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THE NATIONAL UNIVERSITY OF LIFE AND ENVIRONMENTAL
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Faculty of Economics

Department of Finance

METHODICAL INSTRUCTIONS

**for the study of the discipline "Finance" for applicants for the first (bachelor's)
level of higher education of the EP "International Economics" in the specialty
051 "Economics"**

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Methodical instructions for the study of the discipline "Finance" for applicants for the first (bachelor's) level of higher education in the EP "International Economics", specialty 071 "Economics"

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INTRODUCTION

In 2024, the study of finance by students in Ukraine is gaining particular relevance. First, economic challenges and instability require future professionals to have the skills to effectively manage financial resources. Secondly, Ukraine's integration into the European financial environment makes it necessary to have a deep understanding of international accounting and auditing standards. The third important aspect is the digitalization of the economy, which increases the demand for financial technology specialists. In addition, financial literacy is becoming critically important for entrepreneurial activity in the context of globalization. Ukraine's recovery from the post-war economic crisis is directly related to the improvement of the financial condition of business entities of all forms of ownership in all areas of activity. At the same time, the conditions of a market economy require business entities to have a deep understanding of the theoretical foundations of the organization of finance and a global understanding of the laws of development of financial processes to competently and effectively manage finances.

Therefore, the study of the main program issues of the discipline "FINANCE", reflecting financial relations in a market economy, with a demonstration of the real situation of these relations in Ukraine, taking into account modern challenges, is relevant.

Studying finance by students in Ukraine is extremely important, especially in times of war. First, the military conflict requires the country to manage its budget and resources efficiently, making finance professionals key to economic recovery. Second, it is students need to understand the mechanisms of attracting international financial assistance and its proper distribution. The third aspect is the financial sustainability of enterprises that need support during a crisis. Also, in times of war, knowledge of risk management and anti-crisis strategies becomes especially relevant.

The organization of the process of successful and effective assimilation of knowledge by higher education students is important for the study of the topics of the discipline and the successful completion of the course "Finance", in the context of both distance and full-time study of the discipline, as well as for the formation of the necessary knowledge, skills and abilities that form the basis of professional competencies. In the context of distance learning, students' self-study work plays a very important role in the acquisition of knowledge and the formation of professional competencies. The self-study work of students is understood to mean the planned educational, educational, and research work of students, which is carried out outside of class time under the guidance of the teacher, but without his or her direct participation.

Methodological recommendations for practical and self-study work in the discipline "Finance" in a mixed form of education are intended to help students master theoretical knowledge and skills in the finance of business entities and use them in the practical activities of the enterprise.

It is recommended to complete assignments using electronic resources and other interactive teaching methods that allow students to learn theory and solve practical problems in a virtual environment. Students' work should include calculations and analysis of financial macro-indicators, such as GDP growth, budget deficit, level of financial security of the state, region, balance of payments, analysis of the revenue and expenditure side of the state budget, etc. Students should study the financial policy of the state and develop recommendations for its improvement.

All practical assignments and self-study work should be carried out in compliance with the requirements of scientific and methodological literature on corporate financial risks. It is recommended to use relevant and reliable sources of information, such as scientific journals, web resources, company reports, and others.

For the successful study of the discipline "Finance," it is necessary to follow the guidelines for practical and self-studywork.

When preparing for practical classes, it is recommended to consider the following steps:

- Familiarize yourself with the theoretical material, and learn the formulas, concepts, and terms used in the discipline.
- Perform tasks for self-study work, which include writing an essay on the disclosure of the problem with the presentation of theoretical aspects, analyzing analytical material, presenting the results of their research in the form of diagrams and tables, and providing reasonable conclusions.
- Pay attention to the calculations performed using various formulas that allow you to analyze the financial performance of the state.
- Provide the necessary materials and tools to complete the tasks, including spreadsheets, calculators, data processing programs, etc.
- During the assignment, practice working with financial indicators, analyzing data, and using various techniques to solve problems.
- It is recommended to use textbooks and additional literature to clarify the material and consolidate knowledge.

When performing self-study work, it is recommended:

- Familiarize yourself with the theoretical material provided in the assignment, and learn the concepts and terms used in the discipline.
- Use visual materials (diagrams, graphs, tables) for better understanding and memorization of the material.
- Use a variety of sources of information, including the textbook, additional literature, electronic resources, and teacher's advice.
- Review the material regularly, focusing on the most important and

complex issues.

- Do not forget to interact with the instructor and the student body, including asking questions and discussing difficult issues.
- Comply with the requirements for the design and submission of work, including the timing and scope of work.

PURPOSE, COMPETENCIES AND EXPECTED LEARNING OUTCOMES OF THE DISCIPLINE ACCORDING TO THE WORK PROGRAM OF THE COURSE "FINANCE"

The development of Ukraine's economy is accompanied by a set of economic relations, among which financial relations are important. They ensure the circulation of financial flows in all areas of the country's economic system. In today's environment, not only specialists, but also every individual, every citizen, and every business owner must be able to efficiently form and effectively use monetary resources, timely and fully fulfill financial obligations, and use public goods created in the process of formation, distribution, redistribution and use of the gross domestic product. Finance plays a leading role in the development of society, shaping its viability and potential, ensuring the realization of the tasks and goals set for each person, each enterprise, and the state as a whole. The basis of studying financial science is mastering its fundamental principles. This determines the place of the discipline "Finance" in the system of economic education. This course is the foundation for bachelors and specialists to master highly specialized financial disciplines.

Acquisition of competencies:

Integral competence (IC):

Ability to solve complex specialized tasks and practical problems in the economic sphere, characterized by complexity and uncertainty of conditions, which involves the application of theories and methods of economic science.

General competences (GC):

GC03. Ability to think abstractly, analyze, and synthesize.

GC08. Ability to search, and analyze information from various sources.

Special (professional) competences (SC):

SC13. Ability to conduct an economic analysis of the functioning and development of economic entities and assessment of their competitiveness.

SC14. Ability to analyze in-depth problems and phenomena in one or more professional areas, taking into account economic risks and possible socio-economic consequences.

Expected Learning Outcomes (ELO):

ELO05. Apply analytical and methodological tools to substantiate proposals and make managerial decisions by various economic agents (individuals, households, enterprises, and public authorities).

ELO10. Analyze the functioning and development of business entities, identify functional areas, and calculate relevant indicators that characterize the effectiveness of their activities.

ELO11. Be able to analyze the processes of state and market regulation of socio-economic and labor relations.

