Автономная некоммерческая организация высшего образования
« Институт социальных наук»

Утверждаю______
Ректор АНОВО ИСН

Бианкина А.О.
«___»_________

Рабочая программа дисциплины

Иностранный язык

Специальность: 5.2.4 «Финансы»

Москва

2023 год

Рабочая программа дисциплины «Иностранный язык» составлена в соответствии с Федеральными государственными требованиями к структуре программ подготовки научных и научно-педагогических кадров в аспирантуре, условиям их реализации, срокам освоения этих программ с учетом различных форм обучения, образовательных технологий и особенностей отдельных категорий аспирантов, утвержденными приказом Министерства образования и науки Российской Федерации от 20 октября 2021 г. № 951.

1. Цели и задачи изучения дисциплины

Цель курса - формирование и совершенствование профессионально ориентированной межкультурной коммуникативной компетенции аспирантов (соискателей) в сфере системного анализа, управления и обработки, развитие языковых навыков и речевых умений на основе межкультурного подхода; обучение самостоятельному применению этих знаний в научной и профессиональной деятельности, в том числе при осуществлении письменного перевода документов информатики и вычислительной техники с иностранного языка на русский, а также для использования иностранного языка как средства профессионального общения в научной сфере.

2. Место дисциплины в структуре программы аспирантуры

Дисциплина «Иностранный язык» относится к Образовательному компоненту «Дисциплины (модули)» программы аспирантуры по специальности 5.2.4 «Финансы».

3. Требования к результатам освоения дисциплины

В результате изучения дисциплины «Иностранный язык» аспирант должен:

Знать:

- особенности представления результатов научной деятельности в устной и письменной форме при работе в российских и международных исследовательских коллективах;
- деловую и профессиональную лексику иностранного языка в объеме, необходимом для чтения и перевода иноязычных текстов профессиональной направленности;
- общую, деловую лексику иностранного языка, необходимую для ведения деловой дискуссии, презентации;
- тонкости и нюансы правил речевого этикета, характерных для общения на иностранном языке;

Уметь:

- принимать активное участие в дискуссиях на иностранном языке;
- извлекать необходимую информацию из устных и письменных источников на иностранном языке;
- свободно читать и переводить аутентичные не адаптированные статьи по направлению исследования;
- следовать нормам, принятым в научном общении при работе в российских и международных исследовательских коллективах с целью решения научных и научно-образовательных задач;

Владеть:

- навыками анализа основных мировоззренческих и методологических проблем, в т.ч. междисциплинарного характера, возникающих при работе по решению научных и научно- образовательных задач в российских или международных исследовательских коллективах;
- навыками понимания лекций по общим вопросам;
- навыками чтения и нахождения информации в текстах по широкому профилю специальности;
- основными навыками письма, необходимыми для ведения переписки, реферирования, аннотирования и составления резюме;

4. Объем и вид учебной работы

Дисциплина предполагает изучение 1 раздела, 4 тем. Общая трудоемкость дисциплины составляет 5 зачетных единиц (180 часов).

<table>
<tr><td rowspan="2">№</td><td rowspan="2">Форма обучения</td><td rowspan="2">Курс</td><td colspan="2">Общая трудоемкость</td><td colspan="3">В том числе контактная работа с преподавателем</td><td rowspan="2">Сам. работа</td><td rowspan="2">Промеж. аттестация</td></tr>
<tr><td>В з.е.</td><td>В часах</td><td>всего</td><td>лекции</td><td>Практ. занятия</td></tr>
<tr><td>1</td><td>Очная</td><td>1 курс</td><td>5</td><td>180</td><td>48</td><td>4</td><td>44</td><td>96</td><td>36</td></tr>
</table>

