



PROGRAM
for the professional exam for admission to study
to obtain the degree of “Doctor of Philosophy” with the specialty
051 “Economics”

1. GENERAL PROVISIONS

Specialty 051 "Economics" is aimed at training specialists in economics capable of solving complex problems in the field of professional and/or research-innovative activity in the field of economics, which involves a deep rethinking of existing and creation of new holistic knowledge and/or professional practice.

This specialty is focused on the formation of the ability to solve specialized tasks, scientific and practical problems in the field of managing the development of socio-economic systems using modern scientific approaches.

The purpose of the entrance exam is to test and evaluate fundamental knowledge of entrants in the functioning of enterprises and state systems, the economy management mechanism at the micro and macro levels, as well as forms, methods and economic levers of regulation of economic processes and establishing their sufficiency for carrying out scientific research on the selected branches of science.

The entrance exam consists of a written answer to the test tasks of one level of complexity, which allow checking the formation of the entrant relevant abilities and skills necessary for postgraduate study with specialty 051 "Economics". The amount of time allocated for tasks entrance exam - 80 minutes.

During the test, a black or blue ballpoint or gel pen, a blank sheet of paper (as a draft) and a calculator are used. It is forbidden to use all other things and devices (including mobile phones). Mobile phones must be switched off during the entrance exam.

The program of the entrance exam is formed in accordance with the main components of the specialty 051 "Economics". The basis of this program was the key provisions of the following chapters: "Economic theory", "Economics of the enterprise", "Economics of nature use", "Modeling and forecasting of socio-economic development".

2. TYPICAL QUESTIONS FROM THE SECTIONS TO BE TAKEN FOR THE EXAM

2.1 Economic Theory

1. The development of the market economy and the main directions of economic thought during the formation of national states (during the Middle Ages (V-XV centuries) and in the second half of the XVII - the first half of the XIX centuries).
2. Economy and economic thought in the state-monopoly period development of European civilization societies (first half of the 20th century)
3. Market: essence, types and functions. Market infrastructure. Market equilibrium. Equilibrium price and equilibrium quantity of goods.
4. Concept of demand. Law of demand. Price and non-price factors that affect demand. Price and income elasticity of demand.
5. Concept of supply. Law of supply. Price and non-price factors affecting supply. Supply elasticity and the time factor..
6. The impact of competition on the market structure and the behavior of market subjects. Types of market structures.
7. Concept of perfect and imperfect competition. Signs of perfect competition. Its advantages and disadvantages.
8. Concepts of monopoly and oligopoly, their signs and types, disadvantages and advantages. Antimonopoly policy. The concept of monopolistic competition. Its features, advantages and disadvantages. Behavior of oligopolists: non-cooperative and cooperative..
9. Labor as a factor of production. Labor market. Labor supply and demand. Asymmetry in the labor market. Professional unions and employers' organizations..
10. Types of income and their distribution. The problem of inequality in income distribution. Redistribution of income..
11. The concept of capital. Types and forms of capital. The concept of interest for the use of capital. Types of interest rates. Demand and supply of loan capital.
12. The system of national accounts as an international standard macroeconomic accounting. Indicators of the macroeconomic activity results. Methods of calculating GDP and national income. Nominal and real GDP.
13. Employment and unemployment. Mechanism of the labor market functioning. Factors affecting unemployment. Unemployment losses.
14. Equilibrium in the commodity market. Keynesian cross model: equilibrium and comparative statics.
15. The IS equation: macroeconomic essence, analytical and geometric interpretation, comparative statics.
16. Money market. Money supply. Demand for money. Money market mechanism. Interest rate. LM equation: macroeconomic essence, analytical and geometric interpretation, comparative statics.
17. Inflation mechanism. The essence and types of inflation. Causes and effects of inflation. Inflation and unemployment.
18. Household consumption. Keynesian consumption function. Consumption functions considering the time factor. Theories of consumption.
19. Aggregate expenses and GDP. Aggregate demand and aggregate position: generalization. AD-AS macroeconomic equilibrium model: analytical and geometric interpretation, comparative statics. Multipliers in the AD-AS model. Classical model of general macroeconomic equilibrium.
20. Economic dynamics. Basic principles of the theory of economic growth. The Solow model. Modern models of economic growth. Economic cycles.

