МИНОБРНАУКИ РОССИИ ФЕДЕРАЛЬНОЕ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОЕ БЮДЖЕТНОЕ ОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНОЕ УЧРЕЖДЕНИЕ ВЫСШЕГО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ «ВОРОНЕЖСКИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ» (ФГБОУ ВО «ВГУ»)

УТВЕРЖДАЮ

Заведующий кафедрой *PBuЭ3C* Беленов О.Н.

19.03.2025 г.

РАБОЧАЯ ПРОГРАММА УЧЕБНОЙ ДИСЦИПЛИНЫ

Б1.О.01 Профессиональное общение на иностранном языке

- 1. Код и наименование направления подготовки/специальности: 41.04.01 Зарубежное регионоведение
- 2. Профиль подготовки/специализация: Евразийские исследования
- 3. Квалификация выпускника: магистр
- 4. Форма обучения: очная
- 5. Кафедра, отвечающая за реализацию дисциплины: РВиЭЗС
- 6. Составители программы: д.и.н. М.В. Кирчанов
- 7. Рекомендована: НМС ФМО протокол № 3 от 19.03.2025
- 8. Учебный год:, 2025 / 2026, 2026 / 2027 Семестр(ы)/Триместр(ы): 1, 2, 3

9. Цели и задачи учебной дисциплины

Целью освоения учебной дисциплины являются:

• формирование и развитие коммуникативно приемлемые стратегии академического и профессионального общения

Задачи учебной дисциплины:

- применение интегративных коммуникативных умений в устной и письменной русской и иноязычной речи в ситуациях академического и профессионального общения
- формулирование собственной позиции о региональных процессах с использованием научной терминологии, как в письменной, так и в устной форме
- **10. Место учебной дисциплины в структуре ООП:** Дисциплина относится к блоку Б1 учебного плана, к обязательной части
- 11. Планируемые результаты обучения по дисциплине/модулю (знания, умения, навыки), соотнесенные с планируемыми результатами освоения образовательной программы (компетенциями) и индикаторами их достижения:

16	IC()	
Код	Код(ы)	Планируемые результаты обучения
Название компетенции	Индикатор(ы)	
УК-4 Способен	УК-4.1 Выбирает на государственном и иностранном языках коммуникативно приемлемые стратегии академического и профессионального общения	Знать коммуникативно приемлемые стратегии академического и профессионального общения Уметь применять коммуникативно приемлемые стратегии академического и профессионального общения Владеть навыками, позволяющими использовать коммуникативно
применять современные		приемлемые стратегии академического и
коммуникативные		профессионального общения
технологии, в том числе на иностранном(ых) языке(ах), для академического и профессионального взаимодействия	УК-4.5 Владеет	Знать, как пользоваться интегративными коммуникативными умениями в устной и письменной русской и иноязычной речи в ситуациях академического и профессионального общения
	интегративными коммуникативными умениями в устной и письменной русской и иноязычной речи в ситуациях академического и профессионального общения	Уметь пользоваться интегративными коммуникативными умениями в устной и письменной русской и иноязычной речи в ситуациях академического и профессионального общения
		Владеть интегративными коммуникативными умениями в устной и письменной русской и иноязычной речи в ситуациях академического и профессионального общения
ОПК-1 Способен	ОПК-1.3 Системно	Знать как формулировать собственную
выстраивать	формулировать собственную	позицию о международных отношениях с
профессиональную	позицию о международных	использованием научной терминологии,
коммуникацию на	отношениях с	как в письменной, так и в устной форме
государственном языке	использованием научной	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,
Российской Федерации и	терминологии, как в	Уметь формулировать собственную
иностранном(ых)	письменной, так и в устной	позицию о международных отношениях с
языке(ах) по профилю деятельности в	форме	использованием научной терминологии, как в письменной, так и в устной форме

мультикультурной среде на основе применения различных коммуникативных технологий с учетом специфики деловой и духовной культуры России и зарубежных стран		Владеть навыками позволяющими формулировать собственную позицию о международных отношениях с использованием научной терминологии, как в письменной, так и в устной форме
ОПК-6 Способен разрабатывать и реализовывать организационно-управленческие решения по профилю деятельности	ОПК-6.3 Выполнять функции сотрудников среднего исполнительного и младшего руководящего состава учреждений системы Министерства иностранных дел Российской Федерации, других государственных учреждений, федеральных и региональных органах государственной власти с использованием иностранных языков	Знать как выполнять функции сотрудников среднего исполнительного и младшего руководящего состава учреждений системы Министерства иностранных дел Российской Федерации, других государственных учреждений, федеральных и региональных органах государственной власти с использованием иностранных языков Уметь выполнять функции сотрудников среднего исполнительного и младшего руководящего состава учреждений системы Министерства иностранных дел Российской Федерации, других государственных учреждений, федеральных и региональных органах государственной власти с использованием иностранных языков Владеть навыками позволяющими выполнять функции сотрудников среднего исполнительного и младшего руководящего состава учреждений системы Министерства иностранных дел Российской Федерации, других государственных учреждений, федеральных и региональных органах государственной власти с использованием иностранных языков

12. Объем дисциплины в зачетных единицах/час.

