

Methodological recommendations for year paper writing on Political economy for foreign students of specialty 292 International economic relations / Tsalan M., Brenzovych K., Sochka K., Shynkar V. – Uzhhorod: PE Zeykan, 2019. – 24 p.

**Authors:**

*Tsalan Myroslava*, PhD in Economics, Assistant Professor of International economic relations department of Uzhhorod National University

*Brenzovych Kateryna*, Assistant Professor of International economic relations department of Uzhhorod National University

*Sochka Kateryna*, PhD in Economics, Assistant Professor of Finance and Banking department of Uzhhorod National University

*Shynkar Viktor*, Assistant Professor of International economic relations department of Uzhhorod National University

**Reviewers:**

*Dankiv Yosyp*, PhD in Economics, Professor, Head of Accounting and Auditing department of Uzhhorod National University

*Kalnytska Maryna*, Assistant Professor of International Politics department of Uzhhorod National University

Approved at the meeting of International economic relations department of UzHNU, Protocol No3, 12/11/2018

Approved at the meeting of methodical commission of the Faculty of international economic relations, Protocol No2, 3/12/2018

Approved and recommended for publishing at the meeting of the academic council of the Faculty of international economic relations, Protocol No4, 26/12/2018.

## CONTENT

Introduction .....	4
General terms .....	5
Choosing the topic of the year paper .....	6
Supervision of the year paper .....	6
Study of literature and selection of actual material .....	6
Plan of the year paper .....	7
Requirements to the structure of the year paper .....	8
Design of the year paper .....	10
Typical errors in the year paper writing .....	13
Procedure of the year paper defense .....	14
Evaluation criteria of the year paper .....	15
Appendices .....	16
Appendix A. Example of the title page of the year paper .....	17
Appendix B. Example of the design of the year paper content .....	18
Appendix C. Example of the design of the tables.....	19
Appendix D. Example of the design of the figures.....	20
Appendix E. Examples of bibliographic description in references.....	21
Appendix F. Topics of year papers.....	23



## INTRODUCTION

Year paper is one of the types of independent academic work of students, which is completed during the semester. It is the result of an independent study conducted by the student, a means of testing his or her abilities to conduct a research and make the scientific generalizations and conclusions.

The curriculum of specialty 292 International economic relations for international students provides for the completion of year paper on discipline "Political Economy" in the 2nd semester of study. The preparation of the year paper and its further defence will ensure the consolidation of the acquired theoretical knowledge of the subject, develop the skills of scientific research and economic analysis.

Year paper should correspond to the current state of economic science and trends in its development. It is a theoretical and applied research on the subject chosen by the student. The purpose of writing a year paper is to master the methods of conducting scientific research. The objective of the year paper is to consolidate and systematize theoretical and practical knowledge in discipline "Political Economy".

The topics of year paper are suggested to students taking into account their research interests, research sphere of the faculty and meet the urgent needs of professional training.

Year paper must be properly documented in accordance with the requirements of current state standards for the execution of research results. Imperfections in the design of the year paper may significantly affect the assessment of the work. In case of significant imperfections the work is not allowed to be defended in front of commission. Therefore, special attention should be given to content and the design of the work.

## GENERAL TERMS

A year paper is the result of an independent study of the student, a means of testing his or her abilities to conduct a research and make scientific generalization. Year paper is to:

- show the level at which the student has mastered the methods of scientific analysis of complex social phenomena;
- show the student's ability to make theoretical generalizations and practical conclusions;
- differ in logic, proof, clear and comprehensible statement of the material, reliability of the facts, reflection of the student's ability to use rational methods of search, selection, processing and systematization of information.

Writing of a year paper begins with choosing the topic and formation of the plan. The statement of the content of each question must be scientifically substantiated. The theoretical positions and conclusions should be based on certain evidence of the reality, facts and examples should not be accidental, but to prove the material described in the year paper.

At least there are 7 phases of the year paper writing. The student has to:

- 1) choose the topic of work;
- 2) study the literature, select needed material;
- 3) draw up and agree the plan of the work with the scientific supervisor;
- 4) select and analyze the factual and statistical material;
- 5) write the work;
- 6) submit the rough copy of the work to the scientific supervisor;
- 7) defend the work in front of commission.

The author is responsible for the accuracy of the material presented, based on theoretical conclusions and practical suggestions.



## **CHOOSING THE TOPIC OF THE YEAR PAPER**

An important part of the year paper writing process is to choose the problem for investigation and appropriate topic. The main requirement for the topic is the urgency, that is the study has to be aimed at the theoretical and practical issues of the current state and prospects for the development of economic science.

