

*Федеральное государственное автономное образовательное учреждение
высшего образования «Российский университет дружбы народов»*

ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКИЙ ФАКУЛЬТЕТ

**ПРОГРАММА
ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОЙ ИТОГОВОЙ АТТЕСТАЦИИ**

НАПРАВЛЕНИЕ 38.04.01 «ЭКОНОМИКА»

**СПЕЦИАЛИЗАЦИЯ
«МЕЖДУНАРОДНЫЙ БИЗНЕС» на английском языке**

Квалификация выпускника МАГИСТР

2021 г.

1. Общие положения

1.1. Ответственность и порядок действий по подготовке и проведению государственных итоговых испытаний в РУДН, а также перечень, очередность, сроки прохождения документов, необходимых для осуществления государственной итоговой аттестации, между структурными подразделениями определяет Порядок проведения итоговой государственной аттестации обучающихся.

1.2. Государственная итоговая аттестация по направлению **Международный бизнес** включает компьютерный тест, являющийся допуском к итоговому междисциплинарному экзамену в устной форме и защиту выпускной квалификационной работы в виде магистерской диссертации.

1.3. Результаты любого из видов аттестационных испытаний, включенных в государственную итоговую аттестацию, определяются оценками «отлично», «хорошо», «удовлетворительно», «неудовлетворительно».

2. Цели и задачи государственной итоговой аттестации

2.1. Целью государственной итоговой аттестации является определение соответствия результатов освоения обучающимися основных образовательных программ требованиям ОС ВО РУДН

Государственная итоговая аттестация включает государственный экзамен, установленный Ученым советом университета и защиту выпускной квалификационной работы (ВКР).

2.2. Задачами государственной итоговой аттестации являются:

- проверка качества обучения личности основным естественнонаучным законам и явлениям, необходимым в профессиональной деятельности;
- определение уровня теоретической и практической подготовленности выпускника к выполнению профессиональных задач в соответствии с получаемой квалификацией;
- установление степени стремления личности к саморазвитию, повышению своей квалификации и мастерства;
- проверка сформированности устойчивой мотивации к профессиональной деятельности в соответствии с предусмотренными ОС ВО РУДН видами профессиональной деятельности;
- проверка способности находить организационно-управленческие решения в нестандартных ситуациях и готовность нести за них ответственность;
- обеспечение интеграции образования и научно-технической деятельности, повышение эффективности использования научно-технических достижений, реформирование научной сферы и стимулирование инновационной деятельности;
- обеспечение качества подготовки в соответствии с требованиями ОС ВО РУДН.

3. Программа государственного экзамена.

3.1. Государственный экзамен проводится в устной форме;

3.2. В рамках проведения государственного экзамена проверяется степень освоения выпускников следующих компетенций:

УК-1. Способен осуществлять поиск, критический анализ проблемных ситуаций на основе системного подхода, вырабатывать стратегию действий.

УК-2. Способен управлять проектом на всех этапах его жизненного цикла.

УК-3. Способен организовывать и руководить работой команды, вырабатывая командную стратегию для достижения поставленной цели.

УК-4. Способен применять современные коммуникативные технологии на государственном языке Российской Федерации и иностранном(ых) языке(ах) для академического и профессионального взаимодействия.

УК-5. Способен анализировать и учитывать разнообразие культур в процессе межкультурного взаимодействия.

УК-6. Способен определить и реализовать приоритеты собственной деятельности и способы ее совершенствования на основе самооценки.

УК-7. Способен: искать нужные источники информации и данные, воспринимать, анализировать, запоминать и передавать информацию с использованием цифровых средств, а также с помощью алгоритмов при работе с полученными из различных источников данными с целью эффективного использования полученной информации для решения задач; проводить оценку информации, ее достоверность, строить логические умозаключения на основании поступающих информации и данных.

ОПК-1. Способен применять знания (на продвинутом уровне) фундаментальной экономической науки при решении практических и/или исследовательских задач.

ОПК-2. Способен применять продвинутые инструментальные методы экономического анализа в прикладных и/или фундаментальных исследованиях.

ОПК-3. Способен обобщать и критически оценивать научные исследования в экономике.

ОПК-4. Способен принимать экономически и финансово обоснованные организационно - управленческие решения в профессиональной деятельности и нести за них ответственность.

ОПК-5. Способен использовать современные информационные технологии и программные средства при решении профессиональных задач.

ОПК-6. Способен критически оценивать возможности цифровых технологий для решения профессиональных задач, работать с цифровыми данными, оценивать их источники и релевантность

ПКО-1. Способен осуществлять анализ и прогноз основных социально-экономических показателей деятельности предприятия, отрасли, региона и экономики в целом

ПКО-2. Способен разрабатывать проектные решения, стратегии поведения экономических агентов и оценивать их эффективность.

ПКО-3. Способен самостоятельно осуществлять научно-исследовательскую деятельность и критически оценивать полученные результаты

3.3. Объем государственного экзамена: 25 билетов, 75 вопросов, по 3 вопроса в каждом билете.

Для проведения экзамена формируется 25 экзаменационных билетов, включающих 3 теоретических вопроса по дисциплинам базовой и вариативной части учебного плана.