Распределение учебного времени
по темам и видам учебных занятий

<table>
<tr><td rowspan="2">п/п</td><td rowspan="2">Наименование разделов, тем учебных занятий</td><td rowspan="2">Всего часов</td><td colspan="3">Контактная работа с преподавателем</td><td rowspan="2">Самост. работа</td><td rowspan="2">Промеж. аттест.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Всего</td><td>лекции</td><td>практ. занят.</td></tr>
<tr><td>1</td><td>Последипломное образование. Аспирантские исследования. Написание кандидатской диссертации.</td><td>36</td><td>12</td><td>4</td><td>8</td><td>24</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>2</td><td>Методы исследования. Использование компьютерных технологий в исследованиях. Презентация исследования.</td><td>36</td><td>12</td><td>-</td><td>12</td><td>24</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>3</td><td>Научные конференции. Научные статьи.</td><td>36</td><td>12</td><td>-</td><td>12</td><td>24</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>4</td><td>Гранты для аспирантов. Поиск работы для аспирантов.</td><td>36</td><td>12</td><td>-</td><td>12</td><td>24</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>5</td><td>Реферат, зачет, экзамен</td><td>36</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>36</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Итого</td><td>180</td><td>48</td><td>4</td><td>44</td><td>96</td><td>36</td></tr>
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5. Содержание дисциплины

5.1. Содержание раздела и дидактической единицы

Тема 1. Последипломное образование. Аспирантские исследования. Написание кандидатской диссертации.

Научно-ориентированная иноязычная коммуникация в профессиональной сфере с учетом отраслевой специализации. Лексико-грамматические и стилистические особенности жанров научного стиля изложения в устной и письменной разновидностях

Основная литература [1-3]
Дополнительная литература [1-4]

Тема 2. Методы исследования. Использование компьютерных технологий в исследованиях. Презентация исследования.

ИКТ в иноязычной научно-исследовательской деятельности специалиста, коммуникация в профессиональной сфере. Иноязычная терминология в профессиональной сфере.

Основная литература [1-3]
Дополнительная литература [1-4]

Тема 3. Научные конференции. Научные статьи.

Профессионально ориентированный перевод коммуникаций в профессиональной сфере с учетом отраслевой специализации. Речевые стратегии и тактики устного и письменного представления информации по теме научного исследования в конкретной отрасли профессиональной коммуникации.

Основная литература [1-3]
Дополнительная литература [1-4]

Тема 4. Гранты для аспирантов. Поиск работы для аспирантов.

Использование иноязычных инфокоммуникационных ресурсов сети для работы с профессиональными документами.

Основная литература [1-3]
Дополнительная литература [1-4]

6. Фонд оценочных средств для проведения промежуточной аттестации аспирантов по дисциплине.

Форма аттестации: зачет, экзамен.

Содержание зачета:

1. Чтение и перевод со словарем на русский язык оригинального текста по специальности.
2. Изложение на иностранном языке содержания оригинального текста.

По результатам преподаватель выставляет обучающемуся оценку «зачтено» или «не зачтено», руководствуясь следующими критериями:

Оценка	Характеристики ответа обучающегося
Зачтено	- знает систему понятий, категорий учебной дисциплины; - твердо усвоил программный материал, грамотно и по существу излагает его, опираясь на знания основной литературы; - не допускает существенных неточностей; - увязывает усвоенные знания с профессиональной деятельностью; - делает выводы и обобщения.
Не зачтено	- не знает основных категорий и понятий учебной дисциплины; - не изучил большую часть программного материала; - допускает существенные ошибки и неточности при рассмотрении

	учебных вопросов; - испытывает трудности в практическом применении знаний; - не умеет делать выводы и обобщения

Содержание экзамена:

1. Чтение и перевод со словарем на русский язык оригинального текста по специальности.
2. Обсуждение на иностранном языке содержания оригинального текста.
3. Реферат на английском языке темы, связанной со специальностью и научной работой аспиранта.

По результатам экзамена преподаватель выставляет обучающемуся оценку, руководствуясь следующими критериями:

Оценка	**Характеристики ответа студента**
Отлично	- аспирант глубоко и всесторонне усвоил учебный материал, не совершает грамматических ошибок; - словарный запас усвоен в полном объеме; - аспирант в состоянии обсуждать изученные статьи и обобщать материал
Хорошо	- аспирант твердо усвоил учебный материал, но совершает незначительные грамматические и лексические ошибки; - аспирант в состоянии обсуждать изученные статьи
Удовлетворительно	- аспирант усвоил учебный материал не в полном объеме, совершает существенные грамматические и лексические ошибки; - обсуждает изученные статьи с трудом.
Неудовлетворительно	- аспирант не усвоил значительной части пройденного учебного материала: - совершает большое количество грамматических ошибок, словарный запас беден - аспирант не в состоянии обсуждать изученные статьи

Тексты к зачету и экзамену приложены в Приложении 1.

