



**MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND HIGHER EDUCATION  
OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION**  
Federal State Budgetary Educational Institution of Higher Education  
**"IRKUTSK STATE UNIVERSITY"**  
**SAF, Baikal International Business School (Institute)**  
Strategic and Financial Management Department



APPROVED:

Dean of SAF, Baikal International Business  
School (institute)

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April 14, 2025

**Syllabus**

Discipline B1. O. 16 Economics (Microeconomics and Macroeconomics)

Major 27.03.05 Innovatics

Specialization: Management of Innovative and IT Projects and Products

University Degree: Bachelor

Full time

Approved by the Academic and  
Methodological Council of Baikal  
International Business School (institute)  
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## **I. Goals and Objectives of the Discipline (Module)**

**Goals:** the formation of modern economic thinking for the creation and implementation of innovative and IT products by studying the basic concepts, categories and concepts of the market economy, including the economics of the firm, the development of skills for analyzing and evaluating economic decisions and patterns of economic behavior that allow understanding the essence of economic processes at the micro and macro levels, mastering the basic methods of economic analysis that allow you to give economic substantiation of management decisions related to innovative and IT products.

### **Objectives:**

Knowledge of the basics of economic theory is the most important component of the professional literacy of a specialist in the economic and managerial spheres based on ideas about the most important areas of the modern economy (micro, macro and institutional) and areas of its application, mastering the main macroeconomic indicators and the principles of their calculation; prepares the student to perform the following types of tasks of professional activity:

Project;

Organizational and managerial.

Accordingly, the objectives of the program, in accordance with:

- tasks of organizational and managerial activities:

- to study the theoretical and methodological principles of economic analysis;
- to form an understanding of the manifestations of the basic principles of economic analysis of micro- and macroeconomic processes and trends;
- to master the basic techniques and methods of economic analysis.
  - to introduce the basic concepts, laws and models of economic theory;
  - to give an idea of the basic concepts, categories and tools of economic theory (neoclassical, institutional micro- and macroeconomics);
  - to form practical skills in the basics of building, calculating and analyzing a modern system of indicators that characterize the activities of economic entities at the micro and macro levels;
- to form an idea of the methods and tools of economic implementation.

- objectives of project activities:

- to introduce the basic concepts, laws and models of macroeconomic theory that explain the essence and patterns of the market of innovative and IT products and projects.

In the process of studying at the university, a student must learn how to correctly and effectively apply the knowledge gained to solve economic problems, be able to interpret macroeconomic indicators, analyze the industry (market) using economic models, find and use the necessary economic information. The discipline "Economics (microeconomics and macroeconomics)" refers to fundamental economic disciplines, studied to develop students' understanding of the economic processes and realities, which makes it possible to lay the foundation for the study of applied economic disciplines.

## **II. Place of the Discipline in the CPEP Structure**

Academic discipline (module) B1.O.16 Economics (microeconomics and macroeconomics) belongs to the compulsory part of the program in accordance with the Federal State Educational Standards and the curriculum for the major 27.03.05 Innovatics.

The discipline program consists of 2 sections:

Section 1. Microeconomics (full-time: 3rd year, 5th semester);

Section 2. Macroeconomics and Management Issues (full-time in the 3rd year, 6th semester).

To study this academic discipline (module), it is necessary to have knowledge, skills and abilities formed by the previous disciplines: Б1.О.12 Mathematics; Б1.О.20 Statistics.

List of subsequent academic disciplines that require knowledge, skills and abilities formed by this academic discipline:

Б1.О.19 Practical Innovations, Б1.В.16 Management in Entrepreneurial Challenges.

### III. Requirements for the Discipline Learning Outcomes

In accordance with the Federal State Educational Standards of Higher Education and Educational Programs of Higher Education in this major 27.03.05 Innovatics, the process of mastering the discipline is aimed at the formation of **elements of the following competencies:**

GPC-3 Able to use fundamental knowledge to solve basic management problems in technical systems in order to improve professional activities
GPC-3.1 Possesses fundamental knowledge to solve basic management problems in technical systems in order to improve professional activities
GPC-3.2 Applies fundamental knowledge to solve basic management problems in technical systems in order to improve professional activities
GPC-9 Able to apply knowledge of the features of the emerging technological modes and the fourth industrial revolution in the developed programs and projects of innovative development
GPC-9.3 Masters methods for forecasting and assessing the potential of technological trends for innovative development; skills in designing strategies for the implementation of Industry 4.0 technologies in the development programs of enterprises and organizations

#### 1. List of planned learning outcomes in a discipline (module) correlated with indicators of competency achievement

Competency	Competency Indicators	Learning outcomes
GPC-3 Able to use fundamental knowledge to solve basic management problems in technical systems in order to improve professional activities	GPC-3.1 Possesses fundamental knowledge to solve basic management problems in technical systems in order to improve professional activities	Possesses: the basics of construction, calculation and analysis of a modern system of indicators characterizing the activities of economic entities at the micro and macro levels, system ideas about the concepts, categories and tools of economic theory (neoclassical, institutional micro- and macroeconomics)
	GPC-3.2 Applies fundamental knowledge to solve basic management problems in technical systems in order to improve professional activities	Applies fundamental knowledge about the basics of building, calculating and analyzing a modern system of indicators that characterize the activities of economic entities at the micro and macro levels, ideas about the concepts, categories and tools of economic theory (neoclassical, institutional micro- and macroeconomics) to solve basic

		management problems
GPC-9Able to apply knowledge of the features of the emerging technological modes and the fourth industrial revolution in the developed programs and projects of innovative development	GPC-9.3Masters methods for forecasting and assessing the potential of technological trends for innovative development; skills in designing strategies for the implementation of Industry 4.0 technologies in the development programs of enterprises and organizations	Masters methods for solving professional problems based on knowledge of economic theory tools to assess the potential of technological trends for innovative development

#### IV. Contents and Discipline Structure

The volume of the discipline is 9 credits, 324 hours, including 52 hours for the exam

Form of summative assessment: exam – 5th semester; Exam – 6th semester.

##### 4.1. Discipline Contents, Structured by Topics, with Indicated Types of Classes and Allocated Academic Hours

№ p /n	Discipline section/topic	Semester	Total Hours	Of these, practical sessions	Types of educational work, including students self-study, practical sessions and workload (in hours)			Self-study	Form of formative and Summative Assessment (by semesters)
					Contact work of the teacher with students				
					Lecture	Seminar/ Practical, laboratory lesson/	Consulting, Monitoring SS, CO		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Section 1. Microeconomics	5	44	--	34	34	3 cons, 2 Self-study Monitoring, 10 KOs	35	<b>Monitoring 26 hours.</b>
2. 1	Topic 1.1. Introduction to Economic Theory.	5		--	2	2			

3.	Topic 1.2. Economic models and mechanisms.	5		--	2	2			
4.	Topic 1.3. Consumer behavior in the goods market.	5		--	2	2			
5.	Topic 1.4. The price of goods and the consumer's income as the main factors of the consumer market.	5	0	--	2	2		5	Oral questioning
6.	Topic 1.5. Market demand. Elasticity.	5	0	--	2	2		5	Testing
7.	Topic 1.6. System of macroeconomic indicators.	5		--	2	2			
8.	Topic 1.7. Production. Production costs.	5	0	--	4	4		5	Report with presentation
9.	Topic 1.8. The goals of the company's activities in theory and practice	5		--	4	2			
10.	Topic 1.9.1. Resource markets. Labor market.	5	6	--	3	4		6	Oral questioning
11.	Topic 1.9.2. Resource markets Capital market.	5		--	2	3			
12.	Topic 1.10. Monopoly.	5	0	--	2	2	1	7	Case Study
13.	Topic 1.11. Oligopoly: strategic behavior of firms.	5		--	2	2			
14.	Topic 1.12. Monopolistic competition.	5		--	2	2			
15.	Topic 1.13. A market of perfect competition.	5	2	--	3	3	2	7	Case Study
16.	<b>Summative assessment. Exam</b>	5		--					Exam
17.	Section 2. Macroeconomics	6	80		36	36	3 cons, 2 Self-study monitoring, 10 monitoring	67	26 hours
18.	Topic 2.1. Introduction to Macroeconomics	6			2	2			
19.	Topic 2.2. Macroeconomic models.	6			4	2		8	Oral

			<b>3</b>						<b>questioning</b>
20.	Topic 2.3. Aggregate demand and its structure.	<b>6</b>			<b>2</b>	<b>4</b>			
21.	Topic 2.4. Aggregate supply.	<b>6</b>			<b>4</b>	<b>2</b>		<b>11</b>	<b>Case Study</b>
22.	<b>Topic 2.5. Macroeconomic Equilibrium</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>4</b>		<b>2</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>Report</b>
23.	<b>Topic 2.6. Violation of macroeconomic equilibrium. Inflation</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>7</b>		<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>			
24.	Topic 2.7. <b>Violation of macroeconomic equilibrium.</b> Unemployment.	<b>6</b>	<b>6</b>		<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>		<b>16</b>	<b>Test</b>
25.	Topic 2.8. Financial markets. Money market. Financial institutions.	<b>6</b>	<b>2</b>		<b>4</b>	<b>2</b>			
26.	<b>Topic 2.9 Monetary policy</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>2</b>		<b>2</b>	<b>4</b>			
27.	Topic 2.10. Introduction to Institutional Theory	<b>6</b>	<b>0</b>		<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>			
28.	Topic 2.11. Theory of transaction costs.	<b>6</b>			<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>			
29.	Topic 2.12. Theory of contracts.	<b>6</b>	<b>2</b>		<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>		<b>16</b>	<b>Report with presentation</b>
30.	Topic 2.13. Theory of the firm.	<b>6</b>			<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>			
31.	<b>Topic 2.14. Economic cycles</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>2</b>		<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>		
32.	<b>Summative Assessment. Exam</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>6</b>				<b>10</b> <b>(Monitoring)</b>		<b>Exam 26</b>

#### 4.2. Plan for Out-of-Class Student Self-Study of the Discipline

Semester	Title of the section, topics	Student Self-Study			Assessment tool	Educational and methodological support of independent work
		Type of independent work	Deadlines	Workload (hours)		
5	SECTION 1					

Semester	Title of the section, topics	Student Self-Study			Assessment tool	Educational and methodological support of independent work
		Type of independent work	Deadlines	Workload (hours)		
5	Topic 1.4. The price of goods and the consumer's income as the main factors of the consumer market.	Preparation for oral questioning	Week 4-5	5	Oral questioning	Upravlencheskaya ekonomika: uchebnik i praktikum dlya bakalavratsa i magistratury [i dr.]; under the general editorship of E. V. Ponomarenko, V. A. Isaev. — Moscow : Yurayt Publishing House, 2019. 216 p
5	Topic 1.5. Market demand. Elasticity.	Preparing for testing	Week 5-6	5	Test	Upravlencheskaya ekonomika: uchebnik i praktikum dlya bakalavratsa i magistratury [i dr.]; under the general editorship of E. V. Ponomarenko, V. A. Isaev. — Moscow : Yurayt Publishing House, 2019. 216 p.
5	Topic 1.7. Production. Production costs.	Preparation for oral questioning	7-8 weeks	5	Oral questioning	Rozanova, N. M. Macroeconomics. Advanced course in 2 ch. Part 2 : textbook for universities / N. M. Rozanova. — 2nd ed., revised and supplemented — Moscow : Yurayt Publishing House, 2022. 382 p.

