MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND HIGHER EDUCATION OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION

FEDERAL STATE AUTONOMOUS EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION OF HIGHER EDUCATION

"MOSCOW POLYTECHNIC UNIVERSITY"
(MOSCOW POLYTECHNIC UNIVERSITY)

Faculty of Economics and Management

APPROVED BY
FEU Dean
__________________ /A.V. Nazarenko/
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WORKING PROGRAM OF THE DISCIPLINE

«Institutional Economics»

Direction of training/specialty
38.03.01 Economy

Profile/specialization
International business and foreign economic

Qualification
bachelor

Forms of study
full-time

Moscow, 2025

Разработчик(и):

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Content

1. Objectives, tasks and planned learning outcomes for the discipline

The goalmastering the academic discipline "Institutional Economics" is study of the fundamentals and most important patterns of functioning of the modern market economy at the micro and macro levels, the laws of formation of partial and general economic equilibrium in commodity markets and factor markets, the laws of formation of macroeconomic equilibrium in the real output market. An integral part of the course is the study by students of the general principles of the economic theory of consumption and production, cost theory, pricing theory in perfect and imperfect competition markets, the system of national accounts, macroeconomic equilibrium, theories of economic growth, inflation and unemployment. Formation of the necessary skills and abilities of economic thinking in students, contributing to a competence-based approach when making decisions in professional activities and the Federal State Educational Standard of Higher Education in the direction of 38.03.01 "Economics".

The main objectives of studying the discipline: ensuring an optimal balance in the assimilation by students of both theoretical and practical aspects of the educational material, taking into account the expansion of opportunities for the application of the knowledge they have acquired in various areas of future professional activity.

Training in the discipline "Institutional Economics" is aimed at developing the following competencies in students:

Code and name of competencies	Indicators of Competence Achievement
UK-10. Capable of making informed economic decisions in various areas of life	IUK-10.1. Understands basic principles functioning macroeconomics And economic development, goals and types of state participation in the economy IUK-10.2. Represents main regularities functioning microeconomics and factors that ensure the rational use of resources and the achievement of effective results of activities IUK-10.3. Applies methods of economic and financial planning to achieve personal financial goals, uses financial instruments for managing personal budget that are adequate to the set goals, optimizes own financial risks

2. The place of the discipline in the structure of the educational program

The discipline is a mandatory part of block B1 "Disciplines (modules)". Studying the discipline is based on the following disciplines, passing practical training:

- Linear algebra;
- Mathematical analysis;
- World Economy

The basic principles of the discipline should be used in the future studying the following disciplines (practices):

- Economic statistics
- Econometrics;
- Economy of enterprises and organizations;
- Economy of the industry;
- Finance, money circulation and credit;
- Marketing research;
- Pre-graduation practice.

3. Structure and content of the discipline

The total workload of the course is 2 credit units (72 hours).

3.1 Types of academic work and labor intensity

3.1.1. Full-time education

p/p	Type of academic work	Quantity hours	Semesters	
			2	-
1.	**Classroom lessons**	**36**	**36**	-
	including:			
1.1	Lectures	18	18	-
1.2	Seminars/practical classes	18	18	-
1.3	Laboratory exercises	-	-	-
2.	**Independent work**	**36**	**36**	-
	including:			
2.1	Preparation for practical classes (study of lecture material)	20	20	-
2.2	Preparing for testing	8	8	-
2.3	Solving problems on your own	8	8	-
	Interim assessment			
	credit/differential credit/exam		Credit	-
	Total	**72**	**72**	-

3.1.2. Part-time and part-time education

p/p	Type of academic work	Quantity hours	Semesters	
			2	-
1.	**Classroom lessons**	**18**	**18**	-
	including:			
1.1	Lectures	8	8	-
1.2	Seminars/practical classes	10	10	-
1.3	Laboratory exercises	-	-	-
2.	**Independent work**	**54**	**54**	-
	including:			
2.1	Preparation for practical classes (study of lecture material)	18	18	-
2.2	Preparing for testing	18	18	-
2.3	Solving problems on your own	18	18	-
	Interim assessment			
	credit/differential credit/exam		**Credit**	-
	Total	**72**	**72**	-