MAIN OBJECTIVES OF THE COURSE BASED ON BLOOM'S TAXONOMY:

To learn and remember:

- *Define key financial terms, theories, and principles of financial theory.*
- Give a correct understanding of the manifestation of finance in the system of monetary relations of the state;
- Characterize financial policy, financial security, and financial system
- Describe the chronology of the genesis and development of the theory of finance;
- Develop an understanding of the financial system and its mechanisms and familiarize yourself with the principles of budgeting and financial policy-making;

Understand:

- Be able to explain the meaning of basic financial concepts and describe the relationship between them
- Describe the functions of the financial system
- Compare financial policy in Ukraine with other countries

Apply

- Use financial formulas and models to solve problems related to determining the level of financial security and the size of the budget deficit.
- Calculate the amount of the state budget and its components
- Calculate the tax burden

Analyze

- Analyze the state budget.

- Compare the level of financial security of the state, and region and make self-study conclusions:

- Characterize the state budget based on statistical data
- Characterize the tax burden of different subjects of the financial process

Evaluate

- Critically evaluate financial strategies, investment options, and portfolio performance based on risk.
- Evaluate the effectiveness of different strategies in the process of formulating financial policy.
- Summarize financial information and macroeconomic indicators
- Estimate the budget deficit
- Estimate the size and threshold level of public external and internal debt

Independently formulate

- To formulate original ideas and proposals to address issues of effective financial policy
- To formulate original ideas and proposals for solving the issues of forming an adequate financial system
- Predict future results of monetary, credit, and budgetary policies at the state level.

GENERAL REQUIREMENTS FOR PERFORMING SELF-STUDY WORK

The topics of practical and self-study work proposed in these guidelines fully correspond to the work program of the discipline, namely:

- 30 hours are allocated for practical classes;
- 60 hours are allocated for self-study (self-study completion of tasks in free time).

The tasks proposed for practical classes include the most important aspects of the topics of the discipline and have the following components: solving problems, practical situations, testing, oral presentations, and discussions. The tasks performed by the applicants independently include the following components: studying the issues allocated for self-study study; additional study of legislative, regulatory, and educational literature on the topic of work; familiarization with schematic materials on the topic, which facilitates the perception and assimilation of the material that was processed during classroom work, answers to self-control questions; preparation of abstracts, reports, presentations, answers to crossword puzzles, etc. To obtain the highest scores, the applicant must participate in scientific work, namely: writing abstracts, and scientific articles, and participating in scientific projects on the topics of the discipline.

All assignments must be completed by the student independently and within a clearly defined timeframe, which is specified in advance in the academic schedule and communicated by the teacher at the first class in the discipline, but all work must be completed by the closing date of the relevant credits.

When writing reports, abstracts, presentations, and essays, you must comply with the requirements for the structure of the work, namely

- title page;
- table of contents;
- a brief overview of the theoretical framework related to the topic;
- the main part of the developed questions should include analytical material and statistical data that characterize the current state of the subject of the report, presentation, essay, etc;
- conclusions;

- list of references;
- appendices (if necessary).

It is extremely important to adhere to the rules of academic integrity when performing all tasks in the discipline, which is an important aspect of any scientific and educational activity, including writing scientific and creative works. The requirement for academic integrity implies that the author must act following the principles of honesty, intellectual integrity, accuracy, objectivity, and respect for the rights of other authors.

It is recommended to complete assignments using electronic resources and other interactive teaching methods that allow students to learn theory and solve practical problems in a virtual environment.

All practical tasks and self-studywork must be carried out in compliance with the requirements of scientific and methodological literature on finance. It is recommended to use relevant and reliable sources of information, such as scientific journals, web resources, company reports, and others.

Thus, the methodological recommendations are aimed at the implementation of practical classes and self-studywork of higher education students of the first (bachelor's) level of the EP "International Economics" in the specialty 051 "Economics" in the discipline "Finance". The methodical instructions are based on the curriculum and work programs of the discipline "Finance". The topics of practical and self-studywork of students are presented, and the tasks are focused on the achievement of program learning outcomes. The proposed methodological guidelines will provide higher education students with high-quality assimilation of knowledge and professional competencies in any form of education.

MATRIX OF EVALUATION OF INDEPENDENT WORK OF STUDENTS

Excellent 10 points	Very good 8 points	Good 6 points	Satisfactory 4 points	Unsatisfactory 2 points
<p>1. The work is delivered on time</p> <p>2. The work meets the requirements for the volume of 10 slides of the design</p> <p>3. The work is presented in the form of a PowerPoint presentation</p>	<p>1. The work was submitted with a delay of 3 days</p> <p>The work is less than 8 slides in size</p> <p>3. The work is presented in the form of a PowerPoint presentation</p>	<p>1. The work was submitted with a delay of 7 days</p> <p>2. The work is less than 6 slides in size</p> <p>3. The work is presented in the form of a PowerPoint presentation</p>	<p>1. The work was submitted with a delay of 14 days</p> <p>2. The work is less than 5 slides in size</p> <p>3. The work is presented in the form of a PowerPoint presentation</p>	<p>1. The work was submitted with a delay of 30 days</p> <p>2. The work is less than 5 slides in size</p> <p>3. The work is presented in the form of a PowerPoint presentation</p>
<p>4. The work reveals the content of the problems posed</p> <p>5. The paper covers the content as follows: -Scientific views and theoretical foundations of the subject of research -Characterization of the current state of the subject of research -Problems and prospects of the subject of research are presented</p>	<p>4. The work does not fully disclose the content of the problems posed</p> <p>5. The paper is organized as follows: -Scientific views and theoretical foundations of the subject of research - Characterization of the current state of the subject of research</p>	<p>4. The work does not fully disclose the content of the problems posed</p> <p>5. The paper covers the content as follows: - Scientific views and theoretical foundations of the subject matter -Characterization of the current state of the subject of research</p>	<p>4. The work does not fully disclose the content of the problems posed</p> <p>5. The work does not reveal the content as planned.</p>	<p>4. The paper does not fully disclose the content of the issues raised</p>
<p>6. The sources of information used are</p>	<p>5. The sources of information used</p>	<p>5. The sources of information used are clearly</p>	<p>5. There are no sources in the text</p>	<p>5. There are no sources in the text</p>

<p>clearly indicated in the text</p> <p>7. The source of information is the scientific base of scientific research or official sources of statistical and analytical information</p> <p>8. The sources used are not older than 5 years before writing the paper</p>	<p>are clearly indicated in the text</p> <p>6. The source of information is the scientific base of scientific research or official sources of statistical and analytical information</p> <p>7. The sources used are not older than 5 years before writing the paper</p>	<p>indicated in the text</p> <p>6. The source of information is the scientific base of scientific research and textbooks and abstracts</p> <p>7. The sources used are more than 5 years old before the paper was written</p>		
<p>9. Work defended in the framework of practical classes</p> <p>10. The defense was conducted in the language of the course</p> <p>11. The student has shown free orientation in the material: he/she can explain all the points of his/her work and answer clarifying questions</p> <p>12. The student demonstrates the ability to interact with the audience and demonstrates public speaking skills</p>	<p>8. Work defended in the framework of practical classes</p> <p>9. The defense was conducted in the language of the course</p> <p>10. The student has shown free orientation in the material: can explain all the points of his/her work and provide answers to clarifying questions</p>	<p>8. Work defended in the framework of practical classes</p> <p>9. The defense was conducted in Ukrainian</p> <p>10. The student has shown free orientation in the material but cannot answer clarifying questions</p>	<p>6. Work defended in the framework of practical classes</p> <p>7. The defense was conducted in Ukrainian</p> <p>8. The student does not know the material</p>	<p>6. The work is not defended within the framework of practical classes</p>

PROGRAM OF THE DISCIPLINE "FINANCE"

CONTENT MODULE I. FINANCIAL SCIENCE AS A KNOWLEDGE OF THE ESSENCE OF FINANCE.

