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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

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WORKING PROGRAM OF THE DISCIPLINE

«Industry Economy»

Direction of training/specialty
38.03.01 Economy

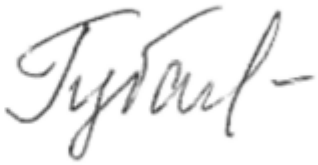
Profile/specialization
International business and foreign economic

Qualification
bachelor

Forms of study
full-time

Moscow, 2025

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

The goalmastering the academic discipline "Economics of the Industry" is the formation of students with modern fundamental knowledge in the field of the efficiency of functioning of industries and industry complexes, the study of relations associated with the functioning and management of industries of the national economy, corresponding to the requirements of professional standards and the Federal State Educational Standard of Higher Education in the direction 38.03.01 "Economics".

Main**tasks**study of the discipline:

- mastering the most important concepts used in the discipline; the necessity and importance of the foundations of the formation of the industry, systems of indicators and statistical methods of evaluation the efficiency of the functioning of industries that form the basis of the national economy, basic economic laws and methods of economic research, allowing to study the development trends of industries and industry complexes;
- mastering the methodology of the correct use of information obtained on the basis of on statistical reporting to identify and analyze trends in the development of the national economy, changes in the industry structure and the effectiveness of the development of individual industries and industry complexes; assessing the effectiveness of integration processes in the industry and identifying new industries, sub-industries, and production.

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

Code and name of competencies	Indicators of Competence Achievement
OPK-3. Capable analyze And meaningful explain nature economic processes at the micro and macro levels	IOPK-3.1. Analyzes economic processes at the micro and macro levels, identifies trends in their change IOPK-3.2. Substantively interprets the obtained results of the analysis of financial and economic activities of enterprises, revealing the nature of economic processes at micro levels IOPK 3.3. Substantively interprets the nature of economic processes at macro levels

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:

- Economic theory;
- Microeconomics and macroeconomics; Macroeconomic
- planning and forecasting; Risk assessment and analysis;
-
- Economics of industrial markets
- Life cycle management of enterprises and organizations.

The main provisions of the discipline should be used in the future when studying the following disciplines (practices):

- Planning and budgeting of enterprises and organizations; Commercial
- activities of enterprises and organizations
- Financial analysis;
- Marketing research; Pre-
- graduation practice.

3. Structure and content of the discipline

The total workload of the course is 4 credit units (144 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	
			7	-
1.	**Classroom lessons**	**72**	**72**	-
	including:			
1.1	Lectures	36	36	-
1.2	Seminars/practical classes	36	36	-
1.3	Laboratory exercises	-	-	-
2.	**Independent work**	**72**	**72**	-
	including:			
2.1	Preparation for practical classes (study of lecture material)	36	36	-
2.2	Preparing for testing	18	18	-
2.3	Solving problems on your own	18	18	-
	Interim assessment			
	credit/differential credit/exam		**Exam**	-
	Total	**144**	**144**	-

3.1.2. Part-time and part-time education

p/p	Type of academic work	Quantity hours	Semesters	
			8	-
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**	**108**	**108**	-
	including:			
2.1	Preparation for practical classes (study of lecture material)	36	36	-
2.2	Preparing for testing	36	36	-
2.3	Solving problems on your own	36	36	-
	Interim assessment			
	credit/differential credit/exam		**Exam**	-
	Total	**144**	**144**	-

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 Job
			Lectures	Practical classes	Laboratory classes	Practical Preparation	
1.	Origins of the formation of industries	16	4	4	-	-	8
2.	Industry and industry structure	16	4	4	-	-	8
3.	The Impact of Market Power on Industry Structure	16	4	4	-	-	8
4.	Associations of business entities	16	4	4	-	-	8
5.	Accommodation Economy productive forces	16	4	4	-	-	8
6.	Improving the competitiveness of companies (industries)	16	4	4	-	-	8
7.	Industry clusters in the national economy	16	4	4	-	-	8
8.	Scientific, technical and innovative development of industries	16	4	4	-	-	8
9.	Investments and efficiency of investment activities in industries	16	4	4	-	-	8
	Total	**144**	**36**	**36**	**-**	**-**	**72**