					Семестр 1								
			Акадег			садемі	ически	іх часо					
Nº	Индекс	Наименование Контроль Всего		Всего	Кон такт.	Лек	Лаб	Пр	СР	Конт роль	3.e.	Недель	
ИТО	I ГО (с факультатив	I ами)		1080							30	20 1/6	
ито	ГО по ОП (без фак	ультативов)		1044							29	20 1/0	
		ОП, факультативы (в период ТО)		53,6									
УЧЕ	БНАЯ НАГРУЗКА,	I НАГРУЗКА, ОП, факультативы (в период экз. cec.)		54									
(ака	д.час/нед) Аудиторная нагрузка			22,8									
		Контактная работа		22,8									
дис	циплины (мод:		1080	432	180		252	540	108	30	TO: 18 1/6□ Э: 2		
1	5 1.0.01	Профессиональное общение на иностранном языке (УК-4.1; УК-4.5; ОПК-1.3; ОПК-6.3)	За	72	36			36	36		2		

							Семе	стр 3									Семе	стр 4				
					A	кадем	ически	их часс	В						Академических часов							
Nº	Индекс	Наименование	Контроль	Всего	Кон такт.	Лек	Лаб	Пр	СР	Конт роль	3.e.	. Недель	Контроль	Всего	Кон такт.	Лек	Лаб	Пр	СР	Конт роль		Недель
итс	ГО (с факультатив	ами)		1062							29,5	19 2/6		1134							31,5	21 1/6
итс	ГО по ОП (без фак	ультативов)		1026							28,5	19 2/0		1134							31,5	21 1/0
	ОП, факультативы (в период ТО)			55,3						52,7												
УЧЕ	БНАЯ НАГРУЗКА,	ОП, факультативы (в период экз. сес.)		54						54												
(ака	д.час/нед)	Аудиторная нагрузка		11,4										8,7								
		Контактная работа	11,4						8,7													
ди	ДИСЦИПЛИНЫ (МОДУЛИ) И РАССРЕД. ПРАКТИКИ			846	180	56		124	630	36	23,5	TO: 14 2/3□ Э: 2/3		378	56	24		32	286	36	10,5	TO: 6 1/2□ Э: 2/3
1	Б1.О.01	Профессиональное общение на иностранном языке (УК-4.1; УК-4.5; ОПК-1.3; ОПК-6.3)	Эк	108	28			28	44	36	3											

Форма промежуточной аттестации 1 семестр — 3 2 семестр — 3 3 семестр — Э

13. Трудоемкость по видам учебной работы

			Трудоемкость								
Вид уч	ебной работы	Всего	Всего По семестрам								
			1	2	3						
Аудиторные занят	гия										
	лекции		0	0	0						
в том числе:	практические		36	32	28						
	лабораторные		0	0	0						
Самостоятельная	работа		36	40	44						
Форма промежуто <i>(экзамен)</i>	чной аттестации				36						
Итого:				7 3ET 252							

13.1. Содержание дисциплины

№ п/п	Наименование раздела дисциплины	Содержание раздела дисциплины	Реализация раздела дисциплины с помощью онлайн-курса, ЭУМК*
		Практические занятия	
		1 семестр	
1	Databases in regional studies	Databases in regional studies	
2	Fundamentals of regional economics	Fundamentals of regional economics	
3	Russian Politics in Eurasia	Russian Politics in Eurasia	
4	Regional marketing	Regional marketing	
5	Demographic processes in Eurasia	Demographic processes in Eurasia	
6	Models of local government	Models of local government	
7	Geopolitical processes in Eurasia	Geopolitical processes in Eurasia	
	•	2 семестр	
1	Traditions and national priorities of the culture of modern Russia	Traditions and national priorities of the culture of modern Russia	
2	Foreign economic activity in Eurasia	Foreign economic activity in Eurasia	