2.2 Business Economics

1. Enterprise as a business entity. Economic security of business activity.
2. Foreign economic activity, connections, commodity flows of business entities and their infrastructural support.
3. Fixed assets (funds) of the enterprise: economic essence, structure, depreciation, amortization; production capacity of the enterprise.
4. Working capital: structure, circulation, rationing, indicators and ways of effective use.
5. Ownership and its influence on the efficiency of the enterprise, forms and ways of its implementation at enterprises.
6. Production and economic activity of the enterprise.
7. Investment and innovation activity of the enterprise.
8. Costs and cost of production.
9. Financial and economic results of the enterprise: competitiveness of the enterprise in the domestic market; restructuring and rehabilitation of the enterprise; bankruptcy and liquidation of the enterprise.
10. Management of production and economic activities of the enterprise (management).
11. Types of planning: strategic, tactical planning and operational calendar planning, business planning.
12. Control, monitoring and diagnostics of enterprise activity.
13. Information and communications in enterprise management.
14. Formation, development, evaluation, motivation of the company's personnel.
15. Forecasting prospects for technological renewal of enterprises, taking into account the general trends of scientific, technical and innovative development.
16. Structure of the national economy, structural policy and mechanism of its implementation. Models of state regulation of the national economy.
17. Issues of forecasting and macroeconomic planning in the system of state management of the national economy, individual spheres and industries.
18. Regulators and levers of anti-crisis state policy.
19. Features of regulation in the state sector of the economy.
20. Organizational forms, structure and tasks of state economic management bodies.
21. Investment process, state investment policy and mechanism of its implementation.
22. Innovative development, state innovation policy, scientific and technical policy and the mechanism of its implementation.
23. Economic development strategy (macroeconomic development strategy, strategic planning of the development of individual macroeconomic processes: scientific and technological progress, investments, innovations, etc.).
24. State forecasting of the socio-economic development of the national economy.
25. State programs of socio-economic development and state target programs.
26. State regulation of institutional changes in the national economy, denationalization of property and privatization, management of state corporate rights.
27. Forecasting and state regulation of certain macroeconomic processes (production, income, consumption, investment, inflation, exchange rate, etc.).
28. Forecasting and state regulation of long-term economic development.
29. Regulatory policy of the state and the mechanism of its implementation.
30. Antimonopoly (competitive) policy and the mechanism of its implementation.

2.3 Environmental Economics

1. The essence of the environmental economics. Object, subject, tasks of the environmental economics. Environmental economics use as a science and its role in modern society.
2. The main prerequisites for the formation of the "environmental economics" as a science. The evolution of interaction between nature and man. The history of the development of the environmental economics in the world and in Ukraine.

3. The place of the environmental economics in the system of sciences. System of theories of environmental economics and environmental protection. The contribution of A. Pigou's theory to the formation of the environmental economics and environmental protection.
4. The essence and principles of rational nature management. The concept of system and ecological balance in the economy.
5. Natural resources and natural conditions as a factor of economic development. Methods of assessment of natural resources. Prerequisites for the formation of ownership rights to natural resources.
6. Environmental situation in the world and in Ukraine. The problem of environmental pollution in the world and in Ukraine.
7. Environmental and economic problems of accumulation of industrial waste. Economic growth and preservation of sustainability of natural systems.
8. Economic losses caused by environmental pollution. Classification of economic losses from environmental pollution.
9. Basic approaches to the economic assessment of damage from pollution. Methodical approaches to the assessment of economic losses in case of atmospheric air pollution.
10. The essence of environmental protection costs. Capital investments and current costs for environmental protection. External effects (externalities), internalization of externalities.
11. Basics of ecological regulation of environmental quality. System of environmental standards.
12. Effectiveness of environmental protection activities. Problems of assessing the social and economic effectiveness of nature protection measures.
13. Economic efficiency of nature protection costs: essence, indicators, method of determination.
14. The essence and content of the process of greening the economy. The essence of greening production.
15. Social, economic and technological prerequisites for greening production. Management of greening processes.
16. International cooperation in the field of environmental protection. Participation of Ukraine in international environmental programs.
17. Nature management: essence, methods, functions. Principles of environmental management.
18. Administrative and economic methods of nature management. The essence and main tasks of state management of environmental protection.
19. The essence and main directions of environmental policy in Ukraine. Subjects of the state environmental policy of Ukraine.
20. Concept and content of environmental management. The essence, methods of the environmental management system.
21. Methods and mechanism of environmentally oriented personnel management of the organization. Factors of formation of organizational ecologically oriented behavior.
22. The concept of environmental information, the main stages of working with it.
23. The concept of ecological awareness and ecological needs. Concept of ecological culture and ecological ethics.
24. Methods and tools of the environmental economics. The essence, principles of formation and mechanism of action of ecological and economic instruments.
25. Taxes as a method of environmental management, the main directions of providing tax benefits to subjects of ecological and economic relations.
26. The essence and tasks of ecological monitoring of the environment. Conditions and procedure for environmental monitoring.
27. Environmental audit: features and principles, types, goals and functions. The main stages of conducting an environmental audit.
28. Financing of environmental protection actions. The mechanism of financing environmental protection actions at the local level.

