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MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND HIGHER EDUCATION OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION

FSBEI of HE "Ural State University of Economics"

Adopted
at the meeting of the department

8.12. 2020

Protocol № 3

Head of the department Falchenko O.D.
(signature)

Approved
by the Council for educational and
methodological issues and quality of education

20 January 2021

Protocol № 6

Chairperson _____ Karkh D.A.
(signature)

PROGRAM OF THE SUBJECT

Title Innovation and Risk Management in International Business

Field of study 38.04.02 MANAGEMENT

Profile International Business (in English)

Form of study full-time and part-time

Year of enrollment 2021

Developed by:
Assistant Professor, CES

_____ Irina Nikolaevna Savelyeva
(signature)

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INTRODUCTION

The program of the subject is part of the main professional educational program of higher education - the master's program, developed in accordance with the Federal State Educational Standard of Higher Education

FSES of HE	Federal State Educational Standard of Higher Education - Master's degree in the direction of preparation 04.38.02 Management (order of the Ministry of Education and Science of Russia No. 952 dated 08.12.2020)
PS	

1. PURPOSE OF LEARNING THE SUBJECT

Formation of knowledge, skills and abilities in areas related to risk management and innovation in international business.

2. PLACE OF SUBJECT IN THE STRUCTURE OF OBOR

Discipline refers to the variable part of the curriculum.

3. SCOPE OF SUBJECT

Summative Assessment	Hours					Credits
	Total for a semester	Contact work. (Academic study)			Self-study including preparation of control and coursework	
		Total	Lectures	Practical classes, including course design		
Semester 3						
Graded credit	144	24	8	16	120	4

4. LEARNING OUTCOMES

As a result of mastering OBOR, the graduate must have the competencies established in accordance with the Federal State Educational Standard of Higher Education.

Code and name of competence	Competence achievement indicators
UC-1 Able to carry out a critical analysis of problem situations based on a systematic approach, develop an action strategy	ID-3.UC-1 Have practical experience in developing and arguing a strategy for solving a problem situation based on a systematic approach
	ID-2.UC-1 Can identify problem situations, search for information and solutions

UC-1 Able to carry out a critical analysis of problem situations based on a systematic approach, develop an action strategy	ID-1.UC-1 Know methods of critical analysis; system approach methodology; methods of identifying a problem situation
UC-5 Able to analyze and take into account the diversity of cultures in the process of intercultural interaction	ID-3.UC-5 Have practical experience in organizing interaction in a professional environment, taking into account national and ethnocultural characteristics; intercultural skills taking into account the diversity of cultures
	ID-2.UC-5 Can present professional information in the process of intercultural interaction; analyze the features of social interaction, taking into account national, ethnocultural characteristics
	ID-1.UC-5 Know the basics of social interaction aimed at solving professional problems; mechanisms of intercultural interaction in society

Professional competencies (PC)

Code and name of competence	Competence achievement indicators
Organizational and managerial	
PC-3 Planning of foreign economic activity of the organization	ID-3.PC-3 Have practical experience (labor actions): Preparation of a draft plan of foreign economic activity, taking into account the priorities of the organization's foreign economic activity Presentation of the organization's foreign economic activity plan Making, if necessary, additions and changes to the plan of foreign economic activity of the organization Coordination and presentation in the organization of the final plan of foreign economic activity
	ID-2.PC-3 Can: Use computing, copying, auxiliary equipment and various types of telecommunications communications Summarize and systematize information on the objectives of the organization in the field of foreign economic activity Develop strategic and current plans for the organization's foreign economic activity Summarize and systematize information on the directions of the organization