3	International business	International business	
4	Political processes and	Political processes and institutions in Eurasia	
	institutions in Eurasia		
		3 семестр	
1	Research seminar	Research seminar	
2	International project management	International project management	
3	Mass media technologies in regional politics	Mass media technologies in regional politics	
4	Risk management	Risk management	
5	Forecasting and modeling of regional processes	Forecasting and modeling of regional processes	
6	Security problems and conflicts in the Eurasian region	Security problems and conflicts in the Eurasian region	

13.2. Темы (разделы) дисциплины и виды занятий

			Виды за	анятий (количеств	во часов)						
№ п/п	Наименование темы (раздела) дисциплины	Лекции	Практические	Лабораторные	Самостоятельная работа	Всего					
	1 семестр										
1	Databases in regional studies		2		2						
2	Fundamentals of regional economics		2		2						
3	Russian Politics in Eurasia		2		2						
4	Regional marketing		2		2						
5	Demographic processes in Eurasia		2		2						
6	Models of local government		2		2						
7	Geopolitical processes in Eurasia		2		2						
	T 100 1 0 1		2 семестр	T							
1	Traditions and national priorities of the culture of modern Russia		2		2						
2	Foreign economic activity in Eurasia		2		2						
3	International business		2		2						
4	Political processes and institutions in Eurasia		2		2						
			0								
1	Research seminar		3 семестр 2	T	4						
2	International project management		2		4						
3	Mass media technologies in regional politics		2		4						
4	Risk management		2		4						
5	Forecasting and modeling of regional processes		2		4						
6	Security problems and conflicts in the Eurasian region		2		2						
	Итого:										

14. Методические указания для обучающихся по освоению дисциплины: для успешного освоения дисциплины следует 1) посещать лекции, 2) посещать практические занятия, 3) изучать рекомендованные тексты

15. Перечень основной и дополнительной литературы, ресурсов интернет, необходимых для освоения дисциплины

а) основная литература:

	Источник
	Гуслякова А.В.Информационные те нологии и лингвистика XXI века : учебное пособие / А.В.Гуслякова Москва : МПГУ, 2016 96 с ЭБС Университетская библиотека online URL: http://biblioclub.ru/index.php?page=book&id=469675

б) дополнительная литература:

№ п/п	Источник
1	Теория дискурса и текста: сборник заданий : учебное пособие / Д. А. Холина, О. В. Спиридовский Воронеж : Издательский дом ВГУ, 2016 <url:http: elib="" m16-202.pdf="" method="" texts="" vsu="" www.lib.vsu.ru="">.</url:http:>
2	Боголюбова Н. М. Межкультурная коммуникация и международный культурный обмен : учебное пособие / Н. М. Боголюбова, Ю. В. Николаева. — СПб: Издательство СПбКО , 2009. — 416 с ЭБС Университетская библиотека online URL: https://biblioclub.ru/index.php?page=book_red&id=209858

в) информационные электронно-образовательные ресурсы (официальные ресурсы интернет)*:

формаци	риные электронно-ооразовательные ресурсы (официальные ресурсы	viirieprier) .
№ п/п	Pecypc	Режим доступа
1	ЗНБ ВГУ. – URL: https https://lib.vsu.ru/	свободный
2	Электронно-библиотечная система "Университетская библиотека online". – URL: http://biblioclub.ru/	свободный
3	Базы данных Российского Совета по международным делам (РСМД). – URL: https://russiancouncil.ru/library/db/	свободный
4	Европейская статистическая база данных Eurostat. Database https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database	свободный
5	«Российский совет по международным делам» (НП РСМД) https://russiancouncil.ru/	свободный
6	Федеральная служба государственной статистики (Росстат) https://rosstat.gov.ru/	свободный
7	Портал общих информационных ресурсов и открытых данных EAЭC https://opendata.eaeunion.org/ru-ru/	свободный

16. Перечень учебно-методического обеспечения для самостоятельной работы

№ п/п	Источник
	учебные пособия, задания, статьи, видео и аудио материалы, адреса сайтов, доступные
	на странице курса с пометкой дополнительные материалы .

17. Образовательные технологии, используемые при реализации учебной дисциплины, включая дистанционные образовательные технологии (ДОТ, электронное обучение (ЭО), смешанное обучение):

Введение в зарубежное регионоведение. URL.: https://edu.vsu.ru/course/view.php?id=10393

18. Материально-техническое обеспечение дисциплины:

Мебель, проектор, ноутбук, экран.

