 5 від 18.03.2015 р.).

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Деделюк К. Ю.

Д-26 Міжнародні економічні відносини (частина II: регулювання) : методичні рекомендації викладання навчальної дисципліни англійською мовою / Катерина Юріївна Деделюк. – Луцьк : Східноєвропейський національний університет ім. Лесі Українки, 2015. – 34 с.

Викладено тематичний зміст дисципліни, наведено запитання для обговорення на практичних заняттях, представлено вказівки до виконання індивідуальної роботи, подано зразки завдань для написання модульно-контрольних робіт і перелік запитань підсумкового контролю, список літературних джерел.

Рекомендовано студентам факультету міжнародних відносин курсу II напрямку підготовки 6.030201 «Міжнародні відносини».

УДК 339.92(072)

ББК65.5я73-9

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Вступ

Методичні вказівки призначені для вивчення дисципліни «Міжнародні економічні відносини (частина II: регулювання)» англійською мовою студентами факультету міжнародних відносин за напрямом підготовки «Міжнародні відносини». Основою для розробки методичних вказівок стала програма вивчення нормативної дисципліни «Міжнародні економічні відносини (частина II: регулювання)», складена відповідно до місця та значення дисципліни за структурно-логічною схемою, передбаченою освітньо-професійною програмою бакалавра з напряму підготовки «Міжнародні відносини».

Метою викладання навчальної дисципліни «Міжнародні економічні відносини (частина II: регулювання)» є формування знань про специфіку функціонування сучасної міжнародної економічної системи через дослідження умов, форм, методів та основних інструментів регулювання міжнародної економічної діяльності на різних рівнях (національному, міжнародному, глобальному).

На досягнення зазначеної мети направлені такі завдання вивчення курсу: розвиток знань про сучасні проблеми світової економіки, тенденції та механізми регулювання міжнародної торгівлі та міжнародного руху факторів виробництва; типи і принципи зовнішньоекономічної політики держави; особливості функціонування міжнародних товарних та торгових угод; механізму регулювання усіх форм міжнародних економічних відносин за посередництвом міжнародних організацій.

Вивчення міжнародних економічних відносин сприяє поглибленому розумінню характеру сучасної економічної системи, тенденцій розвитку та механізмів регулювання національної та світової економік. Теоретичні знання у сфері регулювання різних форм міжнародних економічних відносин потрібно доповнювати обговоренням актуальних тенденцій, що впливають на трансформацію механізму регулювання. Викладання курсу має на меті не лише формування у студентів розуміння теоретичних основ

регулювання міжнародних економічних відносин, але і розвиток самостійних аналітичних здібностей, які проявляють студенти на практичних заняттях та при виконанні індивідуального завдання.

Поточний контроль знань студентів здійснюється на практичних заняттях і полягає в проведенні попереднього контролю знань, умінь і навичок студентів, постановку загальної проблеми викладачем та її обговорення за участю студентів. Підсумковий контроль проводиться з метою оцінки результатів навчання у формі написання модульно-контрольних робіт після закінчення логічно завершеної частини лекційних та практичних занять і його результати враховуються при виставленні підсумкової оцінки.

Відповідно до навчального плану студенти виконують індивідуальне завдання, особливості виконання та захисту якого передбачено методичними вказівками.

Семестровий контроль проводиться у формі екзамену та передбачає оцінювання рівня освоєння студентами навчального матеріалу, визначеного методичними вказівками, і в терміни, встановлені навчальним планом.

Тематичний зміст дисципліни

Structure of the Course

Content module 1. Essence and structure of international economic relations regulation

Topic 1. Mechanism of International Economic Relations (IER) regulation

The objective necessity of international economic relations regulation. Objects and subjects of regulation. Basic principles, tools and methods of regulation. Levels of regulation mechanism: national, international and supranational. Endogenous and exogenous regulation system of international economic relations.

Topic 2. The state as a regulator of international economic relations

Essence, objectives, factors and mechanism of foreign economic policy. The nature and methods of state influence on international economic relations. Structure of the modern system of international economic relations regulation. Trade and political regulation. The main instruments of trade policy. Monetary methods of regulation. Informal barriers.

Topic 3. Companies in the regulatory system of international economic relations

Firms as international economic relations regulators. Main forms of inter-firm regulation of international markets. The definition of a global company. Ethno, political and geocentric firm. Trade policy integration associations (for example, the European Union).

Content module 2. Methods of international economic relations regulation

Topic 4. Tariff methods of regulating the international trade

The essence and function of customs tariffs and duties. Main types of duties. Level of duties. Nominal and real level of duties. Optimal tariff. The essence of the tariff quota.

