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Фонд оценочных средств
для промежуточной аттестации
по дисциплине (модулю)

Международные валютные отношения и валютная система

Направление подготовки (специальность)
Экономическая безопасность
38.05.01

Специализация
Судебно-экономическая экспертиза и цифровая криминалистика

Присваиваемая квалификация
специалист

Челябинск 2025г.

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1. ПАСПОРТ ФОНДА ОЦЕНОЧНЫХ СРЕДСТВ

Специальность: *38.05.01* «*Экономическая безопасность*»
Специализация: *Судебно-экономическая экспертиза и цифровая криминалистика* Дисциплина: *Международные валютные отношения и валютная система*
Курс (курсы) изучения: *3*
Форма (формы) промежуточной аттестации: *зачёт.*

2. ПЕРЕЧЕНЬ ФОРМИРУЕМЫХ КОМПЕТЕНЦИЙ

2.1. Компетенции, закреплённые за дисциплиной

Изучение дисциплины «Международные валютные отношения и валютная система» направлено на формирование следующих компетенций:

Коды компетенции согласно ФГОС (ОПОП ВО)	Содержание компетенций согласно ФГОС (ОПОП ВО)	Индикаторы достижения компетенции согласно ОПОП	Перечень планируемых результатов обучения по дисциплине
1	2	3	4
УК-4	Способен применять современные коммуникативные технологии, в том числе на иностранном(ых) языке(ах), для академического и профессионального взаимодействия	УК-4.1. Обладает знаниями особенностей и правил личной и профессиональной устной и письменной коммуникации, в том числе на иностранном(ых) языке(ах)	Знать: особенности и правила личной и профессиональной устной и письменной коммуникации, в том числе на иностранном(ых) языке(ах) Уметь: применять знания особенностей и правил личной и профессиональной устной и письменной коммуникации, в том числе на иностранном(ых) языке(ах) Владеть: способностью обладать знаниями особенностей и правил личной и профессиональной устной и письменной коммуникации, в том числе на иностранном(ых) языке(ах)
		УК-4.2. Демонстрирует умение применять современные коммуникативные технологии для академического и профессионального взаимодействия в ситуации	Знать: правила применения современных коммуникативных технологий для академического и профессионального взаимодействия в ситуации устной и письменной коммуникации, в том числе на иностранном(ых) языке(ах)

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		устной и письменной коммуникации, в том числе на иностранном(ых) языке(ах)	Уметь: применять современные коммуникативные технологии для академического и профессионального взаимодействия в ситуации устной и письменной коммуникации, в том числе на иностранном(ых) языке(ах) Владеть: способностью демонстрировать умение применять современные коммуникативные технологии для академического и профессионального взаимодействия в ситуации устной и письменной коммуникации, в том числе на иностранном(ых) языке(ах)
		УК-4.3. Имеет навыки академического и профессионального взаимодействия, в том числе на иностранном(ых) языке(ах).	Знать: основы академического и профессионального взаимодействия, в том числе на иностранном(ых) языке(ах) Уметь: демонстрировать навыки академического и профессионального взаимодействия, в том числе на иностранном(ых) языке(ах) Владеть: способностью демонстрировать навыки академического и профессионального взаимодействия, в том числе на иностранном(ых) языке(ах)

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3. СОДЕРЖАНИЕ ОЦЕНОЧНЫХ СРЕДСТВ ПО ДИСЦИПЛИНЕ

3.1 Виды оценочных средств

№ п/п	Код компетенции/ планируемые результаты обучения	Контролируемые темы/ разделы	Наименование оценочного средства для текущего контроля	Наименование оценочного средства на промежуточной аттестации/№ задания
1	УК-4	Основы функционирования международных валютных отношений и валютной системы	Вопросы для обсуждения	*Задания теста №1-8,13-16 Теоретические вопросы к зачёту №1-14*
3	УК-4	Деятельность организации в сфере международных валютных отношений	Вопросы для обсуждения Практические задания	*Задания теста №9-12,17-28 Теоретические вопросы к зачёту №15-34*
5	УК-4	Наднациональное и государственное регулирование международных валютных отношений	Вопросы для обсуждения Практические задания	*Задания теста №29-48 Теоретические вопросы к зачёту №35-42*

Типовые задания, критерии и показатели оценивания в рамках текущего контроля представлены в рабочей программе дисциплины (модуля). Полные комплекты оценочных средств и контрольно-измерительных материалов хранятся на кафедре.

