From separate statistics of transborder economics relations to the international standards of modern statistics for foreign trade: experience in the cross analysis and problems in system integration

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It is known that significant distinctions exist between separately formed current transborder statistics and traditional international statistics of foreign trade (more widely - statistics of foreign economic relations). 2. Reflecting national specific features of development of the certain countries, these distinctions have all rights on autonomous national existence. During integration of two considered statistical systems the purpose of main task is not simplification of all these distinctions, elimination or ignoration, which reduce (limit) both statistics, what we observe in modern practice. On the contrary, the task as authors state must fully consider these distinctions, maximizing the existing variety of the modern economic world practices. 3. The solution of a task in such expanded context assuming preservation, but not elimination of individual characteristics of border statistics in each country, determines borders of their comparable set and procedures for inclusion them in the international statistics of foreign trade and foreign economic relations as the independent recognised entity, not as an anonymous by default as we see in current practice. Therefore, the only one way that statistics of transborder economic relations must be independent phenomenology of the modern international relations. This statistics, has to and can, comprehensively carry out its mission and effectively promote development of "national suburbs" in all countries worldwide. 4. Our presentation we talk of the direct tasks of standardization of the external economic knowledge bases and databases, their classifications, systems of indicators and various procedures and formulas of their calculation. In addition we discuss problem solutions related to elimination of the repeated accounting and numerous divergences of the same external economic indicators (which is a problem not only in various countries, but also in many international organizations). 5. Speakers are independent in their position and estimates, which can not coincide with positions and estimates of the official UN and other international organizations responsible for development and maintaining the international standards of statistics of foreign economic relations or separate segments of these standards. In the annex we attached memorandum, as an example, which presents the authors protocol for coordination of proposed estimates and positions.