3.2 Thematic plan for studying the discipline (by form of education)

3.2.1. Full-time education

p/p	Sections/Topics of the Discipline	Labor intensity, hour					
		Total	Classroom work				Independent I work
			Lectures	Practical classes	Laboratory classes	Practical Preparation	
1.	Topic 1. Introduction to institutional economics.	8	2	2	-	-	4
2.	Topic 2. Economic institutions	8	2	2	-	-	4
3.	Topic 3. Alternative property regimes	8	2	2	-	-	4
4.	Topic 4. Property rights regimes	8	2	2	-	-	4
5.	Topic 5. Transaction costs	8	2	2	-	-	4
6.	Topic 6. Agency Theory	8	2	2	-	-	4
7.	Topic 7. Institutional changes	8	2	2	-	-	4
8.	Topic 8. New economic history	8	2	2	-	-	4
9.	Topic 9. Institutional economics in the system of economic sciences	8	2	2	-	-	4
	Total	**72**	**18**	**18**	**-**	**-**	**36**

3.2.2. Part-time and part-time education

p/p	Sections/Topics of the Discipline	Labor intensity, hour					
		Total	Classroom work				Independent Job
			Lectures	Practical classes	Laboratory classes	Practical Preparation	
1.	Topic 1. Introduction to institutional economics.	7	1	-	-	-	6
2.	Topic 2. Economic institutions	8	1	1	-	-	6
3.	Topic 3. Alternative property regimes	8	1	1	-	-	6
4.	Topic 4. Property rights regimes	7	-	1	-	-	6
5.	Topic 5. Transaction costs	8	1	1	-	-	6
6.	Topic 6. Agency Theory	8	1	1	-	-	6
7.	Topic 7. Institutional changes	9	1	2	-	-	6
8.	Topic 8. New economic history	8	1	1	-	-	6
9.	Topic 9. Institutional economics in the system of economic sciences	9	1	2	-	-	6
	Total	**72**	**8**	**10**	**-**	**-**	**54**

3.3 Contents of the discipline

Topic 1. Introduction to institutional economics.

Subject and methodological principles of institutional economics. Directions of institutional analysis. Prerequisites for the emergence and stages of development of institutional economics. Neoclassical economic theory: basic premises and their criticism by institutionalists. Traditional (old) and new

Institutionalism. Tools of institutional economics.

Topic 2. Economic institutions.

Economic behavior as decision making. Constraints in decision making. Norm (rule). The concept of an institution. Coordinating and distributive functions of institutions. Formal and informal rules. Hierarchy of rules.

Topic 3. Alternative property regimes.

Property rights. Specification and blurring of property rights. Basic concepts of the theory of property rights. Continental and Anglo-Saxon legal traditions.

Topic 4. Property rights regimes.

Public property. Collective property. State property.

Topic 5. Transaction costs.

Transaction as a basic element of institutional analysis. J. Commons's concept of transactions. O. Williamson's concept of transactions. Approaches to determining transaction costs. Classification of transaction costs. Quantitative assessment of transaction costs. Asset specificity. Uncertainty and forms of transaction management.

Topic 6. Agency theory.

Adverse selection. The concept of a signal. The concept of filtering. The concept of moral hazard. Agency costs.

Topic 7. Institutional changes.

Stability of institutions and institutional changes. Mechanisms and models of institutional changes.

Topic 8. New economic history.

Methodological features of new economic history. Contract alternatives in agriculture. Forms of exchange organization. Barter economy.

Topic 9. Institutional economics in the system of economic sciences. Models of man in economic theory. Bounded rationality.

3.4 Topics of seminars/practical and laboratory classes

3.4.1. Seminars/practical classes

In the process of studying this discipline, the following types of educational work are used: as a lecture, a practical course on solving problems, a situational practical course, as well as various types of independent work of students on assignment from the teacher.

3.4.2. Laboratory exercises
Laboratory classes for this discipline are not provided for in the curriculum.

3.5 Topics of course projects (course papers)
The curriculum does not provide for a course project (course work) for this discipline.