3.2 Содержание оценочных средств

Вопросы для обсуждения.

Discussion topics.

1. Parisian and Genoese monetary systems: the transition from the gold standard to the gold exchange standard.
2. Bretton Woods monetary system as the main stage of dollarization of the world economy.
3. Jamaican monetary system, its advantages and disadvantages
4. The main currencies of the modern world monetary system.
5. Gold as a commodity in the world economy.
6. Collective and regional currencies. Opportunities for Russia's participation in regional currency integration.
7. Activities of a company in the foreign exchange market: opportunities and threats.
8. Special terminology of participants in international currency markets.
9. Foreign exchange markets of economically developed countries.

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10. Foreign exchange markets of developing countries.
11. Subjects of foreign exchange markets and the goals of their activities.
12. Features of regional currency markets and the behavior of their participants.
13. Specificity of business communications in the global foreign exchange market.
14. State regulation of the national currency rate.
15. The main factors affecting the state of the ruble exchange rate.
16. The main factors affecting the state of exchange rates of freely convertible currencies.
17. Implementation of foreign exchange transactions by the organization: threats and opportunities.
18. General and special in the implementation of urgent foreign exchange transactions.
19. Features of arbitrage currency transactions.
20. Currency arbitration in the organization.
21. Currency risks in the implementation of foreign trade operations.
22. Operational foreign exchange risk management.
23. Threats and risks of international lending
24. Conditions and forms of international bank lending.
25. The essence of international bank loans and the risks of international lending.
26. Evolution of the world Eurocurrency market.
27. Russia in the world market of loan capital.
28. Developing countries in the world market of loan capital.
29. The role of international organizations in ensuring the economic security of international monetary relations.
30. Regional monetary and financial and credit organizations.
31. International monetary and financial cooperation on the basis of the EAEU.
32. The forms of international settlements: advantages and disadvantages for participants in foreign economic activity.
33. Ensuring the economic safety of a company in the implementation of payment and settlement transactions
34. International payment and settlement systems.
35. The role of the state in ensuring the economic safety of foreign exchange relations of organizations
36. Central Bank and its international position.
37. Economic safety of the national economy in international monetary and credit relations.

Теоретические вопросы к зачёту.

Theoretical questions for the credit

1. The essence and content of international monetary relations.
2. Currency: concept, classification, convertibility.
3. Monetary system: concept, basic elements and classification.
4. Place and role of Russia in the world monetary system.
5. Formation and development of the world monetary system.
6. The role of major currencies in international monetary relations.
7. Evolution of the place and role of gold in international monetary relations.

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8. Gold markets, features of their functioning and types.
9. International monetary liquidity: concept, structure, forms and functions, indicators, etc. methods of regulation.
10. Balances of international settlements, concept and classification.
11. Balance of payments: content, structure and compilation methodology, factors affecting the country's balance of payments.
12. The scheme of the balance of payments recommended by the IMF. Factors affecting the balance of payments. Balance of payments settlement methods.
13. Settlement balance, its difference from the balance of payments. Balance of international debt.
14. Characteristics of the balance of payments of the Russian Federation.
15. Foreign exchange markets: concept, classification, functions and participants in the foreign exchange market.
16. World and regional currency markets: general state, dynamics and development trends.
17. Features of the formation and experience of functioning of the Russian foreign exchange market.
18. Exchange rate: concept, classification, factors affecting the value of the exchange rate, quotes.
19. The exchange rate of the ruble and the modern mechanism of its establishment.
20. Monetary policy: concept, goals, forms and instruments. Exchange controls and exchange restrictions as part of the government's exchange rate policy.
21. Monetary policy of Russia, general characteristics and development trends. Interstate regulation of currency restrictions through the IMF.
22. Currency transactions: concept, content and classification.
23. Foreign exchange transactions "spot" and "swap".
24. Forward, futures and option foreign exchange transactions.
25. Currency arbitration: content and forms.
26. The current state and types of foreign exchange transactions carried out in the Russian foreign exchange market.
27. Currency risks: concept, classification and causes.
28. Methods of insurance of currency risks: the use of protective clauses, instruments of the forward currency market, bank guarantees.
29. The concept of international settlements and the conditions for their implementation.
30. Monetary and financial and payment conditions of foreign trade transactions.
31. Forms of international payments.
32. Features of international settlements in the Russian Federation.
33. International credit: essence, functions, forms and role.
34. Terms of international credit.
35. Problems of using international credit in the economy of the Russian Federation.
36. The world loan capital market and its structure.
37. Markets for Eurodeposits and Eurocurrencies, Eurobonds and Eurocredits.
38. International monetary and financial organizations: general characteristics, classification, goals of functioning and role in the system of international economic relations.