7. Перечень основной и дополнительной литературы, необходимой для освоения дисциплины

а) основная литература:

1) Гарагуля С.И. Английский язык для аспирантов и соискателей ученой степени. Гум. Издательский центр Владос, Москва, 2015
2) Н.В. Евдокимова. Английский язык для IT-специалистов. – Ростов-на-Дону: «Феникс», 2014
3) В.Н. Вичугов, Т.И.Краснова Английский язык для специалистов в области интернет-технологий.: Учебное пособие. – Томск: Томский политехнический университет, 2012

б) дополнительная литература: (5-8 наименований)

1) О.А. Кашелкина, М.А. Круглова, А.А.Макарова, Л.Б.Саратовская. Computational Thinking. Компьютерное мышление. Учебно-методическое пособие. – М.: «АРГАМАК-МЕДИА», 2014.
2) V.Evans, J.Dooley, E.Pontelli. Software Engineering. Express Publishing, 2014
3) Хромова Т.И. Обучение чтению, аннотированию и реферированию научной литературы на английском языке и подготовке презентаций: учебное пособие/ Хромова Т.И., Корякина М.В.— Электрон. текстовые данные.— М.: Московский государственный технический университет имени Н.Э. Баумана, 2014
4) О. В. Иванова, И. Н. Мороз. Gadgets and Entertainments. Учебное пособие, КИС «Вектор» ID 14597, 2013

8. Перечень ресурсов информационно-телекоммуникационной сети «Интернет», необходимых для освоения дисциплины

1. электронные издания, размещенные в электронной библиотеке АНОВО ИСН:
2. компьютерные программы, видеопособия, видеолекции:
3. Интернет-ресурсы:
   a. www.multitran.ru
   b. www.merriam-webster.com
   c. http://www.online-translator.com/
   d. http://www.promt.ru/
   e. https://translate.google.ru/
   f. http://translate.yandex.ru/
   g. http://lingvo.yandex.ru/
   h. http://www.lingvo-online.ru/
   i. http://slovari.yandex.ru/

9. Перечень информационных технологий, используемых при осуществлении образовательного процесса по дисциплине, включая перечень программного обеспечения и информационных справочных систем

При изучении учебной дисциплины предполагается применение современных информационных технологий. Комплект программного обеспечения для их использования включает в себя:

пакеты офисного программного обеспечения Microsoft Office (Word, Excel, PowerPoint), OpenOffice;

веб-браузер (Google Chrome, Mozilla Firefox, Internet Explorer др.);

электронную библиотечную систему IPRBooks;

систему размещения в сети «Интернет» и проверки на наличие заимствований курсовых, научных и выпускных квалификационных работ «Антиплагиат.ВУЗ.РФ».

Для доступа к учебному плану и результатам освоения дисциплины, формирования Портфолио обучающегося используется Личный кабинет студента (он-лайн доступ через сеть Интернет). Для обеспечения доступа обучающихся во внеучебное время к электронным образовательным ресурсам учебной дисциплины, а также для студентов, обучающихся с применением дистанционных образовательных технологий, используется портал электронного обучения на базе СДО Moodle (он-лайн доступ через сеть Интернет).

Для проведения лекций используется лекционная аудитория, оборудованная экраном, компьютером и проектором, позволяющим осуществлять демонстрацию презентаций.

Для проведения семинарских занятий используется учебная аудитория, оборудованная компьютером, проектором.

Занятия с инвалидами по зрению, слуху, с нарушениями опорно-двигательного аппарата проводятся в специально оборудованных аудиториях по их просьбе, выраженной в письменной форме.

10. Обучение инвалидов и лиц с ограниченными возможностями здоровья

Изучение учебной дисциплины обучающимися с ограниченными возможностями здоровья осуществляется в соответствии с Приказом Министерства образования и науки РФ от 9 ноября 2015 г. № 1309 «Об утверждении Порядка обеспечения условий доступности для инвалидов объектов и предоставляемых услуг в сфере образования, а также оказания им при этом необходимой помощи», «Методическими рекомендациями по организации образовательного процесса для обучения инвалидов и лиц с ограниченными возможностями здоровья в образовательных организациях высшего образования, в том числе оснащенности образовательного процесса», утвержденными Министерством образования и науки РФ от 08.04.2014г. № АК-44/05вн.