Semester	Title of the section, topics	Student Self-Study			Assessment tool	Educational and methodological support of independent work
		Type of independent work	Deadlines	Workload (hours)		
5	Topic 1.9.1. Resource markets. Labor Market	Preparation for oral questioning	Weeks 9-10	6	Oral questioning	Rozanova, N. M. Macroeconomics. Practicum : textbook for universities / N. M. Rozanova. — Moscow : Yurayt Publishing House, 2022. 496 p.
5	Topic 1.10. Monopoly.	Solving a case problem	Week 11-12	7	Case Study	Upravlencheskaya ekonomika: uchebnik i praktikum dlya bakalavratsa i magistratury [i dr.] ; under the general editorship of E. V. Ponomarenko, V. A. Isaev. — Moscow : Yurayt Publishing House, 2019. 216 p.
5	Topic 1.13. A market of perfect competition	Solving a case problem	Week 14-15	7	Case Study	Rozanova, N. M. Macroeconomics. Practicum : textbook for universities / N. M. Rozanova. — Moscow : Yurayt Publishing House, 2022. 496 p.
Total amount of independent work in the section (hour)				<b>35</b>		
6	SECTION 2					

Semester	Title of the section, topics	Student Self-Study			Assessment tool	Educational and methodological support of independent work
		Type of independent work	Deadlines	Workload (hours)		
	Topic 2.2. Macroeconomic models.	Preparation for oral questioning	Week 2-4	8	Oral questioning	Rozanova, N. M. Macroeconomics. Practicum : textbook for universities / N. M. Rozanova. — Moscow : Yurayt Publishing House, 2022. 496 p.
	Topic 2.4. Aggregate supply.	Solving case problems		11	Case Study	Rozanova, N. M. Macroeconomics. Practicum : textbook for universities / N. M. Rozanova. — Moscow : Yurayt Publishing House, 2022. 496 p.
	Topic 2.5. Macroeconomic Equilibrium	Preparation of the report		16	Report	Rozanova, N. M. Macroeconomics. Practicum : textbook for universities / N. M. Rozanova. — Moscow : Yurayt Publishing House, 2022. 496 p.

Semester	Title of the section, topics	Student Self-Study			Assessment tool	Educational and methodological support of independent work
		Type of independent work	Deadlines	Workload (hours)		
	Topic 2.7. Violation of macroeconomic equilibrium. Unemployment.	Preparing for testing		16	Test	Rozanova, N. M. Macroeconomics. Advanced course in 2 h. Part 1: textbook for universities / N. M. Rozanova. — 2nd ed., revised and supplemented — Moscow : Yurayt Publishing House, 2022. — 283 p.
	Topic 2.12. Theory of contracts.	Preparation of the report		16	Report	Rozanova, N. M. Macroeconomics. Advanced course in 2 ch. Part 2 : textbook for universities / N. M. Rozanova. — 2nd ed., revised and supplemented — Moscow : Yurayt Publishing House, 2022. 382 p.
Total amount of independent work in the section (hour)				<b>67</b>		
Total amount of independent work in the discipline (hour)				<b>102</b>		

### **4.3. Learning Content**

Section 1. Microeconomics (3 year, 5 semester);

Section 2. Macroeconomics (3 year, 6 semester).

#### **Section 1. Microeconomics**

##### **Topic 1.1. Introduction to Economic Theory.**

The main stages of the development of economic theory. The subject and methods of economic science. The main directions of the development of economic theory. Principles of economic theory, economic goods and economic agents. Forms and models of social and market economy. Economic systems and economic institutions.

##### **Topic 1.2. Economic models and mechanisms.**

The simplest economic models: the circulation of flows, the boundary of production capabilities. Opportunity costs and comparative advantage. Market. Competitive and non-competitive markets. Real and nominal prices. Markets and competition. Supply and demand curves. Balance.

##### **Topic 1.3. Consumer behavior in the goods market.**

Consumer's Commodity Set as an Object of Economic Analysis. Budget constraint of the consumer. Budget constraints and shifts in the budget line. Pricing policy of companies and broken budget lines. Consumer preferences. Utility function. Marginal utility. The marginal rate of substitution of two goods in consumption. Analysis of preferences.

##### **Topic 1.4. The price of the good and the consumer's income as the main factors of demand.**

Change in consumer demand as a result of changes in his money income. Income-consumption curve and Engel curve. Normal and inferior goods. Luxuries and necessities. The influence of the standard of living in society on this classification. Change in consumer demand as a result of a change in the price of a good. Price-consumption curve. The "price-consumption" curve and the construction of the demand curve. The law of demand. Substitution effect. Nominal and real income. Income effect. Graphical representation of the substitution effect and the Hicks income effect. A special case: Giffen's merchandise.

##### **Topic 1.5. Market demand. Elasticity.**

Market demand. Non-price determinants of demand. Elasticity of demand, elasticity of supply, inelastic demand and revenue of sellers. The coefficient of elasticity of demand for a product at the price of this product. Examples: elasticity in the case of a linear demand function; demand with constant price elasticity. Factors affecting the price elasticity of demand. The coefficient of elasticity of demand for a product according to the income of consumers. Cross-elasticity coefficient of demand; the range of its values for interchangeable and complementary goods.

##### **Topic 1.6. System of macroeconomic indicators.**

Income and expenditure in the economy. Gross domestic product (GDP) and methods of its measurement. Gross national income (GNI) and GDP. Net income of production factors. Final and intermediate goods and services. Elimination of double counting. Calculation of GDP by income and expenditure. Gross and net values. Basic accounts of the System of National Accounts. Nominal and real GDP. GDP deflator. Consumer price index. Differences between the GDP and CPI deflator.

##### **Topic 1.7. Production. Production costs**

Types of firms in practice. The concept of a firm in economic theory. Fixed and variable factors of production. Physical capital. Production process in the short term: production function

from one variable factor. Total and average product of a variable factor. Labor productivity and its importance for the competitiveness of firms. Factors of increasing labor productivity. The marginal product of a variable factor. The law of diminishing marginal productivity. Curves of total, average and marginal products and the relationship between them.

Production process in the long term. Production function and isoquantum map. Marginal rate of technological substitution and marginal productivity. Increasing, constant, and decreasing returns to scale.

An economic approach to determining costs and profits. The role of opportunity costs in business decision-making. Sunk costs.

Costs in the long run. Minimizing costs at a given level of output. Growth curve in the short and long term. Conditional demand of the firm for factors of production. Long-term cost function. Average and marginal costs. Factors that determine the amount of costs in the long run. Graphical analysis of long-term costs.

Costs in the short term. Fixed, variable and total costs. Average costs in the short term. Marginal costs. The relationship between unit costs and the productivity of a variable factor of production. Curves of short-term total, average and marginal costs and the relationship between them. Economies of scale and economies of variety.

### **Topic 1.8. Goals of the company's activity in theory and practice.**

Profit maximization as the goal of the company. Total, average and marginal revenue of the company. Profit maximization condition. Average and marginal profit. Real business and the limitation of the theory of profit maximization as the goal of the company's activity. Managerial theories of the firm. Motivation of managers. Maximization of total revenue as the goal of the company. Maximizing the growth rate of the company as the goal of its managers. Maximizing HQ costs. Maximizing profit per employee. Maximizing the utility of the individual owner of the company. Firms and the market. The approach "market structure – behavior of firms – efficiency of functioning". The importance of this model for real business.

### **Topic 1.9.1. Resource markets. Labor market.**

Individual job offer. The individual's choice between consumption and leisure. Labor supply in the industry. Perfect competition in the labor market. Labor supply from the point of view of an individual firm. Short-term: A condition for maximizing profits by a firm that uses a single variable factor (labor). Labor demand curves of a perfectly competitive firm and a firm that has monopoly power in the finished product market. Reasons for changes in the firm's demand for labor. Demand for labor in the industry. Equilibrium in a completely competitive labor market. Imperfect competition in the labor market. Monopsony. Positive slope of the monopsonist's marginal labor cost curve. Determination of the optimal amount of labor hired by monopsony. Wage discrimination in the labour market. Monopoly power in the labor market: the influence of trade unions on wages. Unemployment. Problems of the Russian labor market.

### **Topic 1.9.2. Resource markets Capital market.**

Features of the capital market. Stock of capital and flow of capital services. Investments. Dependence of the value of money on time: the future value of today's income and the present value of future income. Discounting. Making an investment decision. Methods for assessing the effectiveness of capital investments that do not take into account the time value of money. Net present value criterion. Internal rate of return.

Demand for capital services. Profit maximization by a firm using two variable factors: labor and capital. Functions of unconditional demand for factors of production. Consumer choice in time. Intertemporal budget constraint of the consumer. Intertemporal preferences. The best choice. Borrowers and lenders. Individual offer of savings.

### **Topic 1.10. Monopoly.**

The main features of a pure monopoly market. Barriers to entry into the industry. The concept of natural monopoly. Demand curve for monopoly products. Marginal revenue and price elasticity of demand. Profit maximization by the monopolist: selection of the optimal volume of output. Monopolistic pricing. Price discrimination. The monopolist does not have a supply curve.

Losses in social welfare under the existence of a monopoly. Taxation of the monopolist. State policy in relation to monopolies. Problems of natural monopolies in Russia.

### **Topic 1.11. Oligopoly: strategic behavior of firms.**

The main features of an oligopolistic market. Concentration of sellers in the market. Herfindahl-Hirschman index and concentration index  $CR_4$ . Examples of oligopoly in Russia. Barriers to entry into the industry. Strategic investments and building a reputation as a persistent adversary.

Diversity of forms of oligopolistic behavior. Simultaneous selection of the optimal volume of production by firms: the Cournot model. Price competition according to Bertrand. Application of game theory to the analysis of oligopolistic behavior. The game "prisoner's dilemma". Examples of price competition from Russian and foreign practice. Predatory pricing. Leadership in the selection of production volume: Stackelberg's model. Price leadership: a model of a dominant firm in a competitive environment. Price rigidity and a broken demand curve. Profit-maximizing cartel model. Factors contributing to the conclusion of cartel agreements. The problem of cartel instability. Example: OPEC cartel.

### **Topic 1.12. Monopolistic competition.**

The main features of the market of monopolistic competition. Product differentiation and its types. Short-term equilibrium of the firm in conditions of monopolistic competition. The firm's equilibrium in this market in the long term. Comparison of monopolistic and perfect competition. Costs and benefits of monopolistic competition for society. Model of spatial differentiation of goods (Hotelling).

### **Topic 1.13. A market of perfect competition.**

Signs of a market of perfect competition. A necessary and sufficient condition for maximizing profits by a completely competitive firm. The supply curve of the firm in the short term. The supply curve of the firm in the long run. Termination of production in the short and long term. The impact of taxes of various types on the supply of the company.

Short-term and long-term periods from the point of view of the industry. Market supply curve in the short term. The law of supply. Coefficient of price elasticity of supply. Elastic and inelastic supply, determinants of supply.

Equilibrium in a competitive market. Consumer gains, producers' gains, and social welfare. Efficiency of a competitive market. Losses in social welfare under government regulation of the market: price controls, the introduction of quantitative taxes or subsidies. Examples from Russian practice.

Equilibrium of a competitive industry in the long run. A condition for the equilibrium of a competitive firm in the long run. Long-term supply curves of industries with increasing, fixed and decreasing costs.

## **Section 2. Macroeconomics**

### **Topic 2.1. Introduction to Macroeconomics.**

Macroeconomics as a science of the national economy as a whole. Macroeconomic models. Static and dynamic models. The concept of exogenous and endogenous parameters. Macroeconomic agents and markets, their characteristics and the main links between them. Circulation of income.

Main macroeconomic problems. Macroeconomic policy issues related to business.

Macroeconomic indicators: GDP, GDP growth rate, average annual GDP growth rate. Inflation rate, economically active population, unemployment rate, other indicators of economic activity. Sources of macroeconomic data.

### **Topic 2.2. Macroeconomic models.**

The concept of an open economy. Macroeconomic indicators in an open economy. Balance of payments and its structure. Current account. Capital account. Foreign exchange reserves. Exchange rate. Types of exchange rates. Nominal and real exchange rates. Fixed and floating exchange rate. Equilibrium in an open economy. Mundell-Fleming and IS-LM-BP models. Assessment of the effectiveness of fiscal and monetary policies in an open economy. Free trade and customs protection. Russia's foreign trade. Foreign investment in Russia.