	<p>ID-1.PC-3 Know:</p> <p>Normative legal acts regulating foreign economic activity</p> <p>International agreements in the field of standards and requirements for products</p> <p>Normative legal acts regulating state support of foreign economic activity</p> <p>Types, forms and instruments of state support for foreign economic activity</p> <p>Methods and foundations of system analysis of foreign economic information</p> <p>Rules for the preparation of documentation for a foreign trade contract</p> <p>The order of document flow in the organization</p> <p>Fundamentals of risk management in foreign economic activity</p> <p>Business planning basics</p> <p>Conditions of a foreign trade contract</p> <p>Marketing and pricing features</p> <p>Business Ethics and Negotiation Rules</p> <p>English (threshold upper intermediate level B2)</p> <p>Basics of economic theory</p> <p>Fundamentals of the labor legislation of the Russian Federation</p> <p>Administrative document flow rules</p> <p>The procedure for drawing up the established reporting</p> <p>Fire safety rules</p>
<p>PC-4 Carrying out the strategy and control over implementing the plan of the foreign economic activity of the organization</p>	<p>ID-3.PC-4 Have practical experience in:</p> <p>Determining areas of responsibility in the organization for the implementation of the foreign economic activity plan of the organization</p> <p>Monitoring the implementation, achievement of intermediate goals and results of the organization's foreign economic activity plan</p> <p>Monitoring deviations from implementation, achievement of intermediate goals and results of the organization's foreign economic activity plan</p> <p>Preparation of proposals for adjusting the plan of foreign economic activity of the organization</p> <p>ID-2.PC-4 Be able to:</p> <p>Determine the priorities and key factors for the development of the organization's foreign economic activity</p> <p>Interact with departments of the organization to identify the overall development strategy of the organization</p> <p>Coordinate the actions of the organization's employees involved in the implementation of the foreign economic activity plan</p> <p>Manage the organization's resources to implement the foreign economic activity plan</p> <p>ID-1.PC-4 Know:</p> <p>Normative legal acts regulating foreign economic activity</p> <p>International agreements in the field of standards and requirements for products</p> <p>Normative legal acts regulating state support of foreign economic activity</p> <p>Business planning basics</p> <p>Administrative document flow rules</p>

5. SYLLABUS

Theme	Hours
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	Theme title	Total hours	Contact work (Academic study)			Self-study	Self-study control
			Lectures	Laboratory work	Practical classes		
Semester 3		144					
Theme 1.	The concept and essence of innovation and risk management in international	30	2		4	24	
Theme 2.	The role of innovation and risk management in economic development	30	2		4	24	
Theme 3.	Development of innovative potential in industrialized countries and the Russian	28	2		2	24	
Theme 4.	National innovation systems and models of innovative development of countries	29	1		4	24	
Theme 5.	International technology exchange. International agreements in the field of standards and requirements for products.	27	1		2	24	

6. FORMS OF FORMATIVE AND SUMMATIVE ASSESSMENT

Section / Theme	Type of assessment	Description of assessment	Criteria of assessment
Formative assessment (Appendix 4)			
Theme 1.	Test (Appendix 4)	тест с вариантами ответов из 10 вопросов	10 points
Theme 3.	Test (Appendix 4)	тест с вариантами ответов из 10 вопросов	10 points
Theme 5.	Case (Appendix 4)	кейс для индивидуальной или групповой работы	10 points
Summative assessment (Appendix 5)			
Term 3 (Graded Credit)	Test (Appendix 5)	Multiple choice test of 10 questions. Practical task (case) for individual work.	100 points

MARKING SCALES

The indicator for assessing the development of OBOP is formed on the basis of combining the formative and summative assessment of the student.

The rating indicator for each subject is expressed as a percentage, which shows the level of the student's preparation.

Formative assessment. A 100-point grading system is used. The assessment of the student's work during the semester is carried out by the teacher in accordance with the system for assessing educational achievements in the course of training in this subject.

In the programs of subjects and practices, the types of formative assessment, planned results of control activities and criteria for assessing educational achievements are fixed.

During the semester, the teacher conducts at least 3 control activities to assess the student's performance. If attendance at classes in a discipline is included in the rating, then this indicator is no more than 20% of the maximum number of points in the subject.

Summative assessment. A 5-point grading system is used. The assessment of the student's work at the end of studying the subject (or part of the subject) is carried out by the teacher in accordance with the system for assessing the student's achievements. Summative assessment is carried out at the end of the formation of competencies.

The procedure for transferring the rating provided by the assessment system, by subject, into a five-point system.

High level - 100% - 70% - excellent, good.

Average level - 69% - 50% - satisfactory.

Assessment indicator	According to five-point system	Indicator characteristics
100% - 85%	Excellent	have theoretical knowledge in full, understand, independently know how to apply, research, identify, analyze, systematize, categorize, calculate indicators, classify, develop models, algorithmize, manage, organize, plan research processes, evaluate results at a high level
84% - 70%	Good	have theoretical knowledge in full, understand, independently know how to apply, research, identify, analyze, systematize, categorize, calculate indicators, classify, develop models, algorithmize, manage, organize, plan research processes, evaluate the results. Deficiencies may be made, corrected by the student independently in the process of work (answer, etc.)
69% - 50%	Satisfactory	have general theoretical knowledge, are able to apply, research, identify, analyze, systematize, categorize, calculate indicators, classify, develop models, algorithmize, manage, organize, plan research processes, evaluate results at an average level. Mistakes are made which the student finds difficult to correct on their own.
49 % or less	Unsatisfactory	have an incomplete amount of general theoretical knowledge, do not know how to independently apply, research, identify, analyze, systematize, categorize, calculate indicators, classify, develop models, algorithmize, manage, organize, plan research processes, evaluate results. Skills and abilities for solving professional problems are not formed
100% - 50%	Credit	the characteristic of the indicator corresponds to "excellent", "good", "satisfactory"
49 % or less	No credit	the characteristic of the indicator corresponds to "unsatisfactory"

