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**Federal State Autonomous Educational Institution of Higher Education
"Patrice Lumumba Peoples' Friendship University of Russia"**

FACULTY OF ECONOMICS

THE PROGRAM OF THE STATE FINAL CERTIFICATION

**Recommended by the Educational council for the direction of
training/specialty:**

38.04.01 "ECONOMY"

**The state final certification is carried out within the framework of the
implementation of the main professional educational program of higher
education (EP HE):**

"INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS (IN ENGLISH)"

1. THE PURPOSE AND OBJECTIVES OF THE STATE FINAL CERTIFICATION (SFC)

The purpose of the SFC in the framework of the implementation of the EP HE "INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS (IN ENGLISH)" is to determine the compliance of the results of the development of the students of the EP HE with the relevant requirements of the Federal State Educational Standard or ES in the RUDN.

The objectives of the state final certification are:

- checking the quality of teaching a person basic humanitarian knowledge, 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 received qualification;
- establishment of the degree of the individual's desire for self-development, improvement of their qualifications and skills;
- checking the formation of a graduate's stable motivation for professional activity in accordance with the types of tasks of professional activity provided for by the ES in the RUDN/FGOS in the types of tasks of professional activity;
- assessment of the level of graduates' ability to find organizational and managerial solutions in non-standard situations and willingness to take responsibility for them;
- ensuring the integration of education and scientific and technical activities, improving the efficiency of the use of scientific and technical achievements, reforming the scientific sphere and stimulating innovation;
- ensuring the quality of training of specialists in accordance with the requirements of the ES in the RUDN/FGOS IN.

2. REQUIREMENTS FOR THE RESULTS OF MASTERING THE PROGRAMME

A student who has no academic debt and has fully completed the curriculum or individual curriculum of the educational institution is allowed to the GIA.

Upon completion of the development of the EP HE, the graduate must have the following universal competencies (CC):

Universal Competencies (UC)

Код и наименование УК	Код и наименование индикатора достижения компетенции
UC-1. Able to carry out a critical analysis of problem situations based on a	UC-1.1. Analyzes the task, pointing out its basic components; UC-1.2. Determines and ranks the information required to solve the task;

Код и наименование УК	Код и наименование индикатора достижения компетенции
systematic approach, to develop a strategy of actions.	UC-1.3. Searches for information to solve the task by various types of queries; UC-1.4. Offers solutions to the problem, analyzes the possible consequences of their use; UC-1.5. Analyzes the ways of solving problems of ideological, moral and personal character based on the use of basic philosophical ideas and categories in their historical development and socio-cultural context.
UC-2. Able to manage the project at all stages of its life cycle.	UC-2.1. Formulates a problem, the solution of which is directly related to the achievement of the project goal; UC-2.2. Defines the links between the tasks set and the expected results of their solution; UC-2.3. Within the framework of the tasks set, determines the available resources and restrictions, the applicable legal norms; UC-2.4. Analyzes the schedule for the implementation of the project as a whole and chooses the optimal way to solve the tasks, based on the current legal norms and available resources and limitations; UC-2.5 Monitors the progress of the project, adjusts the schedule in accordance with the results of the control.
UC-3. Able to organize and manage the work of the team, developing a team strategy to achieve the goal.	UC-3.1. Determines its role in the team based on the strategy of cooperation to achieve the goal; UC-3.2. Formulates and takes into account in its activities the peculiarities of the behavior of groups of people, identified depending on the goal; UC-3.3. Analyzes the possible consequences of personal actions and plans its actions to achieve a given result; UC-3.4. Exchanges information, knowledge and experience with team members; UC-3.5. Argues his point of view regarding the use of ideas of other team members to achieve the goal; UC-3.6. Participates in team work on the execution of assignments.
UC-4. Able to apply modern communication technologies in the state language of the Russian Federation and foreign language(s) for academic and professional interaction.	UC-4.1. Chooses the style of business communication, depending on the language of communication, goals and conditions of partnership; UC-4.2. Adapts speech, communication style and sign language to interaction situations; UC-4.3. Searches for the necessary information to solve standard communication tasks in Russian and foreign languages; UK-4.4. Conducts business correspondence in Russian and foreign languages, taking into account the peculiarities of the style of official and unofficial letters and socio-cultural differences in the format of correspondence; UC-4.5. Uses dialogue for cooperation in academic communication, taking into account the personality of the interlocutors, their communicative and speech strategy and tactics, the degree of formality of the situation; UC-4.6. Forms and argues his own assessment of the main ideas of the participants of the dialogue (discussion) in accordance with the needs of joint activities.
UC-5. Able to analyze and take into account the diversity of cultures in the	UC-5.2. Finds and uses information about cultural peculiarities and traditions of various social groups in social and professional communication;