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.	Origins of the formation of industries	16	2	2	-	-	12
2.	Industry and industry structure	16	2	2	-	-	12
3.	The Impact of Market Power on Industry Structure	16	2	2	-	-	12
4.	Associations of business entities	16	2	2	-	-	12
5.	Economics of the placement of productive forces	16	2	2	-	-	12
6.	Increase competitiveness companies (industries)	16	2	2	-	-	12

7.	Industrial clusters in the national economy	16	2	2	-	-	12
8.	Scientific and technical And innovative development of industries	16	2	2	-	-	12
9.	Investments And efficiency investment activities in industries	16	2	2	-	-	12
	Total	**144**	**18**	**18**	**-**	**-**	**108**

3.3 Contents of the discipline

Topic 1. Origins of the formation of industries

Division of labor, specialization, cooperation and concentration of production are the basics sectoral management Indicators of the level of specialization, concentration and cooperation of production Planning of specialization and cooperation of production

Topic 2. Industry and industry structure

National economic complex of the Russian Federation. Sectoral differentiation of the national economic complex of the Russian Federation: concept of the sector, criteria for assessing the degree of completion of the sector formation, sectoral structure of the economy. Management of the sectoral structure.Structural policy of the national economy, patterns, principles and factors of placement of enterprises in various industries. Evaluation of industry development: establishing the industry's position in relation to macroeconomic conditions; forecasting the prospects for the development and placement of the industry

Topic 3. The influence of market power on industry structure

Industry markets and their business entities Types of industries in market structures Product differentiation in the industry market Barriers to entry and exit from the market Diversification of firm activities, price discrimination and vertical integration Limitation of monopolistic activity of industries in commodity markets

Topic 4. Associations of business entities

Types of associations based on the characteristic features of production and commercial activities and tasks Integrated business structures Main tasks in the field of development of integrated corporations

Topic 5. Improving the competitiveness of companies (industries)

Ensuring the competitiveness of the company's activities Characteristics of quality indicators of systems and rules for ensuring it Management of product and labor quality in corporations Quality and structure of organization management

Topic 6.Industrial clusters in the national economy

Cluster as an economic category. Cluster theory and characteristics of clusters.Industry clusters in the national economy Contents of regional aspects of industry clustering.The advantages of cluster formation as a factor in industry development.

Topic 7. Scientific, technical and innovative development of industries

Types of scientific and scientific-technical activities and their subjects. Fundamentals of sectoral scientific-technical policy. Directions of innovative development in basic sectors of the economy.

Topic 8. Investments and efficiency of investment activities in industries

The essence, basic concepts and groupings of investments. Functions of investments and structure of the investment process. State and industry regulation of investment activities. Real investments, their formation and financing. Portfolio investments. Risk and leasing investments. Investment efficiency. Attractiveness of investment market Russia.

Topic 9. Economic foundations of functioning of economic entities in the material sphere

The concept of fixed assets of an enterprise. The concept of working capital of an enterprise. Personnel of an enterprise. Costs of production and sale of an economic product. Pricing principles. Income, financial result and profitability of an enterprise.

3.4 Topics of seminars/practical and laboratory classes

3.4.1. Seminars/practical classes

Topic 1. Assessment of the sectoral structure of the national economy.

Topic 2. The influence of the market on the sectoral structure of the national economy.

Topic 3. Assessment of the level of specialization and cooperation of enterprises in the industry; the level of production combination at enterprises in the industry. Assessment of the effectiveness of increasing the level of specialization and cooperation of production.

Topic 4. Assessment of the level of production concentration at enterprises in the industry. Assessment of the level of concentration of enterprises in the industry on the market

Topic 5. The concept of inter-industry complex and infrastructure. Structural policy of the national economy. Regularities, principles and factors of placement of enterprises of various industries.

Topic 6.Industrial clusters in the national economy.The advantages of cluster formation as a factor in industry development.

