

**Federal State Autonomous Educational Institution of Higher Education
“Peoples' Friendship University of Russia”**

Faculty of Economics

Recommended by MSSN / MO

**PROGRAM
OF
STATE FINAL ATTESTATION**

**Recommended for the specialty: 38.06.01. Economy
Program profile: 08.00.14. World Economy**

Qualification (degree) graduate: Researcher. Lecturer-researcher

1. General Provisions

1.1. Responsibility and procedure for the preparation and conduct of state final tests at RUDN University, as well as the list, sequence, timeframes for passing the documents necessary for the implementation of state final attestation between structural divisions is determined by the Procedure for conducting the final state attestation of graduate students.

1.2. State final attestation for the profile 08.00.14 "World Economy" direction 38.06.01 "Economics" includes a state exam and defense of the final qualification work in the form of a scientific report on the main results of the prepared scientific qualification work (dissertation).

1.3. The results of any of the types of attestation tests included in the state final attestation are determined by the marks "excellent", "good", "satisfactory", and "unsatisfactory".

2. Goals and objectives of the state final attestation

2.1. The aim of the state final attestation is to determine the compliance of the results of mastering the basic educational programs by the postgraduate students with the requirements of the ES HE RUDN.

State final attestation includes the state exam, established by the Academic Council of the University, and the defense of the final scientific qualification work (SQW).

2.2. The tasks of the state final attestation are:

- checking the quality of teaching a person to the basic natural science laws and phenomena necessary in professional activity;
- determination of the level of theoretical and practical readiness of the graduate to perform professional tasks in accordance with the qualifications received;
- establishing the degree of the individual's aspiration for self-development, improving their qualifications and skills;
- checking the formation of stable motivation for professional activity in accordance with the types of professional activity provided for by the ES of the RUDN University;
- checking the ability to find organizational and managerial solutions in non-standard situations and the willingness to bear responsibility for them;
- ensuring the integration of education and scientific and technical activities, increasing the efficiency of using scientific and technological achievements, reforming the scientific sphere and stimulating innovation;
- ensuring the quality of training in accordance with the requirements of the ES HE RUDN University.

3. The program of the final state examination.

3.1. The state exam is a traditional oral exam conducted on approved tickets (a list of questions), a discussion on the topic of dissertation research based on a graduate student's essay and his published works, and their discussion by members of the State Examination Commission.

3.2. As part of the state exam, the degree of development of graduates of the following competencies is checked:

Universal competences:

- the ability to critically analyze and evaluate modern scientific achievements, generate new ideas when solving research and practical problems, including in interdisciplinary areas (UC-1);
- the ability to design and carry out complex research, including interdisciplinary, based on a holistic systemic scientific worldview using knowledge in the field of history and philosophy of science (UC-2);
- willingness to participate in the work of Russian and international research teams to solve scientific and scientific and educational problems (UC-3);
- the readiness to use modern methods and technologies of scientific communication in the state and foreign languages, including the readiness to communicate in oral and written forms in Russian and foreign languages to solve the problems of professional activity, possession of foreign language communicative competence in official business, educational and professional, scientific, socio-cultural, everyday spheres of foreign language communication (UC-4);

- the ability to follow ethical standards in professional activity (UC-5);
- the ability to plan and solve problems of their own professional and personal development (UC-6).

General professional competences:

- the ability to independently carry out research activities in the relevant professional field using modern research methods and information and communication technologies (GPC-1);
- readiness to organize the work of the research team in the scientific industry corresponding to the direction of training (GPC-2);
- readiness for teaching activities in educational programs of higher education (GPC-3).

Professional (profile 08.00.14 "World Economy"):

- the ability to study modern problems of the world economy, patterns of internationalization and globalization of economic relations, mechanisms of their regulation at the national, regional and global levels (PC-5.1);
- skills in the development and implementation of theory and methodology in the areas of internationalization and globalization of economic relations, as well as mechanisms for their regulation at the national, regional and global levels (PC-5.2);
- the ability to develop scientific ideas about production, trade, monetary and financial, social, scientific, technical, environmental and other aspects of world economic processes and the subjects of these processes - transnational corporations, government structures, international governmental and non-governmental organizations that ensure the functioning of the world economy as an integral system (PC-5.3).

As a result of the preparation and passing of the final state certification, the graduate student must to:

Know: theoretical and practical foundations, development trends, mechanisms, institutional system, economic resources, sectoral structure of the world economy; the balance of forces between the main partners-competitors in the system of the world economy; patterns and tendencies of its development; theoretical and practical foundations of the functioning of the subjects of the world economy - international economic organizations, international economic integration, transnational corporations, features of the models of socio-economic development of countries; structure, nature of development, analytical indicators and features of regulation of forms of international economic relations - international trade in goods and services, international movement of capital, international transfer of technology, international labor migration.

Be able to: independently acquire and use new knowledge and skills; generalize and critically evaluate the results obtained by domestic and foreign researchers, identify promising areas, draw up a research program; substantiate the relevance, theoretical and practical significance of the selected topic of scientific research; analyze and use various sources of information for scientific research; qualitatively and quantitatively analyze the foreign economic relations of an enterprise, industry, markets, region and economy as a whole; work with a computer and with information in global computer networks; collect, analyze and process the data necessary to solve the set economic problems; identify trends of change in socio-economic processes; carry out teaching activities in accordance with the specialization; participate in the work of international and Russian research teams; observe professional ethical standards and develop personally and professionally.

Possess: knowledge and analytical skills that allow you to specialize in research and scientific and educational activities in the field of world economy and international economic relations, as well as in practical foreign economic activity in public and private structures.

3.3. The scope of the final state examination.

The volume of the state exam is established by the decision of the Department of International Economic Relations. The state exam is held for 25 tickets, each ticket contains three questions from the list of questions for the candidate's minimum in the World Economy, approved by the department, the fourth question in the ticket is the discussion of the abstract on the topic of the graduate student's dissertation. The state exam is conducted orally and does not involve testing graduate students.

Requirements for the abstract on the topic of the dissertation for the state exam on the profile 08.00.14 "World Economy":

- the volume of the abstract is 28-30 pages (including bibliography), font 14, Times New Roman, interval 1.5, margins of 2 cm;

- the abstract must be correctly formatted (statement of the question, logical structure, footnotes, conclusions, alphabetical list of used literature; all tables and graphs must have sources and consecutive numbering);

- the supervisor must prepare a written review of the abstract, where to indicate its strengths and weaknesses; it is not recommended to put an assessment for the abstract;

- The abstract must be submitted to the Department of International Economic Relations no later than ten days before the start of the exam.

The exam is admitted to graduate students who have prepared a dissertation research in full, approved by the supervisor. The scientific supervisor must confirm the readiness of the dissertation research in the review of the abstract.

3.4. The content of the final state exam.

The content of the state exam is established by the decision of the Department of International Economic Relations in accordance with the passport of the specialty of the Higher Attestation Commission of the Russian Federation in World Economy - 08.00.14.

An approximate list of questions to be submitted for the state exam:

Section 1. Economic theory.

1. Mercantilism as a foreign trade theory and policy. "Zero-sum game" in trading.
2. Adam Smith: the theory of absolute advantage in trading.
3. David Ricardo: the theory of comparative advantage in trade.
4. The Heckscher-Ohlin theorem and the equalization of the relative prices of traded goods.
5. The Heckscher - Ohlin - Samuelson theorem and the equalization of prices for factors of production.
6. Stolper - Samuelson theorem: the influence of commodity prices on factor prices.
7. Rybczynski's theorem and international trade: the possibility of de-industrialization.
8. The Leontief paradox and its possible explanations. Human capital approach.
9. Model of international trade by Paul Krugman.
10. Theory of the import tariff in a small country: welfare effects.
11. Jacob Weiner: Static Effects of Trade Creation and Diversion in the Context of Regional Integration.
12. Neoclassical theories of the international movement of capital.
13. Stephen Heimer: Specific Firm Advantages in Imperfect Markets.
14. Theories of territorial distribution of production (Vernon, Kozhima, Ozawa).
15. John Dunning and the eclectic paradigm of international production.
16. The simplest model of the exchange rate.
17. Marshal-Lerner condition for successful devaluation.
18. Swan diagram: the possibility of simultaneous achievement of internal and external balance.
19. Model Mundell - Fleming in conditions of fixed and floating exchange rates.
20. The theory of competitive advantages of the country M. Porter. Global Competitiveness Index.