Topic 5. The economic role of tariffs in small and large countries

The impact of the tariff on the economy of a small country. The impact of the tariff on the economy of a great country. Two groups of economic effects - redistributive effects (effect of income and redistribution effect) and loss effects

(effect of protection and effect of consumption). Arguments "for" and "against" tariff.

Topic 6. Regulation of world trade within the GATT / WTO

Basic principles and rules of the WTO, its function in the control and liberalization of world trade. Mechanism of trade conferences. Main Rounds of negotiations. Mechanism of Trade Policy Review and practices of the countries - members. Principles and Practice of rate regulation in Ukraine.

Topic 7. Non-tariff methods of regulating international trade

Nature and types of non-tariff regulation. Quantitative methods - quotas, licensing, voluntary export restraints. Types of quotas and licenses. The economic effect of import and export quotas. Financial methods of regulating trade. Grants, loans dumping. Trade agreements and legal regimes. Technical barriers, internal taxes and charges, public procurement, local content requirements for components.

Topic 8. International trade agreements in the system of international trade regulation

Formation of international associations of manufacturers and exporters of certain products. The mechanism of functioning of trade agreements. Application distribution of quotas on production export of goods. Terms of cartel prices regulation in international markets. Examples of international commodity agreements. International trade agreements. Preferential agreements and free trade agreements. Examples of such agreements. The economic effects of trade agreements.

Topic 9. Restrictive business practices in international economic relations

The essence of Restrictive Business Practices (RBP). Features of RBP: activity or behavior of enterprises; the presence of a dominant market position; restricting access to international markets competitors; various forms of agreements. Basic types of RBP. Forms for response RBP at national and international levels. Mechanisms to promote competition. UNCTAD and response RBP. WTO and draft agreements with the competition rules.

Topic 10. Regulation of international trade in services

Basic tools of regulation of trade in services. Regulation of market access. Restrictions on the use of national treatment. Quantitative import quotas for services. Restrictions on the establishment of branches of foreign companies, moving producers and consumers of services. Exceptions from national regime. Features of regulating international trade in certain services.

Topic 11. The role of international organizations in creating conditions for the functioning of world service market

Activities undertaken by UNCTAD, OECD. Liberalization of the services market. General Agreement on Trade in Services; General Agreement on Financial Services.

Content module 3. Regulation of some specific spheres of international economic relations

Topic 12. Content and structure of regulation of international capital flows

The main subjects of regulation. Endogenous and exogenous mechanisms of regulation of capital flows. A market equilibrium in the external capital markets. Alignment of the marginal product of capital in global markets. The economic effects of direct investment.

Topic 13. The nature of state regulation of capital flows

The main sectors of regulation. Types of entry barriers on the capital market. Modes of foreign investment. Forms and methods of influence of TNCs on the mechanism of international capital flows. Major trends in the mechanism of regulation of international capital flows. Liberalization of foreign investment. Investment climate in the world. Systems for evaluating the attractiveness of national economies to foreign investors.

Topic 14. Bilateral and regional aspects of the regulation of capital movements

Basic model "entry and establishment." Agreement on mutual protection and promotion of foreign investment. Agreement on avoidance of double taxation. Principle of free movement of capital in the European Union. General Agreement on Investment (ASEAN, 1987), The Arab Investment Treaty (1981). Globalization regulation of international capital flows. Indicators of globalization. IMF

globalization of capital flows. Activities of ECOSOC, UNCTAD and the United Nations Centre for multinationals in the promotion of international capital flows. World Bank and the regulation of international capital flows. The guidelines and scenarios of global negotiations on regulation of foreign investment.

Topic 15. Main types of regulation of international labor migration

Mechanisms of market regulation of international labor movement. The economic effects of migration. Factors modifying the market mechanism of international labor migration. State regulation of international migration. Emigration and immigration policy. Nation states and regional integration groupings means to regulate migration flows.

Topic 16. Bilateral and multilateral agreements on labor migration

The internal and external aspects of migration management in the European Union and the United States. Schengen agreement. International Labour Organisation Convention on the problems of labor migration. Activities of the International Organization of Migration.

Topic 17. Regulation of intellectual property rights in the global economy

Economic content and types of intellectual property. Features of intellectual property. Copyrights. Industrial property rights. The main mechanisms for protecting intellectual property rights. WTO Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS), its content and structure.