29. Concept of sustainable development. Approaches to sustainable development policy. Prerequisites of ecological transformations in Ukraine. Innovative development as a means of achieving sustainable development.
30. "Green" economy as a direction of achieving sustainable development.

2.4 Mathematical methods, models and information technologies in the economy

1. Econometric methods: the essence of econometrics, the role of econometrics methods in the study of economic processes and phenomena.
2. Economic and mathematical models of entrepreneurial activity, methods and models of management, marketing and foreign economic activity.
3. Economic information as an object of automated processing. Concept economic information, its types and properties. Methods of economic classification information
4. Elements of correlation theory: correlation matrix, partial coefficients correlations
5. Stages of econometric analysis of economic phenomena and processes. General the appearance of a linear econometric model, its structure and construction stages.
6. General concept of production functions. Macroeconomic production functions.
7. Problems of mathematical programming, their varieties. Stages of research operations Linear programming problems and their solution methods.
8. Information as a strategic resource. Sources and receiving channels of strategic information. Structure, forms of presentation and display of economic information Means of formalized description of economic information.
9. Classification of problems and models under conditions of uncertainty and risk. Analysis optimal plan for stability and sensitivity.
10. Mathematical models and methods of solving problems of micro- and macroeconomics. Forecasting based on trend models.
11. Basic concepts of game theory. Criterion of the optimal choice in the conditions uncertainty Games in mixed strategies. The main theorem of game theory. Features and basic principles of mathematical modeling economy. Elements of classification of economic and mathematical models. Stages construction of economic and mathematical models.
12. Features of pricing in the information industry. Parameters competitiveness of information products and services.
13. The concept of information resources, their composition and classification. Management state information resources.
14. Concepts of information structure of the object, methodical and organizational approaches to the creation and development of its components.
15. The concept of inter-branch balance. Types of inter-branch balances. Scheme and characteristics of the sections of the static inter-industry balance sheet in cost form, the main model of static inter-industry balance. Using the model in economic calculations.
16. Development of Internet banking. World experience in using the Internet banking in Ukraine. Internet payment systems.
17. Methods of solving multi-criteria optimization problems. Classification of systems.
18. The essence of the process approach to management, its advantages over functionally oriented management. Types and typical composition of business organization processes.
19. Time series: basic definitions. Time series analysis procedure.
20. Additive and multiplicative models of time series.

3. STRUCTURE OF EXAMINATION TASKS

The program of the entrance exam is formed in accordance with the passport of specialty 051 "Economics". The basis of this program was the key provisions of the following educational chapters: "Economic theory", "Economics", "Economics of nature use", "Mathematical methods, models and information technologies in the economy". Examination tickets (example - appendix A) consist of 50 test tasks on the subject of the questions listed in item II. Each question has 4 answer options, among which only one is correct. The exam ticket consists of 50 test tasks; each test task contains four answer options, among which only one is correct.

4. EVALUATION CRITERIA

General requirements

The commission evaluates the entrant's written answers to test tasks on a 100-200 point scale. Entrants who scored less than 100 points receive an "unsatisfactory" rating and are not allowed to participate further in the competitive selection. Entrants who scored 100 or more points are allowed to participate in the competitive selection.