Section 2. International trade.

21. The concept and criteria of "openness" of the national economy. Indicators of the openness of the economies of the USA, European countries, Russia.

22. Features of the development of world trade in recent decades. The cost dynamics of international trade.

23. The essence and causes of structural shifts in world trade in industrial goods, raw materials, fuel and food in the post-war period.

24. Geographic distribution of international trade. The largest exporting and importing states.

25. Place and role of Russia in international trade. Potential competitive advantages of Russia.

26. Value dynamics, structure and geography of international trade in services.
27. Features, volume and dynamics of international trade in intellectual property.
28. Modern channels and forms of international technology exchange. Indicators of technological exchange between countries.

Section 3. International Trade Policy.

29. The policy of "free trade" and the policy of protectionism in a historical perspective. Objectives and instruments of foreign trade policy.
30. Customs and tariff regulation: characteristics of the main institutions and their economic importance.
31. Non-tariff barriers to international trade.
32. The World Trade Organization (WTO), its functions and tasks, the system of WTO agreements.
33. Russia in the WTO: difficulties of accession, economic consequences, characteristics of the current participation of the Russian Federation in the WTO.
34. The system of foreign trade regulation in the EAEU and in Russia.

Section 4. International capital movement.

35. Forms, structure and scale of international capital movement.
36. Scale, dynamics and geography of foreign direct investment. Major investing and host countries.
37. International investment position of Russia: dynamics and composition of foreign assets and liabilities. Conditions for large-scale attraction of foreign investments to Russia.

Section 5. International currency market.

38. The concept of foreign currency. Exchange rate and purchasing power parity of the currency.
39. World foreign exchange market: concept, functions, size, institutional structure, development trends.
40. Types of transactions in the foreign exchange market. Hedging foreign exchange risks.
41. Factors affecting the formation of the exchange rate.

Section 6. Evolution of the world monetary system.

42. Structural principles and functions of the world monetary system. Gold standard mechanism.
43. Bretton Woods monetary system: basic principles of construction. The role and functions of the IMF. Causes and features of the crisis of the Bretton Woods system.
44. Principles of the Jamaican monetary system. SDR standard
45. Modern regimes of exchange rates. The role of the dollar and the euro in the modern monetary system.
46. European monetary system: stages of creation and structural principles. Eurozone development.
47. Liberalization of the monetary policy of Russia. Ruble convertibility.

Section 7. Eurocurrency market.

48. Main characteristics of the Eurocurrency market: size, currency structure, types of transactions, interest rates.
49. Main characteristics of the Eurobond market: currency structure, main issuers, types of bonds. Russia on the Eurobond market

Section 8. External debt.

50. External debt as a global problem. Features of the external debt of developed, developing and other countries with emerging economies (transitional).
51. Reasons for the strengthening of the debt nature of the US economy. Indicators, structure and dynamics of American foreign debt and methods of its settlement.
52. Evolution of the Western concept and practice of the settlement of external debt of developing countries. Role of the IMF, World Bank, London and Paris Clubs.
53. Russia's external debt: dynamics, volume, structure by creditors and by borrowers. The problem of corporate debt to foreign creditors. Debts of Foreign States to Russia: Problems of Settlement.

Section 9. International labor migration.

54. International labor market. Russia on the international labor market.
55. The main directions and structure of international labor migration. International labor migration in Russia.

Section 10. Regional economic integration.

56. International economic integration in the context of globalization.

57. The economic basis of integration processes. Stages of economic integration (on the example of the European Union).

58. Integration processes in the post-Soviet space. Integration development problems within the CIS.

59. Development of integration processes in the EAEU.

60. Features of integration processes in Asia, Africa and Latin America.

Section 11. International corporations

61. The essence of TNCs and their role in the world economy and international economic relations. Transfer pricing.

62. Multinational companies and multinational companies in developing countries.

63. The activities of TNCs in the economy of modern Russia.

Section 12. International financial organizations.

64. The current policy of the IMF. Role in the context of the global financial crisis.

65. International financial organizations as a subject of international monetary and credit relations: composition, goals, directions, dynamics and geography of financing.

66. Modern transformation of the world financial architecture: changes in the positions of countries in the IMF, changes in the positions of reserve currencies, the emergence of new institutions, the transition to bilateral settlements in national currencies and other changes.

Section 13. Special economic zones.

67. Special economic zones in the world economy: evolution and current state.

68. Special economic zones in the Russian Federation.

Section 14. Balance of payments.

69. The concept of the balance of payments and the basic principles of its preparation. Classification of balance of payments items according to the IMF methodology.

70. The state of the balance of payments of Russia in 2020. The main factors determining the balance of payments.

Section 15. Foreign economic security.

71. Foreign economic security of Russia in the general system of national security of the country. The nature and typology of external economic threats.

72. Indicators of foreign economic security. Characteristic and threshold values for RF.

73. Economic sanctions and their importance for the world economy.

74. The interests of the Russian Federation in countries and regions of the world and their provision as a component of foreign economic security.

4. Методические рекомендации к подготовке и сдаче итогового государственного экзамена

4.1. Recommended literature

a) the principal educational literature

1. Joseph E. Stiglitz, Globalization and Its Discontents, //published by W. W. Norton & Company 2003.

2. Maddison A., The World Economy: A Millennial Perspective, //OECD, Development Centre Studies, 2001

3. Routledge handbook of the economics of European integration / edited by Harald Badinger and Volker Nitsch/ London ; New York : Routledge, 2016, 515 p., //Wiley (<http://eu.wiley.com>), International Economics & Trade, Wiley online library.

b) further reading

4. APEC Economic Policy Report. APEC Economic Committee. Singapore. 2011.

5. Berger th. Japan in Asia: a Hard Case for Soft Power//Orbis. 2010. V. 54. Is. 4.

6. Bergsten f. China and Economic Integration in East Asia: Implications for the United States Briefs//Policy International Economics. 2007. March.
7. Cassis Y. Capitals of Capital. The Rise and Fall of the International Financial Centres, 1780-2009. -Cambridge, 2010.
8. Cifarelli g., Paladin g. Oil Price Dynamics and Speculation. A Multivariate Financial Approach. Florence. 2009.
9. L. Dedola Managing Exchange Rate Misalignment and Current Account Imbalances//ECB Research Bulletin. 2011. No. 13.
10. Desker b. Time for Rethinking Trade Policy and Refocusing on the WTO. Perspective/RSIS1712010.pdf.
10. Dreaming with BRICs: The Path to 2050//Goldman Sachs. 2003. Global Economics Paper No. 99.
11. Elek a. North-East Asian economic integration: APEC or FTA games? (<http://www/eastasiaforum.org./2010/11/17>)
12. Europe Leaves Behind the Era of Treaty Change. The Centre for European Reform. L. November 2009.
13. European Economic Forecast//European Economy. Spring 2011.
14. European Union Foreign Direct Investment Yearbook, 2008-2011.
15. P. Gammeltoft Emerging Multinationals: Outward FDI from BRICS Countries//International Journal of Technology and Globalization. 2008. # 1.
16. Giovanni J., Levchenko a. Putting the Parts Together: Trade, Vertical Linkages, and Business Cycle Comovement. The IMF. August 2009. WP/09/181.
17. Global Employment Trends 2011. The Challenge of a Jobs Recovery. Geneva. 2011.
18. Haggins R. The Evolution of Knowledge Clusters: Progress and Policy//Economic Development Quarterly. 2008. V. 22. No. 4.
19. Inglehart, Welzel have Ch. Modernization, Cultural Change, and Democracy: The Human Development Sequence. Cambridge, N.Y., 2007.
20. Luo Y, Xue q., Han b. Experience from China//Journal of World Business. 2010. # 1.
21. Marsh p. China Noses Ahead as Top Goods Producer//The Financial Times. 13/03/2011.
22. A. Maurer, Degain c. Globalization and Trade Flows: What You See is Not What You Get! WTO Staff Working Paper ERSD-2010-12. June 2010.
23. Mcclory J. The New Persuaders: an International Ranking of Soft Power. The Institute for Government. L., 2010.
24. Monetary Policy Transmission in the Euro Area, a Decade after the Introduction of the Euro//Monthly bull. Of the ECB. 2010. # 5.
25. National Fiscal Governance Reforms Across EU Member States//European Economy. Occasional Paper 67. August 2010.
26. Nye J., Wang Jisi. The Rise of China Soft Power and its Implications for the U.S./Power and Restraint: a Shared Vision for the U/S/-China Relationship. Eds. r. Rosecrance, Gu Guoliang/-N.Y., 2009.
27. B. Obama State of the Nation 2011.
28. Orrenius p. Zavodny, m. Beside the Golden Door. US Immigration Reform in a New Era of Globalization. N.y. 2010.
29. Oxford Poverty and Human Development Initiative and UNDP. Oxford. 14.07.2010.
30. Priewe J. What Went Wrong? Alternative Interpretations of the Global Financial Crisis is the Financial and Economic Crisis of 2008-2009 and Developing Countries. Ed. By s. Dullien and others. N.y. and Geneva, 2010.
31. Public Finances in TMU//European Economy/2011, no. 3.
32. Reinhard C., Unhinge The K. This Time is Different, Eight Centuries of Financial Folly. Princeton. 2009.
33. Report to Congress on International Economic and Exchange Rate Policies. U.s. Department of the Treasury. July 8. 2010.

