

**MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SCIENCE OF UKRAINE  
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*Department of International Economic Relations*

**METHODOLOGICAL INSTRUCTIONS  
IN WRITING  
THE INTERDISCIPLINARY COURSEPAPER**

*for applicants of the educational and scientific program  
"International Management"  
second (master's) level of higher education  
specialty 073 Management  
fields of knowledge 07 Management and administration*

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## INTRODUCTION

Completion and defense of interdisciplinary coursepaper of second (master's) level higher education students is one of the forms of control at the West Ukrainian National University, the purpose of which is to establish the compliance of the level and volume of knowledge, skills, and competencies acquired by higher education students with the requirements of higher education.

The interdisciplinary coursepaper must meet the established requirements and be performed by the author independently on the basis of the developed latest theoretical, regulatory, statistical and practical material, contain his own developments, conclusions and proposals, be properly structured and technically designed. Works mechanically transcribed from literary sources, regulatory documents, unprocessed and incorrectly formatted, as well as made by compiling and verbatim use of the text and ideas of other authors without reference to the sources used (plagiarism) are not allowed for protection. The minimum necessary part of the uniqueness of the text is 75%.

The topic of the interdisciplinary coursepaper should be characterized by relevance, adequacy of the use of both general scientific and special methods of scientific knowledge, the legality and feasibility of their application should be comprehensively substantiated in each specific case.

It should be remembered that the interdisciplinary coursepaper is the result of creative activity, in the process of which the student, on the basis of the acquired theoretical and practical knowledge, skills, accumulated experience of carrying out his own research, is obliged to develop a set of measures or practical recommendations aimed at fulfilling the actual scientific applied problem.

Interdisciplinary coursepaper has the right to be managed by qualified scientific and pedagogical workers (SPW). The topics of interdisciplinary coursepaper are adjusted annually, taking into account the development of the relevant field of science, the field of professional activity, the needs of the region and customers of scientific research or practical developments, the experience gained by the department.

The basis of the recommendations are the requirements of the Law of Ukraine "On Higher Education" (with relevant amendments), the rules for drafting dissertations, requirements for drafting reports in the field of science and technology, which are approved by the State Standard of Ukraine DSTU 3008-95 "Documentation. Reports in the field of science and technology. Structure and design rules", as well as current information, library and publishing standards, current requirements for the design of bibliographic descriptions of used sources and other normative documents issued by the Ministry of Education and Culture of Ukraine and WUNU.

# 1. GENERAL REQUIREMENTS FOR THE STRUCTURE AND CONTENT OF THE INTERDISCIPLINARY COURSEPAPER

## 1.1. Purpose and tasks of interdisciplinary coursepaper

According to the training plans of specialists with higher education, interdisciplinary coursepaper is one of the forms of control of applicants, which graduates of the "master's" educational level pass. Through the preparation and defense of the work, the applicant confirms the level of his own qualifications, the ability to carry out scientific research and independently solve scientific and practical problems.

*Interdisciplinary coursepaper while obtaining a master's degree* is an independently completed applied work that demonstrates the author's vision of the problem, the possibilities of its research and solution, testifies to the author's ability to use theoretical knowledge and practical skills acquired during training, work with information sources, systematize, elaborate, generalize and research factual material, substantiate and verify the obtained results, formulate reasoned and balanced conclusions.

*The purpose of interdisciplinary coursepaper* is the systematization, generalization, consolidation and expansion of theoretical knowledge, their effective application to perform a scientific and applied task through in-depth mastery of the chosen topic and methods of independent research, demonstration of the skills of logical and consistent presentation of research material, as well as skills of practical application of theoretical knowledge to perform tasks, respectively to the requirements of educational and scientific programs in a certain field of knowledge, specialty.

*To achieve the goal in the work, the following tasks are performed:*

- development, systematization, generalization and deepening of theoretical knowledge in the context of solving certain practical tasks;
- the formulation of a specific applied problem that has not found sufficient coverage in scientific sources and requires innovative approaches to the development of a complex of interrelated proposals for its solution;

- scientific substantiation of the toolkit (methods, techniques and means) for solving the specified problem;
- modeling of internal and external connections between phenomena and processes, which are essential for the implementation of a specific scientific and applied task;
- formation of motivated and balanced conclusions, recommendations and proposals based on the results of scientific research.

### **1.2. Structure of interdisciplinary coursepaper**

Oriented structure of interdisciplinary coursepaper:

- title page;
- review by the scientific supervisor;
- content;
- introduction;
- sections of the main part;
- conclusions;
- references;
- applications (if necessary).

*Title page* interdisciplinary coursepaper contains (Appendix A):

- name of the institution of higher education;
- the name of the faculty (institute) and the department where the work was performed;
- topic of interdisciplinary coursepaper;
- group code,
- the code and name of the specialty and the name of the educational program;
- surname, initials of the recipient;
- scientific degree, scientific title, surname, initials of the scientific supervisor;
- commission members;
- city, year

**Content** present at the beginning of the work. It indicates the names of the work's components - sections, subdivisions, clauses, subsections (if they have separate headings), appendices and page numbers on which the material of the corresponding structural parts of the work begins.

**Introduction to interdisciplinary coursepaper** – an integral part, in which one briefly presents one's own assessment of the current state of the problem, indicating practically fulfilled/unfulfilled tasks, scientific approaches that are already used in this field of scientific exploration, the work of leading scientists and specialists, world trends and innovative foreign experience in implementation set tasks, substantiation of the expediency of carrying out scientific research. In the introduction, the relevance of the chosen topic, the goal and task of scientific research, the object and subject of the research, and the chosen research methods are formulated. The approximate volume of the introduction is 2 pages of printed text.