Программное обеспечение Office Standard 2019 Single OLV NL Each AcademicEdition Additional Product, Win Pro 10 32-bit/64-bit All Lng PK Lic Online DwnLd NR "Microsoft Access 2019

(Single OLV NL Each AcademicEdition Addi-tional Product)" Неисключительные права на ПО Dr. Web Enterprise Security Suite Комплексная защита Dr. Web Desktop Security Suit

19. Оценочные средства для проведения текущей и промежуточной аттестаций

Порядок оценки освоения обучающимися учебного материала определяется содержанием следующих разделов дисциплины:

Nº п/п	Наименование раздела дисциплины (модуля)	Компетен ция(и)	Индикатор(ы) достижения компетенции	Оценочные средства
	1 семестр Databases in regional studies Fundamentals of regional economics Russian Politics in Eurasia Regional marketing Demographic processes in Eurasia Models of local government	том числ профессии УК-4.1Выб коммуника профессии	•	
	Geopolitical processes in Eurasia	письменно	ой русской и иноязычной речи в ситуациях академического и онального общения	
1.	2 семестр Traditions and national priorities of the culture of modern Russia Foreign economic activity in Eurasia International business Political processes and institutions in Eurasia	языке(ах) основе пр специфики	Способен выстраивать профессиональную коммуникацию рственном языке Российской Федерации и иностранном(ых) по профилю деятельности в мультикультурной среде на именения различных коммуникативных технологий с учетом и деловой и духовной культуры России и зарубежных стран Системно формулировать собственную позицию о одных отношениях с использованием научной терминологии,	ФОСЫ
	3 семестр Research seminar International project management Mass media	как в писы	менной, так и в устной форме Способен разрабатывать и реализовывать	

№ п/п	Наименование раздела дисциплины (модуля)	Компетен ция(и)	Индикатор(ы) достижения компетенции	Оценочные средства
	technologies in regional politics Risk management Forecasting and modeling of regional processes Security problems and conflicts in the Eurasian region	ОПК-6.3 и младше иностранн учреждени	ионно-управленческие решения по профилю деятельност Выполнять функции сотрудников среднего исполнительного го руководящего состава учреждений системы Министерства ых дел Российской Федерации, других государственных ий, федеральных и региональных органах государственной спользованием иностранных языков	
		Перечень вопросов		

20. Типовые оценочные средства и методические материалы, определяющие процедуры оценивания

20.1. Текущий контроль успеваемости

- 19.3.1 Перечень вопросов к зачету:
- 1. Устный последовательный перевод видеовыступления.
- 19.4. Методические материалы, определяющие процедуры оценивания знаний, умений, навыков и (или) опыта деятельности, характеризующие этапы формирования компетенций

Оценка знаний, умений и навыков, характеризующая этапы формирования компетенций в рамка изучения дисциплины осуществляется в виде текущей и промежуточной аттестаций.

Текущая аттестация проводится в соответствии с Положением о текущей аттестации обучающихся по программам высшего образования Воронежского государственного университета. Текущая аттестация проводится в форме: устного опроса (мультимедийная презентация) и оценки результатов практической деятельности (проектное исследование).

ПРИМЕРЫ ФОС

1.	arises, grows and develops in space,
	and in general, choose their locations in the same way as
	they choose their and their
2.	and imbalances in the
	and economic activities generate
	different factor remunerations, different levels of wealth and well-being, and
	different degrees of control over
3.	The first large group of theories pertaining to seek to
	explain why come about at <u>local level</u> . In this case
	analyses the
	a region, a province, a city, an area with specific – to
	develop, to attract them, and to generate the conditions
	for
4.	Theories which take this view of space are growth theories developed to explain the
	trend of a – income for instance. Although this
	approach inevitably entails the loss of, its
	undeniable advantage is that it makes modelling of the development path possible.
5.	When space is conceived as, theories radically change in their
	nature. A and approach
	gives way to a and
	one.
6	Higher are achieved by
٠.	where increasing returns act upon to reduce
	enhance the efficiency of the production

