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**Federal State Autonomous Educational Institution of Higher Education
«Peoples' Friendship University of Russia named after Patrice Lumumba»
(RUDN University)**

Higher School of Management

(name of the main educational unit-developer of the basic higher education programme)

COURSE SYLLABUS

MACROECONOMICS (advanced level)

(name of discipline/module)

Recommended by the Didactic Council for the Education Field of:

38.04.01 «ECONOMICS»

(code and name of the area of training/specialty)

**The study of the discipline is conducted as part of the professional programme of
higher education:**

«Compliance control in the activities of organizations»

(name (track/specialization) of professional programme of higher education)

1. COURSE GOAL(S)

The goal of studying the discipline “Macroeconomics (advanced level)” is to develop in students’ in-depth knowledge in the field of macroeconomic analysis and practical skills in making management decisions at the level of the national economy, taking into account national and global economic conditions, and state macroeconomic policy.

Objectives of mastering the discipline:

- acquiring knowledge of modern macroeconomic theory and a holistic systemic understanding of the principles of economic functioning; the behavior of the main agents of the economy, the main directions of the state’s macroeconomic policy;
- mastering the skills of macroeconomic analysis, including using various models and methods;
- ability to independently analyze various factors; determining the macroeconomic environment of business, making effective management decisions;
- the ability to form one’s own position on issues of Russia’s economic policy and its place in the global economic space.

2. REQUIREMENTS FOR LEARNING OUTCOMES:

Mastering the discipline “Macroeconomics (advanced level)” is aimed at developing in students the following competencies (parts of competencies):

Table 2.1. The list of competencies acquired by students in the course of the discipline (outcomes of the discipline)

Competence Code	Competence Descriptor	Competence Formation Indicators (within this discipline)
GC-1	Able to search, critically analyze problem situations based on a systematic approach, and develop an action strategy	GC-1.1. Analyzes the task, highlighting its basic components; GC-1.2. Identifies and ranks the information required to solve a given problem; GC-1.3. Searches for information to solve a given problem using various types of requests; GC-1.4. Offers options for solving a problem, analyzes the possible consequences of their use; GC-1.5. Analyzes ways to solve problems of ideological, moral and personal nature based on the use of basic philosophical ideas and categories in their historical development and socio-cultural context
GPC-2	Able to apply advanced instrumental methods of economic analysis in	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

Competence Code	Competence Descriptor	Competence Formation Indicators (within this discipline)
	applied and/or basic research	analysis when conducting applied and/or fundamental research;
GPC-3	Able to summarize and critically evaluate scientific research in economics	GPC-3.1 Develops a programme of applied and/or fundamental research in the field of economics based on the evaluation and synthesis of the results of scientific research conducted by other authors. GPC-3.2 Prepares an analytical note based on the results of applied and/or fundamental research in the field of economics. GPC-3.3 Summarizes findings, prepares conclusions and formulates recommendations based on the results of applied and/or fundamental research in the field of economics.

3. COURSE IN HIGHER EDUCATION PROGRAMME STRUCTURE

The discipline “Macroeconomics (advanced level)” refers to the compulsory part/part formed by participants in the educational relations of the block B1 of the basic higher education programme.

Table 3.1 shows the previous and subsequent disciplines aimed at developing the competencies of the discipline in accordance with the matrix of competencies of the basic higher education programme (BP HE).

As part of the BP HE, students also master other disciplines and/or practices that contribute to achieving the planned results of mastering the discipline “Macroeconomics (advanced level)”.

Table 3.1 The list of the higher education programme components that contribute to the achievement of the expected learning outcomes as the disciplines results.

Competence Code	Competence Descriptor	Previous disciplines/modules, internships*	Subsequent disciplines/modules, internships*
GC-1	Able to search, critically analyze problem situations based on a systematic approach, and develop an action strategy	Microeconomics (advanced course), Internal control, International and Russian standards in the field of internal control and audit, Managing the effectiveness of compliance control of a business entity	Master's research work Undergraduate internship
GPC-2	Able to apply advanced instrumental	Microeconomics (advanced course), Internal control,	Master's research work Undergraduate internship

Competence Code	Competence Descriptor	Previous disciplines/modules, internships*	Subsequent disciplines/modules, internships*
	methods of economic analysis in applied and/or basic research	International and Russian standards in the field of internal control and audit, Managing the effectiveness of compliance control of a business entity	
GPC-3	Able to summarize and critically evaluate scientific research in economics	Microeconomics (advanced course), Internal control, International and Russian standards in the field of internal control and audit, Managing the effectiveness of compliance control of a business entity	Master's research work Undergraduate internship

4. COURSE WORKLOAD AND ACADEMIC ACTIVITIES

The total workload of the discipline “Macroeconomics (advanced level)” is 3 credit units.