The introduction provides a general description of the interdisciplinary coursepaper in the sequence recommended below.

**1) To justify the choice of topic and its relevance** for science and practice, development of the relevant field of research. The substantiation of the relevance of the chosen topic of the interdisciplinary coursepaper, which is carried out by means of a critical analysis and comparison with known solutions to the problem, indicates the relevance of the research topic to the modern needs of a certain field of activity and its development prospects. At the same time, coverage of relevance should not be wordy. It is enough to highlight the essence of the research problem, its social significance, significance for the further development of theory and practice in a few sentences. In this part of the introduction, it is necessary to provide a list of domestic and foreign economists who researched the chosen topic or its individual aspects.

**2) Purposes** should agree with the title of the work and contain not only the expected results, but also indicate on which scientific premises it is based and how it is achieved. The goal should not be formulated as "Research...", "Study...", because these words indicate the means of achieving the goal, not the results of the development.



The results should be formulated as: "solving a scientific problem, developing theoretical propositions, scientifically based solutions", the implementation of which is a certain contribution to the development of the researched field of activity.

The purpose of scientific research is realized through specific tasks that must be solved in accordance with the set goal. This is usually done in the form of a list (study..., describe..., establish..., find out..., derive a formula..., etc.).

The formulation of these tasks must be done as carefully as possible, since the description of their solution will make up the content of the sections of the coursepaper. This is also important because the names of such sections appear precisely from the formulation of research tasks.

**3) Specify the object and subject of research.** **Object** is a process or phenomenon that creates a problem situation and is chosen for study. In the object, its part, which is the subject of research, stands out.

**Subject** contained within the object. The object and the subject of research as a category of the scientific process are related to each other as general and partial. It is on him that the main attention of the student is directed, the subject of research determines the topic of the term paper, which is placed on the title page as a title.

**4) Choose research methods,** which is a very important stage of the work and a necessary condition for achieving the goal set in it. General methods of scientific research can be divided into three groups, the boundaries between which are roughly defined:

- methods of empirical research;
- methods used for empirical and theoretical research;
- methods of theoretical research.

### **Methods of empirical research:**

**Observation** is a systematic purposeful study of the object. Observation as a method of cognition makes it possible to obtain primary information in the form of a set of empirical statements. The empirical aggregate forms the primary schematization of the objects of reality - the initial objects of scientific research.

**Comparison** is the process of establishing the similarities or differences of objects and phenomena of reality, as well as finding the commonality inherent in two or more objects. Different objects or phenomena can be compared directly or indirectly through their comparison with any other object (standard). In the first case, quality results are usually obtained (more - less, higher - lower). Comparison of objects with the standard provides an opportunity to obtain quantitative characteristics. Such comparisons are called measurements.

**Measurement** is the determination of the numerical value of a certain value using a unit of measurement. Measurement involves the presence of the following basic elements: object of measurement, standard, measuring devices, measurement method. Measurement evolved from the operation of comparison, but it is a more powerful and universal cognitive tool.

**Experiment**—this is a method of studying an object, according to which the researcher actively and purposefully affects it through the creation of artificial conditions or the use of natural conditions necessary to identify the corresponding property.

In scientific research, experiment and theory are most closely related. All kinds of ignoring the experiment inevitably leads to errors, therefore, comprehensive deployment of experimental research is one of the most important ways of development of modern science.

**Methods used at the empirical and theoretical levels of research:**

**Abstraction**—it is a departure in thought from non-essential properties, connections, relationships of objects and selection of several features that interest the researcher. The process of abstraction has two stages. The first: highlighting the most important in the phenomena and establishing the fact of independence or very slight dependence of the studied phenomena, which can be ignored, on certain factors (if object A does not directly depend on factor B, then it can be left aside as insignificant). The second stage: realization of the possibilities of abstraction. Its essence is that one object is replaced by another, simpler one, which acts as a "model" of the first one.

The result of abstraction often acts as a specific method of research, as well as an element of more complex experimental methods - analysis and modeling.

**Analysis and synthesis.** Analysis is a method of cognition that makes it possible to divide research subjects into constituent parts (natural elements of an object or its properties and relations). Synthesis, on the other hand, involves combining individual parts or features of an object into a single whole. Analysis and synthesis are interconnected, they represent the unity of opposites.

**Induction and deduction.** Such a mental construction is called deductive, in which a conclusion about some element of the set is made on the basis of knowledge of the general properties of the entire set. The content of deduction as a method of knowledge is the use of general scientific provisions in the study of specific phenomena.

Induction refers to the transition from the partial to the general, when a conclusion is made about the class as a whole on the basis of knowledge about a part of the subjects of the class. Deduction and induction are opposite methods of knowledge.

**Modeling**—a method based on the use of a model as a means of studying natural phenomena and processes. Models are systems that replace the object of knowledge and serve as a source of information about it. Models are analogues whose similarity to the original is significant, and the difference is insignificant. Models are divided into two types: material and ideal. Material models are embodied in a certain material - wood, metal, glass, etc. Ideal models are fixed in such visual elements as a drawing, drawing, scheme, computer program, etc.

#### **Methods of theoretical research:**

**Idealization** is the mental construction of objects that do not exist in reality or are practically impossible to implement (for example, an absolutely solid body, an absolutely black body, a line, a plane).

The purpose of idealization: to deprive real objects of some of their inherent properties and to endow (in thought) these objects with certain unreal and hypothetical properties.

**Formalization**—a method of studying various objects by displaying their structure in symbolic form using artificial languages, for example, the language of mathematics.

**Axiomatic method**—a method of building a scientific theory, in which some statements are accepted without proof, and all other knowledge is deduced from them according to certain logical rules.