Topic 18. Fundamentals regulation of international integration processes

The fields of regulation of economic relations in various stages of international integration. Value of independent, coordinated, collaborative and unified foreign policy. Regulation of economic activities within the European Union. Customs regulations, monetary integration, a single agricultural policy, policy on environmental protection, climate change prevention. Regulation of international economic relations in other integration associations: CIS, NAFTA, ASEAN, MERCOSUR, CARICOM. Fields and tendencies of global regulation mechanism.

Теми практичних занять

Seminars

Seminar 1. Essence and structure of international economic relations regulation

Questions to discuss:

1. Why is it necessary to regulate the international economic relations? What are the main objects and subjects of regulation?
2. Describe basic principles, tools and methods of regulation.
3. What are the main levels of regulation mechanism? Describe their functions.
4. What is the difference between endogenous and exogenous regulation system of international economic relations?

Questions for independent study:

1. Essence, objectives, factors and mechanism of foreign economic policy.
2. The definition of a global company.

Topics for reports:

1. The nature and methods of state influence on international economic relations. The main instruments of trade policy.
2. Firms as international economic relations regulators. Main forms of inter-firm regulation of international markets.

References: [1-3, 14, 15, 19, 26].

Seminar 2. Tariff methods of regulating the international trade

Questions to discuss:

1. What are the essence and functions of customs tariffs and duties?
2. What are the main types of duties? Explain the categories: level of duties; nominal and real level of duties; optimal tariff.
3. What is the essence of the tariff quota?

Topics for reports:

1. The impact of the tariff on the economy of a small country.
2. The impact of the tariff on the economy of a great country.
3. Arguments "for" and "against" tariff.

References: [1-3, 9, 19, 24, 42, 44, 46, 53, 54]

Seminar 3. Regulation of world trade within the GATT / WTO. Non-tariff methods of regulating international trade

Questions to discuss:

1. What are the basic principles and rules of the WTO?
2. Describe quantitative methods - quotas, licensing, voluntary export restraints. Types of quotas and licenses.
3. Explain the economic effect of import and export quotas.
4. What are the main financial methods of regulating trade?

Questions for independent study:

1. Nature and types of non-tariff regulation.
2. Trade agreements and legal regimes.

Topics for reports:

1. WTO function in the control and liberalization of world trade.
2. Mechanism of trade conferences. Main Rounds of negotiations.
3. Mechanism of Trade Policy Review and practices of the countries - members.

References: [1-3, 9, 41, 42, 46, 50, 51, 54, 56, 57].

Seminar 4. International trade and trade agreements in the system of regulation of international trade. Restrictive business practices in international economic relations

Questions to discuss:

1. What are the reasons for the formation of international associations of manufacturers and exporters of certain products?
2. Describe the mechanism of trade agreements functioning.
3. What are the economic effects of International trade agreements?
4. What is the essence and features of Restrictive Business Practices (RBP)?
5. Describe some mechanisms to promote competition.

Topics for reports:

1. Preferential agreements and free trade agreements in world economy.
2. Forms for response RBP at national and international levels.

3. UNCTAD and response RBP.
4. WTO and draft agreements with the competition rules.

References: [2, 9, 10, 24, 30, 38, 42-44, 47].

Seminar 5. Regulation of international trade in services. The role of international organizations in creating conditions for the functioning of world service market

Questions to discuss:

1. Describe the regulation of market access and restrictions on the use of national treatment.
2. What is the essence of quantitative import quotas for services.
3. Define restrictions on the establishment of branches of foreign companies, moving producers and consumers of services.
4. Explain the exceptions from national regime.
5. Describe the main features of regulating international trade in certain services.

Questions for independent study:

1. Basic tools of regulation of trade in services.
2. Liberalization of the services market.

Topics for reports:

1. Activities undertaken by UNCTAD and OECD.
2. General Agreement on Trade in Services.
3. General Agreement on Financial Services.

References: [1, 7, 9, 10, 31, 51, 52].

Seminar 6. Content and structure of regulation of international capital flows. The nature of state regulation of capital flows. Bilateral and regional aspects of the regulation of capital movements

Questions to discuss:

1. What are the main subjects of regulation of international capital flows?
2. Describe the endogenous and exogenous mechanisms of regulation of capital flows.

3. What forms and methods of influence on the mechanism of international capital flows can use TNCs?
4. Explain the economic effects of direct investment.
5. Define major trends in the mechanism of international capital flows regulation.

Questions for independent study:

1. The main sectors of state regulation. Types of entry barriers on the capital market.
2. Agreement on mutual protection and promotion of foreign investment. Agreement on avoidance of double taxation.