To receive a positive grade from the entrance test, the applicant must pass the minimum acceptable test threshold, which is established at the request of the head of the commission and/or approved by the decision of the Admissions Committee as the minimum acceptable share of test points from the total number of test points that must be obtained during the entrance test for receiving a positive assessment. The minimum acceptable test threshold is set at the level of 0.3 or 30% of the total number of test points.

Test points are awarded for each correct answer to the task, and 0 points are awarded for an incorrect answer. The received test scores for the entrance test are converted into a 100-200 point scale (with rounding to the nearest whole, according to the rules of mathematical rounding) according to the following algorithm:

$$O = O_{\min} + k \cdot (N - r \cdot T), \text{ where}$$

- O – assessment from the entrance test on a scale of 100-200 points;
- O_{\min} – the minimum score from the entrance test on a scale of 100-200 points, at which the entrant is allowed to participate in the competitive selection;
- k – the coefficient of transfer of test scores to the scale of 100-200 points, where

$$k = 100 / T \cdot (1 - r)$$

- R – minimum acceptable test threshold with an accuracy of 0.01, which is set in the range from 0 to 1, but not less than 0.10;
- T – the total number of test points that the entrant can receive during the entrance test;
- N – the number of test points that the entrant received during the entrance test.

Provided that the number of test points that the entrant received during the entrance test (N) is "0", then the entrant receives an "unsatisfactory" grade and is not allowed to participate further in the competitive selection.

Calculation of test points.

The evaluation of the entrance exam results is carried out by the members of the subject commission based on the answers to the questions of the examination ticket according to the point system.

A correct answer to each test is valued at 2 points; an incorrect answer - 0 points.

The total number of test points (T) that an entrant can receive during the entrance test is 100 test points.

The number of test points for the entrance test (N) is calculated as the sum of test points, excluding test points removed for corrections in the answer sheet (if provided by the program).

Corrections Policy

For each 5 corrections, 1 test point is deducted from the total number of test points (T) that the entrant can receive in the entrance test.

5 LIST OF RECOMMENDED LITERATURE

Economic theory

1. Економічна теорія: Навч. посібник для студентів спеціальностей 051 Економіка, 071 Облік і оподаткування, 073 Менеджмент, 075 Маркетинг, 076 Підприємство, торгівля та біржова діяльність / За ред. С.І. Архієреєва. - Харків: НТУ «ХПІ», 2020. – 230 с.
2. Економічна теорія: підручник / за заг. ред. В.П. Якобчук. – К.: Видавництво Ліра-К, 2020. – 450 с.
3. Основи економічної теорії : навч. посіб / І.В. Кокарев. – Дніпро: ДДУВС, 2020. – 100 с.

Economics

1. Економіка підприємства: підручник ; за заг. ред. Л. Г. Мельника. Суми: Університетська книга, 2019. 864 с. URL: <https://tinyurl.com/mr3zna6c>
2. Економіка та бізнес-інновації: підручник / за ред. д.е.н., проф. Л. Г. Мельника, д.е.н., проф. О. І. Карінцевої. – Суми : Університетська книга, 2023. – 702 с. <https://essuir.sumdu.edu.ua/handle/123456789/91523>
3. Підприємство, торгівля та біржова діяльність: підручник ; за заг. ред. д.е.н., проф. І. М. Сотник, д.е.н., проф. Л. М. Таранюка. – Суми: Університетська книга, 2018. 572 с. URL: <https://tinyurl.com/yc8nt5zj>
4. Економіка праці: навчальний посібник ; за заг. ред. Г. В. Назарової. Харків: ХНЕУ ім. С. Кузнеця, 2019. 330 с. URL: <https://tinyurl.com/ytnnef55>
5. Персонал підприємства, продуктивність, оплата праці. Економіка підприємства, 2022. URL: <https://tinyurl.com/5n725md5>