7. CONTENT OF THE SUBJECT

7.1. Content of lectures

Theme 1. The concept and essence of innovation and risk management in international business
Innovative focus of economic growth. Innovation as a systemic indicator of economic development in the modern era. Development of the theory of innovation. Basic concepts of research of innovations in foreign and domestic traditions. J. Schumpeter's concept of innovative development. Innovative activity from the standpoint of non-equilibrium macroeconomic dynamics. Characteristics of interrelated categories in innovation: “new”, “novation”, “innovation”, “innovative idea”, “innovative activity”, “innovation process”. Typology of innovations by content: product, technological, social, complex innovations. Classification of innovations by the degree of novelty: radical and modifying innovations, pseudo innovations. Innovation life cycle and innovation life cycle. International innovation management. Concept and main stages of development. Risk management.

Theme 2. The role of innovation and risk management in economic development
Theoretical studies of the role of international innovation management in the world economy. Conceptual directions for assessing the role of small, medium and large businesses in the innovation process and its involvement in the innovation process. Assessment of the degree of participation of small, medium and large businesses in the innovation process in foreign countries and Russia. Limiting factors of innovation for entrepreneurs. Factors determining the success of innovative entrepreneurship. Effects of the development of innovative entrepreneurship. Risks in innovative entrepreneurship. Marketing and pricing in the field of international innovative entrepreneurship

Theme 3. Development of innovative potential in industrialized countries and the Russian Federation
Stages of development of innovation management in industrialized countries and the Russian Federation. Forms and methods of forming a system of innovative entrepreneurship in foreign countries and the Russian Federation. The main tools for the formation of a system of innovative entrepreneurship in industrialized countries and the Russian Federation. Innovation policy, regulation and system of state support for innovative activities in industrialized countries and the Russian Federation.

Theme 4. National innovation systems and models of innovative development of countries
National innovation systems - definition, essential characteristics.
The specifics of the formation of national innovation systems in the United States, Western Europe, Japan. National innovation system of the Russian Federation. Models of innovative development of the countries of the world: traditional (market) model, Asian model, alternative models.

Theme 5. International technology exchange. International agreements in the field of standards and requirements for products.
International technology transfer: concept and place in modern international economic relations. Leading countries in the global technology market. The most important normative international documents in the field of technology transfer. The main types of international technology exchange. Forms of international technology transfer: engineering, franchising, management contracts. International engineering and the specifics of engineering services. Organization and technology of trade in know-how licenses.
Normative legal acts regulating foreign economic activity in the field of innovative entrepreneurship. International agreements in the field of standards and requirements for products.
Normative legal acts regulating state support of foreign economic activity in the field of innovative entrepreneurship. Types, forms and instruments of state support for foreign economic activity in the field of innovative entrepreneurship. Rules for the preparation of documentation for a foreign trade contract and risk assessment. The order of document flow in the organization.

<p>Theme 1. The concept and essence of innovation and risk management in international business. In the form of discussion.</p> <p>Main questions:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Innovative orientation of economic growth. Innovations are the drivers of economic development in the modern era. 2. Development of the theory of innovation. Basic concepts of research of innovations in foreign and domestic traditions. <p>Presentations:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Innovative ratings of the countries of the world. 2. <u>The role of international innovation management in the world economy.</u>
<p>Theme 2. The role of innovation and risk management in economic development. In the form of discussion.</p> <p>Main questions:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. How can you define the role of innovation and international innovation management in the development of a modern economy? 2. What are the roles of small, medium and large businesses in the innovation process? 3. What are the features of international management at small, medium and large businesses?
<p>Theme 3. Development of innovative potential in industrialized countries and the Russian Federation. In the form group structured discussion.</p> <p>Main questions:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Stages of development of innovative management in industrialized countries. 2. Stages of development of innovation management in the Russian Federation. <p>Presentations:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The evolution of the development of innovative management in the countries of the world (country - at the student's choice).
<p>Theme 4. National innovation systems and models of innovative development of countries. In the form of group structured discussion.</p> <p>Main questions:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. National innovation systems - definition, essential characteristics. 2. Specificity of the formation of national innovation systems in the USA, Western Europe, Japan. 3. National innovation system of the Russian Federation. <p>Presentations:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. National innovation systems of the countries of the world (country - at the student's choice).
<p>Theme 5. International technology exchange. International agreements in the field of standards and requirements for products. In the form of discussion</p> <p>Main questions:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Forms of international technology transfer: engineering, franchising, management contracts. 2. Features of organizing and conducting foreign economic transactions in the field of international technology transfer.