Topic 7. Investments and efficiency of investment activities in industries.

Topic 8. Economic foundations of functioning of economic entities in the material sphere

Topic 9. Assessment of the technical level of production and the effectiveness of measures to improve it.

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. Mokiy, M. S. Economy of the industry: textbook and practical training for universities / M. S. Mokiy, O. V. Azoeva, V. S. Ivanovsky; edited by M. S. Mokiya. — 4th ed., revised and enlarged. — Moscow: Yurait Publishing House, 2022. — 297 p. — (Higher education). — ISBN 978-5-534-12884-0. — Text: electronic // Yurait Educational Platform [website]. — URL: https://urait.ru/bcode/488803 (date accessed: 11.07.2023).

2. Rozanova, N. M. Economy of the industry in 2 parts. Part 1. The firm as the main subject of the economy: a textbook for universities / N. M. Rozanova. - Moscow: Publishing house Yurait, 2022. - 187 p. - (Higher education). - ISBN 978-5-534-01742-7. - Text: electronic // Educational platform Yurait [site]. - URL:https://urait.ru/bcode/489785 (date accessed: 11.07.2023).

3.Rozanova, N. M. Economy of the industry in 2 parts. Part 2. Production process: textbook for universities / N. M. Rozanova. - Moscow: Publishing house Yurait, 2022. - 265 p. - (Higher education). - ISBN 978-5-534-02104-2. - Text: electronic // Educational platform Yurait [site]. - URL:https://urait.ru/bcode/491028 (date accessed: 11.07.2023).

4.3 Further reading

1. Intra-company planning: a textbook and practical guide for universities / S. N. Kukushkin [et al.]; edited by S. N. Kukushkin, V. Ya. Pozdnyakov, E. S. Vasilyeva. — 4th ed., revised and enlarged. — Moscow: Yurait Publishing House, 2022. — 344 p. — (Higher education). — ISBN 978-5-534-13526-8. — Text: electronic // Yurait Educational Platform [website]. — URL: https://urait.ru/bcode/488676 (date accessed: 11.07.2023).

2. Gavrilov, L. P. Innovative technologies in commerce and business: a textbook for bachelors / L. P. Gavrilov. - Moscow: Publishing house Yurait, 2019. - 372 p. - (Bachelor and Master. Academic course). - ISBN 978-5-9916-2452-7. - Text: electronic // Educational platform Yurait [site]. - URL:https://urait.ru/bcode/425884 (date accessed: 11.07.2023).

3.Korneeva, I. V. Economics of the firm. Practical training: a textbook for universities / I. V. Korneeva, G. N. Rusakova. - Moscow: Yurait Publishing House, 2022. - 123 p. - (Higher education). — ISBN 978-5-534-10903-0. — Text: electronic // Educational platform Yurait [site]. — URL:https://urait.ru/bcode/493838 **(date accessed:11.07.2023).**

4.4 Electronic educational resources

The electronic educational resource for the discipline “Industry Economics” is under development.

4.5 Additional electronic educational resources

1. Electronic library system "URAIT" - https://urait.ru/
2. Scientific electronic library "eLIBRARY.RU" -https://www.elibrary.ru
3. Electronic library system "IPRBOOKS" - https://iprbookshop.ru

4.6 Licensed and freely distributed software

1. Microsoft Office suite programs (Word, Excel, PowerPoint)
2. Windows Defender Antivirus (included in the Microsoft Windows operating system)

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.
2. Database of scientific journals in Russian and English ScienceDirect.
3. Open access to metadata of scientific articles in various fields of science search peer-reviewed journals, articles, book chapters and open access content http:// www.sciencedirect.com/
4. Federal portal "Russian education" http://www.edu.ru/
5. Free online electronic library "Single window of access to educational resources"http://window.edu.ru/

5. Logistics

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 the organization of training

This section of this work program is intended for beginning teachers and practicing specialists who do not have teaching experience.