Economics of nature use

1. Економіка розвитку: європейський досвід упровадження досягнень Industries 3.0, 4.0 та 5.0. : навч. посіб. / за ред. Л. Г. Мельника, Ю. М. Завдов'євої. Суми : Університетська книга, 2022. 608 с. URL: <https://essuir.sumdu.edu.ua/handle/123456789/91525>
2. Сучасні тренди економічного розвитку. Книга 1: Трансформації економічних систем: досвід ЄС в реалізації Industries 3.0, 4.0, 5.0: навчальний посібник / за ред. Л. Г. Мельника. Суми: Університетська книга, 2022. 608 с. URL: <https://essuir.sumdu.edu.ua/handle/123456789/91526>
3. Сучасні тренди економічного розвитку. Книга 2: Кращі практики ЄС для сестейного розвитку : навч. посіб. / за ред. Л. Г. Мельника, Ю. М. Завдов'євої. Суми : Університетська книга, 2022. 608 с. URL: <https://essuir.sumdu.edu.ua/handle/123456789/91527>
4. Мельник, Л.Г. "Зелена" економіка (Досвід ЄС і практика України у світлі III і IV промислових революцій) [Текст] : підручник / Л. Г. Мельник. Суми : Університетська книга, 2018. 463 с. URL: <https://essuir.sumdu.edu.ua/handle/123456789/68518>


Mathematical methods, models and information technologies in the economy

1. Березька К. М. Економетрика: Основи теорії та комп'ютерний практикум (для студентів економічних спеціальностей денної та заочної форм навчання). Тернопіль: ЗУНУ, 2022. 152 с.
2. Інформаційні технології в бізнесі. Частина 1: Навч. посіб. / [Шевчук І.Б., Старух А.І., Васьків О.М. та ін.]; за заг. ред. І.Б. Шевчук. Львів: Видавництво ННБК «АТБ», 2020. 455 с.
3. Kenan Terzioğlu, Mehmet; Djurovic, Gordana Linear and Non-Linear Financial Econometrics – Theory and Practice. IntechOpen, 2021, 338 p. <http://doi.org/10.5772/intechopen.88099>.
4. Sloboda, Brian W. Econometrix. IntechOpen, 2023, 126 p. <http://doi.org/10.5772/intechopen.100862>
5. Śledziwska, Katarzyna, Włoch, Renata (2021). The Economics of Digital Transformation. Taylor & Francis, 2021, 304 p. <http://doi.org/10.4324/9781003144359>
6. Trinidad-Segovia, J.E.; Sánchez-Granero, Miguel Ángel (2021). Quantitative Methods for Economics and Finance. MDPI – Multidisciplinary Digital Publishing Institute, 2021, 418 p. <http://doi.org/10.3390/books978-3-0365-0197-0>
7. Диха М.В., Мороз В.С. Економетрія. Навчальний посібник. – Центр навчальної літератури, 2019.- 206с.
8. літератури, 2019.- 206с.

Approved at a meeting of the admissions committee.

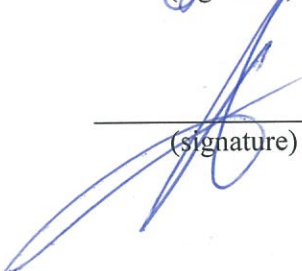
Protocol No. 11 of 08.042024

Reception secretary
Commission



(signature) Igor ROY

Head of the subject
commission



(signature) Oleksii Lyulyov

EXAMINATION TASK
for professional exam for admission to study
to obtain the degree of "Doctor of Philosophy" in the specialty
051 " Economics "

Variant № 0

- 1. An increase in the interest rate means**
 - a) reduction of net exports
 - b) reduction of investments
 - c) reduction of public expenditure
 - d) all answers are wrong

- 2. Capital in economic theory is understood:**
 - a) money in accounts
 - b) everything that brings or is capable of bringing income
 - c) gold and its products
 - d) goods and service

- 3. The function of money as a means of payment is manifested in the fact that:**
 - a) money can be used to pay off a loan
 - b) money can be deposited
 - c) money can form a treasure
 - d) money serves international trade operations

- 4. The IS curve reflects:**
 - a) inverse relationship between the interest rate and income (assuming equilibrium in the goods market)
 - b) a direct relationship between the interest rate and income (assuming equilibrium in the money market)
 - c) direct relationship between the interest rate and investments
 - d) all answers are incorrect

- 5. Demand inflation occurs when:**
 - a) autonomous consumption decreases
 - b) prices for energy resources are rising
 - c) average production costs increase
 - d) aggregate expenditures in the economy increase

- 6. The budget constraint of the consumer is formed:**
 - a) only consumer income
 - b) only prices of goods
 - c) consumer income and product prices
 - d) consumer income, prices of goods and their usefulness