	tactors, and increase
	consequently depends upon the
	of a concentrated, not on the availability of
7.	Theories of divide into two broad strands. On
	the one hand, which views
	as resulting from externalities acting upon the static efficiency of firms, has been
	expanding and consolidating for years. On the other, the
	, which has arisen more recently, interprets
	<u>development</u> as resulting from the on the innovative
	capacity of firms.
8	Finally, when space is viewed as generating, and
0.	therefore as an active component in the, scholars of
	shift their attention to the role of the urban space (the
	city) as the place where are generated – be these
	- and therefore as the place where the
	-
	of the entire region is rooted and structured.
1	Economic activity arises, grows and develops in space. Firms, and economic actors
1.	in general, choose their locations in the same way as they choose their <i>production</i>
	factors and their technology.
2.	Quantitative and qualitative imbalances in the geographical distribution of
	<u>resources</u> and economic activities generate different factor remunerations, different
	levels of wealth and well-being, and different degrees of control over <u>local</u>
	development.
3.	The first large group of theories pertaining to <u>regional economics</u> seek to explain
	why growth and economic development come about at local level. In this case
	<u>regional economics</u> analyses the <u>capacity of a subnational system</u> – a region, a
	province, a city, an area with specific <u>economic features</u> – to develop <u>economic</u>
	<u>activities</u> , to attract them, and to generate the conditions for <u>long-lasting</u>
4	development.
4.	Theories which take this view of space are growth theories developed to explain the
	trend of a <u>synthetic development indicator</u> – income for instance. Although this
	approach inevitably entails the loss of <i>qualitative information</i> , its undeniable
5	advantage is that it makes modelling of the development path possible. When space is conceived as <u>'diversified-relational'</u> , theories radically change in
J.	their nature. A <u>macroeconomic</u> and <u>macro-territorial</u> approach gives way to a
	micro-territorial and micro-behavioural one.
6	Higher growth rates are achieved by <u>local production systems</u> where increasing
.	returns act upon <u>local productive efficiency</u> to reduce <u>production and transaction</u>
	<u>costs</u> , enhance the efficiency of the production factors, and increase <u>innovative</u>
	<u>capacity</u> . <u>Regional development</u> consequently depends upon the <u>efficiency</u> of a
	concentrated <u>territorial organization of production</u> , not on the availability of
7.	Theories of <u>local endogenous development</u> divide into two broad strands. On the
	one hand neo-Marshallian inquiry, which views local growth as resulting from

- externalities acting upon the static efficiency of firms, has been expanding and consolidating for years. On the other, the <u>neo-Schumpeterian literature</u>, which has arisen more recently, interprets <u>development</u> as resulting from the <u>impact of local externalities</u> on the innovative capacity of firms.
- 8. Finally, when space is viewed as generating <u>advantages for firms</u>, and therefore as an active component in the <u>development process</u>, scholars of <u>local development</u> shift their attention to the role of the urban space (the city) as the place where <u>agglomeration economies</u> are generated be these <u>localization or urbanization economies</u> and therefore as the place where the <u>economic development</u> of the entire region is rooted and structured.

Topic "Economic Performance through Time"

• A is also crucial for the fiel	d of economic development.
There is no mystery why the field of development has	failed to develop during the
five decades since the end of the	
is simply an	to analyze
and prescribe policies that will induce development	t. It is concerned with the
, not with how <i>markets de</i>	velop.
• form the	of a society and
, in	
underlying determinant of	Time as it relates
to is the	e dimension in which the
learning process of human beings shapes the way institu	
Institutions are the humanly	that structure human
interaction. They are made up of	
constitutions), (norms of be	havior, conventions, and self
imposed codes of conduct), and their enforcement ch	naracteristics. Together they
define the incentive structure of societies and specific	cally economies. Institutions
and the technology employed determine the	that
add up to the costs of production.	
• But the	necessary to achieve such
efficient markets are stringent. Players must not only h	ave objectives but know the
correct way to achieve them. But how do the player	rs know the correct way to
achieve their objectives? The	answer is that
even though the actors may initially have diverse	and erroneous models, the
and arbi	traging actors will correct
, punish	and lead
surviving players to correct models.	
•are made up of	
bound together by some	to achieve
	include