Предоставление специальных технических средств обучения коллективного и индивидуального пользования, подбор и разработка учебных материалов для обучающихся с ограниченными возможностями здоровья производится преподавателями с учетом их индивидуальных психофизиологических особенностей и специфики приема-передачи учебной информации.

С обучающимися по индивидуальному плану и индивидуальному графику проводятся индивидуальные занятия и консультации.

Приложение 1. Тексты к зачету и экзамену

Текст 1 к зачету:

The amicable agreement is subject to approval by the economic court and acquires legal force from that moment.

The Bankruptcy Law established an exhaustive list of documents that must be attached to the application (Article 149 of the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan “On Bankruptcy”). First of all, this is the very amicable agreement, which the economic court must assess, checking whether the requirements for its registration have been met, whether it does not contradict laws and other regulatory legal acts.

The obligatory annex to the amicable agreement is the minutes of the meeting of creditors that made the decision to conclude the amicable agreement; debtor's creditors' claims register. The application for the approval of the amicable agreement is also accompanied by documents confirming the repayment of costs and satisfaction of claims for court costs, for costs associated with the payment of remuneration to the court administrator, for current utility and operational payments, for insurance costs of the debtor's property, as well as for the obligations of the debtor, arising after the initiation of a bankruptcy case, and according to the claims of citizens to whom the debtor is responsible for causing harm to life or health in accordance with the law.

In addition, written objections of bankruptcy creditors who did not take part in the vote on the issue of concluding a settlement agreement or voting against its conclusion must be submitted to the economic court, since the information contained in them may contribute to an objective assessment of the legality of this settlement agreement. It should be noted that such objections must be made in a timely manner. As practice shows, economic courts do not take into account the objections of creditors who were present at the general meeting, submitted directly to the court session, since the current legislation does not provide for such a possibility.

An application for the approval of the settlement agreement is considered by the economic court in a session. The economic court shall notify interested persons about the time of consideration of the application.

Interested parties are understood as the debtor, external or liquidator and the creditors indicated in the list attached to the application. However, their failure to appear at the hearing does not prevent the consideration of the application on the merits.

A ruling is made on the approval or refusal to approve the settlement agreement. In its operative part, the full content of the settlement agreement is indicated, namely: who, to whom, in what time frame, in what amount, and in what order, reimburses the claims established and recognized by the economic court.

Текст 2 к зачету:

Over the last century, and up today, the DET (whose roots can be traced back, as is well known, to the last quarter of the 19th century) has been subjected to an ever increasing ‘scientific’ intellectual refinement process, thanks to the use of analytical tools and languages, most of them borrowed from physics and mathematics. As will be seen in the following sections, this process led to a strong consolidation of the underlying paradigm, up to the point of making it the dominant one in the general economic thinking.

In this regard, the Arrow-Debreu General Equilibrium Model (ADGEM) can certainly be taken as the most significant and representative stepping stone of that ‘scientific’ refinement process. The most characterizing features of the DET (i.e., the centrality of a free market, agents acting rationally with maximizing behaviour, the capacity of the market forces to ultimately produce a state of equilibrium,) are in fact all safely encapsulated in a highly rigorous mathematical framework which, in the years to come, would have been taken as the basic reference framework of the neoclassical paradigm. The essential ingredients of that framework were destined to run throughout the myriad of models taking inspiration from it, no matter which specific area of the economic discipline they were referring to.

An outcome of that intellectual process should be properly emphasized, for it has naturally and perilously led the prevailing economic thinking into a self-referred, dehumanized and dissocialized closed-world, impoverished by the absence of any meaningful value-judgment and of any slight openness to other humanistic disciplines. The economic thinking was more and more centred on a unidirectional robot-like behaviour of the individual.

Bringing to an untenable extreme individualism, the coming into being of any appreciable idea of ‘community’ or ‘common good’ has been severely precluded − let alone the role of the State, the latter generally viewed as a hindrance to the smooth working of the market mechanism.

Thanks to this refined intellectual achievement, the majority of the economists have considered, and still consider, the DET as the most valuable theory at the disposal of theoreticians and policy-makers, in so far as it conveys universal laws efficiently applicable to a universally valid and eternal mode of production, as the market economy is supposed to be.

The above opinion has been firmly retained despite the many critiques coming from alternative visions of society (as, for example, Sraffa’s Marxist critique, essentially, but not exclusively, based on logical grounds, and Keynes’ critique, based instead on the loss of generality of the orthodox theory). In each of the these cases, the DET has always been utterly insensitive or at most stubbornly resilient.