34. Shanghai's Future as an International Financial Centre//Economic Focus. Hang Seng Bank. 24.06.2009.
35. Scissors. D. China Investment Overseas in 2010. February 2011.
36. Special Report Warsaw as a Financial Centre //Financial Times. 20/04/2011.
37. Tulder r., a. Zwart, International Business-Society Management Linking Corporate Responsibility and Globalization. L., N.Y., 2007.
38. S. Urata Regional Economic Integration in East Asia and Japan's FTA Policy//APEC Economic Newsletter. V. 15 No. 01. January/February 2011.

c) periodical literature:

Journals in the database of Taylor&Francis Online:

39. Eurasian Geography and Economics
40. Journal of Chinese Economic and Business Studies
41. Baltic Journal of Economics
42. China Economic Journal
43. Global Economic Review: Perspectives on East Asian Economics and Industries
44. Journal of the Asia Pasific Economy
45. Middle East Development Journal
46. Economic History of Developing Regions
47. The International Trade Journal
48. The Journal of International Trade and Economic Development
49. International Economic Journal
50. Journal of Immigrant&Refugee Studies

Journals in the database of Springer Link (Springer Journals):

51. International Economics and Economic Policy
52. Eurasian Economic Review
53. Studies on Russian Economic Development
54. Open Economies Review
55. Review of World Economics
56. International Advances in Economic Research
57. Latin American Economic Review
58. China Finance and Economic Review

Journals in the database of Oxford Journals:

59. Journal of International Economic Law
60. Journal of Economic Geography
61. Journal of African Economies
62. International Studies Quarterly
63. International Relations of the Asia-Pacific
64. Cambridge Journal of Economics
65. European Review of Economic History
66. Global Summitry: Politics, Economics, and Law in International Governance
67. Journal of Financial Regulation
68. Journal of Global Security Studies
69. The World Bank Economic Review
70. The World Bank Research Observer
71. International Affairs
72. Migration Studies
73. The Review of Economic Studies

Journals in the database of JStore:

74. International Economic Review

Journals in the database of Science Direct:

75. China Economic Review

76. European Economic Review
77. Japan and the World Economy
78. Journal of the Japanese and International Economies
79. Journal of Asian Economics
80. Journal of African Trade
81. Journal of International Economics
82. International Economics
83. Journal of International Financial Markets, Institutions and Money
84. Journal of International Money and Finance
85. Russian Journal of Economics
86. Research in International Business and Finance
87. Journal of World Business

d) Economic analysis of international organizations

88. BIS 82nd Annual Report.
89. BP Statistical Review of World Energy.
90. ILO. Global Wage Report 2010-2013. Wage Policies in Time of Crisis. Geneva. 2013.
91. International Economic Accounts. International Services. URL:
<http://www.bea.gov/international/index.htm>.
92. OECD Economic Surveys: Euro Area 2010.
93. OECD Economic Surveys: United States, 2013.
94. OECD Employment Outlook 2010-2013. The Supplementary Material. On OECD. Paris.
95. The Global Competitiveness Report 2012-2013. Geneva.
96. The Russian Competitiveness Report 2013. Geneva.
97. World Bank, World Development Indicators. Wash.
98. The IMF. The World Economic Outlook.
99. The IMF. International Financial Statistics.
100. IMF Global Financial Stability Report.
101. WTO, International Trade Statistics.
102. WTO, World Merchandise Export Production and Gross Domestic Product.
103. WTO, World Trade Report 2011. Trade and Development Report.
104. UNCTAD, Development and Globalization. Facts and Figures.
105. UNCTAD, World Investment Report.
106. UNCTAD, Handbook of Statistics.

e) Internet resources (sites of scientific journals, databases and citation databases)

- recommended materials on the official websites of international and regional economic organizations, Russian and foreign authorities, for example:
- www.imf.org -International Monetary Fund website;
 - www.worldbank.org -World Bank website;
 - www.wto.org -World Trade Organization website;
 - www.cisstat.com -Official website of the CIS Interstate Statistical Committee;
 - www.oecd.org -Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development;
 - www.unctad.org -website of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development;
 - comtrade.un.org;
 - www.ilo.org
 - www.iom.int;
 - www.cia.gov.

b) databases, information and reference systems and search engines:

Databases of the UNIBC RUDN:

- Electronic catalog-database of books and periodicals in the fund of the RUDN Library.

- Electronic resources – including:
- section: Licensed resources of the UNIBC (NB);
- University Library ONLINE;
- SPRINGER. Publishing house book collections;
- Bulletin of the RUDN;
- East View

Universal databases:

- eLibrary.ru
- Cyberleninka.ru
- Grebennikon
- Library PressDisplay
- SwetsWise
- - SwetsWise online content
- University of Chicago Press Journals
- Books by “Alpina Publishers”
- Electronic library of RSE dissertations
- others.

Database “Multilingual Glossary of terms”, bibliographic information database, INION RAN, the database of normative acts of the Russian Federation: 2010: VersijaProf. ON - LINE VERSION, the database business and Economics (Business Source Complete).

4.2. Additional recommendations

When preparing for the state exam, a graduate student can test his basic knowledge in the Mentor system in such disciplines as World Economy, International Economic Relations, International Economics, International Trade, International Finance, International Monetary and Credit Relations, International Labor Migration, etc.

The use of computers, auxiliary printed materials at the SFA is not provided.

5. Evaluation tools designed to establish, in the course of attestation tests, compliance / non-compliance of the level of training of graduates who have completed the development of EP HE in the direction of training / specialty, the requirements of the corresponding ES HE RUDN University.

The assessment of the answer of a postgraduate student on the state exam is determined during a meeting of the examination committee for the state exam. The decision is made at a closed meeting by a simple majority of votes of the members of the commission participating in the meeting, with the obligatory presence of the chairman of the commission or his deputy. In case of an equal number of votes, the chairman of the commission (or the deputy chairman of the commission who replaces him) has a casting vote.

The results of the decision of the examination committee are determined by the marks "excellent", "good", "satisfactory", and "unsatisfactory".

The mark "excellent" is given to a postgraduate student who has shown comprehensive deep theoretical knowledge and practical skills that fully meet the requirements for the level of training of a graduate, who has shown creative abilities in understanding, presenting and using educational material in solving professional problems, and confirming the full development of competencies.

The mark "good" is given to a postgraduate student who has shown theoretical knowledge and practical skills that generally meet the requirements for the level of training of a graduate, who has found a stable nature of knowledge and skills, the ability to independently replenish and update them in the course of solving professional problems, generally confirming the development of competencies.

The grade "satisfactory" is given to a postgraduate student who has shown the level of theoretical knowledge and practical skills in the minimum amount necessary for solving professional problems, who made inaccuracies in the answers, indicating the need for correction by the examiner, who confirmed the development of competencies at an acceptable level.

The grade "unsatisfactory" is given to a postgraduate student who has found significant gaps in knowledge of the basic educational material, who made fundamental mistakes in the application of knowledge that do not allow him to start solving professional problems without additional training, who has not confirmed the development of competencies.

A postgraduate student who has received an unsatisfactory mark for the state exam is not allowed to defend a scientific qualifying work.