magulatamy hadiaa)	(political parties,		trada uniona
regulatory bodies),			
family farms, cooperatives),			
athletic associations),		(SCHOOIS,	universities,
vocational training centers).	• 1.9	• •	•
		iquitous, ongoing,	
tha		_	
and	O1	f organizations are	making every
day.			
	provides		
divergence in the			
have, and constitutes the mean perceptions.	ans for the		_ of unitying
Incentives embodied in belie	ef systems as expr	essed in institution	ons determine
	through time, and		
	the historical rec		
history and for most societies			_
been anything but satisfactory.	in the past and pre-	sent, <u>economic per</u>	<u>jointentee</u> mas
even any thing out successful to			
"Manaoino Risks: A New Fra	mework"		
"Managing Risks: A New Fran	mework"	arising from	within the
These are			
These are th	,	and ought to be	eliminated or
These are th avoided. Examples are the	at are controllable	and ought to be employees' and	eliminated or distributed managers'
These are th avoided. Examples are the	at are controllable the risks from	and ought to be employees' and	eliminated or distributed managers'
These are	at are controllable the risks from	and ought to be employees' and and	eliminated or deliminated or delimin
These are	nat are controllable the risks from nal processes.	and ought to be employees' and and best	eliminated or deliminated or delimin
These are	nat are controllable the risks from nal processes.	and ought to be employees' and and best	eliminated or d managers' the risks from managed _and
These are	nat are controllable the risks from nal processes. attegory is and	and ought to be employees' and and best	eliminated or d managers' the risks from managed and desired norms.
These are	nat are controllable the risks from nal processes. Integory is and quite different from	and ought to be employees' and and best	eliminated or d managers' the risks from managed _and desired norms.
These are	nat are controllable the risks from nal processes. Integory is and quite different from y undesirable. A stra	and ought to be employees' and and best decisions toward ought to be employees' and and best decisions toward ought to be employees' and and best decisions toward ought to be employees' and	eliminated or definition managers' the risks from managed and desired norms.
These are	nat are controllable the risks from nal processes. Integory is and quite different from y undesirable. A stray to take on	and ought to be employees' and and best decisions toward ought to be	eliminated or deliminated or delimin
These are	nat are controllable the risks from nal processes. Integory is and quite different from y undesirable. A stray to take on	and ought to be employees' and and best decisions toward ought to be	eliminated or deliminated or delimin
These are	nat are controllable the risks from nal processes. Integory is and quite different from y undesirable. A stray to take on	and ought to be employees' and and best decisions toward ought to be employees' and and best decisions toward ought high expenses in	eliminated or managers' the risks from managed and desired norms. pected returns and capturing the
These are	nat are controllable the risks from nal processes. Integory is and quite different from y undesirable. A stray to take on	and ought to be employees' and and best best best in and i	eliminated or definition managers' the risks from managed and desired norms. pected returns and capturing the managed the managed man
These are	nat are controllable the risks from nal processes. Integory is and quite different from y undesirable. A stray to take on	and ought to be employees' and and best best best in and of these rise	eliminated or definition managers' the risks from managed and desired norms. pected returns and capturing the managed capturing the
These are	nat are controllable the risks from nal processes. Integory is and quite different from y undesirable. A stray to take onoutside Sources and	and ought to be employees' and and best best best in and i	eliminated or definition managers' the risks from managed and desired norms. pected returns and capturing the managed capturing the
These are	nat are controllable the risks from nal processes. Integory is and quite different from y undesirable. A stray to take onoutside Sources and	and ought to be employees' and and best best best in and of these rise	eliminated or definition managers' the risks from managed and desired norms. pected returns and capturing the managed capturing the
These are	nal processes. nal processes. ntegory is and quite different from y undesirable. A stra y to take on outside Sources nd	and ought to be employees' and and best best decisions toward ought to be employees' and and best best best best best best best best	eliminated or definition managers' the risks from managed and desired norms. pected returns and capturing the managed are beyond sks included and are beyond are sks included and are sks and and are sks
These are	nal processes. nal processes. ntegory is and quite different from y undesirable. A stra y to take on outside Sources nd	and ought to be employees' and and best best decisions toward ought to be employees' and and best best best best best best best best	eliminated or definition managers' the risks from managed and desired norms. pected returns and capturing the managed and desired norms.