3.4. Вопросы к государственному экзамену:

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Раздел 1. БАЗОВАЯ ЧАСТЬ

Microeconomics (advanced level)

1. Law of supply and demand: market equilibrium, surplus, shortage.
2. Concept of elasticity and its application in microeconomics.
3. Concept of costs in microeconomics.
4. Meddling with markets: price control and quotas.
5. Consumer and producer surplus and the gains from trade.
6. Taxes and their effects on supply and demand. Tax incidence.

7. Decision making by individuals and firms: implicit and explicit costs, accounting and economic profit, sunk costs.
8. Perfect competition and its features.
9. Monopoly and its features.
10. Oligopoly and monopolistic competition.

Macroeconomics (advanced level)

1. Circular-flow model of goods and incomes in open economy. Gross Domestic Product. Three approaches to calculate GDP.
2. Cyclical development of economy. Business cycles.
3. Business cycles and economic stabilization policies.
4. Monetary policy: goals and instruments. Central Bank targets. Efficiency problems.
5. Savings, investment spending and financial system.
6. Fiscal policy: its goals and instruments. Automatic stabilizers and discretionary policy. Efficiency problems.
7. Exchange rate regimes: fixed exchange rate, free float and managed float.
8. Weak and strong points of different exchange rate regimes.
9. Impact of domestic shocks and foreign shocks on the domestic economy's output.
10. Expectations in economy: financial markets, output, and economic policy.

Econometrics (advanced level)

1. Properties of the OLS estimator in the presence of multicollinearity.
2. Properties of the OLS estimator in the presence of heteroscedasticity.
3. Consequences of autocorrelation.
4. Consequences of not normal distribution for regression coefficient estimates.
5. Types of design used in management research.
6. Experimental versus quasi-experimental design.
7. Commonly used experimental designs.
8. Threats to internal validity.
9. Scale development.
10. Sampling.

РАЗДЕЛ 2. ВАРИАТИВНАЯ ЧАСТЬ

International Business Management

1. Globalization and International Business.
2. The Cultural Environments Facing Business.
3. The Political and Legal Environments Facing Business.
4. The Economic Environments Facing Businesses.
5. International Trade and Factor-Mobility Theory.
6. Governmental Influence on Trade.
7. Cross-National Cooperation and Agreements.
8. The Strategy of International Business.
9. Direct Investment and Collaborative Strategies.
10. The Organization of International Business.
11. Global Manufacturing and Supply-Chain Management.

Foreign economic activity of a firm

1. Russia and the WTO
2. The specificity of foreign trade transactions
3. State regulation of foreign economic activity of enterprises
4. Free economic zones and offshore zones
5. The conclusion and execution of foreign trade contracts
6. Foreign economic transactions and their classification
7. Classification of firms operating in the global market
8. Intellectual property protection in Russia
9. Organization of cargo delivery
10. The RF law "On export control" of 18 July 1999 No. 183-FZ.

International Trade

1. Specify the essential difference between “export specialization” and “import substitute” strategies for developing countries
2. List at least 5 most popular trade barriers used in International trade policies.
3. Explain the impact of the “Dutch disease” for country’s international trade
4. Specify the difference between Specific and Ad Valore tariffs
5. Explain the difference between C and F groups in INCOTERMS 2010
6. Show the advantages and downsides of using an Intermediary in export trade
7. Specify the functions of the bill of lading in international trade
8. Explain the mechanics of Letter of Credit
9. Show the major difference between Licensing and Franchising in international trade
10. Specify the sector of national economy which are usually most protected from foreign competitors.

Custom and tariff regulation

1. Foreign trade terms and conditions essential for customs clearance of goods and vehicles
2. The content of the customs procedure, the conditions for placing goods under the customs procedure for processing on the customs territory.
3. Methods for determining the customs value at the cost of a transaction with identical / similar goods.
4. Basic conditions of supply (INCOTERMS - 2000 and INCOTERMS - 2010) and their influence on the determination of the customs value of goods.
5. Rules for the classification of goods in accordance with the TN VED EAEU
6. Unified Commodity Nomenclature for Foreign Economic Activities
7. Method of determining the customs value of the transaction with imported goods
8. Types of customs duties and types of customs duties.
9. The content of the customs procedure of export and the conditions of placement under the customs procedure of export.
10. System of preferences EAEU. Direct shipment rule and direct purchase rule.

International labor market and migration

1. International labor market. Dynamics and structure of employment of the population in world economy.
2. The reasons, scales, forms and dynamics of unemployment in world economy.
3. Concept of international migration. Types of the international migration.
4. Sources of data on the international migration in the world and Russia.

5. Influence of migration on social and economic and demographic development of the countries.
6. The reasons, forms and the directions of migratory streams in world economy.
7. The international labor migration to Russia.
8. Migratory crisis in Europe: reasons and consequences.
9. Definition of migration policy. Migration policy of Russia.
10. The international interaction and the international organizations in the sphere of migration.