The discipline "Industry Economics" forms the competence of OPK3 in students. In the context of constructing educational systems on the principles of the competence approach, there has been a conceptual change in the role of the teacher, who, along with the traditional role of the knowledge carrier, performs the function of the 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 "Industry Economics".

Teaching theoretical (lecture) material on the discipline "Industry Economics" is carried out on the basis of interdisciplinary integration and clear interdisciplinary connections within the framework of the educational program and curriculum.

The detailed content of individual topics of the discipline “Industry 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 “Industry 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.

Current control forms are the activity of work in practical classes, testing. The form of intermediate control in the discipline is an exam, during which the level of achievement of the declared indicators of mastering 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 "Industry 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 an adequate understanding of the conditions and method of completing the tasks planned by the teacher for a specific practical class.

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

Study of primary and secondary literature in the discipline is conducted on a regular basis in the context of each topic to prepare for the midterm assessment in the discipline "Industry 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 "Industry Economics" is conducted in the form of an exam. An approximate list of questions for the exam in the discipline "Industry Economics" and the criteria for assessing the student's response for the purposes of assessing the achievement of the stated 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	Indicators of Competence Achievement	Control methods and assessments
OPK-3. Capable analyze And meaningful explain the nature of economic processes at the micro and macro levels	IOPK 3.1. - Analyzes economic processes at the micro and macro levels, identifies trends in their change IOPK 3.2. Substantive interprets the obtained results of the analysis of the financial and economic activities of enterprises, revealing the nature of economic processes at micro levels IOPK 3.3. Substantively interprets the nature of economic processes at macro levels	Intermediate certification: exam Current control: survey and decision tasks in 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-3, indicators of the IOPK-3.1, IOPK-3.2, IOPK-3.3)

"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 knowledge, demonstrates poorly developed skills in analyzing phenomena and processes, insufficient ability to make reasoned conclusions and give examples, demonstrates insufficient fluency in 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 the theoretical foundations subject, lack of practical skills, cannot make reasoned conclusions and give examples, demonstrates poor command of monologue speech, does not know the terms, demonstrates 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-3, indicators of the IOPK-3.1, IOPK-3.2, IOPK-3.3) **"5" (excellent):**all tasks provided for in the practical training plan have been completed, The student answered all test questions clearly and without errors and worked actively during practical classes.

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

"3" (satisfactory):all tasks provided for in the practical plan have been completed classes, with the teacher's comments; the student answered all the 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 the OPK-3 competence, indicators IOPK-3.1, IOPK-3.2, IOPK-3.3) 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 the competence of the OPK-3, indicators of the IOPK-3.1, IOPK-3.2, IOPK-3.3)

Examples of problems to be solved in practical classes:

Tasks.1. Calculate the structure of the economy. Calculate the growth rates of industries.

To assess trends in economic development.

Table 1 - Initial data, million rubles.

Name of industries	1 period	2nd period
Industry		
- metallurgical	3462	42940
- chemical	1456	1920
- fuel	2345	2643
- energy	4587	4867
- mechanical engineering And metalworking	7986	8345
- woodworking	5439	5678
- easy	372	4725

- food	4376	5619
Other industries		
- construction	3214	4538
- agriculture	2987	3456
- transport and communication	2231	3561
- trade and public catering	1439	2098

2. Based on the data in the table, determine the coefficient of production localization, the coefficient per capita production and the coefficient of inter-district marketability and, based on the data obtained, draw a conclusion about the industry's affiliation with the industries of market specialization

TTable 1 - Initial data.

Indicators	Meaning
1. volume of coal production in Russia, million tons	258
2. volume of coal production in the region, million tons	18
3. total production volume, trillion rubles.	3225
4. regional production volume, trillion rubles.	52

3.Determine the economic efficiency of specialization if after conducting specialization, the production volume increased from 4,000 units to 4,500, the cost price decreased from 100 to 90 rubles, transportation costs – from 10 to 8 rubles, capital investments increased from 110 to 150 rubles.