Table 4.1. Types of educational work by periods of mastering BP HE for **full-time** education

Type of academic work	Total hours	Semester (module)			
		1	2	3	4
<i>Contact work, academic hours</i>	49	49			
Including:	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Lectures (L)</i>	25	25			
Practical exercises (PE)					
Seminars (S)	34	34			
Laboratory work (LW)					
<i>Independent work of students, academic hours</i>	49	49			
Total workload academic hours (credit units)	108	108			
	3	3			

5. COURSE CONTENT

Table 5.1. The content of the discipline (module) by type of academic work

Name of the sections (subjects) of the discipline	Summary of the sections (subjects) of the discipline:		Type of educational work*
1.	TOPIC 1. Subject and method of macroeconomic analysis	<i>Subject and methods of macroeconomic analysis: abstractions and aggregations. Advantages and disadvantages of using economic models.</i> <i>Main macroeconomic goals. Phillips curve.</i> <i>Macroeconomic agents: households, firms, government, outside world. Their functions and interactions.</i> <i>Macroeconomic markets: commodity, capital, resources, financial, currency. Features of supply and demand, conditions for establishing equilibrium in macroeconomic markets.</i> <i>Circulation of income and expenses: two-sector, three-sector, four-sector models.</i>	L, S
2.	TOPIC 2. Macroeconomic indicators, features of their calculation	<i>Gross domestic product (GDP) and its structure. Calculation features: double counting problem.</i> <i>Methods for calculating GDP: production method, expenditure method, source of income method. Their features and problems.</i> <i>Other macroeconomic indicators: GDP per capita, NVP, ND, RLD. Nominal and real macro indicators. Employment and unemployment.</i> <i>Price indicators of macroeconomics: price indices, inflation rate, interest rate, Fisher index.</i>	L, S
3.	TOPIC 3. Macroeconomic equilibrium: aggregate demand and aggregate supply.	<i>Aggregate demand: concept and determining factors. AD curve.</i> <i>Consumption, investment, government demand and demand from the outside world.</i> <i>Non-price factors of aggregate demand.</i>	L, S

		<i>Aggregate supply in the long run. Classic model.</i>	
4.	TOPIC 4. Macroeconomic equilibrium: Macroeconomic equilibrium: AD-AS model.	<i>Aggregate supply in the short run. Model of J.M. Keynes.</i> <i>Macroeconomic equilibrium in the AD-AS (aggregate demand and aggregate supply) model, the mechanism for achieving equilibrium.</i> <i>Economic shocks: aggregate demand shocks and aggregate supply shocks.</i>	L, S
5.	TOPIC 5. Equilibrium in the commodity market. Multipliers and their action.	<i>The classical approach and the approach of J.M. Keynes to macroeconomic analysis.</i> <i>Planned and actual expenses. Autonomous and induced expenses. Keynesian cross.</i> <i>Equilibrium in the commodity market. Autonomous expenditure multiplier. Tax multiplier. Government expenditure multiplier. Transfer payment multiplier. Tax rate multiplier.</i> <i>Interaction of the AD-AS model and the expenditure-income model (Keynesian cross).</i>	L, S
6.	TOPIC 6. Money market: demand for money	<i>Money: concept and functions. Properties of money and their types. Monetary aggregates.</i> <i>Demand for money. Opportunity cost of money. Transactional analysis. Liquidity preference factors. The relationship between the price of a bond and the interest rate.</i> <i>Offer of money. The role of the Central Bank in shaping the supply of money. Functions of the Central Bank. Monetary base: concept and structure. The refinancing rate and required reserves are tools of the Central Bank in implementing monetary policy. Money multiplier.</i> <i>Equilibrium in the money market: its determining factors in the short term.</i>	L, S