### **Topic 2.3. Aggregate demand and its structure.**

Aggregate demand and aggregate supply. The main components of aggregate demand. Effects that explain the negative slope of the AD curve. Non-price factors influencing shifts in the AD curve. Economic fluctuations. Consumption, saving and investment as components of aggregate demand. Theories of consumption. Keynesian Theory of Consumption. Theories of investments. Net investment. Factors influencing investment demand. Keynesian approach to investment theory.

### **Topic 2.4. Aggregate supply.**

The relationship between the aggregate supply and the theory of production. Three Approaches to the Interpretation of the Aggregate Supply Function. Output of aggregate supply through the labor market. Non-price factors influencing shifts in the aggregate supply curve. Equilibrium of aggregate supply and demand. Economic consequences caused by "aggregate supply or demand" shocks.

Dynamic function of aggregate supply. Phillips curve.

### **Topic 2.5. Macroeconomic Equilibrium**

A temporal approach to macroeconomic equilibrium. Short-term period and equilibrium. Long-term period and equilibrium. Theories of state regulation of equilibrium. Taxes as a Regulatory Tool. Public procurement as a regulatory tool. Models of macroeconomic equilibrium. general economic equilibrium with the perfect competition of Leon Walras. Patinkin's theory of cash balances. "Input-output" model of V. Leontev

### **Topic 2.6. Violation of macroeconomic equilibrium. Inflation**

The concept of potential GDP. Demographic Processes and Capital Accumulation in Russia in the XX Century.

Inflation and its measurement. Nominal and real indicators. Real and nominal wages, interest rate, exchange rate. Causes of inflation. Demand inflation and cost inflation. The role of inflation expectations. Deflation and disinflation. Stagflation.

### **Topic 2.7. Violation of macroeconomic equilibrium. Unemployment**

Employment and unemployment. Labor market. Causes of unemployment. Types of unemployment. The concept of the natural rate of unemployment. Hidden unemployment. Relationship between the dynamics of unemployment and GDP. Okun's law. Economic activity of the population of Russia in the 90s

### **Topic 2.8. Financial markets. Money market. Financial institutions.**

Money and its functions. Monetary aggregates. Interest rates and prices in the monetary economy. Demand for money. Baumol-Tobin model. Transactional demand for money. Speculative demand for money. Demand for money for the precautionary motive. Money supply.

Financial markets and financial institutions. Interest rates. Credit market instruments. Profitability. Financial portfolio. Assets and the theory of demand for assets. Liquidity. Interest rate fluctuations. Borrowing market and bond market. Banks and bank management.

### **Topic 2.9 Monetary policy**

Theories of money market regulation. Functions of the central bank. Monetary policy instruments. Open market operations. Refinancing rate. Monetary base, money multiplier.

### **Topic 2.10. Introduction to Institutional Theory**

Neoclassical Economic Theory: Basic Premises and Their Criticism by Institutionalists. Traditional and New Institutionalism. Research program of new institutional theory, main research problems and research directions.

Behavioral prerequisites of neo-institutional and new institutional theory. Limited and organic rationality. Opportunistic behavior: essence and main manifestations.

### **Topic 2.11. Theory of transaction costs.**

Transaction as a basic element of institutional analysis. Classification of transactions by J. Commons: transactions, transactions, transactions, management, rationing. Williamson's Transaction Concept. The concept and main types of asset specificity. Transaction parameters (frequency, uncertainty, specificity of assets) and management of contractual relations. Fundamental transformation: the essence of the phenomenon and the factors of occurrence.

Approaches to Determining Transaction Costs. Costs of the functioning of the market mechanism and costs of intra-company transactions. The main factors of transaction costs. The emergence of a firm as a result of the presence of costs of the functioning of the market mechanism. Direct and opportunity costs. North-Eggertsson classification of transaction costs. Costs of negotiating in conditions of asymmetric information.

The costs of coordination and motivation: the Milgrom-Roberts classification. Transaction cost map. Transaction costs and institutions, the problem of allocative neutrality of institutions. Taxes as Transaction Costs. Examples of quantitative assessment of transaction costs: North, Wallace (USA); Dollery, Leon (Australia). Limits of application of existing methods to transition economies.

### **Topic 2.12. Theory of contracts.**

Basic principles of the economic theory of contracts. Perfect and imperfect contracts. Problems caused by the incompleteness of real contracts. Adverse selection, moral hazard, and the problem of extortion. Legal classification of contracts: classical, neoclassical and relational contracts, their structure and properties. Problems of reputation formation. Measurement costs and market structure. Moral hazard, adverse selection. Methods of combating opportunistic behavior. Market signals and filtering.

### **Topic 2.13. Theory of the firm.**

Different approaches to the analysis of the company. Neoclassical Theory of the Firm: Main Provisions, Directions of Criticism. Contract theories of the firm. Bartzell's model. An approach to the firm as the core of contracts. The role of the specificity of assets in the formation of a firm (O. Williamson's approach). Approach to the company from the point of view of the theory of property rights.

Different types of business organization: private entrepreneurs, partnerships, public and private corporations, reciprocity societies, non-profit organizations. Analysis from the point of view of property rights and the theory of transaction costs. Modifications of the "classical" structure of property rights: Yugoslav firm; A firm in a planned economy is an analysis of strategic behavior.

### **Topic 2.14. Economic cycles.**

Long-term economic dynamics and short-term economic fluctuations. The concept of the economic cycle. Phases of the cycle, procyclic and countercyclical indicators. The influence of cyclical fluctuations on the position of the company and its decisions. Classical and Keynesian schools. Types of cycles.

#### **4.3.1. List of Practical Sessions**

№ p/ n	No sections and topics	Name of seminars, practical and laboratory works	Workload (hours)		Estimat ed Funds	Emergi ng competenci es (indicators) *
			Tot al hou rs	Of these, practical Preparati on		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	1.1	Principles of Economic Theory, Economic Goods and Economic Agents	2	-	Test tasks	GPC 3.1
2	1.2	The simplest economic models: the circulation of flows, the boundary of production capabilities.	2	-	Report with presentation	CHK 3.2
3	1.2	Opportunity cost and comparative advantage	2	-	Case Study	GPC 3.1
4	1.3	Budget constraint of the consumer. Budget constraints and shifts in the budget line.	2	-	Case Study	GPC 3.1
5	1.3	Consumer preferences. Utility function. Marginal utility	2	-	Report with presentation	FOC 9.3
6	1.4	Substitution effect. Nominal and real income. Income effect.	2	-	Case Study	GPC 3.1
7	1.5	Market demand. Non-price	4	-	Test tasks	FOC 9.3

		determinants of demand. Elasticity of demand, elasticity of supply.				
8	1.6	Coefficients of elasticity of demand. Cross-elasticity of demand coefficients	<b>2</b>	2	Report with presentation	GPC 3.1
9	1.7	Calculation of GDP. Basic accounts of the System of National Accounts. Nominal and real GDP. GDP deflator.	<b>4</b>		Case Study	GPC 3.1
10	1.7	Production process in the short and long term. Total and average product. Marginal product.	<b>3</b>	2	Case Study	CHK 3.2
11	1.7	An economic approach to determining costs and profits.	<b>2</b>	-	Case Study	CHK 3.2
12	1.8	Profit maximization as the goal of the company. Total, average and marginal revenue of the company. Profit maximization condition.	<b>2</b>	2	Case Study	FOC 9.3
13	1.9.	Individual job offer. The individual's choice between consumption and leisure.	<b>2</b>	2	Test tasks	GPC 3.1
14	1.9.	Labor supply from the point of view of an	<b>3</b>	-	Report with presentation	FOC 3.1.

		individual firm. Equilibrium in the labor market.				
5	1 2	1.9. Making an investment decision. Methods for assessing the effectiveness of capital investments that do not take into account the time value of money. Net present value criterion. Internal rate of return.	2	-	Case Study	CHK 3.2
6	1 0	1.1 Profit maximization by the monopolist: selection of the optimal volume of output.	2	-	Test tasks	CHK 3.2
7	1 1	1.1 Simultaneous selection of the optimal volume of production by firms: the Cournot model.	2	-	Report with presentation	GPC 3.1
8	1 2	1.1 The firm's equilibrium in this market in the long term.	2	-	Case Study	GPC 3.1
9	1 3	1.1 Termination of production in the short and long term. The impact of taxes of various types on the supply of the company.	2	-	Case Study	CHK 3.2
0	2	2.1 Main macroeconomic problems.	2	-	Test tasks	GPC 3.1
1	2	2.1 Macroeconomic policy issues related to business.	2	-	Report with presentation	CHK 3.2
2	2	2.2 Mundell-Fleming and IS-	2	-	Case Study	GPC 3.1

		LM-BP models. Assessing the Effectiveness of Fiscal and Monetary Policies in an Open Economy				
3	2 2.3	Aggregate demand and aggregate supply. The main components of aggregate demand.	2	-	Case Study	GPC 3.1
4	2 2.4	The relationship between the aggregate supply and the theory of production. Three Approaches to the Interpretation of the Aggregate Supply Function.	2	-	Report with presentation	GPC 3.1
5	2 2.5	A temporal approach to macroeconomic equilibrium. Short-term period and equilibrium. Long-term period and equilibrium. Theories of state regulation of equilibrium.	2	-	Report with presentation	GPC 3.1
6	2 2.6	Inflation and its measurement. Nominal and real indicators. Real and nominal wages, interest rate, exchange rate. Causes of inflation. Demand inflation and cost inflation	2		Case Study	FOC 9.3
7	2 2.7	Employment and unemployment.	2		Case Study	GPC 3.1

			Labor market. Causes of unemployment. Types of unemployment. The concept of the natural rate of unemployment				
8	2	2.8	Monetary aggregates. Interest rates and prices in the monetary economy. Demand for money.	2		Test tasks	GPC 3.1
9	2	2.9	Theories of money market regulation. Functions of the central bank.	2		Report with presentation	GPC 3.1
0	3	2.9	Monetary policy instruments	2		Case Study	GPC 3.1
1	3	2.1	Research program of new institutional theory, main research problems and research directions.	2		Report with presentation	FOC 9.3
2	3	2.1	Approaches to Determining Transaction Costs.	2		Case Study	GPC 3.1
3	3	2.1	Costs of the functioning of the market mechanism and costs of intra-company transactions. The main factors of transaction costs.	2	-	Test tasks	GPC 3.1
4	3	2.1	Basic principles of the economic theory of contracts. Perfect and imperfect	2	-	Case Study	CHK 3.2

		contracts. Problems caused by the incompleteness of real contracts. Adverse Selection, Moral Hazard, and the Problem of Extortion				
5	3	2.1 Different types of business organization: private entrepreneurs, partnerships, public and private corporations, reciprocity societies, non-profit organizations. Analysis from the point of view of property rights and the theory of transaction costs.	2	-	Report with presentation	CHK 3.2
6	3	2.1 Long-term economic dynamics and short-term economic fluctuations. The concept of the economic cycle.	2	-	Report with presentation	GPC 3.1

#### 4.3.2. List of Topics (Questions) Assigned for Independent Work as Part of Student Self-Study

<b>№ p/n</b>	<b>Topic (question)</b>	<b>Task</b>	<b>Competency Being Formed</b>	<b>IDM</b>
<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>
1	1.1 Economic systems and economic institutions.	Based on the proposed materials, prepare for the interview	GPC-3 Able to use fundamental knowledge to solve basic management problems in technical systems in order to improve professional	GPC-3.1 Possesses fundamental knowledge to solve basic management problems in technical systems in order to improve

			activities	professional activities
2	1.2 The simplest economic models: the circulation of flows, the limit of production capabilities.	Tasks of the reconstructive level. Based on the proposed questions, prepare a presentation of the speech	GPC-3 Able to use fundamental knowledge to solve basic management problems in technical systems in order to improve professional activities	<p>GPC-3.1 Possesses fundamental knowledge to solve basic management problems in technical systems in order to improve professional activities</p> <p>GPC-3.2 Applies fundamental knowledge to solve basic management problems in technical systems in order to improve professional activities</p>
3	1.3 Analysis of preferences.	Tasks of the reproductive level. Complete test tasks	<p>GPC-3 Able to use fundamental knowledge to solve basic management problems in technical systems in order to improve professional activities</p> <p>GPC-9 Able to apply knowledge of the features of the emerging technological modes and the fourth industrial revolution in the developed programs and projects of innovative development</p>	<p>GPC-3.1 Possesses fundamental knowledge to solve basic management problems in technical systems in order to improve professional activities</p> <p>GPC-9.3 Masters methods for forecasting and assessing the potential of technological trends for innovative development; skills in designing strategies for the implementation of Industry 4.0 technologies in the development programs of enterprises and organizations</p>