Текст 3 к зачету:

At a regional level, an economic dependence on external factors, which is the case in the Kaliningrad exclave, translates into an urgent need for efficient public administration. This requires an analysis of traditional tools and mechanisms for supporting regional economies and the effect of such instruments on the performance and development of individual sectors, industries, or large businesses. Another avenue to explore is the search for new approaches and additional means to ensure a relatively stable socioeconomic situation and to lay the groundwork for economic growth.

Public administration and regulation practices suggest that authorities are increasingly faced with the need to take emergency measures in various spheres of social and economic life of Russian federal subjects. Such measures are needed to prevent negative consequences of the crisis variously manifested at all levels. It is very important to make an informed choice and find a rational solution for the effective use of limited resources to tackle the widest possible range of tasks.

The information support for regional decision-making usually involves using automated information systems (AIS) in public administration. Recently, Russian regions have increasingly benefitted from applying mathematical economic models and complexes developed by Prognoz, IBS, BARS-Group, Keysystems, Volgoinformset, etc. However, the most widely used approach is based on extrapolating current trends. Unfortunately, the great uncertaintyand changeability of the environment render this approach increasingly ineffective and the use of current trends in estimating control actions is becoming inappropriate. Most mathematical economic models are tailored to the socioeconomic performance of individual regions. Although, taking into account changes in the national macroe conomic conditions, such models do not make it possible to estimate external effects on a regional system. A major methodological challenge is to develop tools suitable for providing a rationale for individual approaches and techniques for selecting control actions and relevant objects.

This study analyses the consequences of control actions and considers rationales for the selections of control action types and objects in public administration at a regional level. To this end, the authors investigate the effect of control actions on the current performance and development of economic sectors in the generation of factor income along value-added chains.

The object of this research constitutes an important area of study not only because of the relevance of the problems solved in public administration and governance. Of significance is the in fluence of the state on the socioeconomic situation in the region. This in fluence cannot be reduced to administrative or regulatory public policy tools (licensing, accreditation, control, monitoring, etc.).

Текст 4 к зачету:

In modern dynamically changing global geopolitical and geo-economic environment, a steady economic growth is a key purpose of the Russian Federation's economic policy.

However, due to a multi-level Russian economy, this issue must be solved not only at the federal and sub-federal levels. Regions must be the flagships of the state's economic policy within the strengthening of the national economy.

Areas of the regions' economic growth intensification include the development of interregional cooperation, active implementation of the import substitution policy, stimulation of entrepreneurial activity, and formation of strong "business-power" ties.

Nevertheless, there is a need for a new driver of economic development due to the regions' dependence on foreign economic conditions, stagnation of technical and technological development of production based on the production base of the Soviet Union, as well as a decrease in consumer demand. Managed structural transformations can become such a driver: especially ones necessary for the sectoral structure of the regional economy. This is related to a number of reasons: first, there is a decline in the economic growth due to a significant impact of global financial crises and foreign sanctions. Second, the structure of the Russian economy and most regions does not effectively fit into the global economy due to the raw material orientation and the industry of primary processing. Third, a low investment and scientific and innovative activity of the economy does not allow imposing competition on imported products.

It is important to note that, due to a weak diversification of the Russian economy and its raw material orientation, the inclusion of regional economies in interregional and international value added chains (VAC) is quite difficult. At the moment, the participation of the country's economy in VAC is related to its integration as a supplier of raw materials, which does not provide the growth effect of high-tech and competitive industries but only inflates the export commodity sector. To integrate national and regional economies into global production chains, the importance of studying economic sectors' structural shifts increases.

The relevance of this research is related to the need to obtain quantitative estimates of structural transformations taking place in the regional economy that makes it possible to form an analytical basis for the study of value added chains based on the methodology of interindustry balance, which also relies on national economic proportions.

Structural shifts are assessed using a case-study of the Vologda Oblast – an old industrial region of the Russian European North with an export-oriented mono-structured economy. The choice of an entity for the analysis is caused by the fact that the transformation of old-industrial regions can become the engine of the economic growth due to a significant scientific, technical, and production potential.

At the same time, a number of acute problems in the development of these regions at the moment can turn them into a stopper of the national economy.