4. Educational, methodological and informational support

4.1 Regulatory documents and GOSTs
Regulatory documents and GOSTs are not used when studying the discipline.

4.2 Main literature
1. Iokhin, V. Ya. Economic theory: textbook for universities / V. Ya. Iokhin. - 2nd ed., revised and enlarged. — Moscow: Yurait Publishing House, 2020. — 353 p. — (Higher education). — ISBN 978-5-534-10758-6. — Text: electronic // EBS Yurait [website]. — URL: https://urait.ru/bcode/449870 (date of access: 02/16/2023).

2. Makhovikova, G. A. Economic theory: textbook and practical training for undergraduate and graduate students specialty / G. A. Makhovikova, G. M. Ghukasyan, V. V. Amosova. — 4th ed., revised. and additional — Moscow: Yurait Publishing House, 2019. — 443 p. — (Bachelor and Specialist). — ISBN 978-5-9916-5583-5. — Text: electronic // EBS Yurait [website]. — URL: https://urait.ru/bcode/432017

3. Economic theory: a textbook for universities / E. N. Lobacheva [et al.]; edited by E. N. Lobacheva. — 4th ed., revised and enlarged. — Moscow: Publishing House Yurait, 2019. — 501 p. — (Higher education). — ISBN 978-5-534-99952-5. — Text: electronic // EBS Yurait [website]. — URL: https://urait.ru/bcode/446614

4.3 Further reading
1. Sukharev, O. S. Economic Theory. Modern Problems: Textbook for Universities / O. S. Sukharev. - Moscow: Yurait Publishing House, 2019. - 215 p. - (Author's textbook). - ISBN 978-5-534-10422-6. - Text: electronic // EBS Yurait [website]. - URL: https://urait.ru/bcode/430004

2. Shabanova, O. A. Microeconomics: a practical course [Electronic resource]: textbook / O. A. Shabanova; UlSU, IEiB. - Electron. text data (1 file: 1.65 MB). - Ulyanovsk: UlSU, 2019. - Title from the screen. - Electronic text data (1 file: 1.65 MB). - Text: electronic. — URL:http://lib.ulsu.ru/MegaPro/Download/MObject/1437

Educational and methodological:

1. Economic theory: microeconomics [Electronic resource]: educational a methodological manual for practical and seminar classes and organization of independent work / N. G. Ivanov, Yu. O. Moiseeva, L. V. Reshetova; Ulyanovsk State University, IEiB. - Electronic text data. (1 file: 1.01 MB). - Ulyanovsk: Ulyanovsk State University, 2019. - Title from the screen. - Electronic text data. (1 file: 1.01 MB). - Text: electronic. — URL:http://lib.ulsu.ru/MegaPro/Download/MObject/1940

2. Moskal'nov S. A. Economic theory: a teaching aid on preparation of term papers for students of the 38.05.01 “Economic Security” program of all forms of education [Electronic resource] / S. A. Moskal'nov; Ulyanovsk State University, Institute of Economics and Banking. - Electronic text data (1 file: 406 KB). - Ulyanovsk: UlSU, 2019. - Title from the screen; Unpublished resource. - Electronic text data (1 file: 406 KB). - Text: electronic. — URL:http://lib.ulsu.ru/MegaPro/Download/MObject/2919

3. Moskal'nov S. A. Methodological instructions for independent work of students in the discipline "Institutional Economics" for students of the specialist program in the direction 38.05.01 "Economic Security" of all forms of education [Electronic resource] / S. A.

Moskalinov; UlSU, IEiB. - Electron. text data (1 file: 469 KB). - Ulyanovsk: UlGU, 2019. - Cap. from the screen; Unpublished resource. - Electron. text data (1 file: 469 KB).
- Text: electronic. — URL:http://lib.ulsu.ru/MegaPro/Download/MObject/2910

4.4 Electronic educational resources EOR for the discipline "Institutional Economics":
https://online.mospolytech.ru/course/view.php?id=945
https://online.mospolytech.ru/course/view.php?id=3413