Topic 1. Introduction to finance. Financial agents.

Economic preconditions and historical aspects of the emergence of finance. Objects of study of finance. Definition of finance. The functions of finance. What is the difference between finance and money? What is the difference between finance and economics?

How financial systems work in general. The main purpose of financial relations. Financial relations are directly related to the distribution and redistribution of gross domestic product. Finance as an objective economic category and phenomenon. Forms of finance, such as income, revenues, savings, contributions, and expenses, i.e. elements that characterize the movement of funds. Objects and subjects of distribution in finance.

Stages of the mechanism of distribution of financial functions. The essence of primary and secondary redistribution. Implementation of financial control functions. Overview of the financial system. Market intermediaries: direct and indirect intermediation. Channels of intermediation.

Topic 2. Genesis and evolution of finance

The historical nature of finance, its genesis. Objective prerequisites for the emergence of finance. Finance is an economic, value, and distribution category. Specific features of finance, its social purpose. The need for finance in a commodity economy. The origin of financial relations in the ancient world. The development of financial relations in pre-capitalist formations. Finance during the development of capitalism (from the beginning of the nineteenth century to the present).

The main purpose of finance. Genesis and evolution of finance. Models of financial relations in society. The necessity and essence of finance.

Topic 3. *The formation and development of financial science*

The historical background of the emergence of financial science and its role in society. The essence of financial science, its content and form. Definition of financial science. The general purpose of financial science and the most important tasks of financial science. The essence and structure of financial science. Forms of manifestation of finance in the socio-historical realities of financial research. Subjects and objects of financial science. Social purpose, place and role of financial science in society. Special functions of science.

The content of the financial system of scientific knowledge and the tools of financial science. Financial idea is an intellectual process at any stage of cognition. A financial concept is a way of understanding, interpreting, and interpreting financial regulations, ideas, phenomena, processes, the basic view of them, and a set of ideas to a system of coverage. Hypothesis as a scientific assumption. The content of the financial and scientific concept. Methodology is a system of scientific principles on which financial research is based.

Development of financial science in the XV-XIX centuries. Ukrainian financial science and its representatives. World financial science in the XX century. Positivist school and others.

Topic 4. *Financial system.*

Theoretical foundations of the financial system. The concept of the financial system. A financial system is a set of different types of funds of financial resources. Internal structure of the financial system.

Organizational structure of the financial system. Types of financial systems by features. The financial market is a sphere of the financial system.

Organizational structure of the financial system. The financial system of Ukraine, its organizational structure: governing bodies and financial institutions. Legislative changes in 2024.

Topic 5. *Financial policy.*

The essence of financial policy. The main goal of financial policy. The main objective of financial policy. The financial policy of the state includes strategy and tactics of management. Types of financial policy: classical; regulatory; planning and directive. Financial support and its methods.

The main components of the state's financial policy: budgetary and tax (fiscal) policy, automatic or passive fiscal policy; monetary policy, currency policy, investment policy

Financial regulation and its methods and instruments. Policy of economic growth. The policy of restricting business activity. Stabilization policy.

Financial law and financial legislation. The importance of financial law in the implementation of financial policy. Financial law as a branch of public law, its subject matter. Methods of financial and legal regulation. Subjects of financial law. Division of financial law (general and special parts). Financial legislation: The Constitution of Ukraine, the Budget Code of Ukraine, the Tax Code, the Law of Ukraine "On Insurance", the Law of Ukraine "On Securities and Stock Market", etc.

MODULE 2. BUDGETING, FINANCIAL SECURITY AND THE STATE DEBT

Topic 6. *Financial security.*

Financial security is a structural element of the economic security of the state. The financial security of the state is the basis of its economic stability and

independence. The mechanism for protecting the financial system and avoiding risks: economic crises, inflation, and currency devaluation that can undermine economic stability and welfare of citizens.

Measures to ensure financial security. Effective public debt management is an important component of financial security.

Availability of reserves and stabilization funds to maintain the financial security of the state, which can be used in crises to support the economy.

A transparent financial system with a minimal level of corruption contributes to strengthening financial security and efficient use of resources. Education and financial literacy of the population and their impact on financial security.

Topic 7. *Taxes and the tax system.*

Types of taxes and their purpose: the main types of taxes, such as income tax, VAT, excise taxes, duties, and their functions in the economy. The history of taxes.

Principles of taxation: fairness, efficiency, transparency, and neutrality, which are the basis for building a tax system.

State tax policy is how tax policy affects the economy, business, consumers, and the development of society as a whole. The system of tax administration. Features of the tax collection process, control, reporting, and the role of tax authorities. Legislative regulation of taxes.

The tax system and economic growth, how taxes can stimulate or hinder economic development, investment, and job creation.

Tax competition and international taxation - the impact of globalization on tax systems, issues of double taxation, and tax competition between countries.

Tax benefits and incentives. Tax discipline and tax avoidance: issues of tax discipline, shadow economy, measures against tax evasion and their importance for the state budget.

Topic 8: *Public debt.*

The essence of public debt - consideration of the concepts of what is public debt, what are its types, and what is the difference between external and internal debt. Causes of public debt - an analysis of the main reasons for the accumulation of debt, such as budget deficits, the need to finance infrastructure projects, or crisis spending.

Mechanisms of raising debt funds - studying how the state raises funds, such as issuing bonds or obtaining loans from international financial organizations.

The impact of public debt on the economy - how debt affects economic growth, inflation, and the stability of the national currency. Public debt servicing - studying the process of paying interest and principal, as well as planning these expenses in the state budget.

Public Debt Management - examining the strategies used by the government to effectively manage debt obligations, minimize risks, and ensure stability. International experience and practice - how other countries manage their public debt, examples of successful and unsuccessful debt management.

Public debt and the future generation - understanding how debt obligations affect the further development of the country and what responsibilities fall on the next generations.