Текст 5 к зачету:

Recently, financial behavior has become a trending topic in terms of financial journals. As one of the behavioral finance initiators, Thaler (1993) suggested that behavioral finance is a new approach to financial markets that has emerged, at least in part, in response to the difficulties faced by the traditional paradigm. In broad terms, it argues that some financial phenomena can be better understood using models in which some agents are not fully rational. More specifically, it analyzes what happens when we relax one, or both, of the two tenets that underlie individual rationality. In some behavioral finance models, agents fail to update their beliefs correctly. In other models, agents apply Bayes's law properly but make choices that are normatively questionable, in that they are incompatible with Savage's notion of Subjective Expected Utility.

The research on financial behavior has been conducted in various parts of the world, such as Spindler (2011) on the European continent, Shiller (2003) in the American continent, and Sasongko et al. (2016) in the Asian Continent. While in general, the research revolves around the phenomenon of mainstream financial markets. Why is this happening? Whereas in October 2002, the Journal of Empirical Finance and the Limburg Institute for Financial Economics (LIFE) at the University of Maastricht jointly organized a conference on behavioral finance in Palma de Mallorca (Spain). Methodologically, behavioral finance operates at three levels:

- it conducts experiments with subjects under controlled laboratory conditions;
- it studies real-world financial decisions made by individuals, households, financial professionals and corporations;
- it looks into the behavior of financial markets (Editorial, 2004).

Ardalan (2003) believed that the paradigm of financial research is positioned on a continuum formed by four basic paradigms such as functionalist, interpretive, radical humanist, and radical structuralist. The hierarchical structure of this paradigm is composed of 3 levels namely paradigms, metaphors, and puzzles. It is expected that in the future, such kind of finance research that use interpretative paradigm, radical humanist, and radical structuralist could be well established. Furthermore, Muradoglu and Harvey (2012) the primary input to behavioral finance has been from experimental psychology. Methods developed within sociology such as surveys, interviews, participant observation, focus groups have not had the same degree of influence. Typically, these methods are even more expensive than experimental ones and so costs of using them may be one reason for their lack of impact. However, it is also possible that the training of finance academics leads them to prefer methodologies that permit greater control and a clearer causal interpretation.

Текст 1 к экзамену:

It is necessary to note three groups of scientific sources on which this study is based.

First, there are works that consider cooperative games with transferable utility and concepts for their solution. Secondly, these are papers and monographs devoted to the problems of the application of cooperative games in the field of political science, political-economic and socio-political problems. Finally, these are studies devoted to the problems of the main subject area of current research. These, as already mentioned, include the patterns of interaction at the international level of countries and interstate coalitions. The principles of forming such coalitions, the logic of their cooperation and confrontation.

The theoretical and mathematical apparatus of the paper is based on the fundamental works of Shapley, Shubik (1954), Banzhaf (1965), and others.

This work is based on two fundamental theoretical ideas. First, the application of the toolkit of stochastic cooperative games to modeling political and economic systems and the relations of their subjects. Secondly, the implementation of the concept of a bargaining set for stochastic cooperative models.

Approaches to the definition of stochastic cooperative games and games and the analysis of their properties are devoted to the works Suijs, Born (1999), Suijs (1999), Suijs, Born (1999), Yeung, Petrosyan (2006), Konyukhovskiy (2012), Konyukhovskiy, Holodkova (2017).

In terms of the concept of a bargaining set and the possibilities of its extension to stochastic cooperative games, this paper is based on the classic work of Aumann, Maschler (1961).

They reflect the problem of meaningful interpretation of game models in relation to the species of the behavior of political and socio-political systems in conditions of conflict of interest. Also, these works formulate "classical" approaches to assessing the influence of players and the coalition. For example, the calculation of the index of influence of various parliamentary coalitions. This is of fundamental importance for the subsequent development of methods for constructing the characteristic functions of games that describe the interaction of subjects of the system of international relations.

Among the Russian studies devoted to the application of the theory of co-operative games in models of political interaction, one should note the works of Aleskerov, Kravchenko, (2008). They are devoted to the analysis of the distribution of influence between factions in various compositions of the State Duma of the Russian Empire. The article by Sokolova (2008) is devoted to the calculation of influence indices and examines them on the examples of the Council of Ministers of the European Union and the modern Russian State Duma.