4.5 Additional electronic educational resources

	Resource name	Link
	Websites of government agencies and research organizations	
	Ministry of Economic Development of the Russian Federation	http://www.economy.gov.ru/
	Ministry of Finance of the Russian Federation	http://www.minfin.ru/ru/
	Bureau of Economic Analysis	http://www.beafnd.org/
	Economic Expert Group	http://www.eeg.ru
	Basic teaching materials	
	50 lectures on microeconomics	http://50.economicus.ru
	Statistics	
	Federal Agency for Statistics and Information of the Russian Federation	http://www.gks.ru
	Russian Economic Trends	http://www.hhs.se/site/ret/ret.htm
	Blogs	
	Website, containing blogs famous economists	http://slon.ru

4.6 Licensed and freely distributed software
1. Microsoft Office suite programs (Word, Excel, PowerPoint)

4.7 Modern professional databases and information reference systems
1. SPS "ConsultantPlus: Non-commercial Internet version". - URL: http://www.consultant.ru/online/ (date accessed: 16.02.2023). –Access mode: free.

5. Logistics and technical support

1. Lecture hall.
2. Auditorium for practical classes.
3. Computer class with Internet access.
4. Audience for group and individual consultations, ongoing monitoring and midterm assessment.
5. Audience for independent work.
6. Library, reading room.

6. Methodological recommendations

6.1 Methodological recommendations for the teacher on organizing training
This section of this work program is intended for beginning teachers and practicing specialists who do not have teaching experience.

Discipline "Institutional economy" forms at students competence of OPK-2. In the context of constructing educational systems based on the principles of a competency-based approach, a conceptual change has occurred in the role of the teacher, who, along with the traditional role of a knowledge carrier, performs the function of an organizer of the student's scientific research work, a consultant in the procedures for selecting, processing and interpreting information necessary for practical action and further development, which must be taken into account when conducting lectures and practical classes in the discipline "Institutional Economics".

Teaching theoretical (lecture) material By discipline "Institutional Economics" is implemented on the basis of interdisciplinary integration and clear interdisciplinary links within the educational program and curriculum.

The detailed content of individual topics of the discipline “Institutional Economics” is considered in paragraph 3.3 of the work program.

Sample versions of tasks and test assignments for current monitoring and a list of questions for the exam in the discipline are presented in the FOS for the discipline in paragraph 7 of this work program.

The list of primary and secondary literature, databases and information reference systems required during the teaching of the discipline “Institutional Economics” is given in paragraph 4 of this work program.

6.2 Methodological instructions for students on mastering the discipline Acquiring in-depth knowledge of the discipline is achieved through active independent work of students. It is advisable to use the allocated hours to get acquainted with educational and scientific literature on the problems of the discipline, and to analyze scientific concepts.

The discipline provides for various forms of monitoring the level of achievement by students of the stated indicators of mastery of competencies.

Forms of ongoing control – active work in practical classes, testing.

The form of intermediate control in the discipline is an exam, during which the level of achievement of the stated indicators of mastery of competencies by students is assessed.

Methodological guidelines for mastering the discipline.

Lecture classes are conducted in accordance with the content of this work program and represent a presentation of the theoretical foundations of the discipline.

Attendance at lectures is mandatory.

Taking notes on lecture material is permitted both in writing and on a computer.

Regular repetition of the material of lecture notes for each section in preparation for the current forms of certification in the discipline is one of the most important types of independent work of the student during the semester, necessary for high-quality preparation for the midterm certification in the discipline.

Conductingpractical classes in the discipline "Institutional Economics" is carried out in the following forms:

- survey on materials discussed in lectures and studied independently recommended literature;
- analysis and discussion of issues on topics, problem solving.

Attendance at practical classes and active participation in them is mandatory.

Preparation for practical classes necessarily includes studying lecture notes and recommended literature for adequate understanding the conditions and method of completing the tasks planned by the teacher for a specific practical lesson.

Methodological guidelines for the implementation of various forms of extracurricular independent work

Study of primary and secondary literature on the discipline is conducted on a regular basis in the context of each topic to prepare for the midterm assessment in the discipline "Institutional Economics". The list of primary and secondary literature on the discipline is given in paragraph 4 of this work program.