Оценочные средства для итоговой (государственной итоговой) аттестации:

Комп етен- ции	Перечень компетенций	1	2	3	4	5
UC-1	<p>To know: the basic laws and stages of the historical development of economic science, modern scientific achievements, the mechanisms of the relationship between philosophy and science, both science in general and economic sciences in particular; basic concepts of philosophy of science, philosophical foundations and philosophical and methodological problems of science in general, and economic sciences in particular;</p> <p>To be proficient in: theory and methodology of scientific research;</p> <p>To be able to: carry out a critical analysis and evaluate modern scientific achievements, generate new ideas in solving research and practical problems, including in professional fields; to carry out a philosophical and scientific analysis of the value sides of professional activity.</p>	Lack of knowledge, skills, abilities	Fragmentary knowledge; Fragmented application of skills; Partially mastered skill	General but not structured knowledge; Successful but not systematic application of skills; Successful but not systematically exercised skill	Substantial, but containing separate knowledge gaps; Successful but gaps in skill application; Overall successful, but gaps in skill	Formed, systematic knowledge; Successful and systematic application of skills; Formed skill
UC-2	<p>To know: the essence of science, the structure of scientific knowledge and the dynamics of its development, the mechanisms of generating new knowledge; historical and philosophical foundations of science in general, and economic sciences in particular;</p> <p>To be proficient in: technologies for planning, design and implementation of interdisciplinary research in professional activities of a scientific and practical nature;</p>	Lack of knowledge, skills, abilities	Fragmentary knowledge; Fragmented application of skills; Partially mastered skill	General but not structured knowledge; Successful but not systematic application of skills; Successful but not systematically exercised skill	Substantial, but containing separate knowledge gaps; Successful but gaps in skill application; Overall successful, but gaps in skill	Formed, systematic knowledge; Successful and systematic application of skills; Formed skill

	To be able to: substantiate the choice of the topic of scientific research, set its goals and objectives, formulate a problem, choose and apply to the subject of your research, on the basis of a holistic systemic scientific worldview using knowledge in the field of history and philosophy of science.					
UC-3	<p>To know: the specific characteristics of the scientific style of speech, have an idea of the work of Russian and international research teams in solving scientific and scientific and educational problems;</p> <p>To be proficient in: terminology inherent in the system of the studied science in the state and foreign languages; skills and abilities of business and scientific writing, skills and abilities of oral scientific speech in the state and foreign languages; skills of participation in the work of Russian and international research teams in solving scientific and scientific and educational problems;</p> <p>To be able to: take part in discussions of a scientific and socio-political nature, organize and take part in the work of Russian and international research teams to solve scientific and scientific and educational problems.</p>	Lack of knowledge, skills, abilities	Fragmentary knowledge; Fragmented application of skills; Partially mastered skill	General but not structured knowledge; Successful but not systematic application of skills; Successful but not systematically exercised skill	Substantial, but containing separate knowledge gaps; Successful but gaps in skill application; Overall successful, but gaps in skill	Formed, systematic knowledge; Successful and systematic application of skills; Formed skill
UC-4	<p>To know: rules and stylistics of modern Russian and foreign languages; design rules applied to various genres of written scientific speech of scientific speech in the state and foreign languages</p> <p>To be proficient in: theory and methodology of scientific research, Russian and foreign languages;</p>	Lack of knowledge, skills, abilities	Fragmentary knowledge; Fragmented application of skills; Partially mastered skill	General but not structured knowledge; Successful but not systematic application of skills; Successful but not systematically exercised skill	Substantial, but containing separate knowledge gaps; Successful but gaps in skill application; Overall successful, but gaps in skill	Formed, systematic knowledge; Successful and systematic application of skills; Formed skill

	To be able to: write the texts of speeches, reports, abstracts, abstract and dissertation in the state and foreign languages.					
UC-5	<p>To know: philosophical foundations and philosophical and methodological problems of economic sciences, philosophical and methodological problems of the development of economic systems</p> <p>To be proficient in: theory and methodology of scientific research; ways of identifying and assessing individual, personal, professionally significant qualities and ways to achieve a higher level of their development</p> <p>To be able to: carry out a philosophical and methodological analysis of the epistemological and value aspects of professional activity.</p>	Lack of knowledge, skills, abilities	Fragmentary knowledge; Fragmented application of skills; Partially mastered skill	General but not structured knowledge; Successful but not systematic application of skills; Successful but not systematically exercised skill	Substantial, but containing separate knowledge gaps; Successful but gaps in skill application; Overall successful, but gaps in skill	Formed, systematic knowledge; Successful and systematic application of skills; Formed skill
UC-6	<p>To know: the features and methods of implementation in solving professional problems, based on the stages of career growth and the requirements of the labor market</p> <p>To be proficient in: ways to identify and evaluate individual, personal, professionally significant qualities and ways to achieve a higher level of their development</p> <p>To be able to: set and solve problems in the field of their professional competence, independently formulate subject-scientific and methodological problems, put forward hypotheses for their solution and analyze them, make personal choices in various professional and moral-value situations, evaluate the consequences of the decision made and bear for it responsibility to oneself and to society.</p>	Lack of knowledge, skills, abilities	Fragmentary knowledge; Fragmented application of skills; Partially mastered skill	General but not structured knowledge; Successful but not systematic application of skills; Successful but not systematically exercised skill	Substantial, but containing separate knowledge gaps; Successful but gaps in skill application; Overall successful, but gaps in skill	Formed, systematic knowledge; Successful and systematic application of skills; Formed skill

GPC-1	<p>To know: international agreements, regulations, databases, main reports of international organizations, methodological materials on the organization of production management and production planning;</p> <p>To be proficient in: the skills of using the regulatory, methodological, statistical and information base for conducting economic analysis of the world economy, international economic relations and subjects of the world economy</p> <p>To be able to: analyze and select information; use modern information databases and technical means to search and analyze information, independently carry out research activities in the relevant professional field using modern research methods and information and communication technologies.</p>	Lack of knowledge, skills, abilities	Fragmentary knowledge; Fragmented application of skills; Partially mastered skill	General but not structured knowledge; Successful but not systematic application of skills; Successful but not systematically exercised skill	Substantial, but containing separate knowledge gaps; Successful but gaps in skill application; Overall successful, but gaps in skill	Formed, systematic knowledge; Successful and systematic application of skills; Formed skill
GPC-2	<p>To know: domestic and foreign experience in organizing the work of a research team in the scientific industry, organizing the work of structural units for the foreign economic activity of organizations and authorities;</p> <p>To be proficient in: the skills of identifying significant directions for the development of scientific research, taking into account the characteristics and positions of social significance, the skills of professional argumentation in the process of making organizational and managerial decisions</p> <p>To be able to: make optimal and balanced organizational and managerial decisions from the standpoint of their social significance, evaluate</p>	Lack of knowledge, skills, abilities	Fragmentary knowledge; Fragmented application of skills; Partially mastered skill	General but not structured knowledge; Successful but not systematic application of skills; Successful but not systematically exercised skill	Substantial, but containing separate knowledge gaps; Successful but gaps in skill application; Overall successful, but gaps in skill	Formed, systematic knowledge; Successful and systematic application of skills; Formed skill

	the effectiveness and efficiency of individual managerial decisions.					
GPC-3	<p>To know: trends in the development of the world pedagogical process, features of the current stage of development of education</p> <p>To be proficient in: modern research approaches to the study of the pedagogical process and the events of its components; skills in presenting the results of research and scientific-methodological work; methods of orientation in professional sources of information</p> <p>To be able to: critically evaluate and apply conceptual interpretations of pedagogical and psychological phenomena in research practice; systematically analyze and select educational concepts; make optimal organizational and managerial decisions in their area of responsibility and taking into account the rational delegation of powers</p>	Lack of knowledge, skills, abilities	Fragmentary knowledge; Fragmented application of skills; Partially mastered skill	General but not structured knowledge; Successful but not systematic application of skills; Successful but not systematically exercised skill	Substantial, but containing separate knowledge gaps; Successful but gaps in skill application; Overall successful, but gaps in skill	Formed, systematic knowledge; Successful and systematic application of skills; Formed skill
PC-5.1	<p>To know: modern problems of the world economy, patterns of internationalization and globalization of economic relations, mechanisms of their regulation at the national, regional and global levels;</p> <p>To be proficient in: methods of scientific research in the field of the world economy, in solving the problems of the formation and development of economic relations arising in the development of the world economy and forms of international economic relations, the functioning of the national economic systems of the countries of the world and the institutional system of the world economy, taking into account globalization;</p>	Lack of knowledge, skills, abilities	Fragmentary knowledge; Fragmented application of skills; Partially mastered skill	General but not structured knowledge; Successful but not systematic application of skills; Successful but not systematically exercised skill	Substantial, but containing separate knowledge gaps; Successful but gaps in skill application; Overall successful, but gaps in skill	Formed, systematic knowledge; Successful and systematic application of skills; Formed skill