The student is given the right to choose the topic of the year paper from the list offered by the faculty department. Year paper topic, which was chosen by the student, has to be approved by the head of department.

## **SUPERVISION OF THE YEAR PAPER**

Academic advisors are appointed from the faculty of International Economic Relations to assist in writing the work.

The tasks of the advisor include:

- Assisting the student in drawing up the year paper plan and its approval;
- Recommending the necessary literature, reference materials and other sources on the topic;
- consulting the student;
- exercising control over the execution of year paper by a student.

The advisors should help and teach the student how to conduct independent research. He/she draws the student's attention to the imperfections in the work, relating to the style of presentation, design, content of the units, etc., but does not correct them himself/herself.

## **STUDY OF LITERATURE AND SELECTION OF ACTUAL MATERIAL**

For the successful completion of the year paper, it is necessary to select the literary sources that are relevant to the topic of the study, to build up own vision of the

degree of scientific study of the relevant problem and aspects that are left out of attention. The information should be thoroughly analyzed, the student should search and analyze new sources all the time while working on the topic. The gained information will become the basis for developing new knowledge on the problem.

In the process of studying literature, only the information which is directly related to the topic should be used for its correct and multi-dimensional disclosure. The main criterion of usefulness and expediency of using the sources is the possibility of practical use of the information in the year paper.

In the process of reviewing the literature, the reliability of scientific facts should be taken into consideration, which largely depends on the reliability of the primary sources, on their intended purpose and the nature of their information. It is obvious that the official publication published on behalf of state bodies, institutions and organizations contains materials, the accuracy of which should not be called into question. The following sources may be used in the course of the work: monographs, study books, reference books, catalogues, research papers in printed and digital form, statistical data provided by state and international institutions, legislation, Internet sources (news, analytical information etc.)

### **PLAN OF THE YEAR PAPER**

After familiarization with the literature and formation of a preliminary idea of the direction of research, the student has to make a plan of year paper. On the one hand the plan involves the division of the topic into separate components for its in-depth study. On the other hand, the leading idea, expressed in the title of the work, has to be the preserved and outlined in the the names of sections and subdivisions, i.e, in the structure of the plan,

Finally, the plan of year paper, developed by the student, has to be agreed with the supervisor. Terms of approval of the work plan are to be agreed with the scientific supervisor, but they should not negatively affect the quality of the work.



## REQUIREMENTS TO THE STRUCTURE OF YEAR PAPER

The structure of the work is as follows:

1. title page;
2. contents;
3. introduction;
4. main part (three chapters);
5. conclusions;
6. references;
7. appendices (if necessary).

The design of **the title page** must be carried out in accordance with the requirements for hand-written and printed works.

**Contents** must be given at the beginning of the paper. It contains the title, the numbers of the original pages of the chapters, sections and subsections, conclusions, the list of sources, appendices etc.

**Introduction** (1 – 1.5 pages) displays the current state of the problems of study and its significance, the bases and background data for the investigation of the topic, the topicality of the investigation.

It is important to indicate in the introduction:

- the topicality of the topic,
- names of scientists who have already analyzed the problem under investigation;
- the purpose of the study;
- tasks set by a student to be done during the investigation;
- the subject and the object of the research;
- methods of the investigation;
- the information base used in the year paper;
- the structure of the work (it is necessary to note the structural parts and describe briefly what is considered in each chapter).

It should be borne in mind that the **object of research** is the whole set of relations of various aspects of the theory and practice of science, which provides a source of information for research; it is a phenomenon or process that needs to be studied. The **subject** of scientific research is within the object and reflects only the essential relationships and relationships, properties, aspects, functions that are essential for the study of a particular object.

*Example: in the topic "Globalisation and its impact on the development of world economy", the object is "globalization as a process of growing interdependence of the world's economies, cultures, and population. While subject can be defined in accordance with the objectives of the study – factors, peculiarities and consequences of globalization for the global economy.*

**The main part** of the work usually consists of three chapters, and each chapter includes the subdivisions. The new chapter begins with a new page. The first chapter, as a rule, should include the theoretical material concerning the subject of investigation. The current state of the investigation subject development should be considered in the second chapter. The third chapter should identify the problems that occur in the context of the topic under study and the perspective directions of the research subject development of research subjects. Rewriting and using publications without reference to the source are not allowed.

Short generalizations should be made at the end of each chapter. They usually begin with the words "So, ..." or "Thus, ..." and may contain the results of the research obtained in the relevant section.