Corporate innovation policy

1. Innovations: definition, classification of innovations.
2. The role of innovations in modern knowledge-based economy.
3. The role of the state in development of innovation sector of economy.
4. National innovation systems: goals and components.
5. Different methods of innovation projects financing.
6. Venture capital: mechanism of innovation firms financing.
7. Business angels and their role in promotion of innovations.
8. Innovation infrastructure: business incubators, techno parks, special economic zones.
9. Institutes of innovation development and their activities.
10. Assessment of innovation projects efficiency. Dealing with riskiness and uncertainty

Business valuation and company cost management

1. Requirement to business evaluation development. The object and subject for business valuation.
2. The purpose of the business valuation. Information sources for evaluation.
3. International standards of business evaluation and their role in the development of valuation activity.
4. The procedure and evaluation methods (comparative approach).
5. Phased analysis within a comparative approach.
6. The procedure and evaluation methods (cost approach).
7. Phased analysis within a cost approach.
8. The procedure and evaluation methods (income approach).
9. Phased analysis within a income approach
10. The responsibility of the appraiser in valuing a business. Professional ethics of the appraiser.

3.5. Типовые практические задания

1. Case task.

If the marginal cost of capital, r , for a firm is 8% and

1. the risk premium is set by the company at 10% for innovative project which continue successfully operating project,
 2. the risk premium is set by the firm at 15% for a new project, related to the main activity of the firm
 3. the risk premium is set by the company at 20%, if the project requires the development of new activities, products and markets,
- state the conditions of commercial feasibility of the innovative project (NPV, IRR, IP) in case 1), 2), 3). Which indicator – NPV, IR or IRR you will check the first. Why? Explain.

2. Case task.

In a hypothetical economy investment is \$ 500 billion, net export is \$50 billion, government spending is \$ 400 billion. Consumption depends on income in the following way:

$$C = 150 + 0.7DI \quad \text{where } DI \text{ is disposal income.}$$

Taxes in this economy equals 200.

- (a) Find an equilibrium level of GDP demanded in this economy in the short run.

- (b) Estimated *potential output* for this economy is equal to \$2500 billion.
- Is equilibrium SR GDP smaller or greater than the potential level of GDP?
 - Is the unemployment level higher or lower than the natural level of unemployment in the short run?
- (c) Economists recommend to the Government to change the level of government spending, G , in order to move economy to the potential level of GDP. Compute by how much G should be changed (increase or decrease?) to achieve this goal.

4.1. Раскрытие тем

Раздел 1. БАЗОВАЯ ЧАСТЬ

Microeconomics

Topic 1: Supply and demand

What a competitive market is and how it is described by the supply and demand model. What the demand curve and supply curve are. The difference between movements along a curve and shifts of a curve. How the supply and demand curves determine a market's equilibrium price and equilibrium quantity. How in the case of a shortage or surplus, how price moves the market back to equilibrium.

Topic 2: Consumer and producer surplus

What consumer surplus is and its relationship to the demand curve. What producer surplus is and its relationship to the supply curve. What total surplus is and how it can be used both to measure the gains from trade and to illustrate why markets work so well. Why property rights and prices as economic signals are critical to smooth functioning of a market

Topic 3. Price Controls and Quotas: Meddling with Markets

The meaning of *price controls* and *quantity controls*, two kinds of government interventions in markets. How price and quantity controls create problems and can make a market inefficient. What *deadweight loss* is. Why the predictable side effects of intervention in markets often lead economists to be skeptical of its usefulness. Who benefits and who loses from market interventions, and why they are used despite their well-known problems

Topic 4. Elasticity

What is the definition of elasticity? What is the meaning and importance of: price elasticity of demand, income elasticity of demand, price elasticity of supply? What factors influence the size of these various elasticities? How the cross-price elasticity of demand measures the responsiveness of demand for one good to changes in the price of another good.

Topic 5. Taxes

The effects of taxes on supply and demand What determines who really bears the burden of a tax. The costs and benefits of taxes, and why taxes impose a cost that is larger than the tax revenue they raise. The difference between progressive and regressive taxes and the trade-off between tax equity and tax efficiency

Topic 6. Decision making by individuals and firms

Why good decision making begins with accurately defining costs and benefits. The importance of *implicit* as well as *explicit costs* in decision making. The difference between *accounting profit* and *economic profit*, and why economic profit is the correct basis for decisions

Three different types of economic decisions: “either-or” decisions, “how much” decisions, and decisions involving *sunk costs*. The principles of decision making that correspond to each type of economic decision. Why people sometimes behave irrationally in predictable ways.

Topic 7. Perfect Competition and the Supply Curve

What a perfectly competitive market is and the characteristics of a perfectly competitive industry. How a price-taking producer determines its profit-maximizing quantity of output. How to assess whether a producer is profitable and why an unprofitable producer may continue to operate in the short run. Why industries behave differently in the short run than in the long run. What determines the industry supply curve in both the short run and the long run.

Topic 8. Monopoly

The significance of monopoly, where a single monopolist is the only producer of a good. How a monopolist determines its profit-maximizing output and price. The difference between monopoly and perfect competition, and the effects of that difference on society’s welfare. How policy makers address the problems posed by monopoly. What price discrimination is, and why it is so prevalent when producers have market power

Topic 9. Oligopoly

The meaning of oligopoly, and why it occurs. Why oligopolists have an incentive to act in ways that reduce their combined profit, and why they can benefit from collusion. How our understanding of oligopoly can be enhanced by using game theory, especially the concept of the prisoners’ dilemma. How repeated interactions among oligopolists can help them achieve tacit collusion

Topic 10. Monopolistic competition

The meaning of monopolistic competition. Why oligopolists and monopolistically competitive firms differentiate their products. How prices and profits are determined in monopolistic competition in the short run and the long run. Why monopolistic competition poses a trade-off between lower prices and greater product diversity. The economic significance of advertising.