	<p>methodology for researching problems in the field of the world economy; To be able to: evaluate economic ideas and economic and political doctrines, formulate scientific hypotheses and test them; to investigate modern problems of the world economy, patterns of internationalization and globalization of economic relations, mechanisms of their regulation at the national, regional and global levels.</p>					
PC-5.2	<p>To know: the principles of a systematic approach to studying the object of research; principles of analysis in the field of the world economy and decision-making in the field of management of foreign economic activity; methods of studying economics; principles of modeling phenomena and processes; To be proficient in: skills in the development and implementation of theory and methodology in the areas of internationalization and globalization of economic relations, as well as mechanisms for their regulation at the national, regional and global levels; To be able to: identify problems of an economic nature when analyzing the processes of development of the world economy, forms of international economic relations, the functioning of the institutional system and subjects of the world economy.</p>	Lack of knowledge, skills, abilities	<p>Fragmentary knowledge; Fragmented application of skills; Partially mastered skill</p>	<p>General but not structured knowledge; Successful but not systematic application of skills; Successful but not systematically exercised skill</p>	<p>Substantial, but containing separate knowledge gaps; Successful but gaps in skill application; Overall successful, but gaps in skill</p>	<p>Formed, systematic knowledge; Successful and systematic application of skills; Formed skill</p>
PC-5.3	<p>To know: the current trends and foundations of the development of industrial, trade, monetary and financial, social, scientific, technical, environmental and other aspects of world economic processes and the subjects of these</p>	Lack of knowledge, skills, abilities	<p>Fragmentary knowledge; Fragmented application of skills;</p>	<p>General but not structured knowledge;</p>	<p>Substantial, but containing separate knowledge gaps; Successful but gaps in skill application;</p>	<p>Formed, systematic knowledge; Successful and systematic application of skills;</p>

	<p>processes - transnational corporations, government structures, international governmental and non-governmental organizations that ensure the functioning of the world economy as an integral system.</p> <p>To be proficient in: the skills of planning, formation, analysis and application of methods, means and methods and interpretation of data from domestic and foreign statistics on socio-economic processes and phenomena, analyze trends in socio-economic processes and indicators</p> <p>To be able to develop scientific ideas about production, trade, monetary and financial, social, scientific, technical, environmental and other aspects of world economic processes and the subjects of these processes - transnational corporations, government structures, international governmental and non-governmental organizations that ensure the functioning of the world economy as an integral system.</p>		Partially mastered skill	Successful but not systematic application of skills; Successful but not systematically exercised skill	Overall successful, but gaps in skill	Formed skill
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To clarify the grade (if it is impossible to make an unambiguous decision about the grade to be given), the applicant may be asked additional questions within the framework of the profile problems:

1. Features of the current stage of development of the world economy.
2. New trends in the development of the international division of labor.
3. Factors of growth of the modern world economy.
4. Transnational corporations in the world economy.
5. The role of international organizations in regulating the world economy (on the example of individual organizations, for example, the WTO, IMF, World Bank)
6. The role and importance of knowledge resources in the modern economy.
7. Human capital as an economic resource in a modern economy.
8. Economy of knowledge: theoretical foundations and practice of formation (on the example of the country).
9. Features of innovative development of the economy.
10. Composition and structure of world financial resources.
11. Globalization is a qualitatively new stage in the development of the internationalization of economic life.
12. The main trends in the development of the structure of the world economy.
13. USA: main development trends and place in the world economy.
14. The main factors of socio-economic development and China's place in the world economy.
15. Russia in the world economy.
16. Features of the post-industrial economy (on the example of the country).
17. The world financial and economic crisis and its impact on the socio-economic development of individual countries.
18. The theory of the international division of labor as applied to modern international trade.
19. The main trends in the development of international commodity trade in the context of the global crisis.
20. Features of foreign trade and trade policy (on the example of individual countries and regions).
21. China in the world commodity market: competitive advantages, dynamics, volume; place in the world export / import of goods.
22. The role of foreign trade in the socio-economic development of Russia.
23. Uneven development and balance of power in the world commodity market.
24. Institutional system of multilateral regulation of commodity flows.
25. International labor migration: causes, problems, policies of exporting and recipient countries (countries of choice).
26. Scientific and technical progress and international exchange of scientific and technical knowledge.
27. The role of TNCs in innovative development, international technological cooperation and exchange.
28. Strategic technology alliances.
29. USA in the international movement of capital.
30. Evolution of Western European economic integration.
31. International economic integration: approaches to definition, prerequisites, factors, advantages and disadvantages for member countries and for trading partner countries.
32. Comparative analysis of the stages of international economic integration and tools for their implementation.
33. Institutional system of international economic integration: the problem of delegating powers to supranational bodies and ensuring the interests of the participating countries.
34. Comparative analysis of theoretical concepts of international economic integration.
35. Theories of customs unions.
36. Theories of monetary unions.
37. The economic effects of international economic integration and how to quantify them.
38. Development of cases to assess the effects of international economic integration.

39. Globalization and regionalism as essential characteristics of the modern world economy.
40. Currency unions of countries in the world economy: a comparative analysis.
41. Customs unions of countries in the world economy: a comparative analysis.
42. Agreement on a free trade zone in the world economy.
43. Comparative analysis of the practice of countries in different regions of the world in the formation and development of a common market as a stage of international economic integration.
44. Index method for analyzing the effectiveness of integration processes: a comparative analysis of approaches and the development of practical tasks.
45. Modern characteristics and key directions of integration processes in the EU.
46. Consequences of the accession of Central and Eastern European countries to CEE (on the example of a specific country).
47. Problems and prospects for the functioning of the euro area in the context of the instability of the world economy.
48. Germany as a leader country in European integration processes.
49. Securing the interests of the largest countries (Germany, France, Great Britain, Italy) in European integration processes.
50. Medium and small countries in European integration.
51. Expansion of the EU's influence in the post-Soviet space.
52. Ukraine in European integration processes.
53. Problems and prospects of a single economic (integration) space Europe-Russia-Asia.
54. "Multi-speed" economic integration (CIS, EAEU, Union State of Russia and Belarus, GUAM, integration of Central Asia, etc.).
55. Features of the functioning of the free trade zone within the CIS.
56. Eurasian Economic Union: evolution and features of modern development.
57. The Treaty on the EAEU and its practical implementation (for the selected specific section of the Treaty (subsidies, unified industrial policy, common labor market, etc.).
58. Threats and challenges to integration processes within the EAEU. Alternative "integrations" from the USA, EU, China.
59. Integration as a way to ensure the interests of the Russian Federation in the post-Soviet (Eurasian) space.
60. Conflict of interests of individual countries of influence in the Eurasian region and the search for points of interaction.
61. Interaction of the Russian Federation and the EAEU with the integrations of other regions of the world.
62. Comparative analysis of Latin American integrations.
63. Features of the development of Asian integration groups: a comparative analysis.
64. Economic and Monetary Unions in Africa: Comparative Analysis and Prospects.
65. Impact of participation in integration on the socio-economic development of African countries.
66. Integration processes with the participation of India.
67. Integration processes with the participation of China.
68. Integration processes with the participation of Brazil.
69. Integration processes with the participation of the United States.
70. Integration processes with the participation of Russia.
71. Why is the post-Soviet space a priority in Russia's foreign policy?
72. With which European countries should Russia build relations as a priority and why?
73. Indicate the possible areas of cooperation between Russia and African countries. Justify your answer.
74. On what principles should relations between Russia and China be based?
75. With which Asian countries should Russia first of all build its economic and political relations and why?
76. Give a definition of the concept of "national interests". Formulate the main national interests of Russia?
77. Instruments and mechanisms of foreign economic security. Threshold values of economic security.