Topic 9: *State budget and budget policy*

The essence of the state budget - what is the state budget, how it is formed, and what role it plays in financing the basic needs of the state. Budget revenues - sources of budget revenues, including taxes, duties, revenues from state property, and other revenues. Budget expenditures - what the state spends money on: social benefits, education, healthcare, defense, infrastructure projects, etc.

Budget deficit and surplus - the difference between budget revenues and expenditures, the reasons for the deficit, and how it can be covered. The budgeting process - how the budget is prepared, who is involved in this process, and what stages the budget goes through before being approved.

Budget execution and control - how the state ensures budget execution and controls spending, and the role of government agencies in this process. Budget policy - the state's strategy in planning revenues and expenditures, its impact on the economy, and the welfare of citizens.

International experience in budget planning - how other countries manage their budgets, examples of successful practices, and possible lessons for Ukraine.

Topic 10: *Budget deficit*

The essence of a budget deficit: a budget deficit occurs when government expenditures exceed its revenues. This phenomenon can be either planned (e.g., to stimulate the economy) or unforeseen, which is often associated with economic crises or recessions.

Forms of budget deficit: planned deficit - approved in advance in the budget law; actual deficit - real excess of expenditures over revenues, recorded at the end of the budget period; hidden deficit - may arise due to underestimation of real expenditures or revenues, often used for political purposes.

Causes of the deficit. Methods of deficit financing: debt financing, monetary emission, tax policy.

Economic consequences of the deficit: Impact on inflation, growth of public debt, possible decrease in investment activity, and increase in interest rates.

TOPICS OF PRACTICAL EXERCISES

№	Name of the topic	Hours
1	Financial science as cognition of the essence of of finance	3
2	Interest of different religions in finance and attitude to debt	3
3	Approaches to financial science and general methods in finance	3
4	Elements and architecture of the financial system	3
5	Role, subjects and objects of financial policy	3
6	Financial security in a globalized world	3
7	The tax system in Ukrainian public finance	3
8	Current volume of public credit and public debt in Ukraine	3
9	Current situation in the Ukrainian budget	3
10	Current deficit of the Ukrainian budget: Causes and resources	3

Topics for self-study work

№ s/n	Title topics	Hours
1	Finance as an economic category.	3
2	The role of finance in expanded reproduction.	3
3	The structure of the Tax Service of Ukraine.	3
4	Financial security in Ukraine.	3
5	The historical aspect of understanding the essence of finance.\	3
6	Relationships between finance and other economic categories.	3
7	Purpose of finance and its features.	3

8	Functions of finance.	3
9	Historical aspect of financial science development	3
10	The concepts of "finance", "money", "financial resources". Distinctive and common features.	3
11	Financial sciences in Ukraine.	3
12	Management of the financial system of Ukraine.	3
13	The National Bank of Ukraine and its functions.	3
14	The State Treasury and the Accounting Chamber and their functions.	3
15	The Financial Crisis and the Principles of Its Occurrence.	3
16	State credit as a specific element of public finance.	3
17	Tax burden and fair tax policy	3
18	The financial services market and its characteristics.	3
19	Bonds and treasury bills (government bonds, military bonds)	3
20	Financial instruments of the stock market (savings certificates, promissory notes, privatization securities, investment certificates)	3
	TOTAL	60

TASKS FOR PRACTICAL CLASSES AND SELF-STUDY WORK OF STUDENTS

Topic 1. Introduction to finance. Financial agents.

Plan of the lesson

1. Survey of students according to the plan of practical training.

Questions to test students' knowledge:

1. What is finance? What is the difference between finance and money?
2. What is the material basis of finance?
3. What is the content of financial relations? What is their instrument?
4. What is financial activity?
5. What is income?

6. What are expenses?
7. What are financial resources?

2 Tasks for self-study work of students.

Answers to these questions will help students to better understand the basic concepts outlined in the introductory topic of finance.

1. What role does the financial system play in providing financing for businesses and government?
2. What is the difference between capital markets and money markets and what financial instruments are used in each of them?
3. How do financial intermediaries (banks, insurance companies, pension funds) interact with households and businesses?
4. What channels of financial intermediation exist and what benefits do they provide to the economy?
5. How do financial instruments such as bonds and stocks affect the allocation of resources between borrowers and investors?

3. Test tasks to test your knowledge

1. Which of the following functions is one of the main functions of the financial system?
 - a) Managing marketing strategies
 - b) Securing financing for businesses and the government
 - c) Determining the foreign policy of the state
 - d) Development of production technologies
2. Which of the following defines capital markets?
 - a) Short-term credit market

- b) State budget market
- c) Long-term investment market
- d) Personal savings market

3. Which of the following instruments is the main instrument for money markets?

- a) Treasury bills
- b) Corporate bonds
- c) Corporate shares
- d) Long-term deposits

4. What is the main function of banks as financial intermediaries?

- a) Sale of real estate
- b) Accumulation of deposits and lending
- c) Investing in startups
- d) Determining tax policy

5. Which financial intermediaries are usually involved in risk insurance?

- a) Banks
- b) Insurance companies
- c) Pension funds
- d) Investment funds

6. What does the term "financial instruments" mean?

- a) Contracts or obligations that represent value
- b) Tangible assets, such as buildings and equipment
- c) The process of accounting for enterprise income
- d) Human resource management activities

7. Which of the following concepts belongs to the financial market?
- a) Commodity market
 - b) Real estate market
 - c) Bond market
 - d) Labor market
8. Which of the following factors is not a characteristic of capital markets?
- a) Long-term investments
 - b) Corporate bonds
 - c) Treasury bills
 - d) Shares
9. Which of the following financial instruments is primarily used in the capital markets?
- a) Demand deposits
 - b) Treasury bills
 - c) Shares
 - d) Cash
10. Which of the following is an example of a borrower in the financial market?
- a) A government that issues bonds
 - b) An investment fund that raises money
 - c) A bank that accepts deposits
 - d) A consumer buying goods

These questions cover the main aspects of the topic of finance and help to test students' understanding of financial markets, intermediaries, and tools.

Topic 2. *Genesis and evolution of finance of finance*

Plan of the lesson

1. Survey of students according to the plan of practical training.

Questions to test students' knowledge:

1. What were the first forms of financial instruments that appeared in Sumer and how were they used in the economy?
2. Describe the role of temples and palaces in Babylon in the development of banking and lending.
3. Why was usury prohibited in many ancient civilizations and how did attitudes toward it differ between cultures?
4. How did the introduction of paper money in ancient China affect economic development and inflation?
5. What was the significance of the "Code of Hammurabi" for the development of financial relations in Babylon?
6. Explain how the meaning of interest rate has changed in different cultures (Ancient Greece, Rome, China).
7. Why did the Roman Empire adopt laws limiting or prohibiting interest rates and how did this affect the financial system?