- 7. Indifference curves are curves:**

- a) the same amount of two goods
- b) the same level of utility of sets of two goods
- c) the same level of consumer income
- d) the same prices of two goods

8. Income elasticity of demand is greater than unity for:

- a) essential goods
- b) goods of lower quality
- c) substitute goods
- d) luxury items

9. When the consumer's income increases, the demand for Giffen goods:

- a) increases
- b) decreases
- c) remains unchanged
- d) the available information is not enough for an accurate answer

10. Excess income not related to entrepreneurial activity received by the landowner on a regular basis is:

- a) Land rent
- b) economic rent
- c) salary
- d) profits of corporations

11. Factors of production or resources are:

- a) capital, water and land
- b) labor, capital, natural resources and entrepreneurial abilities
- c) labor and technology
- d) only objects and means of labor

12. If a country's imports increase, then:

- a) the aggregate demand of the country increases
- b) net exports increase
- c) aggregate demand decreases
- d) real GDP increases

13. If the budget is balanced, then:

- a) government expenditures are greater than investments
- b) the growth of government expenditures is higher than the growth of tax revenues
- c) tax revenue = 0
- d) all answers are incorrect

14. With a decrease in the prices of resources used to produce goods, the supply curve:

- a) will shift up and to the left
- b) will shift down and to the right
- c) will remain unchanged
- d) the supply of goods does not depend on the prices of resources

15. What is not peculiar of a free market?

- a) free access to any types of economic activity
- b) free competition between producers
- c) free entry and exit from the market
- d) sellers may collude

16. In the AD-AS model, a decrease in aggregate demand will lead to:

- a) price growth
- b) a decrease in the equilibrium volume of real production
- c) decrease in aggregate supply
- d) increase in aggregate supply

17. Real GDP is 200 billion monetary units, nominal GDP is 300 billion monetary units. Under these conditions, the GDP deflator will be:

- a) 50%
- b) 100%
- c) 150%
- d) 200%

18. Which is not peculiar for perfect competition?

- a) a large number of sellers and buyers
- b) product differentiation

- c) equal and full access of all participants to information (prices of goods) d) rationality of participants

19. Aggregate utility reaches its maximum value when marginal utility:

- a) is the maximum c) has a positive value
b) is zero d) has a negative value

20. When there is only one firm in an industry, a situation arises:

- a) perfect competition c) monopolies
b) oligopolies d) monopolistic competition

21. If autonomous consumption increases, then:

- a) equilibrium output increases c) the multiplier decreases
b) equilibrium output decreases d) all variants are wrong

22. The absolutely inelastic demand curve is:

- a) a vertical line c) a curve with a negative slope
b) a horizontal line d) a curve with a positive slope

23. Scientific and technical progress will lead to:

- a) decrease in aggregate demand
b) shift of the long-term supply curve to the left
c) shift of the long-term supply curve to the right
d) all answers are incorrect

24. Demand for money as property (asset) depends on:

- a) interest rate c) total amount of money supply
b) norms of reserves of a commercial bank d) marginal propensity to save

25. The degree of liquidity is determined

- a) the ease with which property is converted into cash
b) exchange rate
c) interest rate
d) amount of money in circulation

26. Intangible assets are:

- a) rights to use objects of industrial and intellectual property;
b) creating a good reputation of the enterprise with the help of advertising;
c) a type of charitable activity of the enterprise;
d) land owned by the enterprise;

27. If the metal roof of the house has been corroded, it is:

- a) obsolescence of the first type;
b) obsolescence of the second kind;
c) physical deterioration and tear;
d) wear under the influence of time.

28. Economic rivalry of commodity producers is:

- a) lobbying;
b) discrimination;
c) rationalization;
d) competition.

29. The need for a certain product, which is provided by money, is called:

- a) offer;

- b) consumer preferences;
- c) demand;
- d) market mechanism.

30. The national taxes and fees include:

- a) corporate income tax;
- b) real estate tax;
- c) single tax;
- d) tourist tax.

31. Alternative costs are:

- a) benefit that can be received by a person from each additional used unit of good;
- b) benefit that can be obtained by a person when using limited resources;
- c) a benefit for a person, obtaining which becomes impossible with the chosen (alternative) method of using limited resources;
- d) costs that must be incurred for the production and sale of goods and services.