Текст 2 к экзамену:

Economic systems function on the basis of the processes of formation and use of economic potential. Market economy development determines the need for a high level of effectiveness of these processes in all the sectors of the economy and at particular enterprises, which contributes to the resolution of the issue concerning the increase in performance efficiency by using economic growth reserves in the conditions of highly dynamic environment and limitations and high price of resources.

The solution to this problem substantiates the search and use of evidence-based methods and models for assessing the economic potential of enterprises in line with current economic conditions; it also makes it necessary to develop on this basis a range of administrative decisions for efficient development and use of economic potential of an enterprise.

The economic potential of an enterprise is a complex, multifaceted and multilevel category; this is why the regularities of its functioning (formation, use and development) can be disclosed only on the basis of a comprehensive systemwide research. This fact determines the need to clarify the terminology of the economic potential of an enterprise and to substantiate the approaches to its assessment and effective functioning.

Significant contribution to the development of scientific approaches to the economic potential of an enterprise was made by scholars such as L.I. Abalkin, A.N. Azriliyan, I.T. Balabanov, S.A. Boronenkova, I.A. Gunina, N.V. Zabolotskaya, Yu.V. Kindzerskii, A.N. Lyukshinov, K.M. Misko, T.F. Ryabova, and T.G. Khramtsova.

The following scientists: O.A. Bortnik, V.V. Kovalev, I.S. Kravchuk, E.V. Lapin, K.O. Magomedova, Yu.A. Makusheva, R.V. Marushkov, L.E. Morozova, G.S. Merzlikina, L.S. Sosnenko, Yu.V. Timofeeva, and L.S. Shakhovskaya considered the structure and assessment of economic potential of an enterprise in their scientific works.

However, less attention was given to the systematicity of the economic potential of an enterprises, this feature implies the study of interaction and mutual influence of systemic elements that brings to the fore the tasks of further development of the conceptual apparatus of the economic potential of enterprises, formation of methodical approaches to its assessment and effective functioning.

The increase in performance efficiency based on identifying and using efficiently the reserves of economic growth is ambiguous and has two aspects:

- target aspect (satisfaction of needs on the basis of selecting a strategy for economic growth that provides economically efficient results);
- resource aspect (use of hidden, restricted and under-utilized resources aimed to diversify production).

This ambiguous interpretation defines the interdependence of the task and resource aspects. Target efficiency, i.e. achieving strategic goals and higher performance results, is directly proportional to resource efficiency, i.e. the efficiency of engaging and using the resources.

Текст 3 к экзамену:

The effective management of innovation processes in the agro-industrial complex (AIC) requires the elaboration of its balanced development directions, considering spatial and strategic approaches at the federal, territorial and sectoral levels. The increase in innovation and investment activity and the formation of balanced agro-innovation systems (AIS) at the territorial and sectoral levels is based on the concept of innovation systems. The dominant role in creating the model of export-oriented agrarian economy belongs to building relationships between science, state support institutions, agribusiness and innovation formations within the framework of implementation of innovation agrarian policy. There are different interpretations of the term AIS. Relationships between AIS actors are transformed in the process of its formation, reaching the necessary level of balance.

The formation of territorial AIS is influenced by economic, geographical, technological, social, regulatory and institutional factors. One of the factors increasing innovation and investment activity in AIC is the intensity of connections between individual elements of innovation systems and actors. The transformation of socio-economic processes is reflected in various concepts: innovation clusters, triple helix and quadruple helix of innovation.

For assessing the level of innovation activity there are different approaches and methods that are applied abroad. Among them are European Innovation Scoreboard, Technology Achievement Index, Innovation Capacity Index, World Innovation Index (GII BCG), World Innovative Index INSEAD (GII INSEAD), Global Innovation Factor Global Innovation Quotient. Internationally, the best-known and most widely used are the World Economic Forum ratings, the UNCTAD innovation capacity indices, the World Bank's assessment of the level of development of knowledge economies, and the European ratings. The advantage of these methodologies is the possibility to assess both resources and results of innovation development on the basis of statistical data available in the regional and sectoral context. In Russian studies, the most famous are the ratings of RF constituent entities of the Higher School of Economics, as well as the ratings of innovation development of regions of the Association of Innovative Regions of Russia.

At the same time, the quality of innovation policy became the key to the success of breakthrough technologies. Assessment of functions of AIS actors and development of methods of monitoring, comprehensive assessment of efficiency and forecasting of regional innovation policy are of paramount importance.