**Historical method** makes it possible to investigate the emergence, formation and development of processes and events in chronological order in order to identify internal and external connections, regularities and contradictions. This research method is used mainly in social sciences. In applied - it is used, for example, in studying the development and formation of certain branches of science and technology.

**A systematic approach** consists in the comprehensive study of large and complex objects (systems), their study as a single whole with the coordinated functioning of all elements and parts. Based on this principle, it is necessary to study each element of the system in its connection and interaction with other elements, to identify the influence of the properties of individual parts of the system on its behavior as a whole, to establish the emergent properties of the system and to determine the optimal mode of its functioning.

**5) Determine the theoretical basis and describe the research information base.** **Theoretical basis** make up scientific provisions of modern economic theory, concepts of economic development, theoretical conclusions and generalizations of domestic and foreign economists contained in monographic, special and periodical literature; materials of scientific and scientific-practical conferences; regulatory documents. The information base of scientific research is formed by the data of official statistics, planning, reporting, accounting, analytical data of individual enterprises, institutions, organizations, etc.

**Main part** work is its main component, which contains a statement of modern information and ideas about the object (subject) of research or a description of developments (developments), which are necessary and sufficient for revealing the content of the scientific research carried out and the results obtained (description of

characteristics and/or properties the object (subject) of the research, the main principled decisions and mechanisms that ensure their implementation and ensure the complex performance of the tasks set before the researcher). The main part consists of sections. In the sections, the methodology, tools and techniques of the research are considered in detail, and its results are summarized.

The main part should contain three sections. The content of the sections should exactly correspond to the topic of the work, its purpose and tasks. Each section of the main part ends with conclusions in the form of a concise statement of the obtained research results (up to one page). The approximate volume of the main part of the interdisciplinary coursepaper is 35 pages of printed text.

The first chapter highlights the theoretical provisions of the problem under investigation. At the same time, they analyze literary sources, current methods and instructional materials, compare the opinions of different authors and justify their own view on a certain issue.

It is desirable that the theoretical provisions of the topic are illustrated by practical examples from those types of economic activity in which the selected enterprise is engaged. However, the materials of the object enterprise should not be used in this matter.

In the second section, it is appropriate to give a brief description of the research object and its development prospects. It provides general data on the size and structure of the enterprise, technical and economic indicators of production, foreign market activity, etc. The most important indicators and performance results, which characterize the dynamics of the company's development over a number of years, are entered in a table or displayed graphically. At the same time, the most important thing in this matter is to deeply analyze the state of the practical solution of the problems raised in the topic in the specific conditions of the enterprise, on the example of which the term paper is performed. Therefore, the presented material should contain many calculations, tables, diagrams, graphs and diagrams. However, they should be not just visual material, but the basis for a comprehensive characterization and analysis of the researched issue.

In the third chapter, on the basis of the studied literary sources and instructional materials (the first chapter), the analysis of the researched issue at a specific enterprise (the second chapter), the student develops and substantiates his own proposals for improving the researched problem.

**Conclusions** to an interdisciplinary coursepaper is generally placed immediately after its main part, starting on a new page. They state the main scientific results obtained by the author, which reveal the degree of achievement of the goal and fulfillment of the tasks of the interdisciplinary coursepaper, their scientific and theoretical value and applied significance, reflect the positive and negative sides of the proposed solutions and developments, compare them with previous scientific achievements, solutions (developments), formulate recommendations regarding the scientific and practical use of the obtained results. For a better understanding, it is advisable to divide the text of the conclusions into points and place them in a certain logical sequence (first the scientific and theoretical results, and then the results of a practical nature). Conclusions should be approximately 3 pages.

**references** contains a list of sources from which certain materials were used in the work and to which there must be references in the text. This list begins on a new page, presenting bibliographic descriptions in the order in which they are first mentioned in the text or in alphabetical order with their numbering throughout. Bibliographic descriptions of sources in the list are given in accordance with current standards for library and publishing (Appendix B). The number of sources used is 30 titles, of which 50% must have been published (made public) within the last 3-5 years, it is also desirable to use sources published abroad and posted on foreign Internet sites.

**Appendices** must contain material that:

a) it is necessary for the full coverage of the research issues, but its introduction to the main part of the interdisciplinary coursepaper may cause it to be overloaded with information that does not directly relate to the chosen topic, as well as disrupt the orderliness and logic of the presentation of the text of the work;

b) cannot be consistently placed in the main part of the scientific work due to excessive volume or methods of reproduction, which may lead to a violation of the established requirements for its overall volume;

Thus, it is advisable to place auxiliary illustrations or tables in the appendices, as well as materials that cannot be included in the main part of the work due to the large volume, specifics of the presentation or the form of presentation (original photographs, intermediate mathematical proofs, formulas, calculations, instructions, methods, description of computer programs, primary documents or their copies, etc.).

***Terms of performance and defense*** interdisciplinary coursepapers

No	Task type	Deadline
		Full-time education
1.	Selection and approval of the topic of interdisciplinary coursepaper	No later than 2 months before the beginning of the examination session
2.	Submission of the coursepaper to the supervisor for review	Two weeks before the beginning of the examination session
3.	Protection of term paper	According to the assigned defense date during the credit week

**2. ORGANIZATION OF WORK ON INTERDISCIPLINARY COURSEPAPER**

**2.1. Choosing the topic of interdisciplinary coursepaper**

Preparation for writing an interdisciplinary coursepaper begins with choosing a topic. Timely and well-founded choice of the topic of the work largely determines the process of assimilation of knowledge and acquisition of skills for further effective activity.