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39. International Monetary Fund (IMF): evolution, structure, credit policy and features of functioning.
40. World Bank Group: Composition, Resources and Lending Policy. International Bank for Reconstruction and Development.
41. Russia's participation in the activities of international and regional monetary and financial organizations.
42. The role of the state in the system of international finance.

База тестовых вопросов

Base of test questions

№	Formulation of the question	Answer options
World monetary system: its structure and evolution. Prospects for the development of the world monetary system in the XXI century		
1	Under what system did the official demonetization of gold take place?	a) Bretton Woods monetary system b) Genoese monetary system c) Paris monetary system **d) Jamaican monetary system**
2	What monetary system is the ECU standard for?	a) Bretton Woods monetary system b) Genoese monetary system c) Jamaican monetary system **d) European monetary system**
3	Which of the following was provided for by the Bretton Woods monetary system?	a) Establishing fixed rates based on their gold content b) Establishment of mixed exchange rate regimes for a strictly defined list of countries c) the regime of freely fluctuating exchange rates **d) Gold content for US dollar only**
4	In which monetary system is the SDR standard used?	a) Bretton Woods monetary system b) Genoese monetary system **c) Jamaican monetary system** d) Paris monetary system
The role of gold and major currencies in the global monetary system		
5	The list of freely convertible currencies does not include:	a) Japanese yen **b) Russian ruble** c) Chinese yuan d) euro.
6	A currency that functions within only one country and cannot be exchanged for other foreign currencies is ... currency	a) Freely convertible b) Partially convertible c) Reserve **d) non-convertible**

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7	The reserve currency is:	a) "hard" freely convertible currency. **b) a freely convertible currency serving as an international means of payment and reserve** c) SDR. d) US dollar
8	International currency units include:	a) US dollar **b) SDR** c) Swiss franc d) Chinese yuan
Foreign exchange markets. Ensuring the economic safety of the organization in the foreign exchange markets		
9	What is meant by the foreign exchange market?	a) The totality of financial institutions carrying out international currency - credit and financial transactions, transactions with securities and gold **b). The sphere of circulation of currencies** c) The set of banks, credit institutions, stock exchanges, corporations through which the movement of world financial flows is carried out d) Common place where foreign exchange transactions are made
10	Which of the following cannot be attributed to the features of the modern foreign exchange market?	a) Globalization of the foreign exchange market based on the strengthening of the internationalization of economic ties. b) Continuity of operations **c) Stability and weak sensitivity to economic and political news.** d) Intensive development of Internet technologies
11	What is the name of the segment of the foreign exchange market in which the purchase and sale of foreign currency takes place on the terms of immediate delivery?	**a) spot market** b) swap market b) immediate foreign exchange market d) derivatives market
12	What is the name of the segment of the foreign exchange market, in which the purchase and sale of foreign currency is postponed for a certain period?	a) spot market b) swap market **b) forward foreign exchange market** d) derivatives market
Exchange rate and factors influencing it		
13	The price of a monetary unit of one country, expressed in the currency of another country, is called:	a) currency parity **b) exchange rate** c) currency basket d) foreign currency deposit

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14	Currently, the cost basis of exchange rate ratios is:	a) Gold backing of currencies b) The state of the balance of payments c). The level of national interest rates **d) Purchasing power of currencies**
15	The purchasing power parity of currencies is:	a) purchasing power of currencies b) ratio of currencies by their gold content **c) the ratio of currencies according to their purchasing power** d) the ratio of exchange rates
16	What is the name of the process of setting the exchange rate in the foreign exchange market?	**a) quotation** b) balancing c) intervention d) revaluation
Currency operations. Ensuring the economic security of the organization in the implementation of foreign exchange transactions		
17	What is a "foreign exchange position"?	a) The ratio of rates of different currencies b) The balance of funds of a foreign exchange market participant in various currencies **c) The ratio of claims and obligations of a participant in the foreign exchange market** d) The ratio of receipts and payments of a participant in the foreign exchange market
18	What is a Currency Option?	a) A contract for the sale and purchase of a certain amount of currency in the future at a fixed rate, concluded between the seller and the buyer, which can be resold by the buyers until the date of execution b) A contract for the sale and purchase of a certain amount of currency in the future at a fixed rate, concluded between the seller and the buyer, obliging the parties to fulfill their obligations to supply currency within a certain period, but giving the parties the right to change the type of currency during the execution of the contract c) a kind of currency arbitrage **d) a security that gives its owner the right to buy (sell) in the future a certain amount of foreign currency on certain conditions.**
19	What is Currency Futures?	a) Urgent foreign exchange transaction made by banks on a contractual basis. b) Purchase of foreign currency on a spot basis in exchange for national currency with the obligation of its subsequent release after a