32. Cost is characterized by:

- a) only costs for the preparation and development of new products;
- b) costs for the sale of finished products;
- c) production and sales costs;
- d) costs of work in progress.

33. The main purpose of the operation of the enterprise in market conditions:

- a) improving the quality of life of the population;
- b) reduction of social tension in society;
- c) stabilization of the economy;
- d) satisfaction of consumer requests.

34. Indirect national tax, which is established mainly on luxury items, is:

- a) excise duty;
- b) VAT;
- c) customs duty;
- d) Income tax.

35. The demographic factors of the external environment that influence the company's activities include:

- a) change in the amount of pensions and salaries of the population;
- b) political stability in the region;
- c) population change;
- d) stability of legislation on entrepreneurial activity.

36. The system of institutions, organizations and other entities in the sphere of circulation that ensure the functioning of the market economy in a certain country or region is:

- a) state infrastructure;
- b) market infrastructure;
- c) business sector;
- d) market sector.

37. The set of goods presented on the market is called:

- a) supply;
- b) consumer preferences;
- c) demand;
- d) market mechanism.

38. The main goal of the state antimonopoly policy is:

- a) punishment of monopolists;
- b) liquidation of large enterprises;
- c) support of competition;
- d) increase in revenues to the budget.

39. The economic effect is:

- a) the result of economic activity, which is measured as the difference between the income from such activity and the monetary costs for its implementation;
- b) an indicator that characterizes the value characteristic of the obtained result;
- c) the result of economic activity, which is measured as the ratio between monetary income from such activity and monetary expenses for its implementation;
- d) profitability of production.

40. According to the form of ownership of the means of production and the method of managing economic activity, the following economic systems are distinguished:

- a) market, command, mixed;
- b) command, communist, administrative;
- c) market, capitalist;
- d) socialist, communist, market.

41. Specify the correct statement:

- a) unemployment rises during economic recovery;
- b) unemployment decreases during economic booms;
- c) unemployment decreases during a downturn in the economy;
- d) employment increases during depression.

42. Which of the above characteristics does not apply to a market economy?

- a) competition;
- b) centralized planning;
- c) private property;
- d) free entrepreneurial choice.

43. Limitation or deprivation of access to any benefits of certain categories of citizens based on a certain characteristic (racial, national, etc.) is:

- a) discrimination;
- b) lobbying;
- c) competition;
- d) market struggle.

44. The capital of the enterprise is:

- a) a set of resources that can produce economic benefits;
- b) rights to use objects of industrial and intellectual property
- c) good reputation of the enterprise;
- d) land owned by the enterprise;

45. If the volume of production resources increased in the national economy, then:

- a) the economy is able to produce more goods and services;
- b) more goods and services will be produced;
- c) the standard of living of the population increased;
- d) all the listed answers are correct.

46. A trade market that is organized periodically and operates in a certain place at a set time, as

well as a seasonal sale of one or many types of goods, is:

- a) fair;
- b) auction;
- c) exhibition;
- d) sale.

47. The tax rate is:

- a) it is the payer's income from which he pays tax;
- b) the legally established amount of tax per unit of taxation;
- c) a single rate that does not depend on the size of the tax object;
- d) the rate, the amount of which increases as the volume of the object of taxation increases;

48. Fixed assets are subject to:

- a) only obsolescence and tear;
- b) only physical wear and tear;
- c) physical and obsolescence and tear;
- d) social wear.

49. The material basis of market relations is:

- a) movement of goods;
- b) money movement;
- c) movement of goods and money;
- d) means of production.

50. The legal factors of the external environment affecting the company's activities include:

- a) change in the amount of pensions, salaries;
- b) political stability in the region;
- c) stability of legislation on entrepreneurial activity;
- d) the level of satisfaction of rational consumption norms.

Head of the subject commission

(signature)

Oleksii Lyulyov

SUMY STATE UNIVERSITY

Code _____

ANSWER SHEET
for professional exam for admission to study
to obtain the degree of "Doctor of Philosophy" in the specialty
051 " Economics "

Option № 0

Question No	A	B	C	D	Question No	A	B	C	D	Question No	A	B	C	D
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WARNING!!! Tasks have several answer options, among which only one is correct. Choose the option that you think is correct and mark it as shown in the sample. **The number of corrections affects the overall rating of the work!**

A	B	C	D
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>