Код и наименование УК	Код и наименование индикатора достижения компетенции
process of intercultural interaction.	UC-5.3. Takes into account the historical heritage and socio-cultural traditions of various social groups, ethnic groups and confessions, including world religions, philosophical and ethical teachings, in social and professional communication on a given topic; UC-5.4. Collects information on a given topic, taking into account the ethnicities and confessions most widely represented at the points of the study; UC-5.5. Substantiates the specifics of project and team activities with representatives of other ethnicities and (or) confessions; UC-5.6. Adheres to the principles of non-discriminatory interaction in personal and mass communication in order to fulfill professional tasks and strengthen social integration.
UC-6. Able to determine and implement the priorities of his own activities and ways to improve it based on self-assessment.	UC-6.1. Controls the amount of time spent on specific activities; UC-6.2. Develops tools and methods of time management when performing specific tasks, projects, goals; UC-6.3. Analyzes its resources and their limits (personal, situational, temporary, etc.), for the successful completion of the task; UC-6.4. Allocates tasks for long-, medium- and short-term with justification of relevance and analysis of resources for their implementation.
UC-7. Able to search for the necessary sources of information and data, perceive, analyze, memorize and transmit information using digital means, as well as using algorithms when working with data obtained from various sources in order to effectively use the information received to solve problems; evaluate information, its reliability, build logical conclusions based on incoming information and data	UC-7.1. Searches for the necessary sources of information and data, perceives, analyzes, remembers and transmits information using digital means, as well as using algorithms when working with data obtained from various sources in order to effectively use the information received to solve problems; UC-7.2. Evaluates information, its reliability, builds logical conclusions based on incoming information and data.

General Professional Competencies (GPC):

Код и наименование УК	Код и наименование индикатора достижения компетенции
GPC-1. Able to apply knowledge (at an advanced level) of fundamental economics in solving practical and/or research problems.	GPC-1.1. Has fundamental knowledge in the field of economics. GPC- 1.2. Able to use fundamental knowledge to solve applied and/or research problems. GPC- 1.3. Has the skills to choose methods for solving practical and research problems based on fundamental economic knowledge.
GPC-2. Able to apply advanced instrumental methods of economic analysis in applied and/or	GPC- 2.1. Has knowledge of advanced instrumental methods of economic analysis. GPC- 2.2 Able to apply knowledge of advanced instrumental methods of economic and financial analysis when conducting applied

Код и наименование УК	Код и наименование индикатора достижения компетенции
fundamental research.	and/or fundamental research.
GPC-3. Able to generalize and critically evaluate scientific research in economics.	GPC- 3.1. Develops a program of applied and/or fundamental research in the field of economics based on the evaluation and generalization of the results of scientific research conducted by other authors. GPC- 3.2. Prepares an analytical note on the results of applied and/or fundamental research in the field of economics. GPC- 3.3. Summarizes conclusions, prepares conclusions and formulates recommendations based on the results of applied and/or fundamental research in the field of economics.
GPC-4. Able to make economically and financially sound organizational and managerial decisions in his professional activity and be responsible for them.	GPC- 4.1. Develops organizational and managerial decisions in professional activity. GPC- 4.2 Has the skills of reasoned persuasion in support of the proposed financial, economic, organizational and managerial decisions. GPC- 4.3. Controls the results of the implementation of financial, economic, organizational and managerial decisions.
GPC-5. Able to use modern information technologies and software tools in solving professional tasks.	GPC- 5.1 Knows modern information technologies and software tools used in solving professional tasks GP-C 5.2 Able to choose the most effective among modern information technologies and software tools for solving professional tasks. GPC- 5.3 Fully possesses the skills of solving standard tasks of professional activity with the use of information technologies and software.
GPC-6. Able to critically evaluate the possibilities of digital technologies for solving professional tasks, work with digital data, evaluate their sources and relevance.	GPC- 6.1 Able to use modern digital and information technologies in solving professional tasks. GPC- 6.2 Able to find and use relevant digital data to solve practical tasks of professional activity.