		<i>Monetary policy and its instruments. Money transmission.</i>	
7.	TOPIC 7. Money market: supply of money. Monetary policy	<i>Offer of money. The role of the Central Bank in shaping the supply of money. Functions of the Central Bank. Monetary base: concept and structure. The refinancing rate and required reserves are tools of the Central Bank in implementing monetary policy. Money multiplier. Equilibrium in the money market: its determining factors in the short term. Monetary policy and its instruments. Money transmission.</i>	L, S
8.	TOPIC 8. Macroeconomic equilibrium in the commodity and money markets. Model IS-LM.	<i>Equilibrium in the goods market, IS curve. Graphical output of the IS line. IS equation. Equilibrium in the money market, LM curve. Graphical output of the LM line. LM equation. Equilibrium in a closed economy: the IS-LM model. Fiscal and monetary regulatory policies of the state. Liquidity, interest and investment traps. IS-LM model in conditions of changing prices.</i>	L, S
9.	TOPIC 9. Macroeconomic problems: unemployment.	<i>Neoclassical and Keynesian approaches to labor market analysis and unemployment assessment. Involuntary and voluntary unemployment. Forms of unemployment, features of manifestation in different countries. Full employment and natural rate of unemployment. State employment policy.</i>	L, S
10.	TOPIC 10. Macroeconomic problems: inflation.	<i>Inflation, concept and types. Open and suppressed inflation. Moderate, creeping, hyperinflation. Expected and unexpected inflation.</i>	L, S

		<i>Supply and demand inflation, inflationary spiral. Inflation in Russia/ Anti-inflationary policy of the state, its types and consequences.</i>	
11.	TOPIC 11. Economic growth.	<i>Economic growth and its main indicators. Types of economic growth. Solow model of economic growth. Sustainable level of capital-labor ratio. Factors determining economic growth and growth in the well-being of the population. "The Golden Rule" by E. Phelps.</i>	L, S
12.	TOPIC 12. Economic cycles.	<i>Cyclical fluctuations in the economy, their causes. Types of cycles. Procyclical, countercyclical and acyclical economic indicators.</i>	L, S

- L – lectures
- S- seminar classes

Practical classes (seminars) (if available)

№	Discipline section number	Topics of practical classes (seminars)	Labor intensity (hours)
1.	TOPIC 1. Subject and method of macroeconomic analysis.	Seminar 1-2. Macroeconomic analysis: subject and methodology. Demand, supply, establishing equilibrium in macroeconomic markets. Circulation of income and expenses. Problem (1) on the circulation of income and expenses in a closed economy. Problem (2) on the circulation of income and expenses in an open economy. Practical task: prepare an analytical review on the topic "Current problems of the modern Russian economy, considered and studied by macroeconomics."	4

2.	<p>TOPIC 2.</p> <p>Macroeconomic indicators, features of their calculation.</p>	<p>Seminar 3-4.</p> <p>Methods for calculating GDP: production method, expenditure method, source of income method. Their features and problems.</p> <p>Task (1) to calculate GDP, RLD, Net Domestic Investment and other macroeconomic indicators.</p> <p>Problem (2) to calculate GDP, GDP deflator, consumer price index, inflation rate.</p> <p>Problem (3) to calculate GDP, growth rate and price increases.</p> <p>Practical task: collect information and compare the main macroeconomic indicators of Russia, the USA, China and a number of other developed and developing countries, draw conclusions.</p>	4
3.	<p>TOPIC 3.</p> <p>Macroeconomic equilibrium: aggregate demand and aggregate supply.</p>	<p>Seminar 5-6.</p> <p>Non-price factors of aggregate demand and aggregate supply.</p> <p>Problem (1) to establish macroeconomic equilibrium in the short term.</p>	4
4.	<p>TOPIC 4.</p> <p>Macroeconomic equilibrium: AD-AS model.</p>	<p>Seminar 7-8.</p> <p>Shocks to aggregate demand and aggregate supply.</p> <p>Task (1) to establish macroeconomic equilibrium in the long term.</p>	4
5.	<p>TOPIC 5.</p> <p>Equilibrium in the commodity market. Multipliers and their action.</p>	<p>Seminar 9-10.</p> <p>Conditions and mechanism for establishing equilibrium in the commodity market.</p> <p>Practical assignment: reports on the topics: 1. "The paradox of frugality, the reasons for its manifestation in Japan, Western European countries, China.</p> <p>2. "Factors that determined the dynamics of the marginal propensity to save in Russia over the past 20-25 years."</p> <p>Multiplicative effect. The procedure for calculating multipliers - autonomous expenses, tax, government expenses, transfer payments, tax rate.</p> <p>Problem (1), (2) to establish the equilibrium level of income and calculate multipliers.</p> <p>Problem (3) to establish equilibrium income when the level of government spending changes or changes in tax revenues.</p> <p>Problem (4) to determine the recessionary and inflationary gaps.</p>	4