The student independently chooses any of the list of research topics proposed by the graduation department. At the same time, it is advisable to take into account the relevance and familiarity of the author with the topic, the future profession and the level of training of the student; having a sufficient scientific-theoretical and informational-factual base; the possibility of obtaining effective results during implementation in various fields of science and spheres of practically oriented professional activity; personal preferences, scientific interests of the author, etc.

When choosing a research topic, one should avoid a situation in which they would be repeated for two or more performers. Duplication is possible only in exceptional cases, when it is necessary to ensure the comprehensive implementation of certain scientific and practical tasks that cannot be covered by a separate study. Authors of interdisciplinary coursepaper on similar topics should clarify the main aspects of their scientific research, apply various innovative approaches, principles and methods of scientific research to fulfill the tasks.

If desired, the student can propose his own topic of interdisciplinary coursepaper. When choosing a topic, it is worth remembering that research on complex (abstract) topics is often superficial and not sufficiently independent. Instead, a narrowly specialized topic is worked out in more detail and more thoroughly.

An important factor in the successful choice of a topic for a student is a deep understanding of the problem of research, its understanding and justification. At the same time, the student must distinguish three stages when choosing a problem: its formulation and outline of the expected result; detailed structuring of the problem, i.e. selection of subtopics and research questions within the topic; determining the relevance and significance of the problem for science and practice.

Its solution and, accordingly, the result of the interdisciplinary coursepaper largely depend on how correct the formulation of the problem will be. An important prerequisite for obtaining the latter is the correct formulation of the problem with the determination of its relevance, degree of development, available scientific, regulatory and factual sources.

The wording of the topic should be concise and correspond to the chosen specialty, reveal the essence of current scientific problems.

For the purpose of specification, it is sometimes appropriate to add a small (4-6 words) clarifying subheading to the title through a colon or in parentheses. In particular, this applies to works covering narrowly specialized topics. The formulation of the topic of such works should be specific and well-argued.

The next stage after the approval of the topic and plan of the interdisciplinary coursepaper is the selection of the necessary sources of information for its writing.



## **2.2. Selection of information material**

One of the main keys to successful writing of an interdisciplinary coursepaper is a well-thought-out, properly executed preparatory work. Having chosen a topic, the student must clearly outline the purpose of his work, the sequence of its writing, select appropriate scientific and educational literature, electronic sources of information resources, and empirical material. Based on the chosen problem, the acquirer independently selects the necessary informational material.

The information base of the research consists of the laws of Ukraine, resolutions of the Cabinet of Ministers, decrees of the President of Ukraine and other regulatory and legal documents. The specified codified materials are regularly published in the official printed editions of the state legislative bodies (the weekly normative bulletin "Vidomosti Verkhovna Rada", the newspaper "Holos Ukrainy") and the central executive authority (the newspaper "Government Courier"), in the collections of legislative acts "Official Gazette of Ukraine" ", are placed in legal information and search systems (the most common include: "League: Law" at the Internet address <http://www.ligazakon.ua>; the MEGA-NAU professional legal system, the main products of which can be found on the website <http://nau.ua>; information and search system on the official web portal of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine at the Internet address <http://www.rada.gov.ua>etc).

In addition, the student should study in detail the materials on the research issues in monographs, collections of scientific works, deposited scientific reports, articles in periodical scientific specialized Ukrainian and foreign publications, including electronic Internet publications, modern textbooks and training manuals, paying special attention to publications on the last 3-5 years.

To study various global trends and processes, as well as those occurring in individual foreign countries and their associations, it is advisable to use factual and statistical data of past years, which are collected and processed by international organizations, analytical centers and statistical services of other states, etc. The specified institutes of regularly publish statistical yearbooks, directories, quarterly and monthly bulletins, weekly editions. In addition, publications and materials of

individual studies. For example, the International Monetary Fund publishes the annual statistical guide "International Financial Statistics", which contains information about several international organizations and separately about 68 countries.

In the process of conducting research at the macro- (nationwide) and meso- (regional) levels in Ukraine, you can use statistical information, which, in particular, is contained on official websites and in such statistical yearbooks and directories as "Statistical Annual Directory", "Ukraine in figures", annual messages of the President of Ukraine to the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine, regular and thematic statistical collections issued by the central and territorial bodies of the State Statistics Service of Ukraine, ministries, agencies and specialized state bodies (for example, the Accounting Chamber of Ukraine, the National Securities and Stock Commission market of Ukraine, the National Commission for State Regulation in the Field of Financial Services Markets, the National Bank of Ukraine, etc.), as well as specialized analytical centers, public organizations, etc. The specified information can be made public both on paper and on electronic media.

In the process of scientific research devoted to the study of micro-level problems (subjects of entrepreneurial activity, non-profit organizations, budget institutions, etc.), it is possible to use empirical and factual material posted on the websites of relevant institutions, data from official statistics (in particular, financial), as well as internal reports, analytical notes, case studies, expert surveys, registers of financial and management accounting, etc.

It is not allowed to carry out interdisciplinary coursepaper exclusively based on the materials of educational and teaching-methodical publications (without processing the publications and researches of scientists and practitioners). Since the interdisciplinary coursepaper is a creative scientific research, the main sources for its writing should be modern scientific publications creatively elaborated by the author.

To search for the necessary material, it is also advisable for the student to use the electronic card files and subject-thematic catalogs of public Ukrainian and foreign libraries, well-known institutions of higher education, including the library named after L. Kanishchenko of the West Ukrainian National University.

### **2.3. Processing of information sources**

The study and processing of sources of information on the chosen topic should begin with general fundamental works in order to have an idea of the main issues close to the research topic, and then gradually narrow the search, selecting new editions of special literature and publications devoted exclusively to the researched issue.