Professional Competencies (PC):

Код и наименование УК	Код и наименование индикатора достижения компетенции
PC-1. Able to analyze and forecast the main socio-economic indicators of the enterprise, industry, region and the economy as a whole	PC 1.1. Able to prepare analytical materials for the evaluation of economic policy measures and strategic decision-making at the micro and macro levels; PC 1.2. Able to analyze and use various sources of information for economic calculations PC 1.3 Able to make a forecast of the main socio-economic indicators of the enterprise, industry, region and the economy as a whole;
PC-2. Able to develop design solutions, strategies	PC-2.1 Able to independently prepare assignments and develop design solutions taking into account the uncertainty factor, as well as

Код и наименование УК	Код и наименование индикатора достижения компетенции
for the behavior of economic agents and evaluate their effectiveness.	proposals and measures for the implementation of developed projects and programs; PC-2.2. Able to evaluate the effectiveness of projects taking into account the uncertainty factor PC-2.3 Able to develop strategies for the behavior of economic agents in various markets.
PC-3. Able to independently carry out research activities and critically evaluate the results obtained	PC-3.1 Able to generalize and critically evaluate the results obtained by domestic and foreign researchers, identify promising areas, and draw up a research program; PC-3.2 Able to substantiate the relevance, theoretical and practical significance of the chosen topic of scientific research; PC-3.3 Able to conduct independent research in accordance with the developed program and present the results to the scientific community in the form of an article or report

3. THE COMPOSITION OF THE CERTIFICATION

The Certification can be conducted both in full-time format (students and the state examination commission are in the RUDN during the GIA), and with the use of distance educational technologies (DET) available in the Electronic Information and Educational environment of the RUDN (EIOS).

The procedure for conducting GIA in full-time format or using (DET) is regulated by the relevant local regulatory act of the RUDN.

The Certification on the "INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS (IN ENGLISH)" includes:

- state examination (SE);
- defense of the final qualifying work (FQW) – master's thesis

4. PROGRAM OF STATE EXAM

The volume of the SE for the programme is 3 credits.

The state exam is conducted in two stages:

The first stage is the assessment of the level of theoretical training of the graduate in the form of computer testing using the means available in the Electronic Information and Educational environment of the RUDN (EIOS);

The second stage is an assessment of the practical preparation of the graduate for future professional activity in the form of solving production situational tasks (cases).

In order to prepare students for the SE, the head of the OP HE (no later than one calendar month before the start of the GIA) is obliged to familiarize students of the final

course with this GIA program, an exhaustive list of theoretical issues included in the GE, examples of production situational tasks (cases) that will need to be solved during the certification test, as well as with the procedure for conducting each of the stages of the GE and the methodology for evaluating its results (with evaluation materials).

Before the GOE, mandatory counseling of students on issues and tasks included in the GOE program (pre-examination consultation) is carried out.

The procedure for conducting computer testing within the framework of the GIA is as follows:

The procedure for the second stage of the GE is as follows:

The evaluation of the results of the GE is carried out in accordance with the methodology set out in the evaluation materials presented in the Annex to this GIA program.

The scope of the state exam: 35 tickets, 105 questions, 3 questions in each ticket.

35 examination tickets are formed for the exam, including 2 theoretical questions on the disciplines of the basic and variable parts of the curriculum and 1 practical task.

Questions for the state exam:

PART 1. BASIC PART

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.

PART 2. VARIABLE PART

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 2020
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 INCOTERMS - 2020) 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. Samples of case studies

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.