78. As you understand the term "interdependence" of countries.
 79. TNCs - as the most important mechanism of influence on host countries.
 80. The role of the IMF in the process of increasing the interdependence of countries. IMF loan terms: from Washington to Monterrey Consensus. Essence of the Beijing Consensus.

For assessing the knowledge and attestation of postgraduate students, the following credit system is used:

Points of rating system	Traditional grades in Russia	Points	Grades	Grades of ECTS
86 - 100	5	95 - 100	5+	A
		86 - 94	5	B
69 - 85	4	69 - 85	4	C
51 - 68	3	61 - 68	3+	D
		51 - 60	3	E
0 - 50	2	31 - 50	2+	FX
		0 - 30	2	F

6. Requirements for scientific qualification work (SQW)

6.1. A student who has passed the state exam is allowed to defend the SQW. Defense of the SQW is held at an open meeting of the State Examination Commission (SEC).

State final attestation is carried out in the form of an oral presentation of the SQW, followed by oral answers to the questions of the SEC members in accordance with the University Regulations on the SQW. The report and answers to questions from the SEC members can be in Russian or in a foreign language.

In order to start performing scientific qualification work (dissertation), the applicant must accumulate practical experience in scientific activity.

Methodical readiness to carry out scientific and qualification work (dissertation) involves solving a set of specific tasks:

- to substantiate the relevance of the selected research topic, its scientific novelty, theoretical and practical significance;
- to study the regulatory framework, statistical materials, reference and scientific literature containing the theoretical and methodological foundations for the study of a scientific problem, the solution of which is devoted to scientific qualification work (dissertation);
- correctly identify the object and subject of research;
- to formulate the purpose of the study and the tasks to be considered;
- collect the necessary statistical and factual material for the analytical stage of work;
- to analyze the collected data using appropriate methods of processing and analyzing information;
- to develop methodological proposals, and, if necessary, methodological aspects of solving research problems;
- draw conclusions and develop recommendations for the practical use of the results of the work.

Requirements for the design of scientific and qualification work (dissertation)

The design of the thesis must comply with the requirements established by the Ministry of Education and Science of the Russian Federation in paragraph 15 of the Regulation on the award of academic degrees, approved by the Government of the Russian Federation dated September 24, 2013 No. 842 "On the procedure for awarding academic degrees" (Collection of laws of the Russian Federation, 2013, No. 40, art. 5074; 2014, No. 32, art. 4496).

A scientific qualification work (dissertation) must contain either a solution to a problem that is important for the development of the relevant branch of knowledge or new scientifically grounded technical, technological, economic or other solutions and developments that are essential for the development of the country.

A scientific qualification work (dissertation) must be written by the author independently, have internal unity, contain new scientific results and provisions put forward for public protection, and testify to the personal contribution of the author of the study to science.

In a scientific qualification work (dissertation), which is of an applied nature, information on the practical use of the scientific results obtained by the author of the research should be provided, and in a scientific qualification work (dissertation), which is of a theoretical nature, recommendations on the use of scientific findings.

The solutions proposed by the author of the scientific qualification work (dissertation) should be reasoned and evaluated in comparison with other known solutions.

The structure of the Ph.D. thesis is traditional:

1. Title page (cover)
2. Table of contents.
3. Introduction.
4. Chapters of the main body (3-5 chapters with short and clear conclusions for each chapter).
5. Conclusion on work.
6. List of used literature.
7. Basic designations and abbreviations (if necessary).
8. Applications (if necessary).

Simultaneously with the dissertations, the author's abstract of the dissertation (scientific report on SQW) is formed, containing such sections as:

- I. General characteristics of the work.
- II. The main provisions of the dissertation submitted for defense.
- III. Conclusions and recommendations (or conclusion).
- IV. List of works in which the main provisions of the dissertation are published.
- V. Abstract.

Section I. General characteristics of the work reflects the mandatory aspects:

General description of work

Relevance of the research topic

The degree of elaboration of a scientific problem

Research hypothesis

The purpose and objectives of the study

Object and subject of research

Theoretical and methodological basis

The field of study corresponding to the points of the Passport of the specialty of the Higher Attestation Commission of the Russian Federation

Research information base

Scientific novelty

The most significant results obtained personally by the author and presented for defense

The theoretical significance of the work

The practical significance of the work

Approbation of dissertation work

Work structure

The main scientific results of scientific qualification work (dissertation) must be published in peer-reviewed scientific publications, including international publications. The list of peer-reviewed publications is posted on the official website of the Higher Attestation Commission of the Russian Federation in the information and telecommunications network "Internet".

The number of publications in which the main scientific results of scientific qualification work (dissertations for the degree of candidate of economic sciences) are set out in peer-reviewed publications must be at least 3.

Publications that set out the main scientific results of scientific qualification work (dissertations for the degree of candidate of sciences) are equated with patents for inventions, patents (certificates) for utility models, patents for industrial designs, patents for models, certificates for software for electronic Computer, etc.

Scientific qualification work (dissertation) should be presented in the form of a specially prepared manuscript. The presentation of the material should be clear and logically consistent, the formulations should be scientific, precise and specific, the conclusions and proposals should be well-grounded and reasoned. The content of the scientific and qualifying work (dissertation) must correspond to the direction of training scientific and pedagogical personnel in graduate school and the chosen scientific specialty. The correspondence of the directions of training scientific pedagogical personnel in graduate school to scientific specialties provided for by the nomenclature is established by the Ministry of Education and Science of the Russian Federation.

A post-graduate student who has passed the state examination is allowed to defend the SQW. Defense of the SQW is held at an open meeting of the State Examination Commission (SEC). State final certification is carried out in the form of an oral presentation of the SQW, followed by oral answers to the questions of the SEC members in accordance with the University Regulations on the SQW. The report and / or answers to questions from the SEC members may be in a foreign language.

6.2. As part of the defense of scientific qualification work, the degree of mastering by graduate students of the following competencies is checked:

Universal competences:

- the ability to critically analyze and evaluate modern scientific achievements, generate new ideas when solving research and practical problems, including in interdisciplinary areas (UC-1);
- the ability to design and carry out complex research, including interdisciplinary, based on a holistic systemic scientific worldview using knowledge in the field of history and philosophy of science (UC-2);
- willingness to participate in the work of Russian and international research teams to solve scientific and scientific and educational problems (UC-3);
- the readiness to use modern methods and technologies of scientific communication in the state and foreign languages, including the readiness to communicate in oral and written forms in Russian and foreign languages to solve the problems of professional activity, possession of foreign language communicative competence in official business, educational and professional, scientific, socio-cultural, everyday spheres of foreign language communication (UC-4);
- the ability to follow ethical standards in professional activity (UC-5);
- the ability to plan and solve problems of their own professional and personal development (UC-6).

General professional competences:

- the ability to independently carry out research activities in the relevant professional field using modern research methods and information and communication technologies (GPC-1);
- willingness to organize the work of the research team in the scientific industry corresponding to the direction of training (GPC-2);
- readiness for teaching in educational programs of higher education (GPC-3).

Professional competences (profile 08.00.14 "World Economy"):

- the ability to study modern problems of the world economy, patterns of internationalization and globalization of economic relations, mechanisms of their regulation at the national, regional and global levels (PC-5.1);
- skills in the development and implementation of theory and methodology in the areas of internationalization and globalization of economic relations, as well as mechanisms for their regulation at the national, regional and global levels (PC-5.2);
- the ability to develop scientific ideas about production, trade, monetary and financial, social, scientific, technical, environmental and other aspects of world economic processes and about the subjects of these processes - transnational corporations, government structures, international governmental and non-governmental organizations that ensure the functioning of the world economy as an integral systems (PC-5.3).

At the final stage of the GIA, applicants submit a scientific report, which is similar in content to a scientific and technical report and must have the following structure:

- introduction;

- an analytical review of scientific literature on the topic;
- justification of the chosen direction of work;
- sections (chapters) of the report reflecting the methodology, content and results of the work performed;
- conclusion (conclusions and suggestions)
- list of used literature;
- applications.