Guidelines for preparation for midterm assessment The midterm assessment in the discipline "Institutional Economics" is conducted in the form of a test. An approximate list of questions for the test in the discipline "Institutional Economics" and the criteria for assessing the student's answer for the purposes of assessing the achievement of the declared indicators of competence formation are provided in the FOS for the discipline in paragraph 7 of this work program.

The student is admitted to the midterm assessment in the discipline regardless of the results of the current academic performance monitoring.

7. Evaluation Fund

7.1 Methods of monitoring and assessing learning outcomes

Code and name competencies	Achievement indicators competencies	Control methods and evaluation
UK-10. Capable accept justified economic decisions in various areas life activity	IUK-10.1. Understands the basic principles of macroeconomics and economic development, the goals and types of state participation in the economy IUK-10.2. Presents the basic patterns of functioning of microeconomics and factors ensuring the rational use of resources and the achievement of effective results activities IUK-10.3. Applies methods of economic and financial planning to achieve personal financial goals, uses financial instruments for managing personal budgets that are adequate to the set goals, optimizes own financial risks	Intermediate certification: exam Current control: survey and decision tasks on practical classes; testing

7.2 Scale and criteria for assessing learning outcomes

7.2.1. Criteria for assessing the answer to the exam

(formation of the competence of the OPK-2, indicators of the IOPK-2.1, IOPK-2.2)

"5" (excellent):the student demonstrates excellent theoretical knowledge, practical skills, knows the terms, makes reasoned conclusions and generalizations, gives examples, demonstrates fluency in monologue speech and the ability to quickly respond to clarifying questions.

"4" (good):the student demonstrates good theoretical knowledge, practical skills, knows the terms, makes reasoned conclusions and generalizations, gives examples, demonstrates fluency in monologue speech, but at the same time makes minor mistakes that he quickly corrects independently or with minor correction from the teacher.

"3" (satisfactory):the student demonstrates satisfactory theoretical knowledge, demonstrates poorly developed skills in analyzing phenomena and processes, insufficient ability to make reasoned conclusions and give examples, demonstrates insufficiently fluent command of monologue speech, terms, logic and consistency of presentation, makes mistakes that can only be corrected with correction by the teacher.

"2" (unsatisfactory):the student demonstrates ignorance of theoretical fundamentals of the subject, lack of practical skills, cannot make reasoned conclusions and give examples, shows poor command of monologue speech, does not know the terms, shows a lack of logic and consistency in presentation, makes mistakes that cannot be corrected by the teacher, refuses to answer additional questions.

7.2.2. Criteria for assessing the student's work in practical classes (formation of the competence of the OPK-2, indicators of the IOPK-2.1, IOPK-2.2)

"5" (excellent):all tasks provided for in the practical plan have been completed classes, the student answered all test questions clearly and without errors, and worked actively in practical classes.

"4" (good):all tasks provided for in the practical plan have been completed classes, the student answered all the test questions with corrective comments from the teacher and worked quite actively in practical classes.

"3" (satisfactory):all tasks provided for in the plan have been completed practical classes, with comments from the teacher; the student answered all test questions with comments.

"2" (unsatisfactory):the student did not complete it or completed it incorrectly practical tasks provided for in the practical lesson plan; the student answered the test questions with errors or did not answer the test questions.

7.2.3. Test results evaluation criteria

(development of competence UK-10, indicators IUK-10.1, IUK-10.2, IUK-10.3) Testing is assessed in accordance with the percentage of correct answers given by the student to the test questions.

Standard scale of compliance of test results with the assigned score:

- "excellent" - over 85% correct answers; "good" - from
- 70.1% to 85% correct answers; "satisfactory" - from 55.1%
- to 70% correct answers; from 0 to 55% correct answers -
- "unsatisfactory"

"5" (excellent):the test taker demonstrates excellent theoretical knowledge, has terms and has the ability to quickly respond to test questions.

"4" (good):the test taker demonstrates good theoretical knowledge, has most terms and has the ability to quickly respond to test questions.

"3" (satisfactory):the test taker demonstrates satisfactory theoretical knowledge, has a command of basic terms and concepts.