Key indicators to assess the innovation development level, taking into account the interregional differentiation factor, determining the pace of innovation development of the Russian economy, are the volume of physical production of gross agricultural output, the amount of public investment in the industry, labor productivity, capital-labor ratio, composition and the number of researchers in agriculture, the level of personal income.

Текст 4 к экзамену:

The process of internationalization of production and capital and further development of integration processes led to the formation of fundamentally new phenomena in economics practices in the field of international economic relations, which are the emergence of international regions. This resulted in changes in spatial construction of «large systems» in the international economy hence in early XXI century a traditional definition of the world economy as an integration of national economies did not measured up with real processes.

The process of intensification of international economic relations which is based on international differentiation of labor together with further liberalization of these relations through the creation of multifaceted regulating system enhance integrative interaction between countries. This is evidenced by international exchange of goods expanded, more active migration of production factors. The majority of these factors accounts for transnational or multinational corporate entities, which are also main subjects of the world economy. Their dynamic development proves the spread of transnationalism in the world.

Economic convergence of countries in territorial and spatial aspects and dynamic activities of TNC both contributed to the creation of new forms of organizing the work of various economic actors engaged in carrying out production, demand, management, exchange of goods etc. that involve capital, raw materials, management, information, technologies etc.

Spatial configuration of these components is modified by regionalization, which allows defining the world economy not only as a conglomerate of countries but also as an integrated system with interacting national and regional sectors. Modern global companies contribute to the convergence of the world economy as they influence market development. These markets are large both in size and in scale.

Globalization is related to the process of transnationalization as it presupposes global nature of markets being intensified together with a strong tendency towards «transnationality» in business activities of companies. This «transnationality» appears due to the business configurations of companies created on a worldwide basis as well as coordination and integration of their operations and strategies at the supranational level.

Modern technologies contribute to the process of strengthening the influence imposed by TNC. The abovementioned proves that transnational corporate entities together with regional integration associations have turned into one of the main structure-creating factors of the world economy.

Modern integration development taking place in world economy is characterized by two main trends which are global and regional ones, which dissemination led to the formation of an integral system of the world economy which consists of a particular set of elements (parts/regions of the world), with developing stable economic relations between them (homogeneous feature); also, regional groups formed are becoming more and more differentiated (heterogeneous feature)

Текст 5 к экзамену:

The concept of finance has many roots. It is attributed to both Italians and the Frenchman Boden. Translated from Latin, this term means a finish of payment. But in the modern economy, this term has expanded to this day — it is the totality of all economic relationships that arise during production, exchange, consumption, distribution. Since this is a broad topic, finances constitute a system, where they are allocated separately:

Subjects — state or producers.

Objects — sectoral proportions of the economy, territorial proportions of the economy, as well as social structure

Methods — budget and tax.

If we consider detailed the methods of financial regulation, it will become clear that this is an absolute state prerogative, since only the state has the right to collect taxes and only the state can draw up a budget that will take into account everything that happens on the territory of the state. Naturally, budget methods can be applied by individual large manufacturers. But in this case, they still will not have enough volumes and opportunities, but it's changing.

In fact, since ancient times, the state has a natural monopoly over the financial sphere. If we delve deeper into history, we will see that already in the Ancient East, wealth was always primarily associated with a strong state. All major eco- nomic assets were concentrated in the hands of the ruling parties. And already in the ancient treatise of Guan Tzu, the idea was put forward that all economic issues should be resolved only with the help of the law.

If we determine the reasons for this factor, then everything is simple. The economy to a greater extent than all other areas of society re- quires stability. Where there is no stability, there is no stable and gross financial system, which in turn may cause the collapse of the state. And vice versa, if there is stability in the state, then a solid financial system is built there and as a result the state is strengthened. But what can give strength and stability more than the law? You can immediately answer that there is no longer such power.

And again, we are faced with the factor that only the state can put forward and create a law. But if the state will put forward laws in the economic sphere, then as a consequence it will manage the economic sphere. From here we see another relationship between finance and the state.

The question naturally arises, what can the state give to the economy, in addition to laws, which ensures stability and attracts finances? The answer is very simple — security. This fact was realized back in the da ys of the same antiquity.

Already in the laws of Hammurabi, private property, the possibilities of producers and their protection by the state were separately prescribed.