6.	TOPIC 6. Money market: demand for money.	Seminar 11. Liquidity Preference Factors.	2
7.	TOPIC 7. Money market: supply of money. Monetary policy.	Seminar 12. The Central Bank is its functions and role in determining the money supply. Monetary policy and its instruments. Task (1), (2) to determine indicators of money supply (including calculation of the monetary base, money supply). Practical task: collect information on the current refinancing rate and key rate, as well as their dynamics over the past few years. Show the patterns of formation of the level of the current key rate of the Central Bank.	2
6.	TOPIC 8. Macroeconomic equilibrium in the commodity and money markets. Model IS-LM.	Seminar 13. Monetary regulatory policy of the state. Liquidity, interest and investment traps. Problem (1) to determine the parameters of equilibrium in the money market. Task (2) to assess the impact of the use of monetary policy instruments. Problem (3) to calculate the banking and money multipliers. Problem (4) to calculate the interest rate at which equilibrium is achieved in the money market. State fiscal policy, its goals and instruments.	2
7.	TOPIC 9. Macroeconomic problems: unemployment.	Seminar 14. State regulation of unemployment in the short term - within the framework of the Keynesian approach. Practical task: collect information about the most significant cases of unemployment over the last 100 years and practically implemented approaches to combat it and its results. A. Okun's rule, its essence and importance of use in economic policy.	2
8.	TOPIC 10. Macroeconomic problems: inflation.	Seminar 15. Inflation of supply and demand, anti-inflationary policy of the state. Demand inflation and supply inflation in modern Russia (the period from 1992 to the present). Practical task: collect information a) according to the most significant manifestations of inflation over the last 150 years (by country). b) on practical measures of anti-inflationary regulation that were used in Russia in the 90s of the 20th century, and more recently (2008, 2014-2015)	2

9.	TOPIC 11. Economic growth.	Seminar 16. Cyclical fluctuations in the economy, types of economic cycles, factors that determine the frequency of these fluctuations.	2
12.	TOPIC 12. Economic cycles	Seminar 17. FINAL CERTIFICATION	2

6. CLASSROOM EQUIPMENT AND TECHNOLOGY SUPPORT REQUIREMENTS

Table 6.1. Equipment and technological support of the discipline

Classroom Type	Equipment of the Classroom	Specialized educational/laboratory equipment, software and materials for mastering the discipline (if necessary)
Lecture Hall	An auditorium for conducting lecture-type classes, equipped with a set of specialized furniture; board (screen) and technical means of multimedia presentations.	21 workstations: system unit P4 C2D/3160 MHz MB/ 320 GB/DVD±RW/ LCD monitor 19"+ 1 projector
Laboratory	An auditorium for conducting laboratory work, individual consultations, ongoing monitoring and intermediate certification, equipped with a set of specialized furniture and equipment.	21 workstations: Celeron system unit /2600 MHz/1280 MB/ 40 GB/DVD ROM/ LCD monitor 17"+ 1 projector + WiFi access point
Colloquium	An auditorium for conducting seminar-type classes, group and individual consultations, ongoing monitoring and intermediate certification, equipped with a set of specialized furniture and technical means for multimedia presentations.	21 workstations: system unit P4 C2D/3160 MHz MB/ 320 GB/DVD±RW/ LCD monitor 19"+ 1 projector
Computer class	Computer class for conducting classes, group and individual consultations, ongoing monitoring and intermediate certification, equipped with personal computers (in the amount of ___pcs.), a whiteboard (screen) and technical means for multimedia presentations.	21 workstations: Celeron system unit /2600 MHz/1280 MB/ 40 GB/DVD ROM/ LCD monitor 17"+ 1 projector + WiFi access point
Autonomous Work of Students	An auditorium for independent work by students (can be used for seminars and consultations), equipped with a set of specialized furniture and computers with access to the electronic	Classroom No. 420

Classroom Type	Equipment of the Classroom	Specialized educational/laboratory equipment, software and materials for mastering the discipline (if necessary)
	information and educational system.	