2. Questions for self-study work

1. Compare the meaning and use of money in Sumer and China: what factors influenced the formation of these financial systems?
2. Analyze how religious beliefs have influenced the development of finance in different civilizations, including Christianity, Islam, and Judaism.
3. Write a short essay describing how ancient laws, such as the Code of Hammurabi, helped to set the stage for modern financial law.
4. Compare the early banking systems of ancient Greece and Babylon: what

similarities and differences can you find?

5. Consider the role of interest rates as an incentive and as a social problem in ancient Rome and ancient Greece. What aspects of this problem are still relevant today?

3. Multiple choice test: Genesis and evolution of finance

1. Where did banking originate?

- a) Egypt
- b) Greece
- c) Babylon
- r) Rome

2. What was the main form of deposit in the early Sumerian city of Uruk?

- a) Gold
- b) Cereals
- c) Cattle
- r) Salt

3. What language does the term "finance" come from?

- a) Greek
- b) Latin
- c) Hebrew
- d) Sanskrit

4. Which ruler is associated with one of the earliest written laws on banking, including the payment of interest?

- a) Julius Caesar
- b) Hammurabi

c) Alexander the Great

r) Solomon

5. What was the approximate interest rate on loans in Babylon?

a) 10%

б) 15%

B) 20%

r) 25%

6. In which ancient culture was the word "interest" closely associated with the concept of "giving birth"?

a) Roman

b) Egyptian

c) Greek

d) Persian

7. According to the Old Testament, Jews were forbidden to charge interest from whom?

a) foreigners

b) Jews

c) traders

d) Muslims

8. Which economic category is directly related to the distribution and redistribution of gross domestic product?

a) price

b) credit

c) finance

d) salaries and wages

9. In which region was the practice of charging interest on loans first formalized?

a) Asia

b) Mesopotamia

c) India

d) South America

10. In ancient times, financial institutions in Mesopotamia mainly dealt with deposits of which type of goods?

a) silver

b) animal husbandry

c) grain

d) silk

This test covers the key historical elements of the evolution of finance, from its early roots in ancient civilizations to its fundamental role in economic distribution and legal practice.

Topic 3: *The formation and development of financial science*

Plan of the lesson

1. Survey of students according to the plan of practical training.

Questions to test students' knowledge:

1. Describe the main stages of the development of financial science and its importance in modern conditions.

2. Explain the essence of the concept of "finance" and explain why it is a key concept in financial science.

3. How does financial science study economic processes and what is its main goal?
4. Analyze the main research methods in financial science.
5. Explain how financial science influences public economic policy and decision-making.

2. Tasks for self-study work of students

Creative and analytical tasks:

1. How did Adam Smith justify the need to minimize government intervention in the economy, and what role did he think the "invisible hand" of the market plays in the process of financial management?
2. Why did John Maynard Keynes believe that government intervention was critical during economic crises? What were the main fiscal policy tools he recommended to stimulate the economy?
3. What arguments did Milton Friedman give in favor of minimal government intervention in economic management? How, in his opinion, can control over the money supply ensure economic stability?
4. How does Eugene Fama's theory of efficient markets influence the current understanding of the role of government regulation in the financial sector? What are the risks associated with this theory?
5. How does Richard Thaler's concept of behavioral economics justify the need for government intervention in the financial decisions of citizens? How does this theory explain the irrationality of some financial decisions?

3. Test tasks to check your knowledge

1. What is the main subject of study of financial science?
 - a) distribution of material wealth

- b) distribution of financial resources
- c) financial statements of enterprises
- d) marketing strategies

2. Which of the following functions does NOT belong to financial science?

- a) creation of material goods
- b) distribution of financial resources
- c) management of the state budget
- d) formulation of tax policy

3. What is the main goal of financial science?

- a) increase in tangible assets
- b) ensuring economic stability
- c) studying the physical properties of goods
- d) development of technologies

4. Which of the following concepts defines financial relations?

- a) tax
- b) finance
- c) distribution of income
- d) economic benefit

5. What methodology is used to analyze financial processes?

- a) physical modeling
- b) statistical analysis
- c) mechanical design
- d) chemical reactions

6. What is the result of applying financial science in practice?

- a) increase in production volumes
- b) optimization of financial flow management
- c) reduction of transportation costs
- d) improvement of working conditions

7. Which of the following is a financial indicator?

- a) weight of products
- b) number of employees
- c) income of the enterprise
- d) air temperature.

8. Which method is NOT used in financial science?

- a) cost analysis
- b) observation of economic trends
- c) technical drawing
- d) statistical analysis

9. What is the main source of financial resources of the state?

- a) financial assistance from other states
- b) tax revenues
- c) charitable contributions
- d) sale of natural resources

10. Which element of financial science is responsible for recording and analyzing income and expenses?

- a) inventory accounting
- b) financial analysis

- c) marketing analysis
- d) sociological research

Topic 4: Financial system

Syllabus.

1. Survey of students according to the plan of practical training.

Questions to test students' knowledge:

1. What is the financial system and what is its main purpose?
2. What are the main elements of the financial system?
3. How do financial intermediaries facilitate the redistribution of resources in the economy?
4. What are the basic principles for building a modern financial system?
5. How do the functions of the Ministry of Finance of Ukraine affect the stability of the financial system?

Questions for students' self-study work (creative and analytical):

1. How do the financial systems of market economies differ from those of countries with administrative command economies?
2. Why does the efficiency of each part of the financial system depend on its overall functioning?
3. What role does insurance play in ensuring financial stability?
4. How do financial systems contribute to economic growth through the accumulation of savings and investment?
5. What methods are used to regulate the financial system in the face of macroeconomic risks?

3. Test tasks to test your knowledge

1. A well-functioning financial system contributes to economic growth by:

- a) efficient allocation of financial resources
- b) rising inflation
- c) lower interest rates
- d) increased employment in the public sector

2. Financial systems in countries with economies in transition are characterized by:

- a) fully developed financial markets
- b) strict administrative control
- c) mixed financial models
- d) lack of financial institutions

3. What is the financial system?

- a) a set of institutions, markets, instruments, and mechanisms for the distribution of financial resources
- b) system of investing in bonds
- c) tax collection system
- d) system of distribution of state budget funds

4. How does the financial system contribute to economic growth?

- a) provides access to capital for investment
- b) increases public debt
- c) reduces competition among enterprises
- d) promotes privatization of state-owned enterprises

5. Which institutions are key components of the financial system?

- a) banks, insurance companies, investment funds
- b) only banks

- c) only stock exchanges
- d) Ministries of Finance and Tax Authorities

6. Which of the following is NOT a function of the financial system?

- a) control over public organizations
- b) capital accumulation
- c) maintaining economic liquidity
- d) redistribution of financial resources

7. The financial system ensures the accumulation of wealth through:

- a) tax benefits
- b) savings and investments
- c) nationalization of production
- d) cash profit

8. Which key economic element includes redistribution?

- a) trading volumes
- b) manpower
- c) natural resources
- d) gross domestic product

9. The financial system has historically been designed to:

- a) regulate trade routes
- b) provide financial resources to the State
- c) manage labor relations
- d) control over monetary policy

10. What are the main functions of financial institutions?

- a) facilitating the movement of financial resources between business entities

- b) establishment of tax legislation
- c) national infrastructure management
- d) control over banking activities

Topic 5. *Financial Policy and Financial Law*

Lesson plan

1. What is financial policy, and what is its main goal?
2. Survey applicants according to the plan of practical training.
3. Name the internal factors affecting the formation of the financial policy of the state.
4. What is the role of the financial mechanism in the implementation of financial policy?
5. What are the main tasks of financial control?
6. What are the main types of financial policy are distinguished depending on the tasks that they solve?