At the same time, the scientific report:

- may not cover the entire problem under study, but only some logically completed part, aspect
- there are no such stringent requirements for its design and form as for a scientific report
- no abstract is required, division into chapters ...
- according to language, literary style of presentation, the report, as a rule, is more adapted for oral presentation

Estimation criteria and competence of a scientific report on SQW

Criteria of SQW estimation	Competences
Relevance, practical and theoretical significance of the work	UC-1, UC-5, GPC-1, GPC-5.1
Depth of analysis	UC-2, UC-3, UC-4, GPC-1, PC-5.1, PC-5.2, PC-5.3
Style and logic of presentation	UC-1, UC-2
Compliance with the goals, content and objectives of the work	UC-2, UC-4, GPC-1, PC-5.1, PC-5.2, PC-5.3
Contribution of the author	UC-5, UC-6, GPC-1
Preparation of a report for presentation	UC-4, GPC-3
Quality of presentation of the report	UC-4, GPC-2, GPC-3, GPC-1, PC-5.1, PC-5.2, PC-5.3

Assessment and scores for SQW and SQW reports:

Criteria of SQW assessment	Score
Relevance, practical and theoretical significance of the work	10 - in the SQW the relevance of the research is fully and reasonably presented, the degree of study of the topic is disclosed, the goal, objectives, object, subject, research methods are correctly formulated, the practical and theoretical significance of the work is substantiated; 6 - the SQW reflects the relevance of the research, partly discloses the degree of study of the topic, the practical and theoretical significance of the work is not fully justified, there are some inaccuracies in the formulation of the goal and objectives, object and subject, research methods; 2 - the SQW poorly reflects the relevance of the study and the degree of study of the topic, there is no justification
Depth of analysis	10 - SQW is distinguished by its depth of analysis, a broad overview of scientific sources (at least 130), incl. foreign, the ability to critically evaluate the material; 6 - the analysis of the material carried out within the framework of the SQW is not deep enough and critical, from 80 to 130 primary sources were used in the work; 2 - the analysis of the material carried out within the framework of the SQW is shallow and uncritical, less than 80 primary sources were used in the work
Style and logic of presentation	10 - the presentation of the SQW is logical, evidence-based, corresponds to the scientific style;

	6 - in the SQW there are deviations in the logic of presentation and style; 2 - in the SQW the material is presented not logically, not in scientific language
Compliance with the goals, content and objectives of the work	10 - the SQW goal has been fully achieved, the content and results of the work reflect the ways and methods of its achievement; 6 - the SQW goal has basically been achieved, but the content and results of the work only partially reflect the ways and methods of achieving it; 2 - the goal of the SQW has not been fully achieved, the content and results are not sufficiently interconnected
Contribution of the author	20 - during the implementation of the SQW, the applicant showed independence and creativity, the author's contribution is presented in the work, the level of borrowing is less than 10%; 10 - during the implementation of the SQW, the applicant showed incomplete independence and creativity, the author's contribution was incompletely formulated, the level of borrowing was from 10 to 25%; 2 - during the implementation of the SQW, the applicant showed very little independence and creativity, there are shortcomings in determining the contribution, the level of borrowing is more than 25%
Preparation of a report for presentation	10 - in the report by the applicant, all aspects are disclosed, demonstrated in-depth knowledge of the research topic; 6 - in the report, the applicant disclosed most of the aspects, demonstrated knowledge on the research topic, but did not clearly disclose certain aspects of the novelty and significance of the research; 2 - in the report, the applicant did not disclose most of the aspects, did not demonstrate knowledge on the research topic, did not disclose certain aspects of the novelty and significance of the research
Quality of presentation of the report	10 - during the presentation of the report, the applicant exhaustively answered the questions of the members of the commission; 6 - during the presentation of the report, the applicant answered most of the questions of the members of the commission; 2 - during the presentation of the report, the applicant did not answer most of the questions of the commission members.

For assessing the knowledge and attestation of postgraduate students, the following credit system is used:

Points of rating system	Traditional grades in Russia	Points	Grades	Grades of ECTS
86 - 100	5	95 - 100	5+	A
		86 - 94	5	B
69 - 85	4	69 - 85	4	C
51 - 68	3	61 - 68	3+	D
		51 - 60	3	E
0 - 50	2	31 - 50	2+	FX
		0 - 30	2	F

6.3. List of topics for scientific qualification works.

The topic of scientific qualification works (dissertation for the degree of candidate of economic sciences) is determined by the graduate student together with the scientific adviser, approved at a meeting of the Department of International Economic Relations, approved by the Academic Council of the Faculty of Economics of the RUDN University.

The subject of scientific qualification works may correspond to applications for scientific research from enterprises and organizations in the case of such applications and their compliance with the specialty 08.00.14 World Economy.

The topic of scientific qualification works (dissertations) should correspond to the specialization "World Economy": the study of modern problems of the world economy, the patterns of internationalization and globalization of economic relations, mechanisms of their regulation at the national, regional and global levels, as well as the development of theory and methodology in these areas. The objects of research within the framework of the scientific qualification work (dissertation) of the specialization "World Economy" are production, trade, monetary and financial, social, scientific and technical, environmental and other aspects of world economic processes and the subjects of these processes - transnational corporations, government structures, international government and non-governmental organizations that ensure the functioning of the world economy as an integral system.

Research Areas:

1. World economy, its structure, patterns and modern development trends.
2. Theories of the development of the world economy and international economic relations. Analysis and evaluation of modern concepts.
3. The international division of labor as a driving force for the development of production, investment, credit and financial, scientific and technical, trade and other world economic relations.
4. Internationalization of economic life. Globalization of economic activity, its factors, stages, directions and forms. Interaction of regional integration and economic globalization.
5. Integration processes in developed and developing regions of the world economy, patterns of development of these processes, assessment of the integration prospects of various trade and economic blocs, including the Eurasian economic integration.
6. Consequences of globalization for developed and developing countries. The relationship between the world economic vanguard and the world periphery.
7. International economic interdependence. Ensuring sustainable development of the national and world economy. National economic development strategies.
8. Evolution of the world economic mechanism. Regulation of economic processes at the national and international levels. International coordination of economic policy. Preservation and transformation of economic sovereignty.
9. International economic organizations, their role in the regulation of the world economy. Russia's participation in them.
10. Interaction between government and business at the national and international levels. The economic role of non-governmental organizations in the national and world economy.
11. Mechanisms for regulating international trade.
12. World monetary system, tendencies of its further evolution. Currency zones. World reserve and regional currencies.
13. Payment and settlement relations of countries, ensuring the equilibrium of their balances of payments and the problem of repayment of external debt.
14. The world stock market, its mechanisms and role in the development of individual countries and the world economy as a whole. Internationalization of stock exchanges.
15. International flows of loan capital, direct and portfolio investments, problems of their regulation at the national and supranational levels.
16. Methodological aspects of the functioning of the world economy. Development of the world general economic and commodity market.
17. World market of goods and services: development trends, industry and corporate structure. Organization and technology of international trade.

18. Modern market strategies and their role in the development of international exchange. Methodological aspects of international competitiveness. Forms and methods of competition in various sectors of the world market.
19. International technology exchange and scientific and technical cooperation. International patenting, trade in licenses, know-how and other forms of realization of intellectual property.
20. Economic and social problems of international migration of labor, specialists and scientists.
21. Development of the resource base of the world economy. Economic aspects of global problems - environmental, food, energy. World economic consequences of global processes, ways and mechanisms of their solution.
22. Development of international transport infrastructure and telecommunications, their role in the internationalization of world economic relations.
23. The place and role of transnational corporations in the modern world economy, their interaction with the national economies of the home countries and the host countries of their foreign branches.
24. International activities of banks, investment and insurance companies, pension funds and other financial institutions.
25. The national economy of individual countries in the system of world economic relations: the problem of optimizing interaction and ensuring national economic interests. International economic contradictions, their causes and methods of resolution.
26. Foreign economic interests of Russia in the world market and in relations with individual countries and groups of countries. Geoeconomic problems of Russia, its strategic priorities and foreign economic prospects.
27. International and national economic security. Theoretical and methodological foundations for ensuring the foreign economic security of Russia.
28. Ways and forms of Russia's integration into the system of world economic relations. Features of foreign economic activity at the level of enterprises, industries and regions.
29. Russia's participation in the international division of labor. Formation and development prospects of export potential and import needs of the Russian economy. Opportunities for improving the international production specialization of Russia.