7. RESOURCES RECOMMENDED FOR COURSE STUDY

a) *Main Readings:*

- 1) Macroeconomics: Principles and Applications 6th Edition by Robert E. Hall (Author), Marc Lieberman (Author)
- 2) Macroeconomics for Professionals: A Guide for Analysts and Those Who Need to Understand Them by Leslie Lipschitz (Author), Susan Schadler (Author)
- 3) Mankiw N.G. Macroeconomics

b) *Additional Readings:*

- 1) Understandable Economics: Because Understanding Our Economy Is Easier Than You Think and More Important Than You Know by Howard Yaruss (Author)
- 2) McConnell K.R., Brew S.L. Economics
- 3) Marx K. Capital. Volume 1-3
- 4) Marshall A. Principles of political economy.
- 5) Schumpeter J. Theory of economic development

Resources of the information and telecommunications network "Internet"

1. RUDN Library website – Access mode: <http://lib.rudn.ru/> - from RUDN desktop computers
2. University Library ONLINE – Access mode: <http://www.biblioclub.ru/>
3. LexisNexis. – Access mode: <http://www.lexisnexis.com/hottopics/lnacademic/>
4. Book collections of the SPRINGER publishing house. – Access mode: www.springerlink.com
5. RUDN University Bulletin – Access mode: <http://www.elibrary.ru/defaultx.asp>
6. Columbia International Affairs Online (CIAO) – Access mode: <http://www.ciaonet.org/>
7. Universal Databases East View. - Access mode: <http://online.ebiblioteka.ru/>
8. Full-text collection of Russian scientific journals –eLibrary.ru – Access mode: <http://elibrary.ru/defaultx.asp?>
9. Electronic library of the Grebennikov Publishing House». Grebennikon. – Access mode: <http://grebennikon.ru/>
10. International portal of electronic newspapers on socio-political topics. Library PressDisplay – Access mode: <http://library.pressdisplay.com>
11. Directories - sectoral and regional databases. Polpred.com. – Access mode: <http://www.polpred.com/>
12. On-line access to magazines. Information database on all branches of science and electronic delivery of documents. SwetsWise. – Access mode: <https://www.swetswise.com>

13. University of Chicago Press Journals: American Journal of Education. Comparative Education Review. – Access mode: <http://www.journals.uchicago.edu/action/showJournals?type=byAlphabet>
14. Books from Alpina Publishers. Current business literature. – Access mode: http://www.alpinabook.ru/books/online_biblioteka.php
15. Electronic library of literature on Russian history BIBLIOPHIKA – Access mode: <http://www.bibliophika.ru/>
16. Electronic library of dissertations – Access mode: <http://diss.rsl.ru/>
17. Search engines: Яндекс (yandex.ru), Google (google.ru)

1. Databases and search engines:

- electronic fund of legal and regulatory technical documentation <http://docs.cntd.ru/>
- Yandex search engine <https://www.yandex.ru/>
- Google search engine <https://www.google.ru/>

Addition:

1. RUDN Library website – Access mode: <http://lib.rudn.ru/> - from RUDN desktop computers
2. University Library ONLINE – Access mode: <http://www.biblioclub.ru/>
3. LexisNexis. – Access mode: <http://www.lexisnexis.com/hottopics/lnacademic/>
4. Book collections of the SPRINGER publishing house. – Access mode: www.springerlink.com
5. RUDN University Bulletin – Access mode: <http://www.elibrary.ru/defaultx.asp>
6. Columbia International Affairs Online (CIAO) – Access mode: <http://www.ciaonet.org/>
7. Universal Databases East View. - Access mode: <http://online.ebiblioteka.ru/>
8. Full-text collection of Russian scientific journals –eLibrary.ru – Access mode: <http://elibrary.ru/defaultx.asp?>
9. Electronic library of the Grebennikov Publishing House». Grebennikon. – Access mode: <http://grebennikon.ru/>
10. International portal of electronic newspapers on socio-political topics. Library PressDisplay – Access mode: <http://library.pressdisplay.com>
11. Directories - sectoral and regional databases. Polpred.com. – Access mode: <http://www.polpred.com/>
12. On-line access to magazines. Information database on all branches of science and electronic delivery of documents. SwetsWise. – Access mode: <https://www.swetswise.com>
13. University of Chicago Press Journals: American Journal of Education. Comparative Education Review. – Access mode: <http://www.journals.uchicago.edu/action/showJournals?type=byAlphabet>
14. Books from Alpina Publishers. Current business literature. – Access mode: http://www.alpinabook.ru/books/online_biblioteka.php
15. Electronic library of literature on Russian history BIBLIOPHIKA – Access mode: <http://www.bibliophika.ru/>
16. Electronic library of dissertations of the RSL – Access mode: <http://diss.rsl.ru/>
17. Search engines: Яндекс (yandex.ru), Google (google.ru)

electronic sources:

- www.kommersant.ru – Kommersant website
- www.rbc.ru – RosBusinessConsulting website
- www.vedomosti.ru – Vedomosti website

- www.Int-comp.org/careers/a-career-in-compliance/ – website of the International Compliance Association

*Educational and methodological materials for independent work of students when mastering a discipline/module *:*

1. Course of lectures on the discipline “Macroeconomics (advanced level)”.
2. Educational and methodological materials for students’ independent work are posted in accordance with the current procedure on the discipline page in the Telecommunication Educational Information System

8. ASSESSMENT TOOLKIT AND GRADING SYSTEM* FOR EVALUATION OF STUDENTS' COMPETENCES LEVEL UPON COURSE COMPLETION

Evaluation materials and a point-rating system* for assessing the level of development of competencies (part of competencies) based on the results of mastering the discipline "Compliance control system for financial investigations" are presented in the Appendix to this Work Programme of the discipline.

The implementation of the course includes interactive lectures, practical classes (seminars) using multimedia equipment, preparation of independent creative works and their subsequent presentations, testing, group discussions on the topics of the course, and modern knowledge control technologies.

While studying the discipline, the student must listen to a course of lectures, complete the number of seminars provided for in the work programme, independently study some of the course topics and confirm his knowledge during control events.

The student's job at the lecture is to understand the fundamentals of the discipline, briefly take notes on the material, and clarify issues that cause difficulties. Lecture notes are the basic teaching material along with the textbooks recommended in the main bibliography.

The main part of the lecture material is taught using multimedia, which facilitates the perception and memorization of the material. Presentations are available for downloading from the RUDN website and can be freely used by students for educational purposes.

The student is required to master all the topics provided for in the curriculum of the discipline. Certain topics and training issues are submitted for independent study. The student studies the recommended literature and briefly outlines the material, and clarifies the most complex issues that require clarification during consultations. The same should be done with sections of the course *that were skipped due to various circumstances*.

For an in-depth study of the issue, the student must familiarize himself with the literature from the additional list and specialized websites on the Internet. It is also recommended that students communicate on professional community forums.

Students independently study educational, scientific and periodical literature. They have the opportunity to discuss what they have read with teachers of the discipline during scheduled consultations, with other students at seminars, as well as at lectures, asking clarifying questions to the lecturer.

The independent work of masters is monitored by the leading teacher. Depending on the teaching methodology, the following forms of ongoing monitoring can be used: a short oral or written survey before the start of classes, written homework, essays, etc.

8.1 List of competencies indicating the stages of their formation

No	<i>List of competencies formed by the discipline</i>	
1.	GC-1; GC-6; GPC-1; GPC-2; GPC-3; GPC-4; PC-2 PC-5	
2.	<i>Stages of developing competencies</i>	
	<i>Name and content of the stage</i>	<i>Code(s) of competencies generated at the stage</i>
	<u>Stage 1: Formation of a knowledge base</u> - lectures - practical classes on theoretical topics - independent work of students on topics of theoretical content	GC-1, GC-6,

	<u>Stage 2:</u> Formation of skills for the practical use of knowledge - practical tasks on collecting, grouping and summarizing information about the activities of an economic entity - seminars, practical classes - oral surveys - testing	GPC-1; GPC-2; GPC-3; GPC-4
	<u>Stage 3:</u> Checking his/her understanding of the material - analysis and assessment of the correctness of oral answers - analysis of activity at seminars and practical classes - testing current knowledge	PC-2, PC-5

8.2 Description of indicators and criteria for assessing competencies at various stages of their formation

3.	<i>Competency assessment indicators</i>	
	<u>Stage 1:</u> Formation of a knowledge base	- attending lectures and practical classes - taking lecture notes - completed independent assignments on theoretical issues
	<u>Stage 2:</u> Formation of skills for the practical use of knowledge	- correct and timely implementation of practical tasks for collecting, grouping and summarizing information about the activities of an economic entity
	<u>Stage 3:</u> Checking his/her understanding of the material	- the degree of activity and effectiveness of student participation based on the results of each practical lesson - successful completion of testing - correctness of oral answers - test
4.	<i>Criteria for evaluation</i>	
	<u>Stage 1:</u> Formation of a knowledge base	- attendance of at least 90% of lectures and practical classes - availability of lecture notes on all topics included in the lecture discussion - active participation in the discussion of theoretical issues during seminars - timely completion of tasks for independent work
	<u>Stage 2:</u> Formation of skills for the practical use of knowledge	- solved problems independently - the student is able to justify the solution presented to him for a practical task - the student is able to justify his point of view, relying on argumentation and logical arguments
	<u>Stage 3:</u> Checking his/her understanding of the material	- the student correctly chooses the argumentation when answering oral questions - the student is able to justify his point of view, based on the results of the analysis during the seminar - test tasks are solved independently, within the allotted time, the result is above the threshold values