At the first stage, you should cover as many sources as possible, and then gradually "screen out" redundant publications. However, a more productive technique is to consciously limit the range of sources from the very beginning.

Before starting work, you need to familiarize yourself with the selected sources. The method of reading scientific literature is somewhat different from fiction. There is a distinction between "fast" (a cursory review of the content of an information source) and "slow" reading (careful (scrupulous) processing of the text). A cursory review of the table of contents allows the researcher to familiarize himself with the publication in general terms, to understand that it contains the necessary information, to get only a general idea of the material presented.

When processing sources, it is advisable to select only scientific facts. A scientific fact is an element that is the basis of scientific knowledge, reflects the objective properties of processes and phenomena: novelty, accuracy, objectivity and reliability. It is necessary to select the most authoritative sources containing the latest data, to indicate exactly where the material is taken from.

In order to avoid errors in the process of analyzing sources, it is necessary to carefully systematize the views of scientists and practitioners in the following order: the essence of the investigated phenomenon, process (the position of several authors coincides in a certain aspect); how the mentioned process or phenomenon takes place (its components, chain links, stages, stages of development); the views of scientists regarding ways to solve a certain problem in practice (who and what is proposed); what difficulties, which arose in previous studies, occur during practical activities; what factors and conditions of effective development, ways of modernization of the investigated process or phenomenon are proposed by scientists and practitioners.

The review of information sources makes it possible to reveal the professional competence of the researcher, his personal contribution to the development of the topic compared to already known research. The study of information on paper and electronic media is carried out not to borrow material, but to think over the information found and develop one's own concept, which can become an independent publication, idea, proposal of the author.

#### **2.4. Work on a scientific research plan**

The plan is a mandatory and important attribute of the future interdisciplinary coursepaper. It should reveal the content, substantiate the directions for solving the tasks. Preparation for drawing up a plan begins with familiarization with the main sources on the research topic.

The plan is drawn up after studying the scientific and educational literature, agreed with the academic supervisor, adjusted if necessary and approved.

When drawing up a work plan, the applicant must carefully think through the names of each section and subdivision in such a way that the material of the interdisciplinary coursepaper is interconnected and placed in a logical sequence. A qualitatively prepared plan of qualification work contributes to the correct and purposeful study of sources of information, search and processing of empirical and factual material.

The work plan must necessarily contain an introduction, chapter titles and conclusions. Subsections must be distinguished within each section.

At this point, the preparatory stage of the interdisciplinary coursepaper is completed and you can start the main stage - writing its text.

#### **2.5. Preparation of the text of the interdisciplinary coursepaper**

Any interdisciplinary coursepaper has its own characteristics, determined by the uniqueness of the topic, object and subject of research, the structure of the work, the completeness of information sources, the thoroughness of the performer's knowledge, skills and abilities to highlight theoretical and practical issues. At the same time, each interdisciplinary coursepaper should be built according to a typical (standard) scheme

based on uniform methodological recommendations that reflect the current level of requirements for specialist training.

The main content of the interdisciplinary coursepaper is the systematization, consolidation and deepening of theoretical knowledge and practical skills, the formation of the ability to apply this knowledge when solving professional tasks (engineering tasks), learning the essence of scientific categories and concepts, phenomena and processes under investigation, the methodology of their organization in modern conditions, analysis of the effectiveness of functioning and directions for improvement of the specified phenomena and processes in accordance with the requirements of the reforms and changes being carried out. To ensure the achievement of this goal, it must meet established standards and certain principles. Among them, the following can be distinguished:

***Scientific level of interdisciplinary coursepaper.*** On the basis of a thorough study of a sufficient number of scientific sources, a detailed analysis and a critical assessment of the various views of scientists and practitioners on the investigated problem, the applicant must demonstrate his ability to track and reveal the economic essence of the studied categories and concepts, features and trends in the development of phenomena and processes of social life. At the same time, it is necessary to comply with the requirements for the formation of the list of used sources and to display the scientific apparatus used in the text (refer to the sources) during theoretical discussions and empirical research.

***Analytical level.*** Factual and statistical material collected, systematized, and analyzed by the author must be presented in the work in its textual part in the form of analytical tables, diagrams, graphs or submitted as appendices to the qualification work.

The collected material should be presented in a logical sequence, moving from simple (single) to complex (general). A characteristic feature of a scientific text is its integrity, completeness, logical sequence of presentation.

Possible functional and syntactic means of expressing logical connections in interdisciplinary coursepaper are:

- ✓ means indicating the sequence (first of all, first of all, initially, therefore, firstly, secondly, etc.);
- ✓ means of transition from one thought to another (earlier than, it is advisable to find out, stop at, it is advisable to consider, let's go to, etc.);
- ✓ means of causation (besides, thus, therefore, according to this, etc.);
- ✓ means of negation (while, in spite of, in spite of, however, however, but, etc.);
- ✓ means, for summarizing, summarizing (summarizing, therefore, thus, the above gives reasons, it is worth noting, etc.).

An essential requirement for an interdisciplinary coursepaper is its compliance with the features of the scientific style of the presentation of the text. The presentation of the material is carried out from the third person (the author believes, in the author's opinion), the pronoun "I" in phrases is replaced by the pronoun "we" (we believe, we are convinced, from our point of view, in our opinion, in our opinion, etc.).

When constructing the tables, it is necessary to collect empirical and factual material and statistical data for a sufficiently long period of time (3 years). Systematization of digital material is carried out taking into account its chronology. Forming tables and diagrams, the applicant must demonstrate acquired skills in the application of various methods of analysis, diagnostics, modeling, optimization, planning, comparison and forecasting of various processes, identification of positive and negative trends, ability to assess effects and risks, etc. Empirical material should be related to the text, analyzed, with appropriate comments by the author. In the design of tables, figures, other illustrative material, appendices, it is necessary to comply with the established standard requirements.