7.3. Content of self-study

Theme 1. The concept and essence of innovation and risk management in international business
The goal is to study the basic concepts of innovation and the specifics of innovation management.
Objective: to identify the essence, specifics of innovative business in an international context.
Methodical recommendations: study lectures on Theme 1 and additional literature.
Basic concepts: innovation, innovative entrepreneurship, international innovative entrepreneurship.
Self-study assignments

Assignment - to prepare a report-presentation on the topic (student's choice):

1. Innovative orientation of economic growth.
2. Innovation - drivers of economic development in the modern era.
3. Basic concepts of research of innovations in foreign and domestic traditions.
4. Innovative ratings of the countries of the world.
5. The role of international innovation management in the world economy.

Theme 2. The role of innovation and risk management in economic development

The goal is to study the role of innovation management in the development of the economy.

Objective: to identify the role of small, medium, large innovative businesses in the international context.

Methodical recommendations: study lectures on Theme 2 and additional literature.

Basic concepts: the role of small, medium, large innovative entrepreneurship, international management.

Self-study assignments

Assignment - to prepare a report-presentation on the topic (student's choice):

1. The role of innovation and international innovation management in the development of the modern economy.
2. The role of small business in the innovation process.
3. The role of medium-sized businesses in the innovation process.
4. The role of big business in the innovation process.
3. Features of international management at small, medium and large businesses.

Theme 3. Development of innovative potential in industrialized countries and the Russian Federation

The goal is to study the development of innovative management in different countries of the world.

Objective: to identify the features of the development of innovative entrepreneurship in industrialized and developing countries, to analyze the development of innovative entrepreneurship in the Russian Federation.

Methodical recommendations: study lectures on Theme 3 and additional literature.

Basic concepts: stages of development of innovation management.

Self-study assignments

Assignment - to prepare a report-presentation on the topic (student's choice):

1. Stages of development of innovative management in industrialized countries.
2. Stages of development of innovation management in the Russian Federation.
3. Evolution of development of innovative management in the countries of the world (country at the student's choice).

Theme 4. National innovation systems and models of innovative development of countries

The goal is to study national models of innovative business and national innovation systems of the countries of the world.

Objective: to conduct a comparative analysis of national models of innovative business and national innovation systems.

Methodical recommendations: study lectures on topic 4 and additional literature.

Basic concepts: national models of innovative business, national innovation system.

Self-study assignments

Assignment - to prepare a report-presentation on the topic (optional):

1. The specifics of the formation of the US national innovation system.
2. Specificity of the formation of the national innovation system of the EU countries (country of choice).
3. Specificity of the formation of the national innovation system in Japan.
4. Specificity of the formation of the national innovation system in China.
5. National innovation system of the Russian Federation.

Assignment for independent work:

Based on the material studied on the topic, complete the tasks and answer the questions.

In the modern world, the position of the state is determined by its competitiveness, which largely depends on the country's effective innovation system.

The national innovation system (NIS) is understood as a set of interconnected organizations engaged in the production and (or) commercial implementation of knowledge and technologies, and a set of legal, financial and social institutions that ensure the interaction of educational, scientific, entrepreneurial and non-profit organizations and structures in all spheres of the economy and social life.

There are several models of innovative development of countries that determine the specifics of national innovation systems. Consider three basic models of innovative development:

1. "Traditional" model. This model is presented mainly in developed countries. In essence, this is a model of a complete innovation cycle, i.e. from the formation of an innovative idea to the mass production of an embodied idea. The best example of the traditional model is the US national innovation system.

The "traditional" model includes all components of the structure of the innovation system: fundamental science, applied science, research, development, prototype production and mass production, various types of structures for expertise, financing and personnel reproduction. Thus, the basis of the US national innovation system is approximately 150 first-class universities, i.e. the bulk of innovative research is concentrated in US universities. Also, one of the features of the US national innovation system is the national laboratories, which represent huge institutions, the main activity of which is the development of one of the important areas of applied science.

