

1. Macroeconomic indicators as an information object
(System of national accounts, dynamics, comparison of national accounts, acquisition of obligations during a certain time series)
2. Economic systems and their models.
(pure market, administrative-command, mixed, traditional private, private and state)
3. Improvement of the structural structure of the real sector and factors affecting it.
(fundamental structural change, continuity of structural changes, increase in export capacity, level of development of production forces, level of scientific and technical progress, state of monetary and credit system, tax and budget system, state investment policy, country's solvency)
4. Indicators representing the production results of the national economy.
(Methods of calculating GDP, national income, net domestic product, personal income, disposable personal income, nominal GDP, real GDP)
5. Modeling of macroeconomic processes.
(Unemployment, Inflation, Economic growth, expanded reproduction, national income, rate of capital investment)
6. Causes and consequences of inflation. Costs of inflation.
(price level, long-run aggregate supply, cost inflation, short-run aggregate supply, inflationary spiral, real income)
7. Phillips curve.
(coherence, wage growth, cyclical decline, mean state, minimum level)
8. Neoclassical theory of international trade.
(Supporters of the modern view of international trade, excess production factors, trade restrictions, export of output factors).
9. Nature and objectives of foreign trade policy.
(development and implementation of measures, Bilateral trade policy, protectionist trade policy, recognition)
10. Factors affecting the exchange rate.
(deficit of the balance of payments, gold-currency reserves, nominal exchange rate of the national currency, deficit of the State budget, money not provided with goods and services).
11. Types of monetary policy.
(money supply in circulation, the level of reserve rates is increased, multiplicative expansion, resale).
12. Primary and secondary functions of the bank.
(accumulation, money circulation, capital circulation), Commercial loan, bank loan, Inter-household loan)
13. Types of loans.
(rental loan, bank loan, inter-household loan, mortgage loan, state loan, factoring loan, international loan).
14. Inflationary processes in the economy.
(demand factors, growth of aggregate demand, use of monetary policy instruments, deposits attracted by the influence of business entities)

15. The role of banks in ensuring money circulation.

(State Bank, Central Bank, "Bank of Banks", Functions of the Central Bank, Commercial Banks, Specialized Commercial Banks)

16. Price and non-price factors of aggregate demand.

(Price level, inverse correlation, interest rate effect, wealth effect, real cash balance effect; import purchases effect.)

17. Investment costs.

(increase in price level, accumulated financial assets, businessmen's demand for investment goods)

18. Mechanism of tax multiplication.

(Finance, reproduction, formation, distribution, transfer, subsidy, signs of equivalence, object of taxes)

19. Tax multiplier.

(main task, Financial policy, Budget-tax policy, Budget-tax policy in the short term, change in consumption function, tax multiplier for a closed economy, autonomous taxes, tax multiplier for an open economy)

20. Tools of macroeconomic analysis.

(Methodology and methods of macroeconomic analysis, real sector, balance of payments, monetary and credit sector, balance of the balance of payments, exchange rate, types of dependence)