Topics for reports:

1. Liberalization of foreign investment. Investment climate in the world.
2. Agreements on Investment and principle of free movement of capital in the European Union.
3. Activities of UNCTAD, United Nations, World Bank in the regulation of international capital flows.

References: [1-3, 32, 33, 34, 37, 39, 40, 45, 48].

Seminar 7. Main types of regulation of international labor migration. Bilateral and multilateral agreements on labor migration

Questions to discuss:

1. Describe the mechanisms of market regulation of international labor movement.
2. What are the economic effects of migration?
3. Define the factors modifying the market mechanism of international labor migration.
4. Explain the peculiarities of state regulation of international migration. Nation states and regional integration groupings means to regulate migration flows.

Topics for reports:

1. The internal and external aspects of migration management in the European Union. Schengen agreement.

2. The internal and external aspects of migration regulation in the United States of America.
3. International Labor Organization. Convention on the problems of labor migration.
4. Activities of the International Organization of Migration.

References: [1-4, 6, 35, 36, 58].

Seminar 8. Regulation of intellectual property rights in the global economy.
Fundamentals regulation of international integration processes

Questions to discuss:

1. What are the economic content, types and features of intellectual property rights?
2. Explain the main mechanisms for protecting intellectual property rights.
3. Describe the fields of regulation of economic relations in various stages of international integration.
4. Define the fields and tendencies of global regulation mechanism.

Topics for reports:

1. WTO Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS).
2. Regulation of economic activities within the European Union.
3. Regulation of international economic relations in other integration associations.

References: [1-3, 7, 28, 42, 55].

Організація індивідуальної роботи студентів

Organization of student's individual work

Modified Rules for Oxford-Style Debate

Total Time: 90 min

The specified time limits are guidelines and should not be rigorously enforced.

Debate Topic

The interactive component of the program begins when the host Judge announces the debate topic. Possible debate topics: The World Trade Organization activity in regulating IER is efficient; the International Monetary Fund activity in providing capital stability is efficient; the International Labor Organization activity in regulating IER is efficient.

The Structure of the Debate

The following debate structure is a modified/simplified adaptation of the Rules for Debate in Oxford Style. The moderator presides over the debate and raises the predetermined questions at the appropriate times.

Any audience member who speaks stands, addresses the moderator, and remains standing until the answer is complete. However, each audience member may speak only once until all interested participants have spoken.

Debate Teams

Four debaters serve on each of the two teams. The debaters are expected to prepare on their own before the event. The suggested talking points in the posted materials are not meant to be all inclusive.

The mission of each debater is explained below:

- the 1st player for the Proposition and Opposition will have to represent the general idea of their team, and to give 2-3 arguments that will confirm their thesis (3 min.);
- the 2nd players will have to present the main arguments (6 min.);
- the 3rd players will have to "destroy" the argumentation line of their opposite team (5 min.);

- the 4th players will make a conclusion (3 min.)

The objective of the Affirmative Team is to set out convincing arguments and materials that support a yes response to the questions raised. The objective of the Negative Team is to refute the points made by the Affirmative Team through the use of convincing arguments and materials. The Affirmative Team must answer yes and defend its position in regard to each topic during the debate and the discussion with the audience. The Negative team must respond no and support its position.

Judges Participation

Before the conversation began, the moderator introduces the judges (5), who will estimate the student debaters. Each judge received a special "evaluation form" in which they will estimate each student according to the following criteria:

- argumentation (1-8 points),
- presentation (1-6 points),
- questions (1-3 points),
- information (1-3 points).

According to the judges evaluations, each student will receive the points, that will be transformed in the mark for his individual work according to such scheme: 91-100 points, will be equal the mark 10, 81-90 points will be equal 9, 71-80 points – 8, 61-70 points – 7, 51-60 points – 6 etc.

There is also a special commission for counting the teams points. They will also follow the minutes. They will show the cards where the remained time is shown.

Audience Participation

The audience may interrupt the speech of debaters with raising their hand saying: "Information" (if they want to add smth.) or "Question" (if they want to ask smth.). But, the audience is allowed to interrupt the speaker only if he gave a permission and not during the first and the last 30 seconds of the debators speech.

When all debators had presented their speeches, it is high time for audience participation. This part of the debate is open to anyone in the audience and lasts for

approximately 30 minutes. All members of the audience may speak from the floor during the designated time. Audience members must address questions and comments to one or more debaters, or to another audience member. The moderator is careful to direct the questions to the debaters fairly so that one student doesn't monopolize the time.

The members of the audience serve as jurors in groups of approximately 12. Jurors must base the decision upon which team has put forth the most convincing arguments and supporting materials on all or the majority of the topics and questions raised during the entire debate and open discussion.