The national innovation systems of large Western European countries work somewhat differently.

This type of innovation systems has been developed in large European countries with a long intellectual and scientific tradition: Great Britain, Germany, France and Italy. Unlike the US model, corporations are less involved in financing fundamental research, preferring to commercialize the results of applied research, often commissioned by corporations by large universities.

The innovation system of small highly developed European countries is based on a high level of fundamental science, which is financed, as a rule, by the state. These countries include: Sweden, the Netherlands, Denmark, Switzerland, Finland, which have universities known throughout the world. Regional high-tech projects are also of great importance, using the Silicon Valley in the United States as a model - for example, the Energy Valley in Groningen (Netherlands), the main purpose of which is to develop energy-saving technologies and alternative fuels to hydrocarbons.

2. "Asian model". Significantly different from the "traditional" model. This model is presented by the countries of East Asia, such as Japan, South Korea, Singapore, and China.

The innovation cycle of the presented model, as a rule, lacks a component of fundamental and often even applied science. This innovative model is focused on the export of high-tech products. In its implementation, all technologies are borrowed from the countries of the "traditional" model. Abroad, this approach to creating "new" technology was called "reverse engineering", that is, "reconstruction". In this sense, the Asian model is very similar to the Soviet one, especially in terms of civilian industry - with the only difference that in the future, the production of the USSR had a very limited internal circulation, while the Asian economies were characterized by a high propensity to export.

Japan is a prime example of the Asian model (Figure 1.4). It is noteworthy that it was within the framework of the Japanese system that the first forms of trilateral cooperation called "San-Kan-Gaku" (1912) emerged.

Theme 5. International technology exchange. International agreements in the field of standards and requirements for products.

The goal is to study the essence and features of international technology exchange at the present stage.

Objective: to study the organization and technique of commercial transactions in the field of international technology exchange.

Methodical recommendations: study lectures on topic 5 and additional literature.

Basic concepts: international technology exchange, intellectual property, technology transfer.

Self-study assignments

Assignment - to prepare a report-presentation on the topic (student's choice):

1. Forms of international technology transfer: license agreement.
2. Engineering as a form of international technology transfer.
3. Forms of international technology transfer: franchising, management contracts.
4. Features of organizing and conducting foreign economic transactions in the field of international technology transfer.

7.3.1. Sample questions for self-study for a credit / exam
Appendix 1.

7.3.2. Practical tasks for self-study for a credit / exam
Appendix 2.

7.3.3. List of term papers
Coursework is not included in the curriculum

7.4. Student's electronic portfolio
Placement of materials in the student's electronic portfolio is not planned

7.5. Methodical recommendations for completing control work
Control work is not planned

7.6 Methodical recommendations for the completing course work
Course work is not planned

8. ORGANIZATION OF EDUCATIONAL PROCESS FOR PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES

At the student's request

In order to provide access to study the program for persons with disabilities, if necessary, the department provides the following conditions:

- a special order of mastering the discipline, taking into account the state of their health;
- electronic educational resources on the discipline in forms adapted to the limitations of their health;
- study of the discipline according to an individual curriculum (regardless of the form of study);
- e-learning and distance educational technologies, which provide for the possibility of receiving and transmitting information in forms accessible to them.
- access (remote access) to modern professional databases and information reference systems, the composition of which is determined by the program.

9. LIST OF BASIC AND ADDITIONAL EDUCATIONAL LITERATURE REQUIRED FOR LEARNING THE SUBJECT

USUE library website

<http://lib.usue.ru/>

Main literature:

1. Иващенко Н. П., Энговатова А. А., Шахова М. С., Антропов М. С., Коростылева И. И.. Экономика инноваций. [Электронный ресурс]:курс лекций. - Москва: МАКС Пресс, 2014. - 351 – Режим доступа: <https://znanium.com/catalog/product/534043>

2. Иващенко Н.П.. Экономика инноваций. [Электронный ресурс]:Учебно-методическая литература. - Москва: Экономический факультет МГУ, 2016. - 81 с. – Режим доступа: <https://znanium.com/catalog/product/967683>

3. Донцова О. И., Логвинов С. А.. Инновационная экономика. Стратегия и инструменты формирования. [Электронный ресурс]:учебное пособие для студентов вузов, обучающихся по направлению подготовки 38.04.01 «Экономика» (квалификация (степень) «магистр»). - Москва: Альфа-М: ИНФРА-М, 2019. - 208 – Режим доступа: <https://znanium.com/catalog/product/1008664>