4.The company released2000 tons of steel casting per year. Costs of producing one ton castings amounted to 120 rubles. As a result of specialization, with the same production volume, the cost of a ton of castings was reduced by 10%. The cost of delivering one ton of castings to consumers increased from 20 to 22 rubles. Determine the amount of annual savings as a result of specialization.

5.The company carried out measures to deepen specialization, as a result of which costs per unit of output decreased from 90 to 85 rubles, and transportation costs increased from 5 to 6 rubles. Capital investments in specialization amounted to 90 thousand rubles. Determine the annual economic effect of specialization if output amounted to 50 thousand units.

6. Based on the data in the table, evaluate the efficiency of the industry by calculating the direct and inverse performance indicators.

Table 1. Data for calculating industry development indicators

Indicators	Years	
	xxx1	xxx2
1. commercial output, billion rubles.	242	258
2. Increase in national income, billion rubles.	45	48
3. Total profit for the industry, billion rubles.	24	26
4. labor costs, thousand people.	3.8	3.78
5. material costs, billion rubles.	67	68
6. Average annual value of fixed assets in the industry, billion rubles.	75	76
7. Average annual capital investment in the industry, billion rubles.	33	35

8. Average annual value of production assets in the industry, billion rubles.	18	23
9. Labor productivity, billion rubles/person.		
10. labor intensity, rub./rub.		
11. Material productivity, rub./rub.		
12. Material consumption, rub./rub.		
13. Return on assets, RUB/RUB.		
14. Capital intensity, rub./rub.		
15. Capital productivity, rub./rub.		
16. Capital intensity, rub./rub.		
17. Coefficient of absolute production efficiency (by national income)		
18. payback period of production assets (according to national income), years		
19. Absolute efficiency coefficient of production (by profit)		
20. payback period of production assets (by profit), years		
21. Investment efficiency ratio (by national income)		
22. payback period of capital investments (according to national income)		
23. Investment efficiency ratio (by profit)		
24. payback period of capital investments (in terms of profit), years		

7. Calculate the concentration indicators of enterprises in two types of markets using different indicator options. Draw a conclusion.

Table 1 - Initial data.

Market A				Market IN			
No.	Number ь staff, person	Cost ь assets, thousand rubles	Products, thousand rubles	No.	Number ь staff, person	Cost ь assets, thousand rubles	Products, thousand rubles
1.	130	11740	29650	1.	2300	53840	146200
2.	270	32700	46920	2.	1300	134940	214820
3.	190	28650	39800	3.	1650	79200	169100
4.	320	33900	43720	4.	900	69700	173200
5.	200	9420	11900	5.	1280	142700	220700
6.	315	8950	12600	6.	1850	113950	198400

8. Determine the level of production specialization for each option, including the basic one, and select the optimal option for production specialization at the enterprise.

Table 1 - Initial data.

Indicator	Option			
	base	1	2	3
Cost of fixed assets, thousand rubles.	975600			
Additional capital investments, thousand rubles.	-	466500	677800	1102300
Number of staff, people	258	265	296	340
Average balance of working capital, thousand rubles.	38920	39100	49780	51600
Volume of production, thousand rubles.	560900	640300	780600	830000
- including specialized, thousand rubles.	320900	440300	560700	720500

7. Three variants of innovative projects are being implemented in the industry. Calculate the effect, efficiency and payback period of capital investments for 3 variants of innovative projects.

Table 1. Initial data

Indicators	Option 1	Option 2	Option 3
Volume of production, thousand units.	7700	7900	8400
Unit price, RUB.	74	74	74
Costs per 1 ruble of production	0.81	0.79	0.84
Capital investment in the project, thousand rubles.	400000	420000	480000

Note: E - the standard coefficient of economic efficiency is taken at the level of 0.15.

8. During the reporting year, the enterprise manufactured products worth 6 million rubles with an average annual cost of fixed assets of 3 million rubles. It is planned to introduce automation tools for the planning year, which will lead to an increase in the cost of fixed assets by 10%. Output will increase by 20%.
Define:

- increase in return on assets in the planning period;
- additional output per 1% increase in the value of fixed assets; additional
- output due to increased return on assets.