**Conclusions** (1-1.5 pages) are the part of the year paper, in which gradually, and logically the results according to the goals determined in the introduction are given. Conclusions should include the results which reflect the consideration of the material in all chapters of the work. The general conclusions should not duplicate conclusions that were used in the chapters of the work.

**References.** The minimum number of references is 20 units. The latest editions should dominate.



**Appendices.** The appendices should contain material in the form of tables, figures, cartographic material that exceeds the A4 size sheet by volume. Otherwise, they are placed in the text of the year paper after the first mention or immediately on the next page.

## **DESIGN OF THE YEAR PAPER**

The year paper is printed using a computer on one side of a white paper sheet of A4 format (210x297) using the fonts of the text editor Word size 14 with 1.5 interline intervals, leaving the shields of the following sizes: the left - 30 mm, the right - 10 mm, the upper and the bottom - 20 mm. The print font must be clear, the tape is a black medium.

The volume of year paper is about 20-25 pages of computer text (without appendices).

The headings of the structural parts such as "CONTENTS", "INTRODUCTION", "CHAPTER", "CONCLUSIONS", "LIST OF USED LITERARY SOURCES", "APPENDICES" should be printed symmetrically in capital letters. These structural parts should start with a new page. The new paragraphs should not start from a new page.

The headings of paragraphs must be printed in small letters (except the first capital one). The dot at the end of the title should not be put. If the title consists of two or more positions, they are separated by a dot.

The numbering in the work must be through. It is executed in Arabic numerals without the sign number (№). The first page of the work is the title page, which is included into the general numbering of pages of the work. The page number should not be set on the title page. The number of the page is placed in the upper right corner of the page without a dot at the end.

Contents is placed on a separate page. The page number on which the part begins has to be put opposite the each part of the work .



If there is a significant digital material in the work (statistics etc.), it should be presented as a table. Tables are numbered sequentially within the chapter. The table number should consist of the chapter number and table sequence number. Tables are placed in the work immediately after the first mention or immediately on the next page.

*Example:*

*Table 1.2 (second table of the first chapter).*

The word "Table" and its number are printed in the right corner before the name of the table. After the table, the link to the source where the material was obtained must be put. The tables should be preceded by the preamble or a brief analysis where the first mention of the table is made and the word "(see table ...)" is written, followed by the table number (without the "No").

When moving part of the table to another page, the word "Table" and its number are indicated once on the right above the first part of the table, over other parts it is necessary to write "Continued table ..." and indicate the table number in the upper corner of the right side of the word.

*Requirements for the text in the tables:*

font Times New Roman, size 12 (or 14) pt, interval between lines 1.0

The illustrations are marked with the word "Figure" and are numbered sequentially within the chapter, except for the illustrations provided in the appendices. The illustration number should consist of the chapter number and the serial number of the illustration between which the dot is placed. The picture should be preceded by a preamble or a brief analysis where the first mention of it is made and the word "(see fig. ...)" is written, followed by a figure number (without the "No").

*Example:*

*Fig. 1.2 (This is the second picture of the first chapter) The name of the picture.*

The number of the illustration, its name and explanatory signatures are placed sequentially under the illustration with reference to the source from which these data



were taken.

*Requirements for text in illustrations:*

font Times New Roman, size up to 14 pt.

The links in the text may be paged or cross-referenced. They allow you to find documents and verify the accuracy of the citation data. If the information is used (data from statistical directories, monographs, review articles, then the page numbers must be indicated in the link, after the quotation in square brackets, where the serial number of the source in the literature list and the corresponding source page are indicated (for example [4, p. 35]), if the link goes to several sources, then it is denoted by [4; 35; 40].

The list of sources used should be placed in alphabetical order or in the order of reference in the text of the year paper. The list of used sources begins with a list of legal acts used by the student while writing the work. The list at first contains the literature issued by the Cyrillic alphabet, then followed by Latin. Sources published on the Internet computer network should be integrated into the list according to the chosen principle (alphabetically or in order of mention in the text). Every source included in the list should have a reflection in the year paper.

**Appendices** are placed after the list of literary sources. Each appendix should begin with a new page. The word "Appendix" should be written in the top right corner of the page with the capital letter indicating the appendix. Their appendices are named using Latin capital letters A,B,C,D,E,F,G etc.

The connection of the main text with the appendices is done through the links that are used with the words "see Appendix A...". It is important to note, that the material should be presented from the first person plural ("we", "in our opinion", etc.) or impersonal sentences should be used (it is argued, it is considered...).