4. Организация и управление внешнеэкономической деятельностью предприятия. Учебное пособие : [в 2 ч.]. Ч. 2. [Электронный ресурс]:. - Екатеринбург: [Издательство УрГЭУ], 2015. - 208 – Режим доступа: <http://lib.usue.ru/resource/limit/ump/16/p486387.pdf>

5. Горфинкель В. Я., Базилевич А. И., Блинов А. О., Бобков Л. В., Захаров П. Н., Маркова О. М., Маслова В. М., Попадюк Т. Г., Проскурин В. К., Родионова Н. В.. Инновационное предпринимательство.:учебник и практикум для бакалавриата и магистратуры : для студентов вузов, обучающихся по экономическим направлениям и специальностям. - Москва: Юрайт, 2015. -

6. Горфинкель В. Я., Базилевич А. И., Блинов А. О., Бобков Л. В., Захаров П. Н., Маркова О. М., Маслова В. М., Попадюк Т. Г., Проскурин В. К., Родионова Н. В.. Инновационное предпринимательство.:учебник и практикум для бакалавриата и магистратуры : для студентов вузов, обучающихся по экономическим направлениям и специальностям. - Москва: Юрайт, 2016. -

Additional literature:

1. Дежкина И. П., Поташева Г. А.. Инновационный потенциал хозяйственной системы и его оценка (методы формирования и оценки). [Электронный ресурс]:учебное пособие. - Москва: ИНФРА-М, 2014. - 122 – Режим доступа: <https://znanium.com/catalog/product/413666>

2. Экономика инновационного развития. [Электронный ресурс]:монография. - Москва: ФОРУМ: ИНФРА-М, 2014. - 256 – Режим доступа: <https://znanium.com/catalog/product/420170>

3. Дежкина И. П., Поташева Г.А.. Инновационный потенциал хозяйственной системы и его оценка (методы формирования и оценки). [Электронный ресурс]:Учебное пособие. - Москва: ООО "Научно-издательский центр ИНФРА-М", 2019. - 122 с. – Режим доступа: <https://znanium.com/catalog/product/1018040>

4. Капустина Н.В.. Развитие организации на основе риск-менеджмента: теория, методология и практика. [Электронный ресурс]:Монография. - Москва: ООО "Научно-издательский центр ИНФРА- М", 2018. - 178 с. – Режим доступа: <https://znanium.com/catalog/product/975931>

10. LIST OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGIES, INCLUDING LIST OF LICENSED SOFTWARE AND INFORMATION HELP SYSTEMS, ONLINE COURSES FOR THE EDUCATIONAL PROCESS

List of licensed software:

МойОфис стандартный. Соглашение № СК-281 от 7 июня 2017. Дата заключения - 07.06.2017. Срок действия лицензии - без ограничения срока.

Astra Linux Common Edition. Договор № 1 от 13 июня 2018, акт от 17 декабря 2018. Срок действия лицензии - без ограничения срока.

Microsoft Windows 10 .Договор № 52/223-ПО/2020 от 13.04.2020, Акт № Tr000523459 от 14.10.2020. Срок действия лицензии 30.09.2023.

Microsoft Office 2016.Договор № 52/223-ПО/2020 от 13.04.2020, Акт № Tr000523459 от 14.10.2020 Срок действия лицензии 30.09.2023.

The list of information reference systems, resources of the information and telecommunications network "Internet":

Справочно-правовая система Гарант. Договор № 58419 от 22 декабря 2015. Срок действия лицензии -без ограничения срока

-Справочно-правовая система Консультант +. Договор № 163/223-У/2020 от 14.12.2020. Срок действия лицензии до 31.12.2021

11. LIST OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGIES, INCLUDING LIST OF LICENSED SOFTWARE AND INFORMATION SYSTEMS, ONLINE COURSES FOR THE EDUCATIONAL

Teaching the subject is carried out using the material and technical base of USUE, which ensures the conduct of all types of training sessions and research and independent work of students:

Special rooms are classrooms for all types of classes, group and individual consultations, monitoring and summative assessment.

Premises for self-study of students are equipped with computers connected to the Internet and provide access to the electronic information and educational environment of USUE.

All rooms are equipped with specialized furniture and multimedia equipment, special equipment (information and telecommunication, computers), access to information, reference and legal systems, electronic library systems, databases of current legislation, and other information resources to present educational information to a large audience.

For lecture-type lessons, presentations and other teaching aids provide thematic illustrations.