Questions for self-study work of students (creative and analytical):

1. How does the external economic dependence of the state on the formation of its financial policy?
2. What is the difference between financial strategy and financial tactics? Give examples.
3. How does financial law ensure the functioning of the financial mechanism and the implementation of financial policy?

4. How do monitoring, internal audit and inspection interact within financial control?
5. What modern methods of financial planning are most effective for ensuring the stability of the economy?

These questions and topics will help students gain a deeper understanding of the structure and mechanism of financial policy and the meaning of financial law.

3. Test tasks for testing knowledge

1. Which of these policies is included in the financial policy?
 - a) tax policy
 - b) health policy
 - c) cultural policy
 - d) environmental policy

2. What is the main purpose of financial policy?
 - a) optimal distribution of GDP between economic sectors
 - b) improvement of investment conditions
 - c) ensuring stable economic growth
 - d) an increase in public debt

3. What is an example of an external factor affecting financial policy?
 - a) economic relations with other countries
 - b) unemployment rate in the country
 - c) structure of the local labor market
 - d) interest rate regulation

4. What policies include public debt management?

- a) investment policy
- b) currency policy
- c) financial strategy
- d) tax policy

5. What do financial tactics mean?

- a) solutions for specific stages of economic development
- b) long-term plan for the development of the financial market
- c) reduction of public debt
- d) increased investment

6. What type of regulation is typical for the administrative economy?

- a) strict regulation
- b) minimum restrictions
- c) moderate regulation
- d) lack of regulation

7. Which of these components relates to financial policy?

- a) financial strategy
- b) investment projects at the local level
- c) system of subsidies to citizens
- d) social security

8. What does the financial strategy include?

- a) formation of national capital
- b) short-term investment decisions
- c) foreign investment policy

d) unemployment management

9. What policy is aimed at improving the economic stability of the country?

a) financial policy

b) currency policy

c) environmental protection strategy

d) social policy

10. What is the main function of the financial mechanism?

a) ensuring the implementation of financial policy

b) attraction of investments from foreign partners

c) maintaining stable currency exchange

d) financing of state projects

Topic 6. *Financial security*

Lesson plan

1. Survey applicants according to the plan of practical training.

Questions to test the knowledge of students:

1. What is financial security and what place does it occupy in the system of economic security?

2. What are the main components of financial security at the state level?

3. What key indicators are used to assess the level of financial security?

4. What is the role of the budget and monetary spheres in ensuring financial security?

5. What are the main threats to the financial security of the state?

6. What mechanisms exist to ensure financial security?

7. How is financial security related to the economic stability of the country?

2. Tasks for self-study work of students

Creative and analytical tasks:

1. Analysis of the main components of financial security and their relationship.
2. The impact of globalization on national financial security.
3. Comparative analysis of financial security in Ukraine and other countries.
4. Strategies and tactics for ensuring financial security at the state level.
5. The impact of macroeconomic indicators on the financial security of the country.

These questions and topics will help students gain a deeper understanding of the concept of financial security and its implications for the country's economic stability.

3. Test tasks for testing knowledge

1. What is the main task of financial security of the state?

- a) Ensuring foreign policy
- b) Ensuring the financial stability of the country
- c) Stimulating international investment
- d) Social support

2. Which of the following elements belongs to the components of financial security?

- a) Energy security
- b) Budget security
- c) Demographic security
- d) Educational safety

3. What is the main purpose of the financial security mechanism?

- a) Identifying external partners for financial support
- b) Early detection and neutralization of financial security threats
- c) Ensuring state control over enterprises
- d) Higher inflation

4. Which of these indicators reflects the level of financial security of the state?

- a) Fertility rate
- b) Export growth rate of goods
- c) Level of public debt
- d) Number of educational institutions

5. What share of GDP should be distributed through the public administration sector to maintain macroeconomic stability?

- a) 15%
- b) 25%
- c) 35%
- d) 50%

7. What are the external threats to financial security?

- a) Financial stability and ability to repay debts
- b) Support for cultural events
- c) Investment in innovation
- d) Interaction with public authorities

- a) Internal corruption
- b) Fluctuations in world oil prices
- c) Budget deficit
- d) Social protection programs

8. What percentage of fixed capital accumulation in the country is the minimum permissible for stable economic growth?

- a) 10% of GDP
- b) 20% of GDP
- c) 30% of GDP
- d) 40% of GDP

9. What does the concept of "financial security of households" include?

- a) Availability of real estate
- b) Development of social institutions
- c) The ability of households to protect themselves from financial risks
- d) Food supply

10. What is the basic principle of ensuring financial security at the state level?

- a) Tax maximization
- b) Efficient distribution of financial flows
- c) Creation of new legislative acts
- d) Rising unemployment rates

These questions will help students better understand the categories of financial security and the relationships between them.

Topic 7. Taxes and tax system

Lesson plan

1. Survey applicants according to the plan of practical training.

Questions to test the knowledge of students:

1. What are taxes and what is their main purpose?
2. What are the basic principles of taxation and what is their essence?
3. How are taxes classified by subject of taxation?

4. What functions does the tax system of Ukraine perform?
5. What are progressive and regressive taxation, and what examples can be given?
6. What changes were introduced by the Tax Code of Ukraine in 2010?
7. What is the difference between tax and other payments such as duty or penalty?

2. Tasks for self-study work of students

Creative and analytical tasks:

1. The role of the tax system in ensuring the state budget and financial stability of the country.
2. Principles of justice in taxation: analysis of theories and their implementation in practice.
3. International experience of taxation and possibilities of its application in Ukraine.
4. Types of tax evasion and methods of dealing with them in modern conditions.
5. Peculiarities of taxation of various business entities in Ukraine.