9.2 Equipment worth 100,000 rubles was accepted into operation at an enterprise. The useful life is 5 years. Calculate depreciation using the sum of the numbers of years of the useful life.

Table 2.3 Calculation of depreciation charges by the sum of the numbers of years of the useful life of fixed assets

God	Residual value at the beginning of the year, RUB	Norm depreciation, %	Sum annual depreciation, rub.	Residual cost at the end years, rub.
1				

2				
3				
4				
5				

9.3 Determine the coefficient of cost growth if the total value of all costs is 100 thousand. rub. Initial daily costs are 70 thousand rubles, the remaining costs are incurred evenly.

9.4 Determine the list of all workers in the workshop if the attendance of the main The number of workers is 36. The standard for calculating auxiliary workers is one fitter for four adjusters. Weekends and holidays for the year amounted to 111 days, the planned absences on average per worker amounted to 32 days.

Examples of test tasks:

1. Industries differ from each other by the following characteristics:

a) purpose of the product, nature of raw materials, features of the technological process, composition of personnel; b) purpose of raw materials, classification of products, labor motivation, complexity of technology;
c) quality of raw materials, labor motivation, state of the technical base, complexity of technology.

2. Division of labor, manifested in the formation of independent industries within industry and other branches of material production, has the form of division of labor:

a) single;
b) private;
c) general.

3. Depending on the degree of product differentiation in the industry structure
The national economy is divided into the following sectors:

a) concentrated, specialized, cooperative, combined;
b) mass, fragmented, dead-end, specialized; c) complex, specialized, combined.

4. What elements of production management are influenced by industry Organization affiliation:

a) the production processes carried out; b) the choice of location of the organization; c) the organizational and legal form of the organization; d) all of the above.

5. From the proposed ones, select the features inherent in inter-industry complexes:

a) a single economic purpose of manufactured products; b) independent conduct of foreign economic activity; c) homogeneity of consumed raw materials and materials;
d) an exclusive role in the functioning of other enterprises and their associations;
d) cooperation and integration with enterprises of other industries; e) homogeneity of the professional composition of personnel;
g) other industries should play a supporting role in relation to this complex; h) unity of the technical base and technological processes.

6. Scientific, technical, infrastructure, investment, environmental inter-industry complexes specializing in a specific function are: a) functional;

b) targeted;
c) single-industry;
d) planning, organization, coordination, motivation, control.

7. Characterize the branches of the national economy according to their corresponding characteristics based on product differentiation:

Industry	Number of competitive advantages

1. Mass	1. a large number of opportunities for differentiation, but none of them bring significant benefits
2. dead end	2. a wide range of differentiation opportunities that offer significant benefits
3. Fragmentary	3. a small number of significant advantages
4. specialization roved	4. a small number of possible minor benefits

8. Mechanical engineering, fuel and energy, agro-industrial inter-sectoral complexes according to the reproduction principle are:
a) functional;
b) targeted;
c) single-industry;
d) planning, organization, coordination, motivation, control.

9.The role of infrastructure is:
a) efficient provision of the production process;
b) effective provision of development of social and everyday sphere of the population; c) effective provision of development of the complexity of the national economy; d) effective provision of development of new territories; d) all of the above.

10. Market infrastructure enterprises include:
a) enterprises that continue the production process in the sphere of circulation and create new value;
b) enterprises that ensure the normal functioning of the population;
c) institutions and organizations providing financial, credit, consulting, information, marketing and other services.

11. Industries are divided into specialized, complex and mixed industries based on the following criteria:
a) by the product produced; b) by international statistics;
c) in accordance with the All-Russian classifier of types of economic activity; d) by the number of competitive advantages.

12. An exceptional role in the functioning of other enterprises and their associations, independent management of foreign economic activity, cooperation and integration with enterprises of other industries, the auxiliary role of other industries in relation to this complex - these are the signs of:
a) branches of the national economy;
b) inter-sectoral complex;
c) infrastructure;
d) industry cluster.