The text is not allowed in italics, bold, underscores or other selections, except for the names of structural parts of work, drawings, and tables.

The student as the author of the work is responsible for the results of year paper



and the reliability of all data.

### **TYPICAL ERRORS IN THE YEAR PAPER WRITING**

1. The year paper is a comprehensive study of a particular problem, based on the requirements and tasks that theory and practice put to researchers. Therefore, it is important to make solid conclusions about the research topic. It is necessary to combine in the best way theoretical aspects of the problem with its practical organization, to provide a thorough analysis and assessment of national and foreign experience in its effective solution.

2. The year paper is not limited only to rewriting monographs, textbooks and periodicals. It is necessary to synthesize, analyze and creatively comprehend the collected material as well as to present the author's vision of the problem. The statement should be done in your own words, avoiding obscure terms.

3. It is necessary to present the material logically and to avoid the use of disordered and unsystematic material as well as outdated information in the year paper. It is required to make references in the text part to all figures and facts, and they have to be verified. Tables and figures should have a name and be numbered for convenience of reference (Appendixes C & D). It is also required to refer to the sources of these materials.

4. Particularly students make a lot of errors in compiling the list of sources and references. Students have to keep the rules of referring of the used materials while compiling the list of sources (Appendix E).

5. Year paper must have a logical content. In particular, the text part should be consistent with the plan.

6. It is required to avoid grammatical and stylistic mistakes, or inaccurate citations of the original sources.

A year paper written without meeting the defined requirements will not be accepted for the defense.



## PROCEDURE OF THE YEAR PAPER DEFENSE

A completed year paper, signed by the supervisor, should be submitted by the student to the Department no later than 3 days before the appointed date of the defense.

The defense of the year paper is carried out at an open meeting of the Board on the defense of the year papers at the Department.

Students have up to 5 minutes to present the content of the year paper. The student's presentation should contain a brief statement of the work done, be concise and specific.

In the presentation the student should draw the attention of the Board to the content of the introduction, briefly demonstrate the study results contained in the three parts and the conclusions. The main emphasis should be made on the conclusions and the research prospects that were described in the work. It is desirable to use illustrative material during the defense. The use of technical tools for presenting the received results adds value to the work and affects the assessment of the defense.

During the defense, members of the Board and the supervisor may ask questions on the work topic to determine the extent to which the students have studied the research topic, as well as their ability to discuss the chosen topic, defend and justify their position and formulate their own opinion.

The Board evaluates the year papers at a closed meeting after their defense. The results of the year papers defense are defined as "excellent", "good", "satisfactory" and "unsatisfactory".

Unsatisfactory evaluation according to the decision of the Board has the following consequences:

- the student is obliged to write a year paper on a new topic observing the defined rules;
- the same year paper is re-defended after making changes, additions, clarifications, etc.

The date of re-defense of the year paper is determined by the Dean of the Faculty



of International Economic Relations.

## **EVALUATION CRITERIA OF THE YEAR PAPER**

The quality of the implementation of the year paper and the success of its defense is determined by the following requirements.

The “excellent” score is set for a thoroughly executed work (according to the standard requirements) when the student is fluent in the material on the chosen topic, operates scientific terminology, widely uses scientific sources and gives their critical assessment, independently analyzes the processed material, uses modern theories and scientific research methods, skillfully combines theoretical achievements with practice, and their year paper meets all necessary requirements.

“Good” score is set for a thoroughly performed work when the student is conscientiously prepared for the defense, skillfully presents and shows knowledge of the material. However, the student allows certain inaccuracies in treatment of particular issues, has difficulties in their theoretical generalization or practical use during the defense, or does not use the sufficient number of scientific sources.

“Satisfactory” score is set if the student has completed the year paper according to the requirements, generally is focused on this topic, but cannot reasonably formulate conclusions or skillfully associate theory with the practice, has significant difficulties in logical presentation of the studied problems, is not sufficiently convincing and confident during the defense of the year paper.

“Unsatisfactory” score is set for a year paper written with significant faults and deviations from the defined requirements; in particular, the student does not focus on the topic, does not have the necessary conceptual apparatus or sufficient knowledge on the topic of the research; the year paper does not have the minimum number of scientific sources. Beside the quality of the research and the design of the paper, the ability to defend the formulated ideas and conclusions are taken into account during the evaluation of the year paper.