***Illustrative level.*** The author of the interdisciplinary coursepaper needs to demonstrate the ability to systematize the results of theoretical research, their presentation in the form of diagrams, the use of a graphic method of visual display of the results of empirical research.

***Professional level.*** The conducted research must correspond to the passport of the specialty, demonstrate a high level of professional knowledge and skills of the author, mastery of special professional terminology, knowledge of the legislative and

regulatory framework, the ability to analyze phenomena and processes, identify problems and argue proposals for their solution.

***Reasonableness of proposals.*** The level of interdisciplinary coursepaper is assessed by the number and validity of the author's proposals for solving problems and the tasks set in the work.

### **3.DESIGN**

#### **INTERDISCIPLINARY COURSE PAPER**

##### **3.1. General requirements**

An interdisciplinary coursepaper is a manuscript, the design of which must be carried out in accordance with established standards and current requirements. The work is drawn up on sheets of A4 format (210 x 297 mm). If necessary, it is allowed to use sheets of A3 format (297 x 420 mm). Printing is carried out with the help of computer technology on one side of a sheet of white paper at the rate of no more than 30 lines per page, provided that it is evenly filled and with a height of letters and numbers of no less than 1.8 mm. Typesetting of the work text should be done using the text editor MS Word, (font Times New Roman, pin (size) 14 with 1.5 line spacing).

The text of the work should be printed taking into account the following margins: left – 25 mm, upper and lower – 20 mm, right – 15 mm. At the same time, it is necessary to observe uniform density, contrast and clarity of the image, and all lines, letters, numbers and signs must be equally black throughout the entire work. Individual words, formulas, signs that are entered into the printed text must be black, and the density of the entered text should be as close as possible to the density of the main image. Errors, typos and graphic inaccuracies may be corrected by erasing or painting over with a corrector and applying in the same place or between the lines of the corrected image by hand. The correction is made in black.

Surnames, names of institutions, organizations, firms and other proper names in the work are given in the original language. It is allowed to transliterate one's own names and give the names of organizations translated into Ukrainian, adding (at the first mention) the original name.

Structural elements "CONTENTS", "INTRODUCTION", "CONCLUSIONS", "LIST OF USED SOURCES" are not numbered, and their names act as headings of structural elements. Each structural element, as well as the section, starts on a new page, without a period at the end of their names.



Sections and subsections must have headings. Headings of sections and other structural elements of the work should be placed in the middle of the line and printed in bold font in capital letters without underscores and a period at the end.

*Example:*

**CHAPTER 1**  
**THEORETICAL FUNDAMENTALS OF ACCOUNTING AND ANALYSIS OF**  
**CURRENT MATERIAL RESOURCES**

Headings of subsections, clauses and subsections should start with a paragraph indentation and be printed in bold font with small letters, except for the first capital letter, without underlining, without a period at the end.

*Example:*

**1.1. Economic characteristics, composition and classification of circulating material resources**

If the title consists of two or more sentences, separate them with a period. Moving words in the heading of sections is not allowed. The distance between the title and the following or previous text should not be less than two lines. Spacing between the bases of the heading lines, as well as between two headings, should be done as in text. It is not allowed to place the name of the section, subsection, as well as item and sub-item at the bottom of the page, if only one line of text is placed after it.

Paragraph indentation should be the same throughout the text of the work and equal to five characters (1.25 mm).

The pages of the work should be numbered in Arabic numerals, with the use of cross-numbering throughout the entire text. The page number is placed in the upper right corner without a period at the end. The title page must be included in the general numbering of the pages of the work. The page number is not placed on the title page. The content of the work is on page 2. The introduction of the work begins on page 3.

Illustrations and tables placed on separate pages count towards the total page numbering.

Chapters, subdivisions of the work should be numbered with Arabic numerals. Chapters should be numbered sequentially within the work and be marked with Arabic numerals without a period, for example, 1, 2, 3, etc. Subsections should be numbered sequentially within each chapter. The subdivision number consists of the section number and the serial number of the subdivision, separated by a dot. A dot is placed after the subdivision number, for example, 1.1., 1.2. etc.

### **3.2. Formatting of text material**

The text material of the interdisciplinary coursepaper is presented in various forms. It (in addition to the elements discussed above) includes complex numerals, letter designations, quotations, references, enumeration, etc., that is, what requires knowledge of special technical and orthographic rules during design. The work, as a rule, uses digital and verbal-digital forms of information recording.

Simple quantitative numerals, if they do not have units of measurement, are written in words (five cases, five enterprises). Complex numerals are written with numbers, except for those that begin a paragraph. Numbers with abbreviated units of measurement are written in numbers (24 kg, 125 hryvnias). When enumerating homogeneous numbers (quantities, ratios), the abbreviated name of the measurement units is placed after the last digit. Numerals that are included in complex words are written with a number in scientific texts (for example, 30 percent volume).

Abbreviations are often used in interdisciplinary coursepaper: letter abbreviations, complex abbreviated words, conditional abbreviations based on initial letters of words, conditional abbreviations based on parts of words and initial letters.

Letter abbreviations consist of the first (initial) letters of full names (for example, USA, WTO, EU, etc.). If not generally accepted abbreviations are used, but proposed by the author, then at the first mention they are indicated in round brackets after the full name, in the future they are used in the text without deciphering or they are presented in the list of conventional designations, symbols, units, abbreviations and terms before the introduction.