13. a form of integration of related socio-economic institutions relations of territorial proximity and functional dependence, aimed at realizing their competitive potential, increasing the competitiveness of industries and optimizing the development of regions, is ...
a) branch of the national economy; b) inter-industry complex;
c) infrastructure;
d) industry cluster.

14. Geographic concentration, a wide range of participants and the presence of a "critical masses", specialization, innovation, the presence of connections and interactions between participants, competition and cooperation, life cycle-these are the signs: a) branches of the national economy; b) inter-industry complex; c) infrastructure;

d) industry cluster.

15. A cluster characterized by uneven development of structure and weakness individual elements in the presence of pronounced competitive advantages and fundamental factors that contribute to further development are: a) strong;

b) stable;
c) potential; d) latent.

16. a group of companies focused on the supply of products (services, works) an enterprise external to the cluster is called a cluster: a) "chained to the state"; b) "satellite";

c) "radical";
d) "Marshallian".

17. A structure that involves dividing the national economy into qualitatively uniform native groups of economic units that perform functions identical in socio-economic content in the process of social reproduction, this is the structure:

a) reproductive; b)
sectoral;
c) territorial;
d) social.

18. The ratio of the growth rate of an industry or a separate complex to the growth rate of the entire industry is an indicator of the analysis of the sectoral structure of the national economy: a) the share of a separate industry or complex in the total volume of production; b) the share of progressive industries in the total volume of production and its change over time;

c) lead factor;
c) the ratio between the extractive and processing industries; d) the ratio between the heavy and light industries;
e) the share of the military-industrial complex in the total volume of industrial production.

19. The ratio of the specific weight of the industry in the structure of production of the region to the specific weight also industries in the country - this is an indicator of the level of specialization of economic regions, used in the sectoral economic justification of the placement of production facilities (industries):
a) the coefficient of localization of a given production on the territory of the district; b) the coefficient of inter-district marketability;
c) per capita production coefficient.

20. The ratio of the share of the district's economic sector in the corresponding structure of the sector countries to the share of the region's population from the country's population is an indicator of the level of specialization of economic regions, used in the sectoral economic justification of the placement of production facilities (industries):
a) the coefficient of localization of a given production on the territory of the district; b) the coefficient of inter-district marketability;
c) per capita production coefficient.

21. Divide the subjects listed below into objects and subjects of structural Politicians:
a) industries (types of economic activity); b) industry business; c) scientific institutes;
d) territorial-production and inter-industry complexes; d) enterprises and organizations;
e) the state.

22. Structural policy measures that involve the development of federal and regional target programs, development of strategies for the socio-economic development of the country, regions, municipalities, development of programs for the integrated development of regions, municipalities, are related to measures: a) administrative;
b) economic;
c) institutional.

23. Build an algorithm for implementing state structural policy:

Stage	Content
1	1. Monitoring the dynamics of regional industry changes and shifts
2	2. analysis of the state and changes in the sectoral structure of regional economies, taking into account the dynamics of industries production specialization
3	3. determination of the state of structural policy in mono-specialized regions based on the use of industry changes within and beyond the criteria interval of industry change
4	4. Adjustment of the goals and instruments of regional structural policy

24. The division of the national economy into sectors is characterized by the structure:

a) reproductive; b) social
c) industry;
d) territorial;
d) structure of foreign trade; e) infrastructure.

25. Complete the formulations of the principles of production location:

a) bringing production closer to ...;
b) priority development and comprehensive use of ...;
c) improvement of the environmental situation, adoption of effective measures...; d) use of economic benefits... and....