Literature:

1. *Paul Krugman, Robin Wells. ECONOMICS*, Princeton University, Worth Publishers, 2013

Macroeconomics (advanced level)

Topic 1: The brief story of modern macroeconomics.

John Maynard Keynes and the Great Depression. The Neoclassical Synthesis (J. Hicks, A. Hansen, A.W. Phillips, P. Samuelson, F. Modigliani, M. Friedman, R. Solow, L. Klein). The Rational Expectations Critique (R. Lucas, T. Sargent, R. Barro, R. Hall, R. Dornbusch, S. Fischer, J. Taylor). New Classical Economics (E. Prescott). New Keynesian Economics (G. Akerlof, B. Bernanke, G. Mankiw). New Growth Theory (R. Lucas, P. Romer, Ph. Aghion, P. Howitt). Common beliefs of macroeconomists.

Topic 2: Major macroeconomic variables - GDP, the unemployment rate, the inflation rate
Aggregate output. 3 ways to compute GDP: product, expenditure and income approaches. Nominal and real GDP. GDP growth rate. The unemployment rate and the inflation rate.

Topic 3. The goods market in the short run. The composition of GDP. The demand for goods. The determination of equilibrium output.

Topic 4: Financial markets in the short run. Money demand. Money supply. Money demand, money supply, and the equilibrium interest rate.

Topic 5: Goods and financial markets: the IS-LM model in closed economy. The goods market and the *IS* relation. Financial markets and the *LM* relation. Putting the *IS* and the *LM* relations together. Using a policy mix. *IS-LM* and the liquidity trap.

Topic 6. Mundell - Fleming model for open economy. Openness in goods markets. Output, the interest rate, and the exchange rate. The IS-LM Model in an open economy. The fiscal policy effects in an open economy. The effects of exchange rate policy in an open economy.

Topic 7: Expectations in economy: financial markets, output, and economic policy. The real interest rate and the nominal interest rate. Expected present discounted values. Expectations and consumption. Expectations and investment. Expectations, output and policy.

Topic 8: Economic policy in an open economy. Impact of domestic shocks and foreign shocks on the domestic economy's output and trade balance. Effects of a real depreciation on output and the trade balance. The role of policy under flexible exchange rates. The role of policy under fixed exchange rates. Exchange rate volatility.

Topic 9: Monetary and fiscal policy rules and constraints. The optimal inflation rate. Monetary policy rules. Fiscal policy rules and constraints.

Literature:

2. Paul Krugman, Robin Wells. *ECONOMICS*, Princeton University, Worth Publishers, 2013

Econometrics (advanced level)

Section 1. Classic linear regression. The nature of econometrics and its place in modern economics. Least Squares (OLS) method. Paired linear regression model. Multivariate linear regression model. Matrix notation. Properties of OLS-estimates under the conditions of Gauss-Markov. Asymptotic properties of least-squares estimators. Linearization
Selection of a variety of explanatory variables. Comparing nested and non-nested models. Testing the functional form. Test Chow. Dummy variables in regression models.

Section 2. Evaluation methods in violation of the conditions of classical regression. Main themes. The concept of heteroscedasticity, autocorrelation, the effect on OLS-estimations, the generalized least squares method (OMNK), tests for heteroscedasticity, standard errors in the form of White. Endogeneity, instrumental variables. Estimation using instrumental variables. The generalized method of instrumental variables. Two-step least squares method.
Maximum Likelihood Method (MMP). Formulation of the method, estimation by MMP, properties of estimates. Tests for the specification of the model.

Section 3. One-dimensional time series models. Main themes. Stationarity Autocorrelation function. Models autorecession and moving average. ARMA-model. Single roots. Unit root tests. Conditional heteroscedasticity. ARCH and GARCH models.

Section 4. Multidimensional time series models. Main themes. Dynamic models with stationary variables. Models with non-stationary variables. Cointegration. Testing for cointegration.

Literature:

1. Verbeek Marno A Guide to Modern Econometrics. 4th edition. Wiley, 2012.
2. Dougherty: Introduction to Econometrics 4th edition. Oxford University Press, 2011

3. Wooldridge J. Econometric Analysis of Cross Section and Panel Data. MIT Press; 2nd edition, 2011.

РАЗДЕЛ 2. ВАРИАТИВНАЯ ЧАСТЬ

International business management

Topic 1. Background for International Business

Globalization and International Business.

Topic 2. Basic Approaches in Management

Management a science or an art. Management functions. Management models. Skills of manager.

Topic 3. Comparative Environmental Frameworks

The Cultural Environments Facing Business. The Political and Legal Environments Facing Business. The Economic Environments Facing Businesses.

Topic 4. Theories and Institutions: Trade and Investment

International Trade and Factor-Mobility Theory. Governmental Influence on Trade. Cross-National Cooperation and Agreements.

Topic 5. World Financial Environment

Global Foreign-Exchange Markets. The Determination of Exchange Rates. Global Capital Markets.