6.4. Tasks that a graduate student must solve in the process of performing scientific qualification work

Research objectives determine the main stages of research to achieve the goal. It should be borne in mind that the description of the solution of these problems will constitute the content of chapters and paragraphs of the thesis, the titles of which should be consonant with the tasks set. It is necessary to break scientific research into main stages and, in accordance with their content, formulate research objectives.

As the tasks of the dissertation research, one can single out the solution of certain theoretical issues that are part of the general research problem, including:

- substantiation of the relevance of the problem being solved;
- identifying the essence of a concept, phenomenon, process;
- clarification, deepening, methodological substantiation of the essence, nature, structure of the object;
- based on the analysis of the state, the use of modern methods, techniques and tools, the disclosure of dynamics, contradictions, trends in the development of the object;
- disclosure of ways to transform an object;
- development of signs, levels of functioning, performance criteria, principles and conditions of application, etc., of the studied object, process, phenomenon;
- identification and substantiation of directions and ways of improving the studied processes, phenomena, objects;
- forecast of the development of the research object
- generalization and assessment of the accuracy of the results obtained, checking the effectiveness of the proposed system of measures;
- development of guidelines and proposals for the use of research results in practice, research, educational and methodological process.

At the same time, the task of the SQW is to assess the level and qualifications of the applicant, assess his readiness as a researcher capable of independently conducting research that is significant for the relevant branch of knowledge, as well as contain scientifically based technical, economic or technological developments that are essential for the country as a whole.

The objectives of the scientific report are: ensuring the formation of a clear understanding of the main professional tasks and ways to solve them; teaching methodology and techniques for effective search and analysis of knowledge; development of skills, creative and research activities; involvement of graduate students in scientific research and practical development; readiness for professional self-improvement, development of creative potential.

The tasks of the scientific report are also to check the level of the graduate student's competencies, to assess the knowledge of methodologies and research methods in the field of training, to assess the ability to critically evaluate and summarize the theoretical and practical results of research work; - assessment of the skills of analysis, synthesis and approbation of scientific research data; assessment of the SQW's compliance with the established requirements (including for registration), making a decision on the awarding of qualifications based on the results of the GIA and the issuance of a document on higher education and the assignment of qualifications: Researcher. Research teacher.

6.5. The stages of scientific qualification work (SQW), the conditions for admitting a student to the defense procedure, requirements for the structure, volume, content and design, as well as the list of mandatory and recommended documents submitted for defense are indicated in the methodological instructions approved in the prescribed manner:

In the process of preparing the FQP, the applicant gradually submits sections of the work to the supervisor for verification and revision, reports the main results during the intermediate certification period in each year of graduate school.

The main results of the NKR should be reported and discussed at meetings of the scientific school of the university and the graduating department, international scientific and practical conferences, and also published in peer-reviewed publications.

State final attestation is a comprehensive check of the professional achievements of a postgraduate student for the entire period of postgraduate studies.

GIA for postgraduate programs is carried out in the form (and in the specified sequence):

- state examination;
- a scientific report on the main results of the prepared scientific and qualification work.

To make a decision on the dissertation and its discussion, the head of the department (after the scientific supervisor reports that the applicant's dissertation is ready for defense) appoints two reviewers-specialists in this field of research. After 2-3 weeks, at a meeting of the department, a dissertation is discussed and a conclusion is made about a recommendation for defense or for revision. In case of a positive assessment, the applicant is provided with an extract from the minutes of the meeting of the graduating department with the recommendation of the dissertation for defense in the dissertation council.

Otherwise, if it is necessary to finalize the dissertation, the applicant will be given a period of time to eliminate the comments of reviewers and other employees of the department who took part in the discussion of the dissertation. After eliminating the comments made, the dissertation is again handed over to the reviewers, and then a second discussion takes place at a meeting of the department.

6.6 Evaluation Tools.

As part of the defense of scientific qualifying work, the degree of mastering by graduates of the following competencies is checked:

Universal competences:

- the ability to critically analyze and evaluate modern scientific achievements, generate new ideas when solving research and practical problems, including in interdisciplinary areas (UC-1);

- the ability to design and carry out complex research, including interdisciplinary, based on a holistic systemic scientific worldview using knowledge in the field of history and philosophy of science (UC-2);
- willingness to participate in the work of Russian and international research teams to solve scientific and scientific and educational problems (UC-3);
- the readiness to use modern methods and technologies of scientific communication in the state and foreign languages, including the readiness to communicate in oral and written forms in Russian and foreign languages to solve the problems of professional activity, possession of foreign language communicative competence in official business, educational and professional, scientific, socio-cultural, everyday spheres of foreign language communication (UC-4);
- the ability to follow ethical standards in professional activity (UC-5);
- the ability to plan and solve problems of their own professional and personal development (UC-6).

General professional:

- the ability to independently carry out research activities in the relevant professional field using modern research methods and information and communication technologies (GPC-1);
- willingness to organize the work of the research team in the scientific industry corresponding to the direction of training (GPC-2);
- readiness for teaching activities in educational programs of higher education (GPC-3).

Professional competences (profile 08.00.14 World Economy):

- the ability to study modern problems of the world economy, patterns of internationalization and globalization of economic relations, mechanisms of their regulation at the national, regional and global levels (PC-5.1);
- skills in the development and implementation of theory and methodology in the areas of internationalization and globalization of economic relations, as well as mechanisms for their regulation at the national, regional and global levels (PC-5.2);
- the ability to develop scientific ideas about production, trade, monetary and financial, social, scientific, technical, environmental and other aspects of world economic processes and the subjects of these processes - transnational corporations, government structures, international governmental and non-governmental organizations that ensure the functioning of the world economy as an integral system (PC-5.3).

Criteria for evaluating scientific qualification work:

- "excellent" grade - the urgency of the problem is substantiated by the analysis of the state of theory and practice in a particular field of science. The significance of the study in solving scientific problems is shown: effective options for solving problems that are significant for both theory and practice are found and tested. The theoretical and methodological substantiation of the NKR is correctly presented, the author's intention of the study is clearly formulated, reflected in the conceptual and categorical apparatus; substantiated scientific novelty, theoretical and practical significance of the performed research, deeply and meaningfully carried out the analysis of the obtained results of the experiment. The NKR text is distinguished by a high level of scientific character, the logic of the research is clearly traced, a critical analysis of the existing research is correctly given, the author substantiates his point of view with evidence.
- assessment "good" - the relevance of the research is sufficiently fully substantiated, options for solving research problems with a specific field of application are proposed. The difference between the obtained research results and similar ones already available in science has been proved. To substantiate the research position, a specific theoretical concept is taken as a basis. The terminological apparatus is formulated, the methods and means of scientific research are determined, but at the same time there is no proper scientific justification for the intention and target characteristics of the study, there is no proper argumentation of the presented materials. Scientific novelty and theoretical significance are vaguely formulated. The main text of the NKR is stated in a unified logic, basically meets the requirements of scientific character and concreteness, but there are insufficiently substantiated statements and conclusions.

- “satisfactory” rating - the relevance of the study is insufficiently substantiated. The methodological approaches and target characteristics of the study are not clearly defined, but the results obtained in the course of the study do not contradict the laws of practice. A technological description of the sequence of applied research methods, techniques, forms is given, but the choice of research methods is not justified. The results obtained do not have scientific novelty and have no theoretical significance. In the text of the thesis, there are violations of the unified logic of presentation, inaccuracies in the interpretation of the basic concepts of the study, substitution of some concepts by others.

- assessment "unsatisfactory" - the relevance of the chosen topic is grounded superficially. There are inconsistencies between the tasks set and the provisions submitted to the defense. The theoretical and methodological foundations of the study are poorly disclosed. The conceptual and categorical apparatus does not fully correspond to the declared topic. There is no scientific novelty, theoretical and practical significance of the results obtained. In the formulation of conclusions based on the results of the study, there is no argumentation and independence of judgments. The text of the work does not differ in its logical presentation, is eclectic in nature and does not allow tracing the author's position on the problem under study. There is plagiarism in the work.

The program is compiled in accordance with the requirements of the ES HE PFUR / FSES.

Developers:

PhD, associate professor of the International economic relations department



Nataliya V. Dyuzheva

Supervisor of the program:

doctor of science, professor of the International economic relations department



Inna V. Andronova

Head of Department

of International economic relations
doctor of science, professor



Inna V. Andronova