4	1.4 Change in consumer demand as a result of changes in his money income. Income-consumption curve and Engel curve.	Tasks of the creative level. Solve the proposed tasks	GPC-3 Able to use fundamental knowledge to solve basic management problems in technical systems in order to improve professional activities	GPC-3.1 Possesses fundamental knowledge to solve basic management problems in technical systems in order to improve professional activities
5	1.5 Factors affecting the price elasticity of demand.	Tasks of the reproductive level. Complete test tasks	GPC-9 Able to apply knowledge of the features of the emerging technological modes and the fourth industrial revolution in the developed programs and projects of innovative development	GPC-9.3 Masters methods for forecasting and assessing the potential of technological trends for innovative development; skills in designing strategies for the implementation of Industry 4.0 technologies in the development programs of enterprises and organizations
6	1.6 Consumer Price Index. Differences between the GDP and CPI deflator.	Based on the proposed questions, prepare a presentation of the speech	GPC-3 Able to use fundamental knowledge to solve basic management problems in technical systems in order to improve professional activities	GPC-3.1 Possesses fundamental knowledge to solve basic management problems in technical systems in order to improve professional activities
7	1.7 Economic Approach to Determining Costs and Profits. The role of opportunity costs in business decision-making. Sunk costs.	Tasks of the creative level. Solve the proposed tasks	GPC-3 Able to use fundamental knowledge to solve basic management problems in technical systems in order to improve professional activities	GPC-3.1 Possesses fundamental knowledge to solve basic management problems in technical systems in order to improve professional activities GPC-3.2 Applies

				fundamental knowledge to solve basic management problems in technical systems in order to improve professional activities
8	1.8 Firms and the market. The approach "market structure – behavior of firms – efficiency of functioning".	Tasks of the creative level. Solve the proposed tasks	GPC-9 Able to apply knowledge of the features of the emerging technological modes and the fourth industrial revolution in the developed programs and projects of innovative development	GPC-9.3 Masters methods for forecasting and assessing the potential of technological trends for innovative development; skills in designing strategies for the implementation of Industry 4.0 technologies in the development programs of enterprises and organizations
9	1.9.1 Problems of the Russian labor market.	Tasks of the reproductive level. Complete test tasks	GPC-3 Able to use fundamental knowledge to solve basic management problems in technical systems in order to improve professional activities	GPC-3.1 Possesses fundamental knowledge to solve basic management problems in technical systems in order to improve professional activities
10	1.9.2 Features of the capital market.	Based on the proposed questions, prepare a presentation of the speech	GPC-3 Able to use fundamental knowledge to solve basic management problems in technical systems in order to improve professional activities	GPC-3.2 Applies fundamental knowledge to solve basic management problems in technical systems in order to improve professional activities
11	1.10 State policy in relation to monopolies. Problems of natural monopolies in	Complete the tasks offered by the case study	GPC 3 Able to use fundamental knowledge to solve basic management problems in	GPC-3.2 Applies fundamental knowledge to solve basic management problems in

	Russia.		technical systems in order to improve professional activities	technical systems in order to improve professional activities
12	1.11 Diversity of forms of oligopolistic behavior.	Tasks of the creative level. Solve the proposed tasks	GPC-3 Able to use fundamental knowledge to solve basic management problems in technical systems in order to improve professional activities	GPC-3.1 Possesses fundamental knowledge to solve basic management problems in technical systems in order to improve professional activities
13	1.12 The main features of monopolistic competition	Tasks of the reconstructive level. Based on the proposed questions, prepare a presentation of the speech	GPC-3 Able to use fundamental knowledge to solve basic management problems in technical systems in order to improve professional activities	GPC-3.1 Possesses fundamental knowledge to solve basic management problems in technical systems in order to improve professional activities
14	1.13 Features of a market of perfect competition	Tasks of the reconstructive level. Complete the tasks offered by the case study	GPC-3 Able to use fundamental knowledge to solve basic management problems in technical systems in order to improve professional activities	GPC-3.2 Applies fundamental knowledge to solve basic management problems in technical systems in order to improve professional activities
15	2.1 Macroeconomic models. Static and dynamic models. The concept of exogenous and endogenous parameters.	Based on the proposed questions, prepare a presentation of the speech	GPC-3 Able to use fundamental knowledge to solve basic management problems in technical systems in order to improve professional activities	GPC-3.1 Possesses fundamental knowledge to solve basic management problems in technical systems in order to improve professional activities GPC-3.2 Applies fundamental knowledge to solve basic management problems in technical systems

				in order to improve professional activities
16	2.2 Free trade and customs protection. Russia's foreign trade. Foreign investment in Russia	Tasks of the reconstructive level. Complete the tasks offered by the case study	GPC-3 Able to use fundamental knowledge to solve basic management problems in technical systems in order to improve professional activities	GPC-3.1 Possesses fundamental knowledge to solve basic management problems in technical systems in order to improve professional activities
17	2.3 Theories of consumption. Keynesian Theory of Consumption. Theories of investments. Net investment. Factors influencing investment demand. Keynesian approach to investment theory.	Tasks of the reproductive level. Complete test tasks	GPC-3 Able to use fundamental knowledge to solve basic management problems in technical systems in order to improve professional activities	GPC-3.1 Possesses fundamental knowledge to solve basic management problems in technical systems in order to improve professional activities
18	2.4 Equilibrium of aggregate supply and demand. Economic consequences caused by "aggregate supply or demand" shocks. Dynamic function of aggregate supply. Phillips curve.	Tasks of the creative level. Solve the proposed tasks	GPC-3 Able to use fundamental knowledge to solve basic management problems in technical systems in order to improve professional activities	GPC-3.1 Possesses fundamental knowledge to solve basic management problems in technical systems in order to improve professional activities
19	2.5 Models of macroeconomic equilibrium. general economic equilibrium with the perfect competition of Leon Walras. Patinkin's theory of cash balances. "Input-output" model of V. Leontev	Tasks of the reproductive level. Complete test tasks	GPC 3 Able to use fundamental knowledge to solve basic management problems in technical systems in order to improve professional activities	GPC-3.1 Possesses fundamental knowledge to solve basic management problems in technical systems in order to improve professional activities
20	2.6 Causes of inflation. Demand inflation and cost inflation. The role of inflation	Tasks of the reconstructive level. Complete the tasks offered by the case study	GPC 9 Able to apply knowledge of the features of the emerging technological	GPC-9.3 Masters methods for forecasting and assessing the potential of

	expectations. Deflation and disinflation. Stagflation.		modes and the fourth industrial revolution in the developed programs and projects of innovative development	technological trends for innovative development; skills in designing strategies for the implementation of Industry 4.0 technologies in the development programs of enterprises and organizations
21	2.7 Hidden unemployment. Relationship between the dynamics of unemployment and GDP. Okun's law.	Tasks of the reconstructive level. Complete the tasks offered by the case study	GPC-3 Able to use fundamental knowledge to solve basic management problems in technical systems in order to improve professional activities	GPC-3.1 Possesses fundamental knowledge to solve basic management problems in technical systems in order to improve professional activities
22	2.8 Financial markets and financial institutions. Interest rates. Credit market instruments. Profitability. Financial portfolio. Assets and the theory of demand for assets.	Tasks of the creative level. Solve the proposed tasks	GPC-3 Able to use fundamental knowledge to solve basic management problems in technical systems in order to improve professional activities	GPC-3.1 Possesses fundamental knowledge to solve basic management problems in technical systems in order to improve professional activities
23	2.9 Open market operations. Refinancing rate. Monetary base, money multiplier.	Tasks of the creative level. Solve the proposed tasks	GPC-3 Able to use fundamental knowledge to solve basic management problems in technical systems in order to improve professional activities	GPC-3.1 Possesses fundamental knowledge to solve basic management problems in technical systems in order to improve professional activities
24	2.10 Behavioral prerequisites of neo-institutional and new institutional theory. Limited and organic rationality. Opportunistic behavior: essence and main manifestations.	Tasks of the creative level. Solve the proposed tasks	GPC-9 Able to apply knowledge of the features of the emerging technological modes and the fourth industrial revolution in the developed programs and	GPC-9.3 Masters methods for forecasting and assessing the potential of technological trends for innovative development; skills in designing

			projects of innovative development	strategies for the implementation of Industry 4.0 technologies in the development programs of enterprises and organizations
25	2.11 Transaction costs and institutions, the problem of allocative neutrality of institutions. Taxes as Transaction Costs. Examples of quantitative assessment of transaction costs: North, Wallace (USA); Dollery, Leon (Australia). The Limits of Applying Existing Methods to Transition Economies	Based on the proposed questions, prepare a presentation of the speech	GPC-3 Able to use fundamental knowledge to solve basic management problems in technical systems in order to improve professional activities	GPC-3.1 Possesses fundamental knowledge to solve basic management problems in technical systems in order to improve professional activities
26	2.12 Measurement costs and market structure. Moral hazard, adverse selection. Methods of combating opportunistic behavior.	Tasks of the reproductive level. Complete test tasks	GPC-3 Able to use fundamental knowledge to solve basic management problems in technical systems in order to improve professional activities	GPC-3.2 Applies fundamental knowledge to solve basic management problems in technical systems in order to improve professional activities
27	2.13 Different types of organization of activities: individual entrepreneurs, partnerships, open and closed corporations, companies based on reciprocity, non-profit organizations. Analysis from the point of view of property rights and the theory of transaction costs. Modifications of the	Tasks of the reconstructive level. Based on the proposed questions, prepare a presentation of the speech	GPC-3 Able to use fundamental knowledge to solve basic management problems in technical systems in order to improve professional activities	GPC-3.2 Applies fundamental knowledge to solve basic management problems in technical systems in order to improve professional activities

	"classical" structure of property rights			
28	2.14 The influence of cyclical fluctuations on the position of the company and its decisions. Classical and Keynesian schools. Types of cycles	Tasks of the reconstructive level. Complete the tasks offered by the case study	GPC-3 Able to use fundamental knowledge to solve basic management problems in technical systems in order to improve professional activities	GPC-3.1 Possesses fundamental knowledge to solve basic management problems in technical systems in order to improve professional activities

#### 4.4. Guidelines for Organizing Student Self-Study

Independent work of students is carried out using e-learning and distance learning technologies. Educational and methodological materials for self-study are available to students through electronic library systems and the Hecadem Internet learning system, which presents materials of lectures and practical tasks, interactive forms of training, examples of tasks. Each student receives authorized access to the system. The Hecadem Internet Learning System is a platform for distance learning and learning using digital technologies of the Baikal International Business School of ISU. Available at: <https://edu.buk.irk.ru>.

Independent work consists of:

- in the student's independent preparation for the lecture – reading the notes of the previous lecture, watching the video version of the lecture (if any). This helps to better understand the material of the new lecture, relying on previous knowledge;
- in preparation for practical classes on the main and additional sources of literature;
- independent study of individual topics or issues from textbooks or manuals, from sources on the Internet and on the electronic portal of the university;
- in preparation for current control and intermediate certification.

Control over independent work is carried out when the student performs tasks from the fund of assessment materials of the discipline. When performing independent work, the student must also take into account the criteria for evaluating the completed task (section 8 of this program). In the course of independent work control, both the actual knowledge, skills and abilities of students are assessed, as well as the depth of understanding and the ability to isolate and interpret integral semantic structures, as well as the skills of independent search for the necessary information on the topic of the lesson and its critical assessment.