Topic 6. Global Strategy, Structure, and Implementation

Globalization and Society. The Strategy of International Business. Country Evaluation and Selection. Export and Import. Direct Investment and Collaborative Strategies. The Organization of International Business.

Topic 7. Managing International Operations

Marketing Globally. Global Manufacturing and Supply-Chain Management.

Topic 8. Managing Carrier in International Business

Managerial Skills. Improve your carrier. Plan of carrier development.

Literature:

1. John D. Daniels, Lee H. Radebaugh, Daniel P. Sullivan International Business 15th Edition, 2017

Foreign economic activity of a firm

1. Russia and the WTO

2. The specificity of foreign trade transactions

3. State regulation of foreign economic activity of enterprises

4. Free economic zones and offshore zones

5. The conclusion and execution of foreign trade contracts

6. Foreign economic transactions and their classification

7. Classification of firms operating in the global market

8. Intellectual property protection in Russia

9. Organization of cargo delivery

10. The RF law "On export control" of 18 July 1999 No. 183-FZ.

Literature:

Custom and tariff regulation

Section 1. Key concepts and sources of customs law.

Customs and customs policy of the Russian Federation, transformation in the framework of entry into the EEU. Sources of Customs Law. The legal regime of persons engaged in activities in the field of customs.

Section 2. Basics of customs and tariff regulation in the Customs Union (and the Russian Federation).

The single commodity nomenclature of foreign economic activity. Customs tariff of the EAEU: the structure of the customs tariff, customs duty and types of rates of customs duty. Rules for determining the country of origin of goods. Systems of benefits and preferences in the EAEU and the Russian Federation. The customs value of goods and methods for its determination.

Section 3. Customs Procedures.

General provisions on customs procedures in the CU. Features of customs procedures in the EAEU

Section 4. Customs Payments.

General provisions on customs payments. Features of the calculation of customs duties, taxes and fees.

Section 5. Customs clearance and declaration of goods and vehicles

Provisions on customs declaration. Structure and procedure for filling in the goods declaration

Literature:

World Customs Organization. <http://www.wcoomd.org>

International monetary relations

Theme 1. International currency relations and world currency system.

Currency system. Basic elements of national currency system: national currency; parity of national currency; mode of a rate of national currency; currency restrictions and currency control; international currency liquidity of the country, its national regulation; regulation of use of the international proceeds of credit of the address; regulation of international payments of the country; mode of the national currency market and gold market; the national authorities regulating the currency relations of the country. Exchange rate concept. Factors influencing an exchange rate: rates of inflation, balance of payments, interest rates differentials, currency markets, exchange rate policy.

Theme 2. Currency system and currency policy.

Concept of currency system. National, regional and world currency systems, their communication and distinctions. Elements of currency system.

National, foreign and reserve currencies. International calculating monetary units. Uniform European currency of euro. Regulation of the exchange rates. Currency policy: concept, purposes and forms. Discount policy. Exchange policy. Currency intervention. Policy of diversification of currency reserves. Devaluation and revaluation of currencies. Exchange rate regimes. The fixed and floating exchange rate. Managed float. Gold and foreign exchange reserves, a reserve position in IMF, special drawing right (SDR). Currency crises: essence, reasons, manifestation forms.

Theme 3. Evolution of world currency system.

Evolution of world currency system. Bretton Woods system. Jamaican currency system and transition to the SDR standard. Modern problems of world currency system. European currency system. Euro. US dollar – euro ratio dynamics. Role of US dollar and other reserve currencies in development of the modern currency environment. Global crisis of modern world currency system.

Theme 4. Currency transactions

Classification of currency transactions. Client and interbank transactions. Conversion and deposit currency transactions. Cash transactions. Future contracts. Forward transactions. Options.

Theme 5. International currency and credit organizations.

International financial institutions. International Monetary Fund (IMF). Group of the International bank of reconstruction and development (IBRD). The International Association of Development (IAD), the International Finance Corporation (IFC), the Multilateral Investment and Guarantee Agency (MIGA). European bank of reconstruction and development (EBRD), Inter-American

Development Bank (MABR), African development bank (AFBR), Asian Development Bank (AZBR). Bank of International Payments (BIP). European Central Bank.

Theme 6. International payments
SWIFT, TARGET.

Literature:

International Monetary Fund/ Resources online. <https://www.e-ir.info/2018/02/11/online-resources-the-international-monetary-fund/>

Labor Markets and International Migration

Section 1. Demographic development and the formation of labor resources.

Dynamics of population of the world and key countries. Population projections for the medium and long term. Types of demographic development of the world. Theory of demographic transition. The role of demographic policy in the formation of labor resources.

Section 2 Statistics and development trends of the international labor market development. Key indicators of the labor market. The main sources of information and publication of ILO, OECD Secretariat, Eurostat, US Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Section 3. The role of GPS in labor market information. Management of programs for adaptation to the labor market. Organization of employment services and management. Promoting the employment of vulnerable groups of workers (young people, the elderly, the disabled, women). Non-state labor market institutions in the world. Trade unions and labor disputes. Employers and their associations.

Section 4. Questions of the theory and classification of migration.

Territorial migration of the population. Classification of migration processes. Typology of migration.

Section 5. Statistics and accounting of international migration. Indicators of population migration.

Section 6. Factors and trends in international migration.