3. Test tasks for testing knowledge

1. What is the main purpose of taxation?
 - a) Support for the foreign policy of the state
 - b) Ensuring revenues to the state budget
 - c) Development of private entrepreneurship
 - d) Rising unemployment rates

2. Which of the principles of taxation stipulates that persons with higher incomes should pay higher taxes?
 - a) Principle of economic growth
 - b) Principle of equality
 - c) Principle of ability to pay

d) Voluntary principle

3. Which tax type assumes the same percentage for all income levels?

a) Progressive tax

b) Regressive tax

c) Proportional tax

d) Specific tax

4. Which of the following applies to the features of the tax?

a) Its payment is voluntary

b) It is paid based on the law

c) Its payers can determine the rate

d) It can be returned on demand

5. Which of the following types of taxes is indirect?

a) Value added tax (VAT)

b) Personal income tax

c) Income tax

d) Land tax

6. What principle of the tax system is aimed at achieving compliance between budget needs and income level?

a) The principle of justice

b) Transparency principle

c) Principle of equality

d) The principle of fiscal sufficiency

7. What type of tax implies an increase in the interest rate depending on

income growth?

- a) Progressive tax
- b) Regressive tax
- c) Proportional tax
- d) Value-added tax

8. Who is the main taxpayer in the state?

- a) Individuals only
- b) Only legal entities
- c) Only public institutions
- d) Individuals and legal entities

9. Which of these concepts relates to the transfer of the tax burden from one entity to another?

- a) Tax optimization
- b) Tax transfer
- c) Tax avoidance
- d) Tax incentives

10. Which of the following statements is true of regressive taxation?

- a) Interest rate increases with income
- b) The interest rate decreases with increasing income
- c) The interest rate is the same for all income levels
- d) The interest rate depends on inflation

These test questions will help students better understand and consolidate key aspects of the tax system.

Topic 8. *Public debt.*

Lesson plan

1. Survey applicants according to the plan of practical training.

Questions to test the knowledge of students:

1. What is the economic nature and role of public debt?
2. What forms of public borrowing exist, and how are they classified?
3. What is the difference between domestic and foreign debt? Give examples.
4. What are the main tools used to raise public debt? Describe them.
5. What is the difference between productive and unproductive debt?
6. How is public debt classified by maturity, and what is the difference between short-, medium--, and long-term debt?
7. What is a sovereign credit rating, and why is it important for the country's investment environment?

2. Tasks for self-study work of students

Creative and analytical tasks:

1. Analysis of the state debt of Ukraine: to study the dynamics of changes in the state and state-guaranteed debt of Ukraine over the past five years.
 2. Classification of public debt: to develop a comparative analysis of domestic and foreign debt of different countries.
 3. The public debt system in different countries: explore and compare public debt systems in the UK, the Netherlands, and the US.
 4. Rating agencies and credit rating: conduct a study on the impact of credit rating on the investment attractiveness of countries.
 5. Types of debt instruments: to examine the differences between government bonds, treasury bills, and other forms of debt, in particular in the context of Ukraine.
- These questions will help students consolidate the material, and topics for self-study work are aimed at deepening their knowledge and developing analytical skills.

3. Test tasks for testing knowledge

1. What is the main purpose of raising public debt?

- A) Ensuring state security
- B) Financing of public expenditure in case of lack of tax revenues
- C) Small Business Development
- D) Protection of the internal market

2. What debt is called external?

- A) Debt raised outside the country
- B) Domestic debt
- C) Debt repayable during the year
- D) Short-term debt with low interest

3. What is productive public debt?

- A) Debt used to finance the public deficit
- B) Debt aimed at developing and increasing economic productivity
- C) Debt that does not add value to the economy
- D) Debt paid early

4. Which of the following instruments is not used to raise public debt?

- A) Treasury bills
- B) Eurobonds
- C) Shares of private enterprises
- D) Government bonds

5. What form of debt is characterized by the absence of a repayment date for the principal amount?

- A) Short-term debt
- B) Domestic debt
- C) Outstanding (perpetual) debt
- D) External debt

6. What is the main role of a sovereign credit rating for a country?

- A) Determination of the income level of the population
- B) Determining the level of risk of investing in the country
- C) Assessment of the political stability of the country
- D) Assessment of economic competitiveness

7. What is voluntary debt?

- A) Debt repaid only after 30 years
- B) Debt that the state forcibly attracts
- C) Debt raised through bonds, treasury bills, and other market instruments
- D) High-interest debt

8. Which country was the first to issue bonds to finance public spending?

- A) France
- B) Italy
- C) Netherlands
- D) Spain

9. Which of these types of debt is involved only in exceptional cases, such as war or crisis?

- A) Short-term debt
- B) Voluntary debt
- C) Compulsory debt

D) Domestic debt

10. What is the main difference between short-term and long-term public debt?

A) Location (internal or external)

B) Repayment duration and interest rate level

C) Type of creditors (individuals or legal entities)

D) Method of debt repayment

These questions will help to assess students' knowledge of the foundations of public debt, its classification, types of instruments, and the significance of the sovereign rating.

Topic 9. State budget and budget policy

Lesson plan

1. Survey applicants according to the plan of practical training.

1. What is the main socio-economic role of the budget in the state?

2. What is the difference between the general and special funds of the state budget of Ukraine?

3. What are the main sources of income of the general fund of the budget of Ukraine?

4. What stages does the budget process in Ukraine include?

5. What is medium-term budget planning, and what benefits does it provide?

6. What is the role of equalization subsidies in financing local budgets?

7. How does the legislation of Ukraine regulate the budget process, and what basic laws regulate it?

2. Tasks for self-study work of students

Creative and analytical tasks:

1. Study of the structure of the state budget of Ukraine: compare the structure of revenues and expenditures of the state budget for the last three years.
2. Budget policy and budget management mechanisms: analyze the main instruments of budget policy and their impact on economic development.
3. International experience of financial decentralization: research on the example of Ukraine and comparison with EU countries.
4. Program budget principles: justify the value of the program budget in Ukraine, its impact on transparency, and cost-effectiveness.
5. The role of local budgets in the socio-economic development of regions: the study of the volume and types of interbudgetary transfers and their impact on the regions.

These questions and topics will help students better understand the basics of the budget process and budget structure, as well as develop analytical skills regarding the functioning of the budget system.