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		certain period **c) Exchange operation, which is an agreement to buy (sell) currency at a certain point in the future on fixed terms.** d) Target operation for the purchase and sale of foreign currency to limit the dynamics of the national currency rate by certain limits of its increase or decrease
20	What is the name of a foreign exchange transaction that combines the purchase and sale of two currencies on the basis of immediate delivery with a simultaneous counter transaction for a certain period with the same currencies?	a) speculative transaction b) interest rate arbitrage with forward coverage c) futures transaction **d) swap trade**
Currency risks and methods of their insurance		
21	Who is involved in the insurance of foreign exchange risks in the foreign exchange market?	a) traders b) arbitrageurs **c) hedgers** d) speculators
22	What is the name of the probability of translation losses that exists for the participants in the foreign exchange market?	**a) translational risk** b) operational risk c) exchange rate risk d) currency risk
23	What are the currency risks of a participant in foreign economic activity associated with the implementation of a specific transaction called?	a) foreign trade risk **b) operational risk** c) speculative risk d) commodity risk
24	Which of the following cannot be attributed to methods of hedging foreign exchange risk?	a) use of instruments of the derivatives market b) netting of open currency positions c) correction of currency flows **d) foreign exchange intervention**
International credit as an economic category. Threats and risks of international lending		
25	International credit can have ... impact on the country's economy	a) only positive b) only negative **c) both positive and negative** d) does not affect the state of the national economy
26	What is the name of the revision of the terms and procedure for the payment of external debt?	**a) restructuring** b) prolongation c) securitization d) capitalization
27	What is a syndicated loan?	a) a loan provided in a commodity form. **b) a loan with the participation of several**

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		lenders c) long-term bank loan d) IMF loan
28	What is the name of a long-term international loan with a periodically revised interest rate?	a) syndicated loan b) lease loan c) line of credit **d) rollover credit**
World market for loan capital. Eurocurrency and Euroloan market.		
29	Foreign direct investment is:	**a) purchase of a controlling stake in a foreign enterprise** b) purchase of bonds of a foreign company c) a loan in foreign currency abroad d) purchase of foreign government securities
30	A foreign investor in Russia can be:	a) a foreign citizen; b) a foreign state; c) international organization; **d) all answers are correct.**
31	The object of foreign investment can be:	a) securities b) targeted cash deposits c) property rights **d) all answers are correct.**
32	Capital investment that ensures the investor's control over the investment object is:	a) investment project b) investment portfolio **c) direct investment** d) portfolio investments.
International monetary and financial organizations. Their role in ensuring the economic security of international monetary relations.		
33	The international payment instrument created by the IMF is called:	a) ECU **b) SDR** c) Euro d) petrodollar
34	The leading organization in the field of monetary and credit relations in the world is:	a) EU; **b) the IMF;** c) IBRD; d) Paris Club.
35	The International Monetary Fund and the World Bank Group are organized on the basis of ... an agreement.	**a) Bretton Woods**. b) Parisian. c) Genoese d) Jamaican
36	The World Bank Group includes:	a) International Monetary Fund. b) European Bank for Reconstruction and Development. c) Inter-American Development Bank. d**) International Bank for Reconstruction**