#### 4.5. Sample Topics for Term Papers (Projects) -

### V. Educational, Methodological, and Information Support for the Discipline

#### a) Required Reading:

1. Korneychuk, B. V. Macroeconomics. Advanced course: textbook and workshop for universities / B. V. Korneychuk. — Moscow : Yurayt Publishing House, 2022. — 385 p. — (Higher Education). — ISBN 978-5-534-02582-8. — Text : electronic // Educational platform Yurayt [site]. — URL: <https://urait.ru/bcode/490233>
2. Macroeconomics for management specialties: a textbook and a workshop for universities / G. A. Rodina [i dr.] ; edited by G. A. Rodina. — 3rd ed., revised and supplemented — Moscow : Yurayt Publishing House, 2022. — 471 p. — (Higher Education). — ISBN 978-5-534-13912-9. — Text : electronic // Educational platform Yurayt [site]. — URL: <https://urait.ru/bcode/488887>
3. Macroeconomics : a textbook for higher education institutions / S. F. Seregina [i dr.] ; pod redaktsiey S. F. Seregina. — 4th ed., ispr. i dop. — Moscow : Yurayt Publishing House, 2022.

- 477 p. – (Higher Education). – ISBN 978-5-534-13156-7. – Text : electronic // Educational platform Yurayt [site]. – URL: <https://urait.ru/bcode/488705>
4. Rozanova, N. M. Macroeconomics. Practicum : textbook for universities / N. M. Rozanova. — Moscow : Yurayt Publishing House, 2022. — 496 p. — (Higher Education). — ISBN 978-5-534-03323-6. — Text : electronic // Educational platform Yurayt [site]. — URL: <https://urait.ru/bcode/489296>
  5. Rozanova, N. M. Macroeconomics. Advanced course in 2 h. Part 1: textbook for universities / N. M. Rozanova. — 2nd ed., revised and supplemented — Moscow : Yurayt Publishing House, 2022. — 283 p. — (Higher Education). — ISBN 978-5-534-01996-4. — Text : electronic // Educational platform Yurayt [site]. — URL: <https://urait.ru/bcode/490787>
  6. Rozanova, N. M. Macroeconomics. Advanced course in 2 ch. Part 2 : textbook for universities / N. M. Rozanova. — 2nd ed., revised and supplemented — Moscow : Yurayt Publishing House, 2022. — 382 p. — (Higher Education). — ISBN 978-5-534-01998-8. — Text : electronic // Educational platform Yurayt [site]. — URL: <https://urait.ru/bcode/490788>
  7. Rozanova, N. M. Microeconomics. A guide for future professionals in 2 vols. Volume 1 : textbook for universities / N. M. Rozanova. — 3rd ed., revised and supplemented — Moscow : Yurayt Publishing House, 2022. — 386 p. — (Higher Education). — ISBN 978-5-534-03390-8. — Text : electronic // Educational platform Yurayt [site]. — URL: <https://urait.ru/bcode/490766>
  8. Rozanova, N. M. Microeconomics. A Guide for Future Professionals in 2 vols. Volume 2 : Textbook for Higher Educational Institutions / N. M. Rozanova. — 3rd ed., revised and supplemented — Moscow : Yurayt Publishing House, 2022. — 414 p. — (Higher Education). — ISBN 978-5-534-03392-2. — Text : electronic // Educational platform Yurayt [site]. — URL: <https://urait.ru/bcode/490767>
  9. Managerial Economics : Textbook and Workshop for Bachelor's and Master's Degree / E. V. Ponomarenko [i dr.] ; pod obshchei redaktsiyey E. V. Ponomarenko, V. A. Isaev. — Moscow : Yurayt Publishing House, 2019. — 216 p. — (Bachelor and Master. Academic Course). — ISBN 978-5-534-02846-1. — Text : electronic // Educational platform Yurayt [site]. — URL: <https://urait.ru/bcode/432825>

**We also recommend:**

1. Ivasenko, A. G. Information Technologies in Economics and Management / A. G. Ivasenko, A. Y. Gridasov, V. A. Pavlenko. - 4th ed., ster. - Moscow: KnoRus, 2010. - 154 p.
2. Agapova T.A., Seregina S.F. Macroeconomics. – 4th ed. Moscow, Delo i Service Publ., 2001. – 448 p.
3. Guriev S. Myths of Economics: Delusions and Stereotypes Spread by the Media and Politics. 4th ed. – Moscow: United Press LLC, 2011. – 294 p.
4. Kuzminov Y.I., Bendukidze K.A., Yudkevich M.M. Course of Institutional Economics: Institutions, Networks, Transaction Costs, Contracts. – Moscow: Izd. HSE Publ., 2006. – 442 p.
5. Macroeconomics. Collection of tasks and exercises: edited by S.F. Seregina.-Moscow: Yurayt Publishing House, 2013. – 154 p.
6. Macroeconomics. Theory and Russian Practice: Textbook / Ed. by A. G. Gryaznov. - 6th ed., ster. - Moscow: KnoRus, 2011. - 680 p.
7. Microeconomics: A Practical Approach : A Textbook for Higher Educational Institutions / Eds.: A. G. Gryaznova, A. Yudanov. - 6th ed., ster. - Moscow: KnoRus, 2011. - 704 p.
8. Mishkin F.S. Economic Theory of Money, Banking and Financial Markets. 7th edition. Moscow: Izd. Williams, 2013. – 880 p.
9. Nosova S.S. Microeconomics. Lecture notes. Moscow, KNORUS Publ., 2013. – 224 p.
10. Collection of problems in microeconomics. To the course of microeconomics by R.M. Nureyev. Moscow: Norma. -2005. 432 p. (In Russian)
11. Chekansky, A. N. Managerial Economics: Practice of Application: Textbook / A. N.

- Chekansky, V. A. Kotsoeva, S. E. Varyukhin. - Moscow: Delo, 2011. - 172 p.
12. Economic Theory. Ed. by V.I. Vidyapin et al. – Moscow: INFRA-M, 2008. – 672 p. Fetisov, G. G. Regional Economics and Management: A Textbook for Higher Educational Institutions / G. G. Fetisov, V. P. Oreshin. - M. : INFRA-M, 2010. - 416 p. - (Higher Education).

**b) Databases, Search and Reference Systems, and Information Systems:**

1. EBS ECZ "Bibliotech". State Contract No 019 dated 22.02.2011 Bibliotech LLC. License Agreement No 31 dated 22.02.2011 Access address: <https://isu.bibliotech.ru/> Validity: from 22.11.2011 indefinitely.
2. EBS "Rukont" Contract No 98 dated 11/13/2020; Act No bK-5415 dated 11/14/20 Valid until 11/13/2021. access: <http://rucont.ru/>
3. EBS "Lan Publishing House". LLC "Lan Publishing House". Information letter No 128 dated 09.10.2017 Validity period: indefinite. Access address: <http://e.lanbook.com/>
4. EBS "National Digital Resource "Rukont". Central Design Bureau "Bibkom". Contract No 04-E-0343 dated 12.11.2021 Access address: <http://rucont.ru/>
5. EBS "Ibuku.ru/ibooks.ru". LLC "Ibux". Contract No 04-E-0344 dated 12.11.2021; Act dated 14.11.2021. Access address: <http://ibooks.ru>
6. Electronic Library System "EBS Yurayt". LLC "Electronic Publishing House Yurayt". Contract No 04-E-0258 dated 20.09.2021. Available at: <https://urait.ru/>

**VI. Material and Technical Support for the Discipline**

**6.1. Educational and Laboratory Equipment:**

Name of special rooms and rooms for independent work	Equipment of special rooms and rooms for independent work	List of licensed software. Details of the supporting document
Classroom for lecture-type classes	<p>The classroom is equipped with specialized (educational) furniture for 48 students and technical teaching aids that serve to present educational information to a large audience.</p> <p>1.PC HP Elite 8300 SFF i5 3470/4Gb/1Tb/DV DRV/kb/m/DOS/Solenoid Lock and Hood Sensor (RUS)2. Monitor Viewsonic TFT 20" VA2014WM glossy-black 5ms 2000:1 250cd M/M3.</p>	<p>BASIC SOFTWARE INSTALLATION KIT:Office 2007 Russian OpenLicensePack NoLevel AcademicEdition – agreement with CJSC "SoftLine Trade" Tr026664 dated 17.05.2007Project Standard 2007, Access 2007 - Academic cooperation programs with Microsoft DreamSpark Premium Electronic Software Delivery. –agreement with CJSC "SoftLine Trade" Tr000023480 dated 19.05.2015Windows operating systems under licensed OEM preinstallation programs, Academic cooperation programs with Microsoft MSDN AA.- agreement with CJSC "SoftLine Trade" Tr017431 dated 15.05.2008 Windows operating systems under licensed OEM pre-installation programs, Academic cooperation programs with Microsoft DreamSpark Premium Electronic Software Delivery. – agreement with CJSC "SoftLine Trade" Tr000031723 dated 05.08.2015Antivirus programs - Rights to computer programs drWeb Server Security complex protection 120PC (1 license per year) migration with additional purchase (LBW-BC-12M-120:119-C4) – agreement with CJSC "SoftLine Trade" 13982/MOS2957 from 22.01.2016Archivers WinRAR:</p>

	<p>Projector Epson EB-18304. Genius SP-S110 Active Speakers Black5. Aten VS92A Video Splitter 2-port VGA</p> <p>It is equipped with educational and visual aids and electronic presentations that provide thematic illustrations on all topics specified in the work program of the discipline</p>	<p>3.x: Standard License - for legal entities 100-199 licenses – agreement with CJSC "SoftLine Trade" No15422/IRK11 dated 05.02.2010 Network client part Rights to computer programs Windows Server CAL 2012 Russian OLP NL Akademik Edition Device CAL 120 licenses – agreement with CJSC "SoftLine Trade" 13512/MOS2957 dated 29.10.2015 Firewall, functionality Proxy - Right to use computer programs Traffic Inspector GOLD preferential – agreement with CJSC "SoftLine Trade" Tr044356 dated 27.08.2013 Right to use computer programs Extension of Traffic Inspector GOLD Special for 1 year – agreement with CJSC "SoftLine Trade" Tr000112196 dated 29.09.2016</p>
<p>Classroom for seminar-type classes</p>	<p>The auditorium is equipped with specialized (educational) furniture for 48 students and technical teaching aids that serve to present educational information to a large audience</p> <p>The demonstration kit includes: 1.PC HP Elite 8300 SFF i5 3470/4Gb/1Tb/DV DRV/kb/m/DOS/So lenoid Lock and Hood Sensor (RUS)2. Monitor Viewsonic TFT 20" VA2014WM glossy-black 5ms 20 00:1 250cd M/M3. Projector Epson EB-18304. Genius SP-S110 Active Speakers Black5. Aten VS92A Video Splitter 2-port VGA</p>	<p>BASIC INSTALLATION KIT:Office 2007 Russian OpenLicensePack NoLevel AcademicEdition – agreement with SoftLine Trade Tr026664 dated 17.05.2007 Project Standard 2007, Access 2007 – Academic cooperation programs with Microsoft DreamSpark Premium Electronic Software Delivery. – agreement with SoftLine Trade CJSC Tr000023480 dated 19.05.2015 Windows operating systems under licensed OEM preinstallation programs, Academic cooperation programs with Microsoft MSDN AA.- agreement with CJSC "SoftLine Trade" Tr017431 dated 15.05.2008 Windows operating systems under licensed OEM preinstallation programs, Academic cooperation programs with Microsoft DreamSpark Premium Electronic Software Delivery. – agreement with CJSC "SoftLine Trade" Tr000031723 dated 05.08.2015 Anti-Virus Programs - Rights to computer programs drWeb Server Security complex protection 120PC (1 license per year) migration with additional purchase (LBW-BC-12M-120:119-C4) – contract with CJSC "SoftLine Trade" 13982/MOS2957 dated 22.01.2016 Archivers WinRAR: 3.x: Standard License - for legal entities 100-199 licenses – agreement with CJSC "SoftLine Trade" No15422/IRK11 dated 05.02.2010 Network client part Rights to computer programs Windows Server CAL 2012 Russian OLP NL Akademik Edition Device CAL 120 licenses – agreement with CJSC "SoftLine Trade" 13512/MOS2957 dated 29.10.2015 Firewall, functionality Proxy - Right to use computer programs Traffic Inspector GOLD preferential – agreement with CJSC "SoftLine Trade" Tr044356 dated 27.08.2013 Right to use computer programs Extension of Traffic</p>