## APPENDICES

## Appendix A

### The example of the title page of the year paper

STATE HIGHER EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION  
«UZHHOROD NATIONAL UNIVERSITY»  
FACULTY OF INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC RELATIONS  
DEPARTMENT OF INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC RELATIONS

Registration № \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_

### YEAR PAPER

in Political Economy

on the topic:

“TOPIC OF THE YEAR PAPER”

Student of ... year of study

Speciality “Title of speciality”

Surname, Name and middle name of the student

Supervisor/advisor: Scientific degree, academic rank

Surname, Name and middle name of the supervisor

National scale \_\_\_\_\_

Score: \_\_\_\_\_ ECTS \_\_\_\_\_

Members of the Board:

\_\_\_\_\_  
(sign) (surname and initials)

\_\_\_\_\_  
(sign) (surname and initials)

\_\_\_\_\_  
(sign) (surname and initials)



## Example of content

<b>CONTENT</b>	
INTRODUCTION.....	3
CHAPTER 1. THEORETICAL AND METHODOLOGICAL BASICS OF TRANSNATIONALIZATION RESEARCH .....	5
1.1. The essence and features of transnationalization.....	5
1.2. Principles, methods and features of organization of multinational corporations functioning in the developed countries.....	7
CHAPTER 2. FEATURES OF TRANSNATIONALIZATION INFLUENCE ON ECONOMIES OF THE DEVELOPMENT COUNTRIES IN THE SYSTEM OF WORLD ECONOMIC RELATIONS .....	11
2.1. Forms and types of transnationalization impact on the economies of the developed countries .....	11
2.2. The role of transnational corporations in the process of international capital movement of the developed countries.....	13
CHAPTER 3. DIRECTIONS OF TRANSNATIONALIZATION AND ITS PERSPECTIVE INFLUENCE ON THE ECONOMIES OF THE DEVELOPED COUNTRIES .....	18
3.1. The problems of activities of transnational corporations in the economies of developed countries and ways of their solution .....	18
3.2. Influence of transnationalization on the economies of developed countries in perspective.....	20
CONCLUSIONS .....	22
REFERENCES.....	24
APPENDICES.....	25



## Example of the table design

Table 1.1

## Global Innovation Index 2018

Rank	Country	Score
1	Switzerland	68.40
2	Netherlands	63.30
3	Sweden	63.10
4	United Kingdom	60.10
5	Singapore	59.80
6	United States of America	59.80
7	Finland	59.60
8	Denmark	58.40
9	Germany	58.00
10	Ireland	58.00

Source: [20]

Example of the figure design

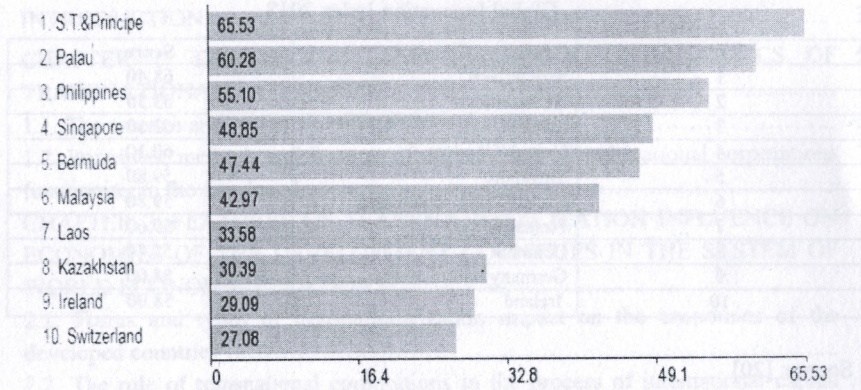


Figure 2.1 High-technology exports (% of manufactured exports)

Source: [21]