Option 1: If there is time, the juries gather and discuss their respective reasoning and try to come to a unanimous verdict. The judge calls the groups back to order and asks each group to report its results. The judge comments on the performance of each team but does not choose a winner.

Option 2: If there is not time for jury deliberations at the end of the debate, the Judge asks the audience, by means of a simple hand count, which side - Affirmative or Negative - won the debate.

Завдання модульно-контрольних робіт

Tasks for Module Control

INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC RELATIONS (PART II: REGULATION)

MODULE I

Maximum –
10 points

Part I (3 p.)

Each answer – 0,5 p.

1. Objects of IER regulation are...
2. Subjects of IER regulation are...
3. Levels of regulation mechanism are...
4. Explain the principles of IER regulation
5. Define methods and tools of IER regulation
6. What is the difference between endogenous and exogenous regulation system

Part II (7 p.)

1. Objectives, factors and methods of foreign economic policy (4 p.)
2. Main forms of inter-firm regulation of international markets (3 p.)

INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC RELATIONS (PART II: REGULATION)

MODULE II

Maximum –
25 points

Part I (5 p.)

Each answer – 0,5 p.

1. Define “customs duties”
2. Define “the optimal tariff rate”
3. What is the aim of World Trade Organization
4. Define “international cartel”
5. Define “Restrictive Business Practice”
6. Customs duty performs 3 basic functions. Explain them.
7. 3 types of International commodity agreements and their objectives.
8. 4 major areas of services negotiations according to GATS
9. Describe 4 modes of services supply
10. Basic principles of GATT / WTO

Part II (5 p.)

Each answer – 0,5 p.

1. What is the difference between the nominal level of protection and the effective interest rate. How to define them?
2. What is the difference between ad valorem and specific duties?
3. What is the difference between single-line and multy-line duty?
4. What is the difference between tariff quota and duty?
5. What is the difference between international commodity agreement and international trade agreements?
6. What is the difference between mergers and takeovers?
7. What is the difference between individual and sectional RBP?
8. Functions of 4 levels of the mechanism of trade conferences.
9. Subjects for discuss at the Doha Round
10. Objectives of the mechanism of trade policy and practice review in WTO member-states

Part III (15 p.)

Each answer – 3 p.

1. Describe the tariff impact on the economy
2. Divide different types of non-tariff regulation measures in 3 groups. Choose one of the group and describe each instrument of regulation
 1. Quantitative restrictions
 2. Financial methods
 3. Hidden methods
 - A. quota;
 - B. export credits;
 - C. voluntary export restraints;
 - D. technical barriers;
 - E. subsidies;
 - F. domestic taxes and fees;
 - G. dumping;
 - H. licensing;
 - I. requirements on local components content.
3. Describe the activity of one of the following institutions: international organization on trade of certain goods, international council, international advisory committee, international research group

4. Describe 3 of the following forms of RBP: Fix prices, Collusive tendering, Market allocation, Boycott, Discriminatory pricing, Transfer pricing, Tied selling
5. Describe the activities of some sectional international organization in service regulation

INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC RELATIONS
(PART II: REGULATION)

MODULE III
Maximum –
25 points

Part I (5 p.)

Choose 5 categories and write the definition. Each answer – 1 p.

1. Mechanism of international capital flows regulation
2. Pragmatic nationalism strategy
3. Investment climate and its factors
4. Intellectual property rights (definition and types)
5. The preferential agreements (definition and examples)
6. Regional trade agreements (definition and examples)
7. The generalized system of preferences
8. International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes

Part II (5 p.)

Choose 5 tasks and describe them. Each answer – 1 p.

1. Legal regimes for foreign investors
2. Describe 3 main variants of the EU preferential scheme
3. Types of barriers to the flow of foreign investments
4. Common features of countries with liberal capital imports
5. Common features of countries with significant limitations
6. What are major bilateral regulatory mechanisms
7. Migration policy of the state depends on:
8. Areas of immigration and emigration policy

Part III (5 p.)

Each answer – 1 p.

1. Describe 10 major groups of state regulation of capital flows
2. Describe 4 main factors that affect the international movement of capital within the endogenous and exogenous mechanism of regulation
3. Describe 4 basic levels of foreign investment regulations
4. Describe 4 main trends of the mechanism of international capital flows regulation
5. Describe 5 major regional models of "entry and establishment" in international contracts

Part IV (10 p.)

Each answer – 2 p.