		Inspector GOLD Special for 1 year – agreement with CJSC "SoftLine Trade" Tr000112196 dated 29.09.2016
Auditorium for group and individual consultations, current control and intermediate certification	The classroom is equipped with specialized (educational) furniture for 11 students, 5 workplaces, equipped with computers with Internet connection and access to the EIOS of the Federal State Budgetary Educational Institution of Higher Education "ISU". 1. 5 Workstations HP compad dc7800SFF Dual Core PE-2180, 4 Gb DDR2 PC6400, 160GB SATA 3.0 HDD2. LCD Monitor 17.0" ViewSonic "VA703m" 1280x1024, 8mc, TCO"03, Silver-Black (D-Sub, MM)3. Printer Hewlett-Packard LaserJet 3055 All-in-One Multifunction Device, one piece.	BASIC SOFTWARE INSTALLATION KIT:Office 2007 Russian OpenLicensePack NoLevel AcademicEdition – agreement with CJSC "SoftLine Trade" Tr026664 dated 17.05.2007Project Standard 2007, Access 2007 - Academic cooperation programs with Microsoft DreamSpark Premium Electronic Software Delivery. –agreement with CJSC "SoftLine Trade" Tr000023480 dated 19.05.2015Windows operating systems under licensed OEM preinstallation programs, Academic cooperation programs with Microsoft MSDN AA.- agreement with CJSC "SoftLine Trade" Tr017431 dated 15.05.2008 Windows operating systems under licensed OEM pre-installation programs, Programs of academic cooperation with Microsoft DreamSpark Premium Electronic Software Delivery. – contract with CJSC "SoftLine Trade" Tr000031723 dated 05.08.2015 Anti-virus programs - Rights to computer programs drWeb Server Security complex protection 120PC (1 license per year) migration with additional purchase(LBW-BC-12M-120:119-C4) – agreement with CJSC "SoftLine Trade" 13982/MOS2957 dated 22.01.2016Archivers WinRAR: 3.x: Standard License - for legal entities 100-199 licenses – agreement with CJSC "SoftLine Trade" No15422/IRK11 dated 05.02.2010Network client part Rights to computer programs Windows Server CAL 2012 Russian OLP NL Akademic Edition Device CAL 120 licenses – agreement with CJSC "SoftLine Trade" 13512/MOS2957 dated 29.10.2015Firewall, functionality Proxy - Right to use computer programs Traffic Inspector GOLD preferential – agreement with CJSC "SoftLine Trade" Tr044356 dated 27.08.2013Right to use computer programs Extension of Traffic Inspector GOLD Special for 1 year – agreement with CJSC "SoftLine Trade" Tr000112196 dated 29.09.2016
Room for independent work of students	It is equipped with specialized (educational) furniture for 10 students, equipped with computer equipment connected to the Internet and provided with access to the EIOS of ISU	BASIC SOFTWARE INSTALLATION KIT:Office 2007 Russian OpenLicensePack NoLevel AcademicEdition – agreement with CJSC "SoftLine Trade" Tr026664 dated 17.05.2007 Project Standard 2007, Access 2007 - Academic cooperation programs with Microsoft DreamSpark Premium Electronic Software Delivery. –agreement with CJSC "SoftLine Trade" Tr000023480 dated 19.05.2015Windows operating systems under licensed OEM preinstallation programs, Academic cooperation programs with Microsoft MSDN AA.- Agreement with

	<p>1. Think Centre M80 Series SFF System Unit Included: Intel® Core™ i3-540 Clarkdale 2.93GHz / 1333MHz / Dual Core™ / 4M / 73W / LGA 1156 / 32nm / 4GB PC3-10600 SDRAM x 2 / 250 GB, 7200RPM SATA</p>	<p>CJSC "SoftLine Trade" Tr017431 dated 15.05.2008 Windows operating systems for licensed OEM pre-installation programs, Academic cooperation programs with Microsoft DreamSpark Premium Electronic Software Delivery. – Agreement with CJSC "SoftLine Trade" Tr000031723 dated 05.08.2015 Anti-Virus Programs - Rights to computer programs drWeb Server Security, complex protection 120PC (1 license per year)</p>
	<p>/DVD RW - 10pcs2. LCD Monitor - 20.0 ViewSonic "VA2013w" 1600x900 Monitor, 5mc, TCO 03, Black (D-Sub) - 10pcs3. HP LaserJet 5000N, A3, 22ppm, 32 MB, 250&amp;500 sheet feeder, JetDirect 615n prn svr4. HP LaserJet 5100th, A3, 22ppm, 32 MB, 250&amp;500 sheet feeder, JetDirect 615n prn svr</p>	<p>migration with additional purchase (LBW-BC-12M-120:119-C4) – agreement with CJSC "SoftLine Trade" 13982/MOS2957 dated 22.01.2016 Archivers WinRAR: 3.x: Standard License - for legal entities 100-199 licenses – agreement with CJSC "SoftLine Trade" No15422/IRK11 dated 05.02.2010 Network client part Rights to computer programs Windows Server CAL 2012 Russian OLP NL Akademic Edition Device CAL 120 licenses – agreement with CJSC "SoftLine Trade" 13512/MOS2957 dated 29.10.2015 Firewall, Proxy functionality - Privileged right to use Traffic Inspector GOLD computer programs – agreement with CJSC "SoftLine Trade" Tr044356 dated 27.08.2013 Right to use computer programs Extension of Traffic Inspector GOLD Special for 1 year – agreement with CJSC "SoftLine Trade" Tr000112196 dated 29.09.2016</p>

## 6.2. Software:

The university is provided with the necessary set of licensed and freely distributed software, including domestic production:

1. Basic installation kit for: Office 2010 Services for granting the right to use Microsoft Desktop Edu ALNG LicSAPk OLV E 1Y Acdmc Ent., 39-licenses for BMBS ISU. Contract No 03-K-1131 dated 11/29/2021 KOSGU 226.4
2. Project Standard 2007, Access 2007 – ISU Azure Dev Tools for Teaching subscription (Visio, Projekt) 1 Year. Microsoft Corporation, One Microsoft Way, Redmond, WA 98052. Expiration Date March 31, 2023.
3. Microsoft Project Professional 2010, ISU Azure Dev Tools for Teaching subscription (Visio, Projekt) 1 year. Microsoft Corporation, One Microsoft Way, Redmond, WA 98052. Expiration Date March 31, 2023.
4. Operating systems Windows'7, Windows'10 Services for granting the right to use Microsoft Desktop Edu ALNG LicSAPk OLV E 1Y Acdmc Ent., 39-licenses for BMBS ISU. Contract No 03-K-1131 dated 11/29/2021 KOSGU 226.4
5. Anti-virus programs - Dr.Web renewal Contract No Tr000582689/03-E-0043 dated February 05, 2021 Invoice No Tr000582689 dated February 08, 2021
6. WinRAR Archivers: 3.x: Standard Licence - for legal entities 100-199 licenses - annex. No1 to contract No15422/IRK11 of CJSC "SoftLine Trade" dated 05.02.2010

7. Network client part Rights to computer programs Windows Server CAL 2012 Russian OLP NL Akademic Edition Device CAL 120 licenses - account Tr000051059 CJSC "SoftLine Trade" dated 27.10.2015
8. Firewall, Proxy functionality - Right to use computer programs Traffic Inspector GOLD preferential account Tr005456 CJSC "SoftLine Trade" dated 27.08.2013
9. Traffic Inspector GOLD Special\* for 5 years Contract RSZ-0000276 dated 16.11.2021 KOSGU 226.4 License renewal

### **6.3. Technical and Electronic Learning Tools:**

Multimedia tools and other equipment for presentations of educational material:

1.HP ElliteDesk 800 G4 SFF Intel Core i5 8500(3Ghz)/8192Mb/1000Gb/DVDrw/war 3y/W10Pro +V2 Desktop. ViewSonic 21.5" VA2245a Monitor - LED [LED, 1920x1080, 10M: 1 5ms,170gor, 160ver, D-Sub]3. Projector Nec M420X LCD 4200ANSI Lm XGA 2000:1 lamp 3500h. Eco modeHDMI USB Viewer RJ-45 10W 3.6 kg4. Jetbalance JB-115U 2.0 Black (4W)5. Aten VS92A Video Splitter 2-port VGA

List of licensed software used:1. Office 2010 under the program of academic cooperation with Russian Microsoft Desktop Education AllLng License/Software Assurance Pack Academic OLV 1License LevelEEnterprise2. Project Standard 2007, Access 2007 – under the program of academic cooperation with Microsoft DreamSpark Premium Electronic Software Delivery.3. Microsoft Project Professional 2010, Microsoft Visio Professional 2010 under the program of academic cooperation with Microsoft Imagine Standard Electronic Software Delivery with the assistance of the Central Research Center of ISU.

## **VII. Education Technologies**

The main method of teaching is the independent work of students with educational and methodological materials, scientific literature, statistical data, information about macroeconomic events in Russia.

Lectures are aimed at covering the most difficult and controversial issues, and are also designed to contribute to the formation of skills for working with scientific literature. It is also assumed that students come to lectures, having previously worked out the relevant educational material according to the sources recommended by the program.

Seminars and practical classes are equally aimed at improving individual skills in solving theoretical and applied problems, developing skills in intellectual work, as well as conducting discussions. The specific proportions of different types of work in the group, as well as the ways of their evaluation, are determined by the teacher who conducts the classes.

## **VIII. Materials for Formative and Summative Assessment**

### **8.1 Evaluation materials are not required for entrance testing.**

### **8.2. Assessment materials (tools) that provide diagnostics of the formation of indicators of competencies of the discipline**

<b>№</b>	<b>Type of control</b>	<b>Corresponding topics (sections)</b>	<b>Controllable competencies / indicators</b>
1	Oral questioning	Section 1, Section	<b>GPC 3.1, GPC 3.2, GPC</b>

		2.	<b>9.3</b>
2	Case-task	Section 1, Section 2.	<b>GPC 3.1, GPC 3.2, GPC 9.3</b>
3	Report	Section 1, Section 2.	<b>GPC 3.1, GPC 3.2, GPC 9.3</b>
4	Test	Section 1, Section 2.	<b>GPC 3.1, GPC 3.2, GPC 9.3</b>
5	Summative assessment-exam	Section 1, Section 2.	<b>GPC 3.1, GPC 3.2, GPC 9.3</b>

### 8.3. Types of assessment tools used for formative and summative assessment

The list of assessment tools used to assess competencies at various stages of their formation, as well as a brief description of these tools, is given in the table