Many	organizati	ons,	such	as						and
				,	opei	rate	i	n	9	stable
						, wit	h relati	ively	predic	ctable
customer	demand.	In th	nese si	tuations	risks	stem	largely	from	seem	ingly
			acr	oss a	complex	k orga	nization	that	accum	nulate
gradually	and can re	main h	idden fo	or a long	time.					
The							allocat	tes hu	undred	s of
	of dollars, p							ely and	l effici	ently.
The risk g	group draw	s upon	technic	al exper	ts to cha	allenge	line eng	ineers'	invest	tment
plans and	d risk asse	essment	ts and	to provi	de inde	pender	nt expert	overs	sight to	o the
resource a	allocation p	process	•							
The						p	oses a	unique	e chal	lenge
because		tl	ne							
							pact of o			
					-					•
investmeı	nt bank's r	isk nro	file can							
		isik pro	mic can	Change	uraman	icarry v	vicii a bii	ingic ac	ou or i	major
market m		isk pro	ine can	Change	uraman	icarry v	vitil a sil	iigic de	our or r	major
market m	ovement.	-	a			·			OI I	for
market m		-								for
market m Beyond	ovement. introdu	ıcing	a					, com	panies	for
market m Beyond	ovement. introdu	-	a					, com	panies	for also a
market m Beyond need	ovement. introdu a ris	icing sk	a oversiş	ght	structur	re.	Infosys	, com	panies uses ider	for also a atifies
market m Beyond need	ovement. introdu a ris	icing sk	a oversi _§	ght	structur	re.	Infosys tha stablishe	, com	panies uses ider	for also a ntifies olicy,
market m Beyond need and	ovement. introdu a ris	icing sk	a	ght	structur	re.	Infosys tha stablishe	, com	panies uses ider	for also a ntifies olicy,
market m Beyond need and controls i	ovement. introdu a ris	sk	a	ght	structur that	re. and e	Infosys tha stablishe n and mo	, comes t es cen conitor	panies uses ider tral pe policie	for also a ntifies olicy, s and
market m Beyond need and controls i Some	ovement. introdu a ris	sk	a oversig	ght ents are	structur that	re. and e t design	Infosys tha stablishe n and mo	, com s at es cen onitor that m	panies uses ider tral pe policie	for also a ntifies olicy, as and
market m Beyond need and controls i	ovement. introdu a ris	sk	a oversig	ght ents are	structur that	and e t design	Infosys that stablished and moniment and . For ex	com so central conitor of that manufactures ample	panies uses ider tral pe policie anager , durin	for also a ntifies olicy, as and as can ag the
market m Beyond need and controls i Some manage t	ovement. introdu a ris n hem as the	sk ey do t	a oversig	ght ents are	structur that sufficie	re. and e t design	Infosys tha stablishe n and mo nminent . For ex	comes at es cen conitor	panies uses ider tral pe policie anager , durin	for also a ntifies olicy, as and as can ag the
market m Beyond need and controls i Some manage t	ovement. introdu a ris	sk ey do t	a oversig even	ents are after t	structure that sufficie the the	re. and e t design	Infosys that stablished and more aminent. For executive	comes onitor just that manager	panies uses ider tral pe policie anager anager durin	for also a ntifies olicy, as and as can ag the ng a
market m Beyond need and controls i Some manage t Infosys	ovement. introdu a ris n hem as the identified	ey do t	a oversig even heir w risk : ar	ents are after to related a upsurg	structure that sufficie the the in pro-	and e t design	Infosys that stablished and more aminent. For exective to the construction, where the construction is more than the construction of the constructi	, comes at es cen conitor that m cample of de nich co	panies uses ider tral pe policie anager , durin	for also a ntifies olicy, as and as can ag the ng a ad to
market m Beyond need and controls i Some manage t Infosys tight resti	a ris hem as the identified	ey do t	a oversig even heir w risk : ar visas an	ents are after t related upsurg d permi	structure that sufficie the the in protest for for	re. and e t design ntly in ts obj otection oreign r	Infosys that stablished and more aminent. For exective to the construction, where the construction is more than the construction of the constructi	, comes at es cen conitor that m cample of de nich co	panies uses ider tral pe policie anager , durin	for also a ntifies olicy, as and as can ag the ng a ad to
market m Beyond need and controls i Some manage t Infosys	ovement. introdu a ris n hem as the identified	ey do t	a oversig even heir w risk : ar visas an	ents are after t related upsurg d permit	structure that sufficie the the in protest for for	re. and e t design ntly in ts obj otection oreign r	Infosys tha stablished and monaminent . For exective exist, when the stable is the sta	, comes at es cen conitor that m cample of de nich co	panies uses ider tral pe policie anager , durin	for also a ntifies olicy, as and as can ag the ng a ad to

Topic "Economic Performance through Time"

• A <u>theory of economic dynamics</u> is also crucial for the field of economic development. There is no mystery why the field of development has failed to develop during the five decades since the end of the second World War. <u>Neo-</u>