"2" (unsatisfactory):the test taker lacks theoretical knowledge, He doesn't know the terminology and responds slowly to test questions.

7.3 Evaluation tools

7.3.1. Current control

(formation of competence UK-10, indicators IUK-10.1, IUK-10.2, IUK-10.3)

Examples of problems to be solved in practical classes:

Problem No. 1.

If a consumer was prepared, after weighing all his options, to pay 000 rubles for an alarm clock, but upon arriving at the store, discovered that he could buy it for 1000 rubles, then in this case the consumer surplus would be 2000 rubles? Justify your answer.

Task number 2.

The demand function is: Qd=2000-2P. At what price is the price elasticity of demand

(Ed)will be -0.5?

Task number 3.

In the short term, the firm produces 400 units of output. Average variable costs are 3 monetary units, average fixed costs are 0.2 monetary units. Determine the total costs.

Problem number 4.

Comment on the statement: "An increase in the money supply and an increase in government purchases have the same effect on the dynamics of GDP." Justify your answer.

Task number 5.

GDP=$5000 Consumer spending=$3200 Government spending=$900 Net exports=$80

Calculate:

a) The amount of investment.

b) The volume of imports, given that exports are $350. c) NII,
given that the amount of depreciation is $150.

d) In this example, net export is expressed as a positive value. Can it be negative? In what case?

Task 6.

Last year potential GDP was 3000, the AD curve was given by the equation Y = 3300 – 3P. This year potential GDP grew by 1%, the aggregate demand equation became: Y = 3330 – 3P. Determine the inflation rate.

Task 7 Based on the following data, determine the volume of money supply: monetary base MB = 200, bank reserve ratio – 0.1, cash-deposit ratio – 0.3.

7.2. Description of assessment tools for conducting interim certification Interim assessment in the discipline "Economics" is conducted in the form of a test.

Evaluation procedure	Scale and criteria for evaluation, score
The credit is the completion of students of the ticket assignments, which include: Task No. 1 is a theoretical question knowledge of the basic concepts of the subject area of the discipline, and also allowing to assess the degree of the student's mastery of the principles of the subject area of the discipline, understanding of their features and the relationship between them; Task No. 2 - a task to analyze the situation from subject area of the discipline and identifying the student's ability to select and apply the appropriate principles and methods for solving practical problems close to professional activity; Task No. 3 is a task to test the skills and skills acquired as a result of mastering the discipline	The student's performance on assignments is assessed by the following point scale: Task 1: 0-30 points Task 2: 0-30 points Task 3: 0-40 points **"Passed"** **- 90 and more**– the answer is correct, logically structured, the necessary formulas are given, professional vocabulary is used. The problem is solved correctly. The student correctly interprets the obtained result. **- 70 and more –**the answer is generally correct and logically structured, The necessary formulas are given, professional vocabulary is used. The process of solving the problem is correct, the answer is incorrect. The student generally correctly interprets the result obtained. **- 50 and more–**the answer is basically correct, logically constructed, not all necessary formulas are given, professional vocabulary is used. The task is partially solved. **"Not accepted"** **- Less than 50**- the answers to the theoretical part are incorrect or incomplete. The problem is not solved.

Standard tasks for conducting final assessment of students

1. The necessity of the emergence, goals and objectives of institutional economics.
2. Comparative characteristics of the new institutional theory and neoinstitutionalism.
3. Institutions in economic analysis.
4. Bounded rationality. Opportunistic behavior: essence and main manifestations.
5. Routines: essence, types and evolution.
6. Concept and types of transactions.
7. Asset specificity, specificity levels.
8. Transaction and transformation costs: their classification.
9. Transaction sector (Tambovtsev’s theory).
10. Continental and Anglo-Saxon legal traditions.
11. Theory of property rights: essence, methodological features, main features.
12. The problem of specification of property rights. The value of property rights.
13. Exclusive property rights: restrictions and dilution of property rights.

14. Principles of effective distribution of property rights.
15. The concept of external effects.
16. Private and social costs.