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		and Development
International payments and their forms. Ensuring the economic security of the organization in the implementation of payment and settlement operations		
37	A special unit of account used in foreign trade on the basis of intergovernmental agreements between two or more states is:	a) SDR **b) clearing currency** c) reserve currency d) international collective currency
38	Which of the following is not included in the list of forms of international settlements?	a) Settlements for collection b) Bank transfer **c) Settlements by payment orders** d) Settlements by check
39	What is the name of the form of settlement, the essence of which is the importer's periodic payments to the exporter after receiving the goods, when the movement of goods outstrips the movement of funds?	a) Settlements for collection **b) Settlements on an open account** c) Payments by check d) Settlements under a letter of credit
40	Which of the participants in a foreign trade operation is profitable to use the letter of credit form of international settlements?	**a) to the exporter** b) to the importer c) exporter's bank d) the importer's bank
State regulation of currency relations. The role of the state in ensuring the economic security of monetary relations of organizations		
41	Which of the following are not subject to currency restrictions?	a) Repatriation of export proceeds, **b) Free circulation of foreign currency.** c) Prohibition of free purchase and sale of foreign currency. d) Concentration in the hands of the state of foreign currency and other currency values.
42	An increase in the exchange rate of the national currency against foreign currencies or international currency units is:	a) Devaluation. **b) Revaluation**. c) Denomination. d) repatriation
43	Foreign exchange intervention is:	a) purchase of securities by the central bank b). sale of securities by the central bank **c) purchase or sale of foreign currency by the central bank** d) sale of foreign currency by the central bank
44	The currency crisis is one of the factors affecting:	a**) the country's balance of payments** b) the country's energy balance c) the ecosystem of the country d) labor productivity in the economy
Balances of international settlements. Balance of payments of the country. Economic safety of the national economy in international monetary and credit relations		

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45	The balance of payments is	a) the ratio of claims and obligations of a given country in relation to other countries, regardless of the timing of payments **b) the ratio of the amount of payments made by a given country abroad, and receipts received by it from abroad, for a certain period of time** c) the difference between payments and receipts of funds to the economy of a given country d) the amount of payments and receipts to the economy of a given country
46	Who develops the balance of payments in the Russian Federation?	a) The Government of the Russian Federation b) IMF c) Ministry of Finance of the Russian Federation **d) Central Bank of the Russian Federation**
47	The exchange rate of the national currency usually increases with ... the balance of payments.	a) Passive **b) Active** c) Balanced d) Deficiency
48	Under what balance of payments is it advisable to carry out such measures as stimulating exports and curbing imports, attracting foreign capital and limiting the export of capital?	**a) scarce** b) active c) estimated d) zero

Практические задания

1. Using the official rates of the Central Bank of the Russian Federation today, determine the cross-buy-sell rate EUR / USD.

2. One and the same product costs 500 currency units in country A, and 1500 currency units in country B.
Based on purchasing power parity, determine the exchange rate of the currency of country A in relation to the exchange rate of the currency of country B.

3. Below are the prices for Big Macs at McDonald's in different countries of the world:
USA - 5 dollars
Russia - 130 rubles
PRC - 20 yuan
Germany - 4 euros

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Switzerland - 7 francs
Kazakhstan - 800 tenge.
Using the Big Mac index, compare the purchasing power parities of currencies against the dollar (against the ruble).

4. As of the beginning of the year, the purchasing power of the dollar in the United States was 2 times less than the purchasing power of the dollar in Russia at the official exchange rate of 1 dollar = 60 rubles. During the year, prices in the United States rose by 4% and in Russia by 12.5%.
Calculate how much the exchange rate should change by the end of the year for the dollar to ruble ratio to become parity?

5. The UK company has a US subsidiary with a net asset value of US $ 560,000 as of 1 January.
Currency rates:
on January 1: £ 1 = $ 1.75
At December 31 of the same year: £ 1 = $ 1.83.
Determine the result of the change in the exchange rate for the English company.

6. The exchange rate in the Russian Federation is 60.00 rubles per dollar. Average rates of interbank loans for a month (30 days) are equal to 7% per annum in rubles, and 2% per annum in dollars.
Determine the value of the forward rate for 1 month.

7. Which of the following transactions will increase Russia's current account surplus?
1. The Russian metallurgical company entered into a barter deal with Spain - the exchange of products in the amount of 100 thousand dollars for a hotel room on the Spanish sea coast for the same amount.
2. Russia makes a loan in Germany for the purchase of German industrial equipment during the year.
3. Russia sells military equipment to Syria.
4. Russia provides free financial aid to Syria.
5. Russia sells its long-term bonds to Belarus.

8. The trade balance of country A is -100 USD, the balance of current operations is 105 USD, the change in official foreign exchange reserves is -5 USD, the balance of capital movement is + 50 USD. Can we say that:
1. The balance of payments is + 5u.e.
2. The balance of services and the balance of transfers add up to a surplus.
3. In country A there is an inflow of capital.