1. Describe the main provisions of (choose 2 documents): Code of Liberalization of Capital Movements; Agreement on Trade-Related Investment Measures (TRIMs); Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPs); Doing Business 2015; Going Beyond Efficiency; Global Jobs Pact
2. Mission and objectives of International Labour Organization (ILO) and International Organization for Migration
3. The main common provisions of conventions and agreements in the sphere of intellectual property
4. Describe specific features of regulation of economic relations in various stages of international integration
5. Describe 2 of the following EU policies: budget policy, monetary and exchange rate policy, competition policy, trade policy, industrial policy, agricultural policy, regional policy

СЛОВНИК ОСНОВНИХ ТЕРМІНІВ

Glossary

<i>Company</i>	an association of individuals, whether natural persons, legal persons, or a mixture of both that share a common purpose and unite in order to focus their various talents and organize their collectively available skills or resources to achieve specific, declared goals
<i>Concession</i>	a negotiated contract between a company and a government that gives the company the right to operate a specific business within the government's jurisdiction, subject to certain conditions. A concession agreement may also refer to an agreement between the owner of a facility and the concession owner or concessionaire that grants the latter exclusive rights to operate a specified business in the facility under specified conditions
<i>Consortium</i>	a group made up of two or more individuals, companies or governments that work together toward achieving a chosen objective. Each entity within the consortium is only responsible to the group in respect to the obligations that are set out in the consortium's contract. Therefore, every entity that is under the consortium remains independent in his or her normal business operations and has no say over another member's operations that are not related to the consortium
<i>Customs tariff</i>	a systematic list of customs duties. In other words, it is a list of goods that are the objects to customs duties
<i>Customs duties</i>	a compulsory tax on imports (much less - for export) of goods at the time of crossing the customs border of the country
<i>Dumping</i>	in international trade, the export by a country or company of a product at a price that is lower in the foreign market than the price charged in the domestic market. As dumping usually involves substantial export volumes of the product, it often has the effect of endangering the financial viability of manufacturers or producers of the product in the importing nation. Dumping is also a colloquial term that refers to the act of offloading a stock with little regard for its price
<i>Export credit</i>	method of financial non-tariff trade policy that provides governmental financial incentives to export development by national firms
<i>Export subsidies</i>	financial non-tariff trade policy method that involves budgetary payments to national exporters that allows them to sell goods to foreign buyers at a lower price than in the domestic market, thereby increasing exports
<i>Foreign economic policy</i>	a kind of state regulation of foreign economic relations forms (including exports and imports of goods, services, import and export of capital, labour migration, foreign relations and international technology transfer) as well as definition of their implementation mode
<i>Freedom of trade</i>	the unrestricted purchase and sale of goods and services between countries without the imposition of constraints such as tariffs, duties and quotas. Free trade is a win-win proposition because it enables nations to focus on their core competitive advantage(s), thereby maximizing economic output and fostering income growth for their

	citizens
General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade	a treaty created following the conclusion of World War II. The General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) was implemented to further regulate world trade to aide in the economic recovery following the war. GATT's main objective was to reduce the barriers of international trade through the reduction of tariffs, quotas and subsidies
Intellectual property rights	the rights given to persons over the creations of their minds. They usually give the creator an exclusive right over the use of his/her creation for a certain period of time
International cartel	a formal agreement between two or more companies or countries that agree on certain ideas and operate internationally. The cartel will typically agree to coordinate pricing and marketing standards with the intention of gaining a monopoly status
International Commodity Agreement	an undertaking by a group of countries to stabilize trade, supplies, and prices of a commodity for the benefit of participating countries. An agreement usually involves a consensus on quantities traded, prices, and stock management
International Trade Agreement	intergovernmental or interfirms agreement, agreement on trade turnover and payments, that regulate trade and economic cooperation, the issues of turnover, conditions and forms of payment
Investment climate	the economic and financial conditions in a country that affect whether individuals and businesses are willing to lend money and acquire a stake in the businesses operating there. Investment climate is affected by many factors, including: poverty, crime, infrastructure, workforce, national security, political instability, regime uncertainty, taxes, rule of law, property rights, government regulations, government transparency and government accountability
Joint enterprise	an economic activity of companies from two or more countries that is based on the combining the capital and other factors of production for the realization of common goals
Joint venture	a business arrangement in which two or more parties agree to pool their resources for the purpose of accomplishing a specific task. This task can be a new project or any other business activity. In a joint venture (JV), each of the participants is responsible for profits, losses and costs associated with it. However, the venture is its own entity, separate and apart from the participants' other business interests
Licensing	regulation of foreign trade activities through permits to export or import of goods in specified quantities over time that are issued by state authorities. / A license is granted to a business by the government, and allows the business to import a certain type of good into the country. For example, there could be a restriction on imported cheese, and licenses would be granted to certain companies allowing them to act as importers. This creates a restriction on competition, and increases prices faced by consumers
Mechanism of IER	a system of management principles, tools, methods and standards that aimed to support the effectiveness of international economic relations