17. Market failures. Coase theorem.
18. Proof of the Coase theorem. Conclusions.
19. Posner's theorem.
20. Legal regimes of ownership: private property.
21. Legal regimes of ownership: communal ownership.
22. Legal regimes of ownership: state ownership.
23. Principles of institutional contract theory.
24. Types of contracts.
25. Mechanisms for ensuring the fulfillment of contracts.
26. Neoclassical approach to the firm.
27. Institutional approach to the firm.
28. Reasons for the emergence of firms: the views of Knight, Coase, Jensen, Williamson.
29. The firm as a network of contracts. The organizational culture of the firm as a valuable resource.
30. Criteria of firm efficiency. Firm boundaries.
31. Jensen's typology of firms. Private enterprise firm.
32. Partnership. Closed corporation.
33. Alchian and Demsetz's typology of firms. Self-managed firm.
34. Non-profit firm. State firm.
35. Public corporation. Regulated firm.
36. The problem of agency costs.
37. Options for solving the "principal-agent" problem
38. Post-contractual opportunism.
39. Signs and characteristics of the organization.
40. Institutional structure: hierarchy of rules and institutions.
41. The effect of historical conditioning of the development of institutions over time.
42. Mechanism of institutional changes.
43. Import of institutions. Methods of mutual adaptation.
44. Institutional design and types of compensation.
45. Dysfunctions of imported institutions.
46. Metacompetition and institutional equilibrium.
47. Institutional environment.
48. Approaches to examining the state. The state as a firm. The state is not a firm.
49. Theories of the emergence of the state. Theory of the social contract. Corporate theory. Theory of the implicit contract.

Type 2 task

Task No. 1.

Demand function Qd = 7 – P; supply function Qs = –5 + 2P, where Qd is the demanded quantity, Qs is the supply quantity, P is the price. Determine the equilibrium price and the equilibrium sales volume. Represent the demand and supply functions graphically and in a table.

Task No. 2.

At a price of 80 rubles per kg, the store sold 500 kg of sour cream, and after its increase up to 100 rubles per kg – 400 kg. What is the arc elasticity of demand for sour cream?

Task No. 3.

The table presents data characterizing the situation on the market of a specific goods

***R*, p.**	***Qd*, million pcs.**	***Qs*, million pcs.**
6	60	10
14	50	30
22	40	50
30	30	70
40	20	80

1. Is it possible to determine the equilibrium parameters from the table?
2. Draw the supply and demand curve in the market for this good, determine equilibrium parameters.

Task No. 4.

The table shows the dependence of the total costs of the enterprise on the quantity of products produced.

Q	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
TS	20	30	50	80	120	170	190

Calculate the following types of costs: fixed, variable, marginal. Provide a practical interpretation of each type of cost and the nature of their change.

Task No. 5.

The total cost function of a competitive firm is TC = 6q + 2q2. The company produces 25 units of goods and sells them for 36 rubles per unit. What profit or loss will the company receive?

Task No. 6.

The table shows the dependence of the total costs of the enterprise on the quantity of products produced.

Q	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
TS	20	30	50	80	120	170	190

Calculate the following types of costs: average total, average fixed, average variable. Give a practical interpretation of each type of cost and the nature of their change.

Task No. 7.

The production possibilities of the enterprise include the production of two goods: wristwatches 400 units and mobile phones 80 units. Draw the production possibilities curve and find the points on the graph for the following combinations of production of the two goods and determine the impossible production option:

1) 60 phones and 200 watches;

2) 60 hours and 80 phones;

3) 300 watches and 35 phones;

4) 300 watches and 40 phones;

5) 58 hours and 250 phones.

Task No. 8.

Over a given period, nominal wages in a country increased by 25% and the cost of living increased by 60%. Determine the change in real wages.

Task No. 9.

In the short term, the firm produces 500 units of output. Average variable costs are 2 monetary units, average fixed costs are 0.5 monetary units. Determine the total costs.

Task No. 10.

The table reflects the influence of different situations (all other things being equal) on the size and volume of supply and demand for certain goods.