9. The table contains data characterizing the state of the country's balance of payments:

Indicators	**Value, cu**

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Commodity export	80
Commodity import	60
Export of services	30
Import of services	20
Capital import	20
Capital export	80
Net investment income	-10
Net non-commercial payments	+20
Change in official gold and foreign exchange reserves	+20

Define:
- The value of the trade balance.
- The value of the balance of current operations.
- The value of the balance of capital flows.
- Balance of payments.

10. The country's economy is characterized by the following data:
- The export of goods is 19700 USD.
- Import of goods - 21800 USD.
- Citizens of the country receive income from foreign investments in the form of interest payments from abroad in the amount of 3600 USD.
- The country pays foreign investors income in the amount of 1400 USD.
- The country's gold and foreign exchange reserves have increased by 1000 USD over the year.
- The expenses of the citizens of this country for foreign tourist trips are 1900 USD.
- The income of this country from tourism is 1750 USD.
- Net non-commercial payments of the country are equal to 2400 USD.
- Capital outflow from the country is 4200 USD.
- The capital inflow into the country is 6600 USD.

Using the data, calculate the current account balance, the capital flow balance, and the country's balance of payments.

11. Which of the named foreign economic transactions carried out between residents of the Russian Federation and other countries will be included in the current operations section of the balance of payments of Russia?
- Humanitarian aid to Syria.
- Import of equipment for a joint venture operating in the Russian Federation.
- Opening by a citizen of the Russian Federation an account in a Swiss bank.
- Import of a lot of cars for sale in the Russian Federation.
- Purchase of RF government bonds by a Belarusian bank.
- Profit received by a Russian organization from a foreign bank account.
- Sale of timber to China.
- Acquisition by a Russian metallurgical enterprise of shares in a Kazakh plant.

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12. Analyze the balance of payments of Russia over the past 10 years. What tendencies can be distinguished in the dynamics of changes in its state with respect to the following parameters?
- Revenues from the export of oil, oil products and natural gas.
- Income from trade in services.
- Labor movement.
- Dynamics of the country's gold and foreign exchange reserves.
- Capital export.
- Change in the balance of payments.

13. At the beginning of the year, a foreign investor invested 200 thousand dollars in the acquisition of income-generating real estate in Russia. The average annual return on investment is 15%. He plans to annually transfer the received income to a term deposit in a Russian bank, where the rate on deposits in rubles is 7% per annum, and in dollars - 2% per annum. What amount will accumulate in his bank account by the end of the 4th year in dollar terms, if at the time of acquiring real estate the exchange rate was 60 rubles per dollar, and the ruble is strengthening by 50 kopecks annually?

14. An American investor acquired at the beginning of the year shares of a Russian company with a par value of 10,000 rubles. At a market price of 11,800 per share. During the year, dividends were paid on shares (12% per annum). At the end of the year, the shares were sold at a price of 12,000 rubles. per share. At the beginning of the year, 1 dollar = 60.02 rubles, at the end of the year, 1 dollar = 60.53 rubles. At the time of payment of dividends, 1 dollar = 60.12 rubles. Determine the profitability of an investment in a given security.

16. A foreign exchange market participant holds a call option in US dollars at a transaction rate of 1.2 dollars per 1 euro. The spot rate for today is 1.3 dollars per 1 euro. Is it advisable to exercise the option under these conditions?

17. Spot rate for today: 1 dollar = 98.70 yen. The interest rate on three-month deposits in dollars is 6.18% per annum, in yen - 2.25% per annum. Determine the effective 3-month yen forward rate for the holder of dollars.

18. Spot rate for today: 1 dollar = 65 rubles. The annual interest rate on deposits in rubles is 12%, in dollars - 8%. Determine the economic result of the activity of a currency speculator per 1 ruble invested, the expectations of which about a fall in the dollar exchange rate in 6 months to 64 rubles per dollar were justified.

19. The spot rate for today is 1.15 US dollars per 1 euro. The forward rate for 1 year is USD 1.25 per EUR 1. The interest rate on deposits in US dollars is 8% per annum, in euros - 4% per annum. Is covered interest arbitration advisable for a European investor?