Factors and causes of migration. Socio-economic factors of migration. Uneven economic development of the world. The role of cheap labor in the global and national labor markets. Dependence of industries and countries on foreign workers. Demographic factor of migration. The main directions of international migration.

Section 7. International migration in the regions of the world.

International migration in Europe. Labor, forced and illegal migration in Europe, North America, South America, South Africa, Australia, New Zealand, CIS and Russia.

Section 8. The impact of international migration on the socio-economic and demographic development of territories. Migration and labor markets. Illegal migration and labor market. Employment of migrants in the informal sector of the economy. Emigration and the labor market. The impact of different types of migration on the socio-economic parameters of the receiving and giving society. The impact of migration on the demographic development of countries and regions.

Section 9. Instruments for regulating international migration: passports, visas, statuses, citizenship. New types of passports (electronic passports). Types of visas. The Schengen Agreement. Schengen visa. Visa and visa-free regime of Russia with various countries. Prospects for visa interaction between Russia and the countries of Eastern Europe and the EU. Investment migration, educational migration, labor migration, migration through family reunification, repatriation to the ethnic homeland. Naturalization procedures. Naturalization procedure. Temporary migrants. Illegal migrants.

Literature:

1. Global Migration and Labor Markets – World Bank Group 2018. - 63 p.
<https://openknowledge.worldbank.org/bitstream/handle/10986/29806/211281ov.pdf?sequence=4&isAllowed=y>

Corporate innovation policy

Topic 1. Basic concepts of innovation development. Statistics of innovation. Essence and basic concepts of innovation. Innovation process: stages and subjects. Classification of innovation. Innovation statistics.

Topic 2. State regulation of innovation. Directions of state activity in the innovation sphere. State policy instruments. National innovation systems and innovation policy.

Topic 3. Financing of innovation activities. Sources of financing innovations of companies: own funds, borrowed funds and raised funds. State funding. State indirect financing.

Topic 4. Venture financing. Venture financing: goals and methods. Stages of venture investment. “Business angels” and venture funds. Ways to minimize the risks of venture entrepreneurs. Venture investment in Russia.

Topic 5. Large, medium and small innovative enterprises. The concept of innovative organization. External and internal environment for innovation. Sources of innovation. Specific features of the innovation activities of large companies, small and medium-sized innovative companies. Intercompany scientific and technical cooperation, international innovative cooperation.

Theme 6. Innovative strategies of enterprises. Types of competitive behavior: explorative, violent, patient, commutative. Offensive, defensive and imitational corporate innovation strategies. Open innovation.

Theme 7. Innovation infrastructure and innovation clusters. Technopark structures: business incubators, accelerators, techno-parks, science parks. Technical innovation special economic zones. The concept of clusters. Key success factors of innovation clusters: state support, business interest, innovative technologies.

Theme 8. Intellectual property and its assessment. General characteristics and composition of intellectual property, its legal protection. Patent law. Copyright and related rights. Rights on know-how. Valuation of intellectual property. Evaluation methods. Intellectual property as an intangible asset of an enterprise.

Topic 9. Technology transfer. The role of technology transfer from science/research area to the sphere of production. Licenses, types of license agreements. Royalties. Forms of technology transfer to business. Technology transfer centers. Open innovation.

Literature:

1. Karzanova I.V., Solovieva Yu.V., Zaynullin S.B., Paleev D.L., Samuseva T.V. Economics of innovative activity of enterprise. – Moscow, RUDN, 2017. Электронно-библиотечная система РУДН: Electronic version <http://lib.rudn.ru/ProtectedView/Book/ViewBook/6322>
2. N. Raghavendra Rao. Effective Open Innovation Strategies in Modern Business: Emerging Research and Opportunities (Advances in Business Strategy and Competitive Advantage) – IGI Global, 2018 <https://www.igi-global.com/book/effective-open-innovation-strategies-modern/191617>

Business valuation and company cost management

Topic 1. Business valuation: subject, purposes, principles, special applications and standards.

Valuation of business, like any other object property is a purposeful orderly process of determining the value of a project cost in terms of money, taking into account influencing factors at a particular time in a particular market.

Topic 2. Business income approach to valuation: methodology, accounting of risks. This method of evaluation is considered to be the most appropriate in terms of investment motives, since any investor to invest in a going concern in the long run, does not buy a set of assets consisting of buildings, structures, machinery, equipment, intangible assets and so on. And stream of future income that will allow him to return on investment, profit and improve their wellbeing. From this perspective, all companies, to whatever industry sector they belong to produce only one type of commodity production money.

Topic 3. Method of the discounted cash flow, model of capitalization of the fixed income. The method provides a summation of the net assets of the net asset value of the enterprise and then subtracting from the sum of its liabilities. Estimated cost of equity capital of the enterprise.

Topic 4. The market-based approach to a business valuation. A comparative approach to assessing the business in many ways is similar to the income capitalization approach. The value of the company based on the value of the company's revenue. The capitalization ratio built on the basis of market data.

Topic 5. Property (cost) approach to a business valuation. In determining the amount of the cost, it is necessary to try to take into account the full impact of the main factors, which include the income generated by the evaluated object, the risks accompanying such income, the average market rate of return for similar objects, traits evaluated object, including the composition and structure of assets and liabilities (or compound elements), market conditions, the current situation in the industry and the economy as a whole.