State Exam: Quantitative questions for Corporate Innovation Policy 2021

1. Formulate the conditions for the commercial viability of the innovative project and provide brief explanations.

If the cost of capital for the firm, $r = __\%$ and

but. the risk premium is set by the company at $__\%$ when expanding an already successfully operating project,

b. the risk premium is set by the company at $__\%$ if a new project is being implemented related to the core business of the company

c. the risk premium is set by the company at $__\%$ if the project is related to the development of new activities and markets,

formulate the conditions of the commercial viability of the innovative project (NPV, IRR, IP) in case a), b), c).

State Exam: Quantitative questions on Macroeconomics Karzanova 2021

1. Assume that the Consumer Price Index (CPI) for 2007 was $______$ and that the CPI was $______$ in 2008. What was the inflation rate between the two years?

2. Table: GDP

	2007	2008
Nominal GDP	400	500
Real GDP	360	480

Using the information in the table provided, calculate the GDP deflator for 2007.

3. Suppose the annual inflation rate is at $_____\%$ and $_____\%$ of the labor force is currently unemployed. If you were on the Fed's Open Market Committee, what action would you prescribe? How would this affect the economy, the inflation rate, and the unemployment rate?

4. Suppose the annual inflation rate is at $_____\%$ and $_____\%$ of the labor force is currently unemployed. If you were on the Fed's Open Market Committee, what action

would you prescribe? How would this affect the economy, the inflation rate, and the unemployment rate?

State Exam: Quantitative questions on Microeconomics Karzanova 2021

1. When the price of petroleum goes up, what probably happens to the demand for natural gas? Explain your answer.

- a. The demand for natural gas increases
- b. The demand for natural gas decreases
- c. A change in the price of petroleum has no effect on the demand for natural gas

2. Which of the two goods is more likely to be elastically supplied? Explain your answer.

- a. Supply of gold
- b. Supply of computers

3. In each of the following situations, do you think the industry described will be perfectly competitive or not? Explain your answer.

a. There are two producers of aluminum in the world, a good sold in many places.

b. The price of natural gas is determined by global supply and demand. A small share of that global supply is produced by a handful of companies located in the North Sea.

c. Dozens of designers sell high - fashion clothes. Each designer has a distinctive style and a loyal clientele

4.. True or false? Explain your answer.

a. A single - price monopolist sells to some customers that a price - discriminating monopolist refuses to.

b. A price - discriminating monopolist creates more inefficiency than a single - price monopolist because it captures more of the consumer surplus.

c. Under price discrimination, a customer with highly elastic demand will pay a lower price than a customer with inelastic demand.

5. True or false? Explain your answer.

- a. Fixed cost plus variable costs equal total costs
- b. Average total costs are total costs divided by marginal costs
- c. If total revenue is \$____, explicit costs are \$____, and implicit costs are \$____, then accounting profit equals \$_____

BUSINESS EVALUATION

1. The nominal share price is ____ rubles. A year after the start of the issue, the shares were sold on the market for ____ rubles. more expensive than the nominal price. Shareholders were paid a dividend of 15% of the par value. It is required to determine the return on shares

2. The beta (β) for the company being assessed is _____. The average market premium for the whole market is ____%. Risk free rate of return ____%. Determine the profitability of an investor purchasing shares of a given company shares

3. Credit in the amount of ____ RUB issued for 5 years at ____% per annum on a monthly basis. Determine the size of the loan repayment. Draw up a loan amortization schedule for 1 year.

4. It is required to determine the market value of the company's equity capital, the net profit of which is ____ RUB And ROA = ____%. The following data acc. Analogs is given:

Analogs	Multiple Price/Assets	ROA
1	0,731	16,10%
2	0,845	15,80%

5. The book value of low-liquid raw materials is _____ RUB. The internal discount rate is ____%. The average turnover period of raw materials for the period under review is 4 times. What is the market value of low liquid raw materials?

Corporate governance settlement cases

1. Case Calculation of dividends

State-owned company X received a directive from the Federal Property Management Agency to channel at least 50% of its net profit for dividend payments.