- <u>classical theory</u> is simply an <u>inappropriate tool</u> to analyze and prescribe policies that will induce development. It is concerned with the <u>operation of markets</u>, not with how <u>markets develop</u>.
- <u>Institutions</u> form the <u>incentive structure</u> of a society and <u>the political and economic institutions</u>, in consequence, are the underlying determinant of <u>economic performance</u>. Time as it relates to <u>economic and societal change</u> is the dimension in which the learning process of human beings shapes the way institutions evolve.
- Institutions are the humanly *devised constraints* that structure human interaction. They are made up of *formal constraints* (rules, laws, constitutions), *informal constraints* (norms of behavior, conventions, and self imposed codes of conduct), and their enforcement characteristics. Together they define the incentive structure of societies and specifically economies. Institutions and the technology employed determine the *transaction and transformation costs* that add up to the costs of production.
- But the <u>informational and institutional requirements</u> necessary to achieve such efficient markets are stringent. Players must not only have objectives but know the correct way to achieve them. But how do the players know the correct way to achieve their objectives? The <u>instrumental rationality</u> answer is that even though the actors may initially have diverse and erroneous models, the <u>informational feedback process</u> and arbitraging actors will correct <u>initially incorrect models</u>, punish <u>deviant behavior</u> and lead surviving players to correct models.
- <u>Organizations</u> are made up of <u>groups of individuals</u> bound together by some <u>common purpose</u> to achieve <u>certain objectives</u>. <u>Organizations</u> include <u>political bodies</u> (political parties, the Senate, a city council, regulatory bodies), <u>economic bodies</u> (firms, trade unions, family farms, cooperatives), <u>social bodies</u> (churches, clubs, athletic associations), <u>educational bodies</u> (schools, universities, vocational training centers).
- <u>Economic change</u> is a ubiquitous, ongoing, incremental <u>process</u> that is a consequence of the choices <u>individual actors</u> and <u>entrepreneurs</u> of organizations are making every day.
- <u>A common cultural heritage</u> provides a means of reducing the divergence in the <u>mental models</u> that people in a society have, and constitutes the means for the <u>intergenerational transfer</u> of unifying perceptions.
- Incentives embodied in belief systems as expressed in institutions determine <u>economic performance</u> through time, and however we wish to define <u>economic performance</u> the historical record is clear. Throughout most of history and for most societies in the past and present, <u>economic performance</u> has been anything but satisfactory.

- These are <u>internal risks</u>, arising from within the <u>organization</u>, that are controllable and ought to be eliminated or avoided. Examples are the risks from employees' and managers' <u>unauthorized</u>, <u>illegal</u>, <u>unethical</u>, <u>incorrect</u>, <u>or inappropriate actions</u> and the risks from breakdowns in routine operational processes.
- This risk category is best managed through <u>active prevention</u>: <u>monitoring</u> <u>operational processes</u> and <u>guiding people's behaviors</u> and decisions toward desired norms.
- <u>Strategy risks</u> are quite different from <u>preventable risks</u> because they are not inherently undesirable. A strategy with high expected returns generally requires the company to take on <u>significant risks</u>, and managing those risks is a <u>key driver</u> in capturing the potential gains.
- Some risks arise from events outside <u>the company</u> and are beyond its <u>influence or control</u>. Sources of these risks include <u>natural</u> and <u>political</u> disasters and major <u>macroeconomic shifts</u>.
- <u>Preventable risks</u>, arising from within an <u>organization</u>, are monitored and controlled through rules, values, and <u>standard compliance tools</u>.
- Many organizations, such as <u>traditional energy</u> and <u>water utilities</u>, operate in stable technological and market environments, with relatively predictable customer demand. In these situations risks stem largely from seemingly <u>unrelated operational choices</u> across a complex organization that accumulate gradually and can remain hidden for a long time.
- The <u>corporate-level capital-planning process</u> allocates hundreds of millions of dollars, principally to projects that reduce risk effectively and efficiently. The risk group draws upon technical experts to challenge line engineers' investment plans and risk assessments and to provide independent expert oversight to the resource allocation process.
- The <u>financial services industry</u> poses a unique challenge because of the <u>volatile</u> <u>dynamics</u> of <u>asset markets</u> and the potential impact of decisions made by <u>decentralized traders</u> and <u>investment managers</u>. An investment bank's risk profile can change dramatically with a single deal or major market movement.
- Beyond introducing a <u>systematic process</u> for <u>identifying and mitigating strategy</u> <u>risks</u>, companies also need a risk oversight structure. Infosys uses a <u>dual structure</u>: <u>a central risk team</u> that identifies <u>general strategy risks</u> and establishes central policy, and <u>specialized functional teams</u> that design and monitor policies and controls in <u>consultation with local business teams</u>.
- Some <u>external risk</u> events are sufficiently imminent that managers can manage them as they do their <u>strategy risks</u>. For example, during the <u>economic slowdown</u> after the <u>global financial crisis</u>, Infosys identified a new risk related to its objective of developing a <u>global workforce</u>: an upsurge in protectionism, which could lead to tight restrictions on work visas and permits for foreign nationals in several OECD countries where Infosys had large client engagements.

• <u>Managing risk</u> is very different from <u>managing strategy</u>. <u>Risk management</u> focuses on the negative—threats and failures rather than opportunities and successes.

20.2. Промежуточная аттестация

Промежуточная аттестация проводится в соответствии с Положением о промежуточной аттестации обучающихся по программам высшего образования.