	Assessment Tools	Brief description of the assessment tool	Types of Assessment Tools
1.	Oral questioning	<p>A means of monitoring independent work or assimilation of the results of a practical lesson, organized as a special conversation between the teacher and the student on topics related to the discipline being studied, and designed to find out the amount of knowledge of the student on a certain section, topic, issue, etc.</p> <p>It can be used to assess the skills, abilities and (or) experience of students.</p>	Questions for oral questioning on the topics (sections) of the discipline
2.	Case Study	<p>A means of monitoring independent work or assimilation of the results of a practical lesson, which allows you to assess the student's ability to state the essence of the task, independently apply the standard methods of solving the problem studied within the discipline, and analyze the result of the work.</p> <p>It can be used to assess the skills, abilities and (or) experience of students' activities</p>	Case Study
3.	Report, report	<p>A product of independent work of a student, which is a public speech or written work to present the results of research on a certain educational and practical, educational research or scientific problem</p> <p>It can be used to assess the knowledge, skills, and (or) experience of students' activities</p>	Topics of reports, reports
4.	Test	<p>A system of standardized tasks that allows you to automate the procedure for measuring the level of knowledge and skills of a student. Performed by a student in the LMS "Hecadem"). The number of questions in the test is 20, the execution time is 30 minutes, the number of attempts is 1.</p> <p>It can be used to assess the knowledge and skills of students</p>	List of test tasks
5.	Exam	<p>A means that allows you to assess the knowledge, skills, and (or) experience of a student's activities in a discipline. It is conducted orally in the form of an interview on the topics from section 8.7. The preparation time is 45 minutes.</p>	List of theoretical questions and practical tasks for the exam

	It can be used to assess the knowledge, skills, and (or) experience of students' activities	
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#### 8.4. Criteria for assessing the formation of competencies during formative and summative assessment

##### Oral questioning

Grading scale	Characteristics of the result (answer)	Level of competence development
86 – 100 points	The student's answer reflects the main concepts and theories on this issue, their critical analysis and comparison, the described theoretical provisions are illustrated with practical examples and empirical data. Students formulate and substantiate their own point of view on the stated problems, the material is presented in professional language using the appropriate system of concepts and terms	High
70 – 85 points	In the student's answer, the main modern concepts and theories on this issue are described and compared, the described theoretical provisions are illustrated with practical examples, the student formulates his own point of view on the stated problems, but he experiences some difficulties in its argumentation. The material is presented in professional language using the appropriate system of concepts and terms	Basic
61 - 70 points	The student's answer reflects only some modern concepts and theories on this issue, the analysis and comparison of these theories is not carried out. The student experiences significant difficulties in illustrating theoretical provisions with practical examples. The student does not have his own point of view on the stated problems. The material is presented in professional language using the appropriate system of concepts and terms	Minimum
0 – 60 points	The student's answer does not reflect modern concepts and theories on this issue. The student cannot give practical examples. The material is inconsistent and illogical, the concepts and terms of the relevant scientific field are not used. The answer reflects the system of non-professional ideas of the student to the stated problem, the student cannot name a single scientific theory, does not give a definition of basic concepts.	Competencies are not formed

##### Case Study

Grading scale	Characteristics of the result (answer)	Level of competence development
86 – 100 points	The case problem was solved by the student in full in compliance with the necessary sequence of actions. The student worked completely	High

	independently; showed the theoretical knowledge, practical skills and abilities necessary for the work. The solution is drawn up and presented neatly, without significant shortcomings.	
70 – 85 points	The case problem was solved by the student in full and independently. Deviations from the necessary sequence of the solution are made, which do not affect the correctness of the final result. The solution shows the student's knowledge of the basic theoretical material and mastery of the skills necessary for independent performance of work. Inaccuracies and negligence in the design of the results of the work were committed.	Basic
61 - 70 points	The case problem is solved by the student with outside help. It takes a lot of time to prepare a solution. The student shows knowledge of theoretical material, but experiences difficulties in independent work with sources of knowledge.	Minimum
0 – 60 points	The case problem has not been solved by the student. The results obtained by the student do not allow to draw the right conclusions and completely diverge from the goal. Poor knowledge of theoretical material and lack of necessary skills are shown.	Competencies are not formed

#### Report, report

Grading scale	Characteristics of the result (answer)	Level of competence development
86 – 100 points	The problem on the topic of the report (message) is indicated and its relevance is substantiated, a brief analysis of various points of view on the problem under consideration is made and one's own position is logically stated, conclusions are formulated, the topic is fully disclosed.	High
70 – 85 points	The problem on the topic of the report (message) is indicated and its relevance is substantiated, the analysis of various points of view on the problem under consideration does not reflect all scientifically grounded positions, one's own position is not quite logically stated or conclusions are formulated, the topic is covered in sufficient volume.	Basic
61 - 70 points	The problem on the topic of the report (message) is indicated, but its relevance is not substantiated, there is no analysis of various points of view on the problem under consideration, there is no logic and own position in the formation of conclusions, the topic is partially disclosed.	Minimum
0 – 60 points	The problems of the topic of the report (message) are not disclosed, the existing points of view on the given problem are not given, there is no	Competencies are not formed

	own point of view, conclusions are not formulated.	
Test		
Grading scale	Characteristics of the result (answer)	Level of competence development
86 – 100 points	The share of correctly solved test tasks is 86 – 100% of the total volume of tasks in the test.	High
70 – 85 points	The share of correctly solved test tasks is 70 - 85% of the total volume of tasks in the test.	Basic
61 - 70 points	The share of correctly solved test tasks is 61 - 70% of the total volume of tasks in the test.	Minimum
0 – 60 points	The share of correctly solved test tasks is 0 – 60% of the total volume of tasks in the test.	Competencies are not formed

Summative assessment in the form *of an exam*

Grading scales	Assessment criteria	Level development competencies
86 – 100 points	The student correctly answered the theoretical questions. Showed excellent knowledge within the framework of the educational material. Correctly completed practical tasks. Showed excellent skills and mastery of the skills gained in applying the acquired knowledge and skills in solving problems within the framework of the educational material. Answered all additional questions	High
70 – 85 points	The student answered theoretical questions with minor inaccuracies. Showed good knowledge within the framework of the educational material. With minor inaccuracies, he completed practical tasks. Showed good skills and mastery of the skills gained in applying the knowledge and skills gained in solving problems within the framework of the educational material. Answered most of the additional questions	Basic
61 – 70 points	The student answered theoretical questions with significant inaccuracies. Showed satisfactory knowledge within the framework of the educational material. With significant inaccuracies, he completed practical tasks. Showed satisfactory skills and skills in applying the acquired knowledge and skills in solving problems within the framework of the educational material. Made a lot of inaccuracies when answering additional questions	Minimum
0 – 60 points	The student, when answering theoretical questions and performing practical tasks, demonstrated an insufficient level of knowledge and skills in solving problems within the framework of the educational material. When answering additional questions, many incorrect answers were made	Competencies are not formed

**8.5. Description of the procedures for conducting summative assessment and assessment**

### of learning outcomes

Summative assessment in the form of an exam is carried out taking into account the results of current monitoring of progress during the semester in the form of testing on materials studied during the semester. Assessment tools and standard control tasks used in the current control, in conjunction with testing, allow you to assess the knowledge, skills and possession of skills/experience of students in the development of the discipline.

In order to use the results of the current monitoring of progress, the teacher calculates the average assessment of the level of formation of the student's competencies (the sum of the grades received by the student is divided by the number of grades). The time of testing is announced to students in advance. Questions for testing are formed from a set of questions from all tests on all topics and sections of the discipline. The number of questions in the test is at least 25, the completion time is 45 minutes, the number of attempts is one.

Summative assessment in the form of an exam is carried out by means of an oral interview depending on exam papers. The exam papers are drawn up in such a way that each of them includes two theoretical questions. The distribution of questions in papers is closed to students.

At the exam, the student takes an exam paper, and the student is given 45 minutes to prepare an answer. In the process of answering the questions from the paper, the teacher can ask additional questions.

### 8.6. Demonstration versions of formative assessment tools

	Assessment Tools	Example of an assessment tool
1.	Questions for oral questioning on the topics (sections) of the discipline	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. A model of the circulation of products, expenses and income. Main macroeconomic flows. Basic macroeconomic identity. Injections and withdrawals. Equality of investment and savings.</li> <li>2. Gross domestic product and methods of its calculation. Gross national income.</li> <li>3. Nominal and real GDP. Price indices.</li> <li>4. Economic growth and the cycle. Long- and short-term processes in the economy. Signs of economic recession/recovery. Pro- and countercyclical indicators.</li> <li>5. Modeling consumer spending. Approaches of Keynes, Modigliani, Friedman.</li> <li>6. Nominal and real interest rates. Fisher's formula. The concepts of PV, NPV, IRR. Compound interest and discounting.</li> <li>7. Functions of investments. Keynesian and classical theories of investment. q-Tobin's theory.</li> <li>8. Keynesian model of the market of goods and services. Planned and actual expenses. Conditions for establishing equilibrium in the "Keynesian cross" model. Recessionary and inflationary gaps in the Keynesian model.</li> <li>9. Cartoon effect in the Keynesian Cross model. Types of multipliers (autonomous spending, taxes, balanced budget, simple and full). Maximum leakage rate.</li> <li>10. IS Curve: Algebraic Inference and Graphical Construction, Slope and Curve Shifts.</li> <li>11. Types of demand for money. Baumol-Tobin model of demand for cash.</li> <li>12. Money supply and types of monetary aggregates. The Central Bank and Its Functions. Money creation by commercial banks. Bank multiplier.</li> </ol>

	Assessment Tools	Example of an assessment tool															
		<p>13. Money supply and monetary base. Money multiplier. Deposit expansion mechanism and derivation of the money multiplier formula.</p> <p>14. Equilibrium of the money market and the mechanism of its establishment. LM Curve: Algebraic Inference and Graphical Construction, Slope and Curve Shifts.</p> <p>15. The IS-LM model, its prerequisites, basic provisions and analytical capabilities. Evaluation of the effectiveness of monetary and fiscal policy using the IS-LM model.</p> <p>16. Investment and liquidity traps in the IS-LM model. The effect of repression.</p> <p>17. IS-LM model as a model of aggregate demand. AD curve: analytical output and graphical construction, curve shifts.</p> <p>18. Demand for labor. Unemployment, its indicators and types. Total supply in the long and short term: graphical construction, reasons for shifts.</p> <p>19. Models of short-term aggregate supply (rigid wages, misconceptions of employees, imperfect information).</p> <p>20. The mechanism of transition from short-term to long-term equilibrium in the AD-AS model.</p> <p>21. The relationship between unemployment and inflation: the Phillips curve. Phillips curve as a model of aggregate supply. Phillips curve in the short and long term.</p> <p>22. Types of anti-inflationary policy (shock therapy, gradualism). Costs of fighting inflation. The role of expectations.</p> <p>23. Balance of payments and its structure.</p> <p>24. Demand, supply and equilibrium in the foreign exchange market. Exchange rate and its types. Nominal and real exchange rates. Factors affecting the exchange rate. Exchange rate regimes. Fixed and floating exchange rate.</p> <p>25. Balance of Payments Curve: Algebraic Inference and Graphical Construction, Slope and Shifts of the BP Curve.</p> <p>26. Capital mobility and its types. The Impact of the Degree of Capital Mobility on the Effectiveness of Monetary and Fiscal Policy in an Open Economy under the Fixed Exchange Rate Regime.</p> <p>The Impact of the Degree of Capital Mobility on the Effectiveness of Monetary and Fiscal Policy in an Open Economy under the Regime of Floating Exchange Rates.</p>															
2.	Case Study	<p><b>TASK 1.1</b> A company has 84000 rubles, for which it decided to organize the production of bread and rolls. The price of one loaf of bread is 3 rubles, and one loaf of bread is 2 rubles.</p> <p><b>TASK 1.2.</b> The curve of production capabilities of the island state producing tea and tangerines is given by the table:</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="528 1805 1520 1966"> <thead> <tr> <th>Variants</th> <th>1</th> <th>2</th> <th>3</th> <th>4</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Tea (tons)</td> <td>20</td> <td>16</td> <td>12</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Tangerines (tons)</td> <td>0</td> <td>6</td> <td>10</td> <td>12</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Determine: a) the maximum and minimum opportunity costs of tangerines;</p>	Variants	1	2	3	4	Tea (tons)	20	16	12	8	Tangerines (tons)	0	6	10	12
Variants	1	2	3	4													
Tea (tons)	20	16	12	8													
Tangerines (tons)	0	6	10	12													