8.3 Description of rating scales

The main types of educational work of the student: lectures, practical exercises (seminars) using multimedia equipment, preparation and writing of abstracts and term papers on proposed topics, independent work with scientific, educational and business literature, legislative acts, periodicals on the topics studied, preparation of questions for individual consultations, intermediate and final certification work.

The student's job at the lecture is to understand the fundamentals of the discipline, briefly take notes on the material, and clarify issues that cause difficulties. Lecture notes are the basic teaching material along with the textbooks recommended in the main reading list.

The main part of the lecture material is taught using multimedia, which facilitates the perception and memorization of the material. Presentations are available for downloading from the RUDN website and can be freely used by students for educational purposes.

Practical classes involve in-depth consideration and discussion of a number of aspects on the main topics of the disciplines covered during lectures, as well as participation in surveys, discussions, business games and written certification work.

Preparation for practical classes is carried out in the form of independent work with recommended literature and Internet sources.

Independent work of students includes the following types of work:

- studying educational, scientific, business literature, as well as legislative acts related to the discipline being studied in preparation for lectures and practical classes;

- preparation for participation in practical classes conducted in an interactive form - discussions, business games;

- research on the Internet, incl. in electronic databases specified in the list of recommended literature, to prepare for practical exercises;

- writing abstracts;

- offering the teacher new forms of work at seminars;

- preparation for intermediate and final certification work;

- accumulation of knowledge and information for writing essays, seminars, coursework and dissertations.

Independent work corresponds to the stated goals and objectives, as well as the expected educational results of studying the discipline.

Guidelines for preparing abstracts.

Abstract structure

The structural elements of the abstract are:

- 1) title page;

- 2) table of contents;

- 3) introduction;

- 4) main part;

- 5) conclusion;

- 6) list of sources used;

- 7) applications.

Requirements for the structural elements of the abstract

Title page

The title page is the first page of the abstract and serves as a source of information necessary for processing and searching the document.

The title page contains the following information:

- 1) name of the university;
- 2) name of the faculty;
- 3) name of the department;
- 4) topic of the abstract;
- 5) last name and initials of the student (listener);
- 6) position, academic degree, academic title, surname and initials of the head of the abstract;
- 7) place and date of preparation of the abstract.

Table of contents

The contents of the table of contents include the introduction, the names of all chapters, sections, subsections, paragraphs (if they have a name) and the conclusion indicating the page numbers from which these elements of the abstract begin.

Introduction

The introduction should contain an assessment of the current state of the problem being solved. The introduction should show the relevance of the topic, goals and objectives that will be considered in the abstract, as well as the methods used by the student (listener) to consider this topic of work.

The introduction should indicate the structure of the work and the literary sources used by the author in the work.

Main part

The main part of the abstract should be divided into chapters or sections. Sections of the main part can be divided into paragraphs and subsections. Points, if necessary, can be divided into sub-points. Each item must contain complete information.

Conclusion

The conclusion should contain:

- conclusions based on the results of the work performed;
- list of sources used.

Information about sources is provided in accordance with the requirements of state standard 7.1. - 2003

Applications

It is recommended to include in appendices materials related to the work performed, which for some reason cannot be included in the main part.

Applications may include:

- 1) materials supplementing the abstract;
- 2) tables of auxiliary digital data;
- 3) illustrations of an auxiliary nature;
- 4) other documents.

Rules for writing an abstract

General requirements

Pages of the abstract text, applications included in the abstract, tables and printouts must comply with A4 format according to state standard 9327.

The abstract must be typewritten on one side of a sheet of white paper, one and a half spaced, and 14 font.

The text of the abstract should be printed, observing the following margin sizes: left - at least 30 mm, right - at least 10 mm, top - at least 15 mm, bottom - at least 20 mm. The text is aligned in width, word breaks are not allowed.

Abstract volume: no more than 20 pages.