3. Test tasks for testing knowledge

1. What is the main purpose of the state budget?
 - a) Provision of revenue for the private sector
 - b) Financing of government activities during the financial year
 - c) Higher salaries of civil servants
 - d) Creation of a reserve fund for local enterprises

2. What is the difference between general and special budget funds?
 - a) The General Fund finances only social programs, and special - infrastructure projects
 - b) The general fund includes non-earmarked income and the special fund includes funds for specific purposes
 - c) The special fund is formed from tax revenues, and the general fund is formed from grants

d) The General Fund is financed from public loans and the Special Fund is financed from local taxes

3. Which of these revenues are included in the general fund of the budget of Ukraine?

a) Contributions of citizens to the development of science

b) Corporate income tax

c) Local excise duty on alcohol

d) Voluntary contributions of citizens

4. What government spending is classified as protected?

a) Costs of infrastructure projects

b) Defense and national security spending

c) Salaries of civil servants

d) Investment in private enterprises

5. What is medium-term budget planning?

a) Revenue forecast for the next financial year

b) Budget planning for two years ahead after the current year

c) Budget allocation for short-term and long-term expenses

d) Cost estimates for local budgets

6. What principle of decentralization is used in the distribution of tasks between the state and local authorities?

a) Investment diversification principle

b) Principle of proportional distribution

c) Subsidiarity principle

d) Principle of economic stability

7. What documents regulate the budget process in Ukraine?

- a) Constitution of Ukraine, Tax Code
- b) Budget Code, Constitution of Ukraine
- c) Securities Circulation Law, Tax Code
- d) Law on Foreign Economic Activity, Budget Code

8. What functions does the budget classification perform?

- a) Division of income and expenditure by level of government
- b) Identification of sources of loans at the international level
- c) Classification of expenditure and income on economic, functional, and institutional grounds
- d) Formation of social programs

9. What are equalization grants?

- a) Financing of local projects by international donors
- b) Targeted financing of individual enterprises
- c) Non-earmarked funds provided by the central budget to balance local budget revenues
- d) Financing of innovative projects by local authorities

10. What is the structure of the budget process in Ukraine?

- a) Budget monitoring and implementation of local programs only
- b) Preparation, discussion, approval, execution, and control of budget execution
- c) Creation of reserve funds and control over economic indicators
- d) Monitoring private sector investment

These test questions will help test students' knowledge of the basics of the state budget, its structure, and its management processes.

Topic 10. Budget deficit

Lesson plan

1. Survey applicants according to the plan of practical training.

1. What is the budget deficit and how does it differ from the budget surplus?
2. What are the main reasons for the budget deficit in the state?
3. What is structural deficit and how does it differ from cyclical deficit?
4. How does anti-cyclic policy affect the budget deficit?
5. What are the main methods of financing the budget deficit used in Ukraine?
6. What are the consequences of monetizing the budget deficit?
7. What is the displacement effect, and how does it affect the economy in financing the deficit?

2. Tasks for self-study work of students

Creative and analytical tasks:

1. Reasons for the budget deficit in Ukraine: analysis of the main factors leading to the deficit and comparison with other countries.
2. Methods of dealing with the budget deficit: a study of world practices and recommendations for Ukraine.
3. Financing the deficit through public borrowing: the impact on the economy and possible risks for the future.
4. Laffer curve and tax pressure: analysis of the effectiveness of tax reforms to reduce the deficit.
5. Here are questions to test knowledge and topics for self-study work based on a presentation about the budget deficit.

These questions will help students understand the basic concepts of the budget deficit and possible ways to overcome it, and topics for self-study work will contribute to a deeper understanding of the problem and the development of analytical skills.

3. Test tasks for testing knowledge

1. What is the budget deficit?

- a) Excess of income over expenses
- b) Excess of expenditure over income
- c) Balance between income and expenses
- d) Excess of income over tax revenues

2. What is the main cause of forced deficiency?

- a) High level of GDP produced
- b) Lack of income due to low GDP
- c) Excessive government investment
- d) Tax cuts

3. What type of budget deficit is associated with an economic downturn?

- a) Forced deficit
- b) Cyclical deficit
- c) Planned deficit
- d) Hidden deficit

4. What is a sign of hidden budget deficits?

- a) Planned cost overruns
- b) Understated actual deficit
- c) Reduction of taxes
- d) Additional budget revenues

5. What type of deficit occurs with excessive public investment?

- a) Cyclical deficiency

- b) Forced deficit
- c) Structural deficit
- d) Planned deficit

6. What theory believes that a moderate budget deficit can be useful?

- a) Monetarism
- b) Keynesian School
- c) Liberalism
- d) Marxism

7. How is the budget deficit covered in most countries?

- a) Tax reduction
- b) Issue of money
- c) Cost waiver
- d) Increased exports

8. What deficit can be considered sustainable?

- a) Deficit present only at the beginning of the budget period
- b) Deficit of a long-term nature
- c) Deficiency resulting from reduced production
- d) Deficits financed by loans

9. What method is used to finance the budget deficit through the issuance of government bonds?

- a) Tax policy
- b) Debt financing
- c) Refinancing
- d) Increase in salaries of state employees

10. What level of budget deficit is considered acceptable for EU countries?

- a) 3% of GDP
- b) 5% of GDP
- c) 10% of GDP
- d) 15% of GDP

These test questions will help test students "knowledge of the basics of budget deficit, its structure, and its management processes.

RECOMMENDED SOURCES OF INFORMATION

(it is not recommended to use outdated sources of information and sources of the aggressor country)

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Online resources

1. <https://nubip.edu.ua/node/17325> Electronic library of NUBiP of Ukraine
2. Official web portal of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine. URL: <http://portal.rada.gov.ua>.
3. Official web portal of the State Treasury Service of Ukraine. URL: <http://treasury.gov.ua/main/uk/index>.
4. Official website of the State Statistics Service of Ukraine. URL: <http://www.ukrstat.gov.ua/>.
5. Official website of the State Audit Service of Ukraine. URL: <http://www.dkrs.gov.ua/kru/uk/publish/article/130718>
6. Official website of the Ministry of Economic Development, Trade and Agriculture of Ukraine. URL: <http://www.me.gov.ua/?lang=uk-UA>
7. Official website of the Ministry of Infrastructure of Ukraine. URL: <http://mtu.gov.ua/>.
8. Official website of the Ministry of Education and Science of Ukraine. URL: <http://www.mon.gov.ua>.
9. Official website of the Ministry of Health of Ukraine. URL: <http://www.moz.gov.ua>.
10. Official website of the Ministry of Communities and Territories Development of Ukraine. URL: <https://www.minregion.gov.ua/about/>
11. Official website of the Ministry of Social Policy of Ukraine. URL: <http://www.mlsp.gov.ua>.
12. Official website of the Ministry of Finance of Ukraine. URL: <http://www.minfin.gov.ua/>.
13. Official website of the Verkhovna Rada Committee on Budget. URL: <http://budget.rada.gov.ua/kombjudjet/control/uk/index>.
14. Government portal. The only web portal of the executive council of Ukraine. URL: <http://www.kmu.gov.ua/control/>.

15. Official website of the Association of Ukrainian Cities [Electronic resource].

URL: <https://www.auc.org.ua/>

Course in e-learn system <https://elearn.nubip.edu.ua/course/view.php?id=4377>