Topic 6. Assessment and management of different types of property of the entity. Intellectual property, intangible assets of the entity, financial assets of the entity, the cost of the company. The result of the assessment is the calculated value of the market value or its modification. Market value - is "the most probable price at which the property assessment can be disposed of in the open market, where the parties of the transaction are reasonable, having all the necessary information on the value of the transaction price does not reflect any extraordinary circumstances.

Literature:

1. Standards of Value: Theory and Applications, Second Edition. Jay Fishman, Shannon Pratt and William Morrison. Wiley & Sons, Inc. 2013.
2. The Professional's Guide to Fair Value: The Future of Financial Reporting. James P . Catty . Wiley, 2012.
3. Understanding Business Valuation: A Practical Guide to Valuing Small- to Medium-Sized Businesses, 4th edition. Gary Trugman. AICPA, 2012.

Corporate security

Topic 1. The role and importance of corporate security in ensuring stability in the development of society

The concept of corporate security, the relevance of corporate security issues, trends in the development of social and economic relations, the impact of corporate security on the socio-economic development of society and the state.

Topic 2. Corporate security as the basis of economic security of commercial organizations The structure of economic security, the role of corporate security, interaction with other elements of economic security.

Topic 3. Assessment of internal and external threats of a corporation Elements of the external and internal environment of the corporation and the degree of their influence. Analysis of the interests of elements of the internal and external environment. Determining the balance of interests. Identify potential threats.

Topic 4. General characteristics of corporate processes in the modern Russian economy. history of corporate processes development, Russian specificity of corporate processes, motivation of corporate processes.

Topic 5. Hostile mergers and acquisitions and methods for their implementation. Types of mergers and acquisitions. Definition of raiding and its signs. Classical methods of hostile takeovers. Russian specific methods of hostile takeovers.

Topic 6. Greenmail (Corporate blackmail) and methods of its implementation. Definition and characteristics of corporate blackmail. The subject of corporate blackmail. Object corporate blackmail. The main methods of corporate blackmail.

Topic 7. Preventive methods to counter corporate threats. Judicial protection. Addition measures. Golden parachutes. Poisonous pills. Restructuring of corporations. Potential consequences of countermeasures.

Topic 8. Operational methods of countering corporate threats. Judicial protection. Pacman's protection. Inaction agreements. Protection with the help of a white squire. Protection with the help of "white knight". Change in capital structure. Potential implications of countermeasures.

Topic 9. Building a corporate security system of a corporation. Algorithm for building corporate security. The basis of monitoring. Distribution of tasks among the staff of the corporation. Typical schemes of protective structuring.

Literature:

1. Zainullin S.B. Corporate Security. Tutorial. М .: Max-Press.2016 <http://lib.rudn.ru/MegaPro/Web/Search/Simple>
2. Kuznetsova E.I. Economic security. Textbook and workshop for universities. М .: Yurayt 2017 <https://www.litres.ru/elena-kuznecova-1084/ekonomicheskaya-bezopasnost-uchebnik-i-prakt-23137299/>

4.3. Оценочные средства, предназначенные для установления в ходе аттестационных испытаний соответствия/несоответствия уровня подготовки выпускников, завершивших освоение ООП ВО по направлению подготовки/специальности, требованиям соответствующего ОС ВО РУДН.

Описание показателей и критериев оценивания компетенций, а также шкал оценивания

Шкала оценки за устный ответ на междисциплинарном экзамене

Характеристика ответа	Баллы	Оценка ECTS	Оценка
Дан полный, развернутый ответ на поставленный вопрос, показана совокупность осознанных знаний об объекте, проявляющаяся в свободном оперировании понятиями, умении выделить существенные и несущественные его признаки, причинно-следственные связи. Знание об объекте демонстрируется на фоне понимания его в системе данной науки и междисциплинарных связей. Ответ формулируется в терминах науки, изложен литературным языком, логичен, доказателен, демонстрирует авторскую позицию студента.	19-20	A	(5) - отлично
Дан полный, развернутый ответ на поставленный вопрос, показана совокупность осознанных знаний об объекте, доказательно раскрыты основные положения темы; в ответе прослеживается четкая структура, логическая последовательность,	17-18	B	(5) – отлично

отражающая сущность раскрываемых понятий, теорий, явлений. Знание об объекте демонстрируется на фоне понимания его в системе данной науки и междисциплинарных связей. Ответ формулируется в терминах науки, изложен литературным языком. Могут быть допущены недочеты в определении понятий, исправленные студентом самостоятельно в процессе ответа.			
Дан полный, развернутый ответ на поставленный вопрос, доказательно раскрыты основные положения темы; в ответе прослеживается четкая структура, логическая последовательность, отражающая сущность раскрываемых понятий, теорий, явлений. Ответ изложен литературным языком в терминах науки. В ответе допущены недочеты, исправленные студентом с помощью преподавателя.	14-16	C	(4) – хорошо
Дан полный, развернутый ответ на поставленный вопрос, показано умение выделить существенные и несущественные признаки, причинно-следственные связи. Ответ четко структурирован, логичен, изложен в терминах науки. Допущены некоторые ошибки, исправленные студентом с помощью «наводящих» вопросов преподавателя. Могут быть также допущены 1-2 ошибки в определении основных понятий, которые студент затрудняется исправить самостоятельно.	12-13	D	(3) - удовлетворительно
Дан недостаточно полный и недостаточно развернутый ответ. Логика и последовательность изложения имеют нарушения. Допущены ошибки в раскрытии понятий, употреблении терминов. Студент не способен самостоятельно выделить существенные и несущественные признаки и причинно-следственные связи. Студент может конкретизировать обобщенные знания, доказав на примерах их основные положения только с помощью преподавателя. Речевое оформление требует поправок, коррекции.	10-11	E	(3) – удовлетворительно
Дан неполный ответ, представляющий собой разрозненные знания по теме вопроса с существенными ошибками в определениях, присутствует фрагментарность, нелогичность изложения. Студент не осознает связь данного понятия, теории, явления с другими объектами дисциплины. Отсутствуют выводы, конкретизация и доказательность изложения. Речь неграмотная. Не получены ответы по базовым вопросам дисциплины.	0-9	F	(2) – неудовлетворительно