All lines, letters, numbers and symbols must be uniformly black throughout the abstract.

The headings of the structural elements of the abstract and sections of the main part should be placed in the middle of the line without a period at the end and printed in capital letters, without underlining.

Pagination

The pages of the abstract should be numbered in Arabic numerals, observing continuous numbering throughout the text of the report. The page number is placed in the middle of the sheet in the top margin without a dot at the end.

The title page is included in the overall page numbering of the abstract. Page numbers are not included on the title page or in the table of contents.

Numbering of figures and tables

Figures and tables located on separate sheets are included in the general numbering of sheets and are placed, if possible, after the sheets that contain links to these tables or illustrations. Tables and illustrations are numbered sequentially with continuous numbering in Arabic numerals. It is allowed to number figures and tables within a section. In this case, the table (figure) number consists of the section number and the table serial number, separated by a dot.

Links

References to sources should be indicated by a serial number according to the list of sources, highlighted with two slashes.

Design of links - according to state standard 7.1.- 2003

List of sources used

Each source must contain the following mandatory details: surname and initials of the author; Name; publishing house; place of publication; the year of publishing.

All sources included in the bibliography must be numbered sequentially and arranged in the following order: legislative acts; Government resolutions; regulations; statistical materials; scientific and literary sources – in alphabetical order by the first letter of the author's last name.

Applications

Applications are placed at the end of the work. All applications must be referenced in the text. Each application should begin on a new page with the word "Attachment" and its number at the top center of the page. The application must have a title, which is written symmetrically relative to the text with a capital letter on a separate line.

The prepared (bound) work is submitted to the department for registration and subsequent verification by the teacher, along with an electronic version.

Materials for assessing the level of mastery of educational material in the discipline "Macroeconomics (advanced level)" (evaluation materials), including a list of competencies indicating the stages of their formation, a description of indicators and criteria for assessing competencies at various stages of their formation, a description of assessment scales, standard test tasks or other materials necessary for assessing knowledge, abilities, skills and (or) operational experience characterizing the stages of development of competencies in the process of mastering the educational programme, methodological materials defining procedures for assessing knowledge, abilities, skills and (or) operational experience characterizing the stages of formation competencies, developed in full and available to students on the discipline page in the Telecommunication Educational Information System.

The programme is compiled in accordance with the requirements of the educational standards of higher education of the RUDN.

Certification of students for the course is carried out using a point-rating system:

The maximum number of points is 100.

Number of credits – 4.

The maximum number of points for completing each type of work:

1. survey – 20 points
2. completing homework – 20 points
3. work in class – 20 points
4. report – 10 points
5. intermediate test - 10 points
6. final test – 20 points

An **unsatisfactory** grade is given on the form F(2); FX(2+).

The F(2) grade is given if the student scores less than 30 points, the FX(2+) grade is 31-50 points. The FX(2+) grade provides an opportunity to retake the exam or test.

A **satisfactory** grade is given on Form E(3); D(3+). A grade of E(3) is given if the student scores between 51 and 60 points. Grade D(3+) – subject to 61-68 points.

The grade «**good**» is given in Form C(4) provided that the student scores 69-85 points.

The **excellent** grade is on Form B(5); A(5+). A grade of B(5) is assigned if the student scores 86-94 points and indicates that all required course requirements have been met. Grade A(5+) - 95-100 points is given not only if all requirements are met, but also with the obligatory manifestation of a creative attitude to the subject, the ability to find original answers not contained in textbooks,

the ability to work with sources contained in additional literature course, the ability to combine the knowledge gained in this course with knowledge of other disciplines.

Point-rating system	Traditional assessments of the Russian Federation	Ratings ECTS
95 – 100	Excellent – 5	A (5+)
86 – 94		B (5)
69 – 85	Good – 4	C (4)
61 – 68	Satisfactory – 3	D (3+)
51 – 60		E (3)
31 – 50	Unsatisfactory – 2	FX (2+)
0 – 30		F (2)
51 - 100	Test	Passed

DEVELOPERS:

**Head of the Department of
Compliance and Controlling**



J. Ragulina

Position, educational department

Signature

name and surname

HEAD OF EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT:

**Head of the Department of
Compliance and Controlling»**



J. Ragulina

Name, educational department

Signature

name and surname

HEAD OF HIGHER EDUCATION PROGRAMME:

**Head of the Department of
Compliance and Controlling»**



J. Ragulina

Position, educational department

Signature

name and surname