Another type of abbreviations are complex abbreviated words, which consist of truncated and full words (for example, trade union, district state administration, etc.).

Here are some commonly accepted abbreviations that are used when writing a thesis:

- a) after enumeration (etc., i etc., etc.);
- b) for references (see - see, cf. - compare);
- c) when marking centuries and years with numbers (age, year, year).

Letter designations are very common in scientific texts and formulas. In the work, such a system should be created when one letter designation corresponds to one value, and vice versa, each value is represented by one letter designation.

### **3.3. Rules for presenting illustrations**

Illustrations (drawings, figures, graphs, charts, diagrams, photographs) should be placed in the work immediately after the text, where they are mentioned for the first time, or on the next page. All illustrations should be referenced in the text. If the illustrations are not created by the author of the work, then when using them, you should comply with the requirements of the current copyright legislation, that is, refer to the source.

Illustrations can have a title that is placed below it. If necessary, explanatory data (captioned text or explanation) is placed under the illustration. The illustration is marked with the word "drawing", which, together with the number and name of the illustration, is placed after the explanatory data, for example: "Fig. 3.1. Scheme of relationship of analytical and synthetic accounting".

Illustrations should be numbered in Arabic numerals, following the numbering throughout the chapter, except for the illustrations given in the appendices. The number of the illustration consists of the number of the section and the serial number of the illustration, separated by a dot, for example: fig. 3.2. - the second illustration in the third chapter.

If the illustration does not fit on one page, it can be transferred to other pages by placing the title of the illustration on the first page, explanatory data on each page. Under them is marked: "Fig.\_\_\_\_, sheet.\_\_\_\_". Illustrations, if necessary, can be listed in the table of contents with their numbers, titles and page numbers on which they are placed.

The most used types of illustrations are schemes, graphs, diagrams (Appendix B). For their implementation, it is necessary to use computer equipment and typical computer programs, for example, MS Office, Adobe Photoshop, Corel Draw, etc.

### **3.4. Table construction rules**

Digital material is usually presented in the form of tables. According to the content, the tables are divided into analytical and non-analytical. Analytical tables are the result of processing and analyzing digital indicators. As a rule, such tables are followed by a generalization about new (derivation) knowledge, which is described in the text with the words "the table makes it possible to conclude that...", "from the table it is clear that...", etc.. In non-analytical tables mostly contain numerical data necessary only for presenting information or ascertaining a certain state of affairs.

The table should be placed immediately after the text in which it is mentioned for the first time or on the next page. All tables should be referenced in the text of the paper.

The horizontal and vertical lines that separate the rows of the table, as well as the lines on the left, right and bottom that limit the table, may not be drawn if their absence does not complicate the use of the table.

Tables should be numbered in Arabic numerals, following the numbering throughout the chapter, with the exception of the tables listed in the appendices. The table number consists of the section number and the serial number of the table, separated by a dot, for example: tab. 2.1 is the first table in the second section.

The table can have a name that is printed in lowercase letters (except for the first capital letter) and shuffled above the table. The name should be concise and reflect the content of the table.

If the rows or columns of a table extend beyond the page format, such a table is divided into parts by placing them one under the other, side by side, or carrying part of the table to the next page. At the same time, section and column headings are duplicated in each part of the table. When dividing the table into parts, it is allowed to replace the names of its rows or columns with numbers. Arabic numerals are used for numbering in the first part of the table. The word "Table\_\_\_\_" is printed once on the

right above the name of the table, above other parts it is written: "Continuation of table\_\_\_\_" with the table number.

Headings of table columns are printed in capital letters, and subheadings are printed in lower case if they form one sentence with the heading. Subheadings that have an independent meaning are capitalized. Do not put periods at the end of table headings and subheadings. Column headings and subheadings are given in the singular.

In an interdisciplinary coursepaper, you can use simplified tables that contain side headings and one or two columns, for example:

	<i>Million hryvnias</i>
Costs of materials.....	4,5
Salary.....	1.8
Depreciation.....	2.0
Other expenses .....	0.3
A total of .....	8.6

If necessary, information about the tables can be given in the table of contents, indicating their numbers, titles (if any) and numbers of the pages on which they are placed.

### **3.5. Submission of lists**

In the text of the work, lists consisting of both finished and unfinished phrases are used. Unfinished phrases are written with a small letter and numbered with Arabic numerals or small letters with a closing semicircular bracket.

The first option: the list consists of individual words (or small phrases without punctuation marks), which are written in one line with other text and separated from each other by semicolons. For example: "Agricultural products include: 1) plant products; 2) animal husbandry products".

The second option: the list consists of expanded phrases that have their own punctuation marks. At the same time, it is advisable to write its elements from a new line and separate them from each other with a semicolon, marking them with a small letter with a round bracket or a dash sign "-".

Example:

"The aggregate resources of households include:

1. monetary income;
2. the cost of consumed products obtained from a personal farm;
3. benefits and subsidies for the payment of housing and communal services, for the purchase of liquefied gas, solid and liquid fuel;
4. benefits for paying for sanitary and resort vouchers, services, long-distance transport, communication;
5. other income".

When the elements of the list are complete sentences, they are written with paragraph indents, with a capital letter, and separated from each other by a period.

Example:

"The system unit houses all the main components of the computer:

1. Electronic circuits that control the operation of the computer (microprocessor, RAM, device controllers, etc.).
2. A power supply unit that converts the power supply of the network into a low-voltage direct current, which is supplied to the electronic circuits of the computer.
3. Accumulators (drives) for flexible magnetic disks, which are used to read and write to flexible magnetic disks.
4. Accumulator on a hard magnetic disk, designed for reading and writing to a non-removable hard magnetic disk (hard drive).