Ответ на устную часть госэкзамена:

<i>Оценка</i>	<i>Мин.</i>	<i>Макс.</i>	<i>Оценка</i>	<i>Мин.</i>	<i>Макс.</i>
A (5)	19	20	D (3)	12	13
B(5)	17	18	E (3)	10	11
C (4)	14	16	F(2)	0	9

Шкала оценки за тестовую часть междисциплинарного экзамена

<i>Процент правильных ответов</i>	<i>Кол-во баллов</i>	<i>Оценка</i>
Меньше 60%	0-9	F(2)
60-63%	10	E (3)
64-66%	11	
67-71%	12	D (3)
72-75%	13	

<i>Процент правильных ответов</i>	<i>Кол-во баллов</i>	<i>Оценка</i>
76-79%	14	C (4)
80-83%	15	
84-86%	16	
87-90%	17	B (5)
91-95%	18	
96-98%	19	A (5)
99-100%	20	

Шкала итоговой оценки государственного экзамена

Итоговая оценка представляет собой сумму баллов, полученных за выполнение тестовой части и устного ответа на экзамене. Общая трудоемкость госэкзамена – соответствует 5 кредитам (100 баллам). Итоговая оценка выставляется, исходя из следующих критериев:

- тестовая часть - max 20 баллов;
- ответ на 1 вопрос - max 20 баллов;
- ответ на 2 вопрос - max 20 баллов;
- ответ на 3 вопрос - max 20 баллов;
- ответ на дополнительные вопросы - max 20 баллов;
- итоговая оценка - max 100 баллов.

<i>Оценка</i>	<i>Мин.</i>	<i>Макс.</i>
A (5)	95	100
B (5)	86	94
C (4)	69	85

<i>Оценка</i>	<i>Мин.</i>	<i>Макс.</i>
D (3)	61	68
E (3)	51	60
F (2)	0	50

5. Требования к выпускной квалификационной работе

5.1. Требования к ВКР регламентируются Приказом Ректора №878 от 30.11.2016г. «Об утверждении правил подготовки и оформления ВКР выпускника Российского Университета Дружбы Народов».

Выпускная квалификационная работа (в дальнейшем - ВКР) бакалавра является заключительным этапом проведения государственных итоговых испытаний, т.е. проводится после проведения государственного экзамена.

Целью подготовки ВКР является систематизация и углубление теоретических и практических знаний, полученных в рамках учебного плана, закрепление навыков самостоятельной исследовательской работы. Работа должна свидетельствовать о степени готовности выпускника к практической деятельности.

ВКР позволяет оценить уровень сформированности компетенций, предусмотренных соответствующим образовательным стандартом, профессиональных знаний выпускника, его умений и навыков по осуществлению практической и / или научной деятельности.

ВКР должна отвечать следующим требованиям:

- Наличие в работе всех структурных элементов исследования: теоретической, аналитической и практической составляющих.
- Наличие обоснованной авторской позиции, раскрывающей видение сущности проблемы автором.
- Использование в аналитической части исследования обоснованного комплекса методов и методик, способствующих раскрытию сути проблемы.
- Целостность работы, которая проявляется в связанности теоретической и экспериментальной его частей (для исследований, содержащих экспериментальную часть).

- Достаточность и современность использованного библиографического материала и иных источников.

Автор выпускной квалификационной работы несет *полную ответственность* за самостоятельность и достоверность проведенного исследования. Все использованные в работе материалы и положения из опубликованной научной и учебной литературы, других информационных источников обязательно должны иметь на них ссылки.

Защита ВКР проводится на открытом заседании государственной экзаменационной комиссии (ГЭК). Государственная итоговая аттестация проводится в виде устного представления ВКР, с последующими устными ответами на вопросы членов ГЭК. Доклад и/или ответы на вопросы членов ГЭК идут на иностранном языке.

По результатам защиты ВКР Государственная экзаменационная комиссия (в дальнейшем - ГЭК) решает вопрос о присвоении выпускнику квалификации магистр.

Программа составлена в соответствии с требованиями ОС ВО РУДН.

Разработчик:

к.э.н., доцент _____ Р.О. Воскеричян

Руководитель программы

к.э.н., доцент _____ Р.О. Воскеричян

Заведующий кафедрой

«Национальная экономика»

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