	Assessment Tools	Example of an assessment tool
		<p>b) What can be said about the use of resources by the state if it decides to produce 12 tons of tea and 8 tons of tangerines? 16 tons of tea and 12 tons of tangerines?</p> <p>c) how the curve of the state's production capabilities will change if labor productivity in tea production increases by 20%. Draw a graph.</p> <p><b>TARGET 1.3</b> The quantity demanded <math>Q_d</math> and the quantity <math>Q_s</math> of a commodity are described by the following equations:  <math>Q_d = 160 - 25P</math>  <math>Q_s = -20 + 5P</math>  It is necessary:  A) build supply and demand curves  B) Determine the equilibrium price and equilibrium sales volume graphically and analytically</p> <p><b>TASK 1.4.</b> The demand function of the population for a given commodity <math>Q_D = 30 - 5P</math>, the supply function of a given commodity <math>Q_S = -5 + 2P</math>, where <math>Q_D</math> is the volume of demand, million pieces/year; <math>Q_S</math> is the volume of supply, million units/year; <math>P</math> is the price, rubles.  Determine the equilibrium price and equilibrium sales volume. What will be the state of the market if the price is set by the government at the level of 6 rubles?</p> <p><b>Task 1.5</b> In June 1997, the first auction for the sale of foreign-made cars owned by the Russian government - "foreign cars" - was held in Russia. The auction was organized according to the scheme of the Dutch auction.  a) Is there another scheme for organizing such tenders?  b) If so, how does it differ from the Dutch auction?  c) In a Dutch auction, the winners are: buyers; sellers;  There are no advantages for either side.  Give the right answers, show it graphically.</p>
3.	Topics of the report (presentation)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Comparisons of economic parameters and living standards in different countries.</li> <li>2. Processes that have different dynamics in the short- (months), medium (years) and long-term (decades) perspectives.</li> <li>3. Long- and short-term factors that determine the level of profitability and interest rates in a country. Are the real rate and the real GDP growth rate related?</li> <li>4. What are the positive and negative consequences of the tight monetary policy pursued in Russia in the 1990s after the beginning of market reforms in 1992?</li> <li>5. Scenarios of development, economic and political problems of modern Russia. Influence of external factors on the Russian economy.</li> <li>6. Features of the labor market and the processes that took place in it in the 90s in Russia, the difference from the labor markets of other transition economies.</li> <li>7. Consequences of simultaneous stabilization of the balance of payments and reduction of the budget deficit. The problem is twin deficits.</li> </ol>

	Assessment Tools	Example of an assessment tool
		<p>8. Expansion capabilities of IS-LM and AD-AS models.</p> <p>9. Comparison of key macroeconomic parameters for the commodity market for different countries.</p> <p>10. Comparison of key macroeconomic parameters for the financial market for different countries.</p> <p>11. The impact of resource wealth on the Russian economy. (Accumulation of gold and foreign exchange reserves, creation of the Stabilization Fund, allocation of a small part of the funds from the sale of oil to national projects)</p> <p>12. Inflationary processes in Russia. Causes of Russian inflation (monetary and non-monetary approaches to the study of inflation) and ways to overcome it.</p> <p>13. Competitiveness and Investment Climate in Russia</p> <p>14. Comparative analysis of the development of Russia and the countries of Eastern Europe in the transition period.</p> <p>15. Basic industries and infrastructure sectors of Russia and the dynamics of their development in recent years.</p> <p>16. Models of permanent income and life cycle and their empirical justification.</p> <p>17. Exchange rate mechanisms. Operations in the regime of fixed exchange rates and floating exchange rates (on the example of Russia in the 90s).</p> <p>18. Purchasing power parity.</p> <p>19. Gold standard. Global fixed exchange rate agreements.</p> <p>20. Types of currency regulation. Advantages and disadvantages of the system of fixed and floating exchange rates (on the examples of Europe, Asia, Latin America, Russia).</p> <p>21. Investment impulses and the Keynesian theory of business cycles. Political shocks as a source of impulses for business cycles.</p> <p>22. Stabilization policy in Eastern Europe.</p> <p>23. External debt crisis. The nature of the debt crisis.</p> <p>24. Structural Problems of the Russian Economy in the Context of the Forthcoming Accession to the WTO.</p> <p>25. The problem of trust and the formation of expectations in economic policy.</p>
4.	Test tasks	<p>Test tasks on the topic "Financial Market"</p> <p>1. Which of the following designations do not apply to the structure of the monetary mass A) M; B) M0; C) M2; D) M4; E) L; F) M3</p> <p>2. Arrange the monetary aggregates in order of decreasing liquidity A) M1; C) M2; F) M3</p> <p>3. M1 is:</p> <p>a) M0 add money on current and settlement accounts, accounts on demand in banks, traveler's checks</p> <p>b) M0 minus money on current and settlement accounts, accounts on demand in banks, traveler's checks</p>

	Assessment Tools	Example of an assessment tool
		<p>c) M3 minus M2</p> <p>4. With interest rate increase  A) the aggregate M2 will grow faster than the M1  B) the aggregate M2 will grow, and M1 decrease  C) units M1, M2 and M3 will grow, but M1 Will grow faster</p> <p>5. Types of money  (A) paper B) metal C) commodity D) rental E) defective (E) fictitious G) Fiat H) frame</p> <p>6. Money was made of the following metals and alloys:  a. platinum; b. gold; c. silver; g. copper; d. bronze; e. Nickel ; h. aluminum</p> <p>7. Interest on the loan _____ interest on the Deposit.  A) above  B) below</p> <p>8. If the interest on the Deposit is 6 % of the invested amount for the year, the maximum profit of the Bank (Bank margin) is 5%, the inflation rate is 4%, the percentage of the loan amount will be:  A) 11%  B) 12%  C) 15%</p> <p>9. Real wage growth occurs when wages are rising  A) faster prices.  B) slower prices  C) monetary supply grows faster than prices</p> <p>10. If the money supply begins to grow slower than prices, then in real terms, the amount of money in the economy:  A) shrinks and a crisis occurs.  B) increases and a crisis occurs  C) increases and GDP grows</p> <p>11. The amount of required reserves is calculated according to the formula  ( <math>rr</math> – required the amount of required reserves, %, <math>D</math> – the total amount of deposits on account of the Bank; - <math>R_o</math> the amount of the required reserves; <math>r</math> is the Bank interest rate.  A) <math>R_o = D * rr</math>,  B) <math>R_o = D * rr * r</math></p> <p>12. Disadvantages of monetary policy:  A) the presence of an external lag,  B) decrease in the money supply  C) inflation risk.</p>

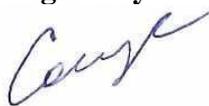
	Assessment Tools	Example of an assessment tool																																
		<p>13. Fisher's equation determines the money supply from the ratio:            A) <math>M * V = P * Q</math>            B) <math>M = P * Q / V,</math></p> <p>14. The total demand for money <math>D_m</math> depends on: <math>D_{mc}</math> is the demand for money for transactions and <math>D_{ma}</math> is the demand for money from assets:            A) <math>D_m = D_{mc} + D_{ma}</math>            B) <math>D_m = D_{mc} + 2 * D_{ma}</math></p> <p>15. The coefficient of monetization <math>k_m</math>            A) <math>k_m = M / GDP * 100 \%</math>            B) <math>k_m = M / GDP / 100 \%</math>            C) <math>k_m = M * GDP / 100 \%</math></p> <p>16. 200 thousand rubles were invested in bank A on the current account. The required reserve rate is set at 20%. Determine the actual, required and excess reserves of Bank A. What is the maximum amount that Bank A and the entire banking system can increase the money supply by if money circulates within it?</p> <p>17. Each monetary unit intended for transactions circulates on average 5 times a year. Nominal GNP is 4000 billion monetary units. The volume of demand for money from assets is shown in the table:</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="496 1144 1520 1294"> <tr> <td>Interest rate</td> <td>1</td> <td>1</td> <td>12</td> <td>10</td> <td>8</td> <td>6</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>6</td> <td>4</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Demand for money</td> <td>4</td> <td>6</td> <td>80</td> <td>100</td> <td>120</td> <td>140</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Assets</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </table>	Interest rate	1	1	12	10	8	6			6	4						Demand for money	4	6	80	100	120	140		Assets	0	0					
Interest rate	1	1	12	10	8	6																												
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Demand for money	4	6	80	100	120	140																												
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		<p>Determine: a) The total demand for money; b) the equilibrium rate of interest, if the supply of money is 900 billion monetary units; c) how will the total demand for money change at each interest rate, if the nominal GNP increases by 500 billion monetary units, the velocity of money circulation will not change?</p> <p>18. Prices in the country decreased by an average of 20%, the supply of money fell from 20 to 18 billion monetary units. The orbital rate has not changed. How many percent will the sales volume change?</p>																																

### 8.7. Example of theoretical questions for summative assessment

1. A model of the circulation of products, expenses and income. Main macroeconomic flows. Basic macroeconomic identity. Injections and withdrawals. Equality of investment and savings.
2. Gross domestic product and methods of its calculation. Gross national income.
3. Nominal and real GDP. Price indices.
4. Economic growth and the cycle. Long- and short-term processes in the economy. Signs of economic recession/recovery. Pro- and countercyclical indicators.

5. Modeling consumer spending. Approaches of Keynes, Modigliani, Friedman.
6. Nominal and real interest rates. Fisher's formula. The concepts of PV, NPV, IRR. Compound interest and discounting.
7. Functions of investments. Keynesian and classical theories of investment. q-Tobin's theory.
8. Keynesian model of the market of goods and services. Planned and actual expenses. Conditions for establishing equilibrium in the "Keynesian cross" model. Recessionary and inflationary gaps in the Keynesian model.
9. Cartoon effect in the Keynesian Cross model. Types of multipliers (autonomous spending, taxes, balanced budget, simple and full). Maximum leakage rate.
10. IS Curve: Algebraic Inference and Graphical Construction, Slope and Curve Shifts.
11. Types of demand for money. Baumol-Tobin model of demand for cash.
12. Money supply and types of monetary aggregates. The Central Bank and Its Functions. Money creation by commercial banks. Bank multiplier.
13. Money supply and monetary base. Money multiplier. Deposit expansion mechanism and derivation of the money multiplier formula.
14. Equilibrium of the money market and the mechanism of its establishment. LM Curve: Algebraic Inference and Graphical Construction, Slope and Curve Shifts.
15. The IS-LM model, its prerequisites, basic provisions and analytical capabilities. Evaluation of the effectiveness of monetary and fiscal policy using the IS-LM model.
16. Investment and liquidity traps in the IS-LM model. The effect of repression.
17. IS-LM model as a model of aggregate demand. AD curve: analytical output and graphical construction, curve shifts.
18. Demand for labor. Unemployment, its indicators and types. Total supply in the long and short term: graphical construction, reasons for shifts.
19. Models of short-term aggregate supply (rigid wages, misconceptions of employees, imperfect information).
20. The mechanism of transition from short-term to long-term equilibrium in the AD-AS model.
21. The relationship between unemployment and inflation: the Phillips curve. Phillips curve as a model of aggregate supply. Phillips curve in the short and long term.
22. Types of anti-inflationary policy (shock therapy, gradualism). Costs of fighting inflation. The role of expectations.
23. Balance of payments and its structure.
24. Demand, supply and equilibrium in the foreign exchange market. Exchange rate and its types. Nominal and real exchange rates. Factors affecting the exchange rate. Exchange rate regimes. Fixed and floating exchange rate.
25. Balance of Payments Curve: Algebraic Inference and Graphical Construction, Slope and Shifts of the BP Curve.
26. Capital mobility and its types. The Impact of the Degree of Capital Mobility on the Effectiveness of Monetary and Fiscal Policy in an Open Economy under the Fixed Exchange Rate Regime.
27. The Impact of the Degree of Capital Mobility on the Effectiveness of Monetary and Fiscal Policy in an Open Economy under the Regime of Floating Exchange Rates.

**Designed by:**



(signature)

Professor Solskaya I. Yu.

(position)

(FULL NAME)

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Head of the Department



N.B. Grosheva

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