<i>regulation</i>	
<i>Merger</i>	the combining of two or more companies, generally by offering the stockholders of one company securities in the acquiring company in exchange for the surrender of their stock
<i>Multinational Corporation</i>	a corporation that has its facilities and other assets in at least one country other than its home country. Such companies have offices and/or factories in different countries and usually have a centralized head office where they co-ordinate global management
<i>Protectionism</i>	government actions and policies that restrict or restrain international trade, often done with the intent of protecting local businesses and jobs from foreign competition. Typical methods of protectionism are import tariffs, quotas, subsidies or tax cuts to local businesses and direct state intervention
<i>Regional trade agreement</i>	an agreement between two or more countries, creating a free trade area, customs union or higher forms of regional integration associations
<i>Restrictive Business Practices</i>	an activity or behaviour of enterprises when they abuse their dominant position in the international market and try to limit access to markets or otherwise unreasonably influence the international competition, which affects or could affect the international trade, or which by formal, informal, written or oral understandings or agreements will similarly affect international markets
<i>Subsidy</i>	a benefit given by the government to groups or individuals usually in the form of a cash payment or tax reduction aimed at supporting domestic producers and indirect discrimination of imports
<i>Takeover</i>	involves the purchase of all or a sufficient amount of the shares of another company to enable it to exercise control over the company. The acquiring company becomes responsible for all of the target company's operations, holdings and debt. When the target is a publicly traded company, the acquiring company will make an offer for all of the target's outstanding shares
<i>Tariff</i>	a tax imposed on imported goods and services. Tariffs are used to restrict trade, as they increase the price of imported goods and services, making them more expensive to consumers. A specific tariff is levied as a fixed fee based on the type of item (e.g., \$1,000 on any car). An ad-valorem tariff is levied based on the item's value (e.g., 10% of the car's value)
<i>Tariff quota</i>	a kind of variable duty rate that depends on the volume of goods imports: in case of import within a certain amount the goods, when the volume of imports due to certain reasons is exceeded, the excess imports (over quota) duties are higher than the usual rate
<i>Trade Liberalization</i>	the removal or reduction of restrictions or barriers on the free exchange of goods between nations. This includes the removal or reduction of both tariff (duties and surcharges) and non-tariff obstacles (like licensing rules, quotas and other requirements). The easing or eradication of these restrictions is often referred to as promoting free trade

<i>Transnational corporation</i>	a commercial enterprise that operates substantial facilities, does business in more than one country. One of the significant advantages of a transnational company is that they are able to maintain a greater degree of responsiveness to the local markets where they maintain facilities
<i>Voluntary export restraint</i>	a trade restriction on the quantity of a good that an exporting country is allowed to export to another country. This limit is self-imposed by the exporting country. Typically, VERs are a result of requests made by the importing country to provide a measure of protection for its domestic businesses that produce substitute goods. VERs are often created because the exporting countries would prefer to impose their own restrictions than risk sustaining worse terms from tariffs and/or quotas
<i>Quota</i>	a government-imposed trade restriction that limits the number, or in certain cases the value, of goods and services that can be imported or exported during a particular time period. Quotas are used in international trade to help regulate the volume of trade between countries. They are sometimes imposed on specific goods and services to reduce imports, thereby increasing domestic production. In theory, this helps protect domestic production by restricting foreign competition
<i>Quantitative restrictions</i>	an administrative form of non-tariff regulation of turnover, which determines the number and range of goods permitted for export or import

Перелік питань до екзамену

Questions for the exam

1. The objective necessity of IER regulation. Objects and subjects of regulation.
2. Basic principles, tools and methods IER regulation
3. Levels of IER regulation mechanism.
4. Endogenous and exogenous system of IER regulation.
5. Essence, objectives, factors and mechanism of foreign economic policy.
6. The nature and methods of state influence on IER.
7. Structure of the modern system of IER regulation.
8. Firms as IER regulators.
9. Main forms of inter-firm regulation of international markets
10. The essence of a Global company and Transnational Corporation.
11. The essence and function of customs tariffs and duties.
12. Main types of duties.
13. Level/rates of duties.
14. Nominal and real level of duties.
15. The essence of the tariff quota.
16. Basic principles and rules of the WTO, its functions in the control and liberalization of world trade.
17. The mechanism of trade conferences. Main rounds of negotiations.
18. The mechanism of trade policy and practice review in WTO member-states
19. Nature and types of non-tariff regulation.
20. Quantitative methods of non-tariff regulation.
21. Financial methods of trade regulating.
22. Hidden methods of trade regulating.
23. The main objectives and features of the international trade associations.
24. The mechanism of international commodity agreements.
25. Major international organizations on trade of certain goods.
26. International trade agreements.