Situation	Change quantities of demand	Change demand	Change quantities offers	Change offers
Increase quantities buyers				
Decrease quantities sellers				
Reducing prices of substitute goods				
Increase prices on complementary products				
Reduction in raw material prices				
Increase income consumers				
Changing consumer tastes				
Inflation expectations				
Decrease taxes And increase in subsidies				
Implementation of new technology				

What impact will each of the listed situations (all other things being equal) have on supply and demand? Give answers in the form of "+", placing them at the intersection of the graphs of situations and corresponding changes.

Task No. 11.

The equilibrium market price will be equal to 1 if the market demand function is Qd=3-P, and the supply function is Qs=2P? Justify your answer.

Task No. 12.

If, to organize production, an enterprise purchased a machine tool worth 200,000 rubles and a truck worth 500,000 rubles, then when taking these costs into account, the accountant should attribute: 200,000 rubles to fixed costs, and 500,000 rubles to variable costs? Justify your answer.

Task No. 13.

This table reflects the amount of demand for a certain product at the following prices:

Price	6000	8000	10000	12000
Quantity	900	700	500	300

Plot a graph and determine at what maximum price consumers will refuse to buy this product?

Task No. 14.

Real GDP increased by 1.2 times, money supply increased by 8%. Calculate changes in the price level under the condition of stability of the money turnover rate.

Answer: will decrease by 10%

Task No. 15.

Let's assume that in year 1 (base year) nominal GDP was 500. After 6 years, the GDP deflator has doubled, and real GDP has grown by 40%. What was nominal GDP in this case after 6 years?

Answer: 1400

Task No. 16.

The population is 100 million, 24 million are children under 16 and people in long-term isolation, 30 million are out of the labor force, 4.6 million are unemployed, 1 million are part-time workers and looking for work. Calculate the labor force and unemployment rate.

Task No. 17.

The Central Bank buys government bonds from commercial banks for 100 million rubles. How might the money supply change if commercial banks fully utilize their credit capacity, given that the deposit reserve ratio is 0.1?

Task No. 18.

The natural unemployment rate this year is 6%, and the actual unemployment rate is 10%. If the actual output volume in the same year was 600 trillion rubles, what are the GDP losses caused by cyclical unemployment?

Task No. 19.

The cash-to-deposits ratio (cr) is 10%, the amount of deposits (D) is 100 billion rubles. What is the money supply?

Answer: 110 billion.

Task No. 20.

The required reserve ratio is 12%, excess reserves are 3% of the deposit amount. The total reserves are 45 billion rubles, and cash is 1,500 billion rubles. What is the size of the deposits?

Answer: 300 billion.

Task No. 21.

A tire company sells 4 tires to a car manufacturer.

with a total cost of $400. Another company sells a car company a CD player for $500. After installing all of this on the car, the car company sells it for $200,000. What amount will be included in the calculation of GDP?

Answer: 20 thousand.

Task No. 22.

In a hypothetical country, steel was smelted with a total value of 4,000 monetary units using materials and semi-finished products purchased abroad for 1,000 monetary units. The country's machine-building enterprises manufactured products with a total value of 7,500 monetary units from this steel. What was the contribution of these sectors of the country to the total volume of GNP (in monetary units)?

a) 11,500; b) 10,500; c) 8,500; d) 7,500; d) 6,500. Answer:

total contribution - 6,500 monetary units.

Task No. 23.

The actual volume of GDP in a given year was 2000 monetary units, the potential volume of GDP was 2300 monetary units. The natural rate of unemployment is 5%. Determine the actual level of unemployment if the Okun coefficient is 2.5%.

1) 7.5%; 2) 10.2%; 3) 11.4%; 4) 13.5%; 5) 15.0%.

Answer: 10.2%.

Task No. 24.

Determine how many times during the year 1000 monetary units stored in a bank at 120% per annum will depreciate if the inflation rate in the country is 20% per month.

1) 6 times; 2) 5.64 times; 3) 4.05 times; 4) 3.27 times; 5) 2.87 times.

Answer: $1.2^{12} = 8.9$ times

Task No. 25.

It is known that 9 workers produce 30 units of output in one working day and labor is the only variable factor of production. The salary of each worker is 150 rubles per day. Find the value of average variable costs.

1) 5 2) 30 3) 45 4) 50 5) no correct answer