## Example of references

## References

1. Kasahara, H., & Lapham, B. (2013). Productivity and the decision to import and export: Theory and evidence. *Journal of International Economics*, 89(2), 297-316.
2. Collier, P., & Venables, A. J. (2011). Illusory revenues: Import tariffs in resource-rich and aid-rich economies. *Journal of Development Economics*, 94(2), 202-206.
3. Cook, S., & Watson, Ph. (2011). A Comparison of Regional Export Enhancement and Import Substitution Economic Development Strategies. *The Journal of Regional Analysis and Policy*, 41(1), 1-15. Retrieved from [http://www.jrapjournal.org/pastvolumes/2010/v41/cooke\\_watson\\_41\\_1.pdf](http://www.jrapjournal.org/pastvolumes/2010/v41/cooke_watson_41_1.pdf)
4. Barhoumi, K. (2006). Differences in long run exchange rate pass-through into import prices in developing countries: An empirical investigation. *Economic Modelling*, 23(6), 926-951.
5. Corupai, R. (2016). Import substitution: what to take from the experience of the Asian countries? Retrieved from [http://kavpolit.com/blogs/special\\_opinion/14333](http://kavpolit.com/blogs/special_opinion/14333)
6. Pavlova, G. (2016). Import substitution should start from the ground. *The Economist*, 1, 46-57.
7. Zahid, A. S., Anwar, S., & Valadkhani, A. (2012). Macroeconomic consequences of increased productivity in less developed economies. *Economic Modelling*, 29(3), 621-631.
8. Dollar, D., & Kraay, A. (2004). Trade, growth, and poverty. *The Economic Journal*, 114(493), 22-49. Retrieved from [http://courses.wcupa.edu/rbove/eeco338/040Trade-debt/globalization/040200trade\\_pov.pdf](http://courses.wcupa.edu/rbove/eeco338/040Trade-debt/globalization/040200trade_pov.pdf)
9. Patibandla, M., Kapur, D., & Petersen, B. (1999). A Byproduct of Import Substitution and Competitiveness out of International Orientation: a Brief Story of India's Software Industry and Policy Implications. Working paper, 14, 1-26. Retrieved from <http://openarchive.cbs.dk/bitstream/handle/10398/6566/>
10. Serven, L. (1995). Capital goods imports, the real exchange rate and the current account. *Journal of International Economics*, 39(1-2), 79-101.
11. Baer, W. (1972). Import substitution and industrialization in Latin America: experiences and interpretations. *Latin American Research Review*, 7(1), 95-122. Retrieved from <http://www.jstor.org/stable/2502457>
12. Vlasyuk, A. S. (2016). National security of Ukraine: evolution of domestic policy. Kyiv: National Institute for Strategic Studies (in Ukr.).
13. Karaseva, N. A. (2015). Strategy of import substitution and export-oriented development in the agricultural sector. *Bulletin of the Odesa I. I. Mechnikov National University*, 20(3), 41-45 (in Ukr.).
14. Kremets, V. M., & Kremen, O. I. (2014). Financial statistics. Kyiv: Centre of Educational Literature (in Ukr.).
15. Tiurina, N. M., & Karvatska, N. S. (2013). Foreign economic activity of



enterprise. Kyiv: Centre of Educational Literature (in Ukr.).

16. Soskin, O. I. (2013). The Role of state regulation in formation of modern economic model: changing imperative in the conditions of chaos. *Economic Annals-XXI*, 1-2(1), 3-7. Retrieved from [http://soskin.info/en/ea/2013/1-2/contents\\_1.html](http://soskin.info/en/ea/2013/1-2/contents_1.html) (in Ukr.)

17. Varnalii, S. (2007). State regional policy of Ukraine: features and strategic priorities. Kyiv: National Institute for Strategic Studies (in Ukr.).

18. State Statistics Service of Ukraine (2017). Official web-site. Retrieved from <http://www.ukrstat.gov.ua> (in Ukr.)

19. The Ministry of Economic Development of Ukraine (2013). On approval of guidance on the calculation of economic security of Ukraine No. 1277

as of 29.10.2013. Order of the Ministry of Economic Development of Ukraine.

Retrieved from <http://www.me.gov.ua/Documents/List?lang=ukUA&tag=MetodichniRekomendatsii> (in Ukr.)

20. The World Bank (2016). World Integrated Trade Solution. Retrieved from <http://data.worldbank.org/topic/trade>



**Topics of the year papers**

1. Scientific and technological revolution as a form of development of productive forces and its role in post-industrial society.
2. Money, its functions and types.
3. The essence, types and functions of prices in modern economy.
4. Competition, its economic nature and types.
5. Economic basics of emergence of monopolies and the world experience of antimonopoly regulation.
6. Capital and hired labor: essence, evolution and contradictions in interaction.
7. Banks, their types and functions in a market economy.
8. Small and medium business in modern economic system.
9. Socio-economic nature of the shadow economy.
10. Features of modern business cycles.
11. Investments, their types, factors and impact on the economy.
12. Necessity, forms and methods of state regulation of the economy.
13. Social policy of the state and problems of increasing its efficiency.
14. Globalization and its impact on the world economy development.
15. World economy: the essence and stages of development.
16. Inflation and ways of overcoming.
17. A model of perfect competition.
18. Environmental protection and negative externalities.
19. Inflation, its types and consequences.
20. Monetary policy of the state.