The net profit amounted to _____ rubles.

The share of shares owned by Rosimushchestvo was 25% of the authorized capital.

Determine the amount of dividends sent to Rosimushchestvo, subject to the directive.

2. Case Calculation of remuneration for a member of the Board of Directors

In accordance with the regulation on remuneration of the Members of the Board of Directors, the basic amount of remuneration for a full year, subject to 100% participation in the work of the Board of Directors, is _____ per year. Allowance for the functions of the Chairman of the Board of Directors 10%, Secretary of the Board of Directors 5%.

Ivanov I.I was elected as a member of the Board of Directors on June 30, 2019, re-elected on June 30, 2020 - to December 31, 2020. He served from January 01, 2020 to December 31, 2020. In 2020, he served as Chairman of the Board of Directors.

Calculate your remuneration for 2020

3. Case Calculation of remuneration for a member of the Audit Commission

In accordance with the regulations on the remuneration of the Members of the Audit Commission, the base amount of remuneration for a full year of work, subject to 100% participation in the work of the Audit Commission, is _____ rubles per year. Allowance for the functions of the Chairman of the Audit Commission 10%, Secretary of the Audit Commission 5%.

Petrova E.P. Elected a member of the Audit Commission on June 30, 2020 - present. Performed functions from June 30, 2020 to December 31, 2020.

Calculate your remuneration for 2020

4. Case of the auditor's remuneration. The board of directors approves the initial maximum price of the auditor's remuneration contract by calculating the arithmetic average of the submitted commercial proposals.

Submitted commercial offers:

1. Commercial offer _____ rubles
2. Commercial offer _____ rubles
3. Commercial offer _____ rubles

Determine the initial maximum contract price

6. Case calculation of dividends after tax. The price of Sberbank shares was _____ rubles. Dividend yield 5%. The tax on dividend payments is 13% and is withheld on dividend payments. Determine the net amount of dividends (after taxes) received per 1 share of Sberbank.

5. REQUIREMENTS FOR THE WRC AND THE PROCEDURE FOR ITS PROTECTION

The WRC is a work performed by a student (several students together), demonstrating the level of readiness of the graduate for independent professional activity.

The list of topics of final qualifying works offered to students for implementation is approved by the order of the head of the OUP implementing the OP IN, and is brought to the attention of the program manager of the final course students no later than 6 months before the start date of the GIA.

It is allowed to prepare and defend the WRC on the topic proposed by the student(s), in accordance with the established procedure.

A student who has passed the GE is allowed to defend the WRC

Only a fully completed WRC, signed by a graduate (graduates), who completed it, a supervisor, a consultant (if available), the head of the issuing BUP and OUP, who has passed the external review procedure (for master's degree and specialty required) and checked for the amount of borrowing (in

the "Anti-Plagiarism" system), is allowed to defend. The review of the supervisor on the graduate's work during the preparation of the WRC is necessarily attached to the WRC admitted to the defense.

In order to identify and timely eliminate deficiencies in the structure, content and design of the WRC, no later than 14 days before the date of its defense, a rehearsal of the students' defense of their work (pre-defense) is conducted in the presence of the head of the WRC and other teachers of the graduating BUP.

The defense of the WRC is conducted at an open meeting of the State Examination Commission (GEC).

The certification test is conducted in the form of an oral report of students with a mandatory multimedia (graphic) presentation reflecting the main content of the WRC.

At the end of the report, the defenders give oral answers to questions raised by the members of the GEC on the subject, structure, content or design of the WRC and the profile of the OP IN. The report and/or answers to the questions of the members of the GEC may be in a foreign language.

The stages of the implementation of the WRC, the requirements for the structure, volume, content and design, as well as the list of mandatory and recommended documents submitted for protection are indicated in the relevant guidelines.

The evaluation of the results of the protection of the WRC is carried out in accordance with the methodology set out in the evaluation materials presented in the Annex to this GIA program.

7. EDUCATIONAL, METHODOLOGICAL AND INFORMATIONAL SUPPORT OF THE CERTIFICATION

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.

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 Career in International Business

Managerial Skills. Improve your career. Plan of career 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

Section1. 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.