7.3.2. Interim assessment

(formation of the competence of the OPK-3, indicators of the IOPK-3.1, IOPK-3.2, IOPK-3.3)

1. National economic complex of the Russian Federation. Sectoral structure of the economy.
2. Sectoral differentiation of the national economic complex of the Russian Federation.
3. The concept of an industry, criteria for assessing the degree of completion of the industry's formation.
4. Assessment of industry development.
5. Patterns of production placement in a market economy.
6. Factors of production location in a market economy.
7. The main types of market structures and their characteristics.
8. Economic boundaries of the industry and the factors that determine them.
9. Rating assessment of enterprises in the industry. Concentration and diversification of production.
10. Specialization of enterprises.
11. Cooperation of production.
12. Negative consequences of concentration and ways to overcome them.
13. Inter-industry competition.
14. Oligopolistic associations
15. The essence of scientific and technological progress and scientific and technological revolution.
16. Main directions of scientific and technological progress.
17. Economic and social efficiency of scientific and technological progress.
18. Innovative activity and its types.
19. Directions of innovative development in basic sectors of the economy.
20. Indicators of the technical level of production.
21. Economic assessment of innovations.
22. Vertical integration in the industry and its consequences.

23.Horizontal integration in the industry and its consequences.
24.Forms of vertical control. Franchising as a form of vertical control
25. Cluster as an economic category. Cluster theory and characteristics of clusters.
26.Advantages of cluster formation as a factor in industry development.
27. Evaluation of the effectiveness of creating an industry cluster.
28. Assessing the development of the industry and forecasting the development prospects of the industry.
29. Integrated business structures. Tasks in the field of development of integrated corporations
30.Economic foundations for the functioning of business entities in the material sphere:fixed assets of the enterprise. 31. The concept of working capital of the enterprise.
32. Costs of production and sale of economic product.
33. Pricing Basics.
34. Income, financial result and profitability of the enterprise

5.1 Typical tasks for the exam

Task 1. Based on the table data, evaluate the efficiency of the industry by calculating direct and inverse efficiency indicators.

Data for calculating industry development indicators

Indicators	Years	
	xxx1	xxx2
1. commercial output, billion rubles.	242	258
2. Increase in national income, billion rubles.	45	48
3. Total profit for the industry, billion rubles.	24	26
4. labor costs, thousand people.	3.8	3.78
5. material costs, billion rubles.	67	68
6. Average annual value of fixed assets in the industry, billion rubles.	75	76
7. Average annual capital investment in the industry, billion rubles.	33	35
8. Average annual value of production assets in the industry, billion rubles.	18	23
9. Labor productivity, billion rubles/person.		
10. labor intensity, rub./rub.		
11. Material productivity, rub./rub.		
12. Material consumption, rub./rub.		
13. Return on assets, RUB/RUB.		
14. Capital intensity, rub./rub.		
15. Capital productivity, rub./rub.		
16. Capital intensity, rub./rub.		
17. Coefficient of absolute production efficiency (by national income)		
18. payback period of production assets (according to national income), years		
19. Absolute efficiency coefficient of production (by profit)		

20. payback period of production assets (by profit), years		
21. Investment efficiency ratio (by national income)		
22. payback period of capital investments (according to national income)		
23. Investment efficiency ratio (by profit)		
24. payback period of capital investments (in terms of profit), years		

Task 2. Labor costs in the reporting period amounted to80 thousand rubles. In the planning period, turnover is expected to grow by 10%, labor productivity by 8%, and average wages by 6%. Determine the planned amount of labor costs for the future period.

Task 3.determine the economic efficiency of specialization if after As a result of specialization, the production volume increased from 4,000 units to 4,500, the cost price decreased from 100 to 90 rubles, transportation costs – from 10 to 8 rubles, and capital investments increased from 110 to 150 rubles.

Task 4. The company released2000 tons of steel castings per year. The cost of obtaining one ton of castings amounted to 120 rubles. As a result of specialization, with the same production volume, the cost of a ton of castings was reduced by 10%. The cost of delivering one ton of castings to consumers increased from 20 to 22 rubles. Determine the amount of annual savings as a result of specialization.

Task 5. The company carried out activities to deepen specialization, in As a result, the cost of producing a unit of output decreased from 90 to 85 rubles, and transportation costs increased from 5 to 6 rubles. Capital investments in specialization amounted to 90 thousand rubles. Determine the annual economic effect of specialization if the output amounted to 50 thousand units.