27. The essence of Restrictive Business Practices (RBP).
28. Basic types of RBP.
29. Forms for response RBP in IER.
30. Features of the mechanism of international trade in services regulation.
31. The General Agreement on Trade in Services (GATS) principles in the regulation of international trade in services.
32. General Agreement on Trade in Services.
33. Activities undertaken by UNCTAD, OECD in international trade in services regulation.
34. Activities of other sectional international organizations in international trade in services regulation.
35. The essence of the international capital flows regulation mechanism.
36. The main subjects of regulation. Endogenous and exogenous mechanisms of capital flows regulation.
37. The main trends of the mechanism of international capital flows regulation
38. Strengthening of the international organizations role in regulating global investment process.
39. Sectors of state capital movements regulation
40. Types of entry barriers on the capital market.
41. Legal regimes for foreign investors.
42. The liberalization of capital movements.
43. Bilateral and regional regulatory schemes of capital flows.
44. Investment climate and its factors.
45. Mechanisms of market regulation of international labor movement.
46. State regulation of international migration.
47. Regulation of international migration at the global level.
48. Regulation of international migration at the regional level.
49. Economic content and types of intellectual property.
50. Types and Features of intellectual property.
51. The main mechanisms for protecting intellectual property rights.

52. WTO Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS).
53. The fields of regulation of economic relations in various stages of international integration.
54. Current trends shaping and development of regional integration groupings.
55. Regulation of international economic relations in EU.

Additional tasks

1. How to define the nominal level of protection and the effective interest rate?
2. What is the difference between international commodity agreement and international trade agreements? Examples.
3. Describe the activity of one of the following institutions: international organization on trade of certain goods, international council, international advisory committee, international research group
4. Describe 3 of the following forms of RBP: Fix prices, Collusive tendering, Market allocation, Boycott, Discriminatory pricing, Transfer pricing, Tied selling
5. Describe the activities of some sectional international organization in service regulation
6. What is the aim of International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes activity?
7. Define some categories from the glossary.
8. Describe the main provisions of (choose 2 documents): Code of Liberalization of Capital Movements; Doing Business 2015; Going Beyond Efficiency; Global Jobs Pact
9. Describe the main provisions of Agreement on Trade-Related Investment Measures (TRIMs); Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPs);
10. Describe 2 of the following EU policies: budget policy, monetary and exchange rate policy, competition policy, trade policy, industrial policy, agricultural policy, regional policy.

Шкала оцінювання

The Criteria for Estimation

For each topic of the content module, that are discussed at the seminars the student can get some points as it is given in the table. The total maximum points for answers at the seminar is 30, and the total points the student can get for current control is 40. The individual research work is estimated for 10 points.

It is obligatory to write a test (Module Control) after studying each content module. For each Module Control the student get some points as it is given in the table. The total maximum points for module control is 60.

Points the students get

Module I: current control (max = 40 points)								Module Control (max = 60 points)			Total	
Module 1					Module 2			Module 3				
Content module 1	Content module 2				Content module 3			Individual Work	MC 1	MC 2	MC 3	
T 1	T 2	T 3	T 4	T 5	T 6	T 7	T 8	10	10	25	25	100
3	4	4	4	3	4	4	4					

The final evaluation of educational progress is exam. The maximum points for exam is 60. The student has to pass the exams only in that case, if he got less then 75 points during the study or if he is not satisfied with his mark. In that case, we do not take into account the points the student got for Module Control.

The total amount of points for the course is 100. The final mark is presented according to the evaluation scale (see the table).

Evaluation scale: national and ECTS

The sum of points for all kinds of educational activity	Mark ECTS	Mark according to the national scale
		For the exam, the course paper, for the practice
90 – 100	A	Excellent
82 – 89	B	Good
75 - 81	C	
67 -74	D	Satisfactory
60 - 66	E	
1 – 59	Fx	Unsatisfactory

Література

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Навчально-методичне видання

Деделюк Катерина Юріївна

**Міжнародні економічні відносини
(частина II: регулювання)**

*Методичні рекомендації викладання навчальної дисципліни
англійською мовою*

Друкується в авторській редакції