Section3. 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/>

FINAL STATE EXAM
(state examination commission name)

Name	Test part max 50	Cases max 50	Total grade max 100

The total labor intensity of the state exam – corresponds to 3 credits – 100 points. 50 points can be earned on the test part of the state exam and on the answers to production situational tasks (cases).

1). The answer to the theoretical part of the state exam:

Оценка	Мин.	Макс.
А (5)	48	50
В(5)	43	47
С (4)	35	42

Оценка	Мин.	Макс.
Д (3)	31	34
Е (3)	25	30
F(2)	0	24

2). The answer to the practical part of the state exam:

Оценка	Мин.	Макс.
А (5)	48	50
В(5)	43	47
С (4)	35	42

Оценка	Мин.	Макс.
Д (3)	31	34
Е (3)	25	30
F(2)	0	24

3) The final score is formed as the sum of all points:

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

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

Criteria for evaluating practical situations (cases)

Оценка	Указания к оцениванию
Excellent 43-50	<p>Excellent command of terminology.</p> <p>Excellent understanding of the task.</p> <p>Excellent analysis of each of the alternative points of view.</p> <p>Excellent understanding of nuances, cause-and-effect relationships.</p> <p>The answers to the questions of the assignment were received, well-reasoned.</p> <p>A high degree of independence, originality in the presentation of the material: the manner of presentation, vocabulary, metaphor.</p> <p>The answer is clearly structured and built in a given logic.</p> <p>The parts of the answer are logically interconnected.</p>
Good 35-42	<p>Good command of terminology.</p> <p>Good understanding of the task.</p> <p>Attempts to analyze alternative options, but with some errors and omissions.</p> <p>Good understanding of nuances, cause-and-effect relationships.</p> <p>The answers to the questions posed by the task have been received, but they are not sufficiently reasoned.</p> <p>A sufficient degree of independence and originality in the presentation of the material is demonstrated.</p> <p>The answer is sufficiently structured and built in a given logic without violating the general meaning.</p> <p>The parts of the answer are logically interconnected.</p>
Satisfactory 25-35	<p>Limited knowledge of terminology.</p> <p>Insufficient understanding of the task.</p>

	<p>Weak attempts have been made to analyze alternative options.</p> <p>Poor understanding of nuances, cause-and-effect relationships.</p> <p>The answers to the questions of the task have been received, the arguments are not clear, there is no own point of view, or it is poorly reasoned.</p> <p>The answer is about half of the common words.</p> <p>The answer is poorly structured, the set logic is broken.</p>
Unsatisfactory 0-24	<p>Poor command of terminology.</p> <p>Poor understanding of the task at all is a complete misunderstanding.</p> <p>The understanding of nuances, cause-and-effect relationships is very weak or complete misunderstanding.</p> <p>Complete lack of analysis of alternative ways to solve the problem.</p> <p>The answers to the questions have not been received, there is no argumentation of the stated point of view, there is no own position.</p> <p>The response is not structured, the specified logic is violated.</p>

Assessment scale for the interdisciplinary state exam:

Levels of competence formation	Meaningful description of the level	The main signs of the allocation of the level (criteria for assessing the formation)	% of demonstration of competence formation
Elevated	Creative activity	Includes a lower level. The ability to independently make a decision, solve a problem / problem of a theoretical or applied nature based on the studied methods, techniques, technologies.	86-100
Basic	The application of knowledge and skills in broader contexts of educational and professional activities, rather than by model, with a greater degree of	Includes a lower level. The ability to collect, systematize, analyze and competently use information from independently found theoretical sources and illustrate	69-85,9

	independence and initiative	theoretical positions with them or justify the practice of application.	
Satisfactory (sufficient)	Reproductive activity	Presentation of theoretically and practically controlled material within the course objectives	51-68,9
Insufficient	No signs of a satisfactory level		Менее 51

The program is compiled in accordance with the requirements

The head of the program

PhD, ass. professor _____ R.O.
Voskerichyan



The head of the department

«National economy»

Doctor of econ., professor _____ Moseykin