20. The management of a Russian enterprise solves the problem of financing an import purchase in the amount of 100 thousand dollars. The enterprise has two alternatives:
1- borrow dollars at 8% per annum;

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2 - initially get a loan in rubles at 15% per annum, and then convert them into the required amount of dollars to pay for the import delivery.
The sale rate of foreign currency is 65 rubles per dollar at the beginning of the year. At what exchange rate for the dollar at the end of the year, the company will be indifferent to what to borrow: dollars or rubles?

4. ПОРЯДОК ПРОВЕДЕНИЯ И КРИТЕРИИ ОЦЕНИВАНИЯ ПРОМЕЖУТОЧНОЙ АТТЕСТАЦИИ

4.1. Порядок проведения промежуточной аттестации

Зачёт проводится в 2 этапа. На первом этапе студент решает 15 тестовых вопросов закрытого типа. Продолжительность – 30 минут.

На втором этапе студент отвечает на теоретический вопрос.

4.2. Критерии оценивания промежуточной аттестации по видам оценочных средств.

4.2.1 Критерии оценивания теоретического вопроса

Максимальный балл за ответ на теоретический вопрос — 10 баллов.

Отлично/ зачтено/ 9-10 баллов	**Хорошо/ зачтено/ 7-8 баллов**	**Удовлетворительно/ зачтено/ 5-6 баллов**	**Неудовлетворительно/ незачтено/ 0-4 балла**
Высокий уровень освоения проверяемых компетенций	Средний уровень освоения проверяемых компетенций	Базовый уровень уровень освоения проверяемых компетенций	Недостаточный уровень освоения проверяемых компетенций
Обучающийся отлично знает материал, умеет анализировать проблему и аргументированно изложить свою точку зрения на иностранном языке, владеет достаточным для высказывания лексическим запасом, грамотно изъясняется с использованием	Обучающийся хорошо знает материал, умеет анализировать проблему и аргументированно изложить свою точку зрения на иностранном языке, владеет достаточным для высказывания лексическим запасом, грамотно изъясняется с использованием	Обучающийся знаком с материалом, владеет достаточным для высказывания лексическим запасом. Обучающийся допускает фактические ошибки, не оперирует лексическим запасом по теме.	Обучающийся не знает основных положений вопроса, не ориентируется в основных понятиях, излагает материал с трудом, с грубыми фактическими ошибками, либо отказывается от ответов на вопросы.

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точных терминов и названий. Обучающийся практически не допускает ошибок.	точных терминов и названий. Обучающийся допускает незначительные ошибки.		

4.2.2. Критерии оценивания теста

Оценка	Отлично/ зачтено	Хорошо/ зачтено	Удовлетворительно/зачтено	Неудовлетворительно/ незачтено
Процент правильных ответов	86-100	70-85	51-69	0-50
Уровень освоения проверяемых компетенций	высокий	средний	базовый	недостаточный

4.3. Результаты промежуточной аттестации и уровни сформированности компетенций

При подведении итогов учитываются результаты текущей аттестации. Полученные за текущую аттестацию баллы суммируются с баллами, полученными за каждый этап при прохождении промежуточной аттестации:

0-49 баллов -незачтено;
50-100 баллов - зачтено.

Особенности проведении процедуры оценивания результатов обучения инвалидов и лиц с ограниченными возможностями здоровья обозначены в рабочей программе дисциплины (модуля).

Уровни сформированности компетенций определяется следующим образом:

1. Высокий уровень сформированности компетенций:

- предполагает формирование компетенций на высоком уровне, готовность к самостоятельной профессиональной деятельности: формируются навыки деловых коммуникаций на иностранном языке, навыки систематизации данных, необходимых для решения задач в области международных валютных отношений
- студент способен аргументировать собственную точку зрения по дискуссионным вопросам дисциплины на иностранном языке, решать ситуационные задачи, критически оценивать информацию о состоянии и проблемах развития международных валютных отношений, формулировать собственные выводы.

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2. Средний уровень:

- предполагает формирование компетенций на достаточно высоком уровне: формируется комплексное знание особенностей современных международных валютных отношений, умение сбора, анализа и обработки данных в сфере международных валютных отношений;

- студент способен давать развернутые ответы на теоретические вопросы дисциплины на иностранном языке на уровне не ниже оценки «удовлетворительно».

3. Базовый уровень:

- предполагает формирование компетенций на начальном уровне: знание основных положений международных валютных отношений и валютной системы;

- студент способен отвечать на вопросы в форме закрытого теста. Количество правильных ответов – не менее 50%.

4. Низкий уровень соответствует оценке «незачтено».

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