The text of all elements of the list is grammatically subordinate to the main introductory phrase. It is not recommended to interrupt it with a preposition or a conjunction (on, with, from, to, that)."

The second level is used for further detailing of the list. When numbering its elements, you should use Arabic numerals with brackets.

Example:

- a) shape and size of cells;
- b) living composition of cells;

- 1) parts of cells;
- 2) lifeless inclusions of protoplasts;
- c) tissue formation".

Lists of the first level of detail are printed in small letters with paragraph indentation, second level - with indentation relative to the location of the lists of the first level.

### **3.6. Notes**

Notes in the work are used when there is a need to explain the content of the main text, table or illustration. Notes are placed directly after the text, table, and illustration to which they refer. If there is only one note in the text, it is not numbered. The word "Note" is printed with a capital letter from the paragraph. Underlining is not used. A dot is placed after the word "Note" and the text of the note is given in capital letters on the same line. It should be printed with 12-point, single-spaced.

*Example:*

Note. Calculated by the author based on data [3, 125]

If there are several notes, they are numbered consecutively with Arabic numerals with a dot. A colon is placed after the word "Notes" and the text of the note is given from a new line of the paragraph after the number of the note with a capital letter.

*Example:*

Notes:  
According to the State Committee of Statistics of Ukraine.  
As of January 1, 2018

### **3.7. Footnotes**

Explanations for individual data given in the text or tables can be issued in the form of footnotes. Footnotes are marked with superscripts in the form of Arabic numerals (serial numbers). Footnote numbering is separate for each page. Footnotes are placed immediately after the word, number, symbol or sentence to which an explanation is given and before the text of the explanation.

Footnote text is inserted under the table or at the end of the page and separated from the table or text by a line 30-40 mm long drawn on the left side of the page. The text of the footnote begins with a paragraph indentation and is printed with a 12-point pen with a minimum line spacing.

*Example:*

Text: "It is based on the use of intuitive forecasting using the Delphi method 1."

---

<sup>1</sup>In the ancient city of Delphi, priests competed in predicting the future. The method, which is named after this city, was originally used to "prophesy" the time of the predicted event. It does not allow direct contacts between experts.

### **3.8. Formulation of equations and formulas**

Formulas and equations are placed in the middle of the page immediately after the text in which they are mentioned. One free line should be left above and below each formula or equation. Formulas or equations are printed using the formula editor.

Formulas and equations in the work (with the exception of formulas and equations given in the appendices) are numbered throughout the section. The formula or equation number consists of the section number and the serial number of the formula or equation, separated by a dot, for example: formula 1.3 is the third formula in the first section. The number of the formula or equation is indicated in parentheses at the end of the same line where the formula is written.

Explanations of the values of the symbols and numerical coefficients included in the formula or equation should be given directly below the formula in the sequence in which they are given in the formula or equation. The explanation of the meaning of each symbol and numerical coefficient should be given on a new line. The first line of the explanation begins with the paragraph with the word "de" without a colon.



*Example:*

We know that

$$Z = \frac{M_1 + M_2}{V_1^2 + V_2^2} \quad (1.1)$$

where

$M_1, M_2$ – mathematical expectation;

$V_1, V_2$ – mean square deviation of strength and load.

Transferring part of a formula or equation to the next line is allowed only on the border of the signs of the operations being performed. When carrying, the operation sign is repeated at the beginning of the next line.

When there is a sign of a formula or multiplication equation on the boundary of the transfer of a part, it is marked with an "X". Formulas that follow one another and are not separated by text are separated by commas.

*Example:*

$$f1(x, y) = S1 \text{ and } S1 < -51 \text{ max}, \quad (1.2)$$

$$f2(x, y) = 52 \text{ and } 52 < -52 \text{ max}. \quad (1.3)$$

In order to save space, several short formulas of the same type, separated from the text, can be written in one line, and not one under the other. Small and simple intermediate formulas are written in the middle of the text lines.

### **3.9. Formatting of citations and references**

The interdisciplinary coursepaper is also evaluated by the author's level of use of bibliographic sources. Citations should be used to support your own arguments by citing an authoritative source or to critically analyze a published work. Scientific etiquette requires an exact reproduction of the quoted text, because the slightest reduction of the latter can distort the meaning laid down by the author. In addition to the text, citations include borrowed tables, diagrams, charts, formulas, etc.

#### ***General citation requirements:***

1. The text of the quotation begins and ends with quotation marks, is given verbatim, that is, in the grammatical form in which it is presented in the source, while preserving the features of the author's writing.

2. Direct citation should be complete, without arbitrarily shortening the author's text and paraphrasing the author's thoughts. Omitting words and sentences in the quote is allowed, but without changing the author's text. Three dots are placed in the place of missing fragments of the text of the quotation.

3. Each quote must be accompanied by a link to the source.

4. When quoting indirectly (reciting the opinions of other authors in your own words), you should be as accurate and correct as possible, refer to the source.

References to cited sources in the text of the work should be indicated by the serial number in the list of sources used, highlighted by square brackets, for example: "in works [1 - 7]". When citing or using digital data or other material in a reference, in addition to the serial number of the source, through whom the page is indicated [7, 18]. When referring to several sources, a semicolon is placed between their numbers [15,145-146; 34,321].

References to sources in footnotes are allowed. At the same time, the bibliographic description of the cited source must correspond to the bibliographic description given in the list of used sources. Before the bibliographic description of the cited work, its serial number in the list of used sources is indicated in square brackets.

*Example:*

Text: "... in the total amount of working time, the share of information work exceeds 70% [6]."

Footnote:

---

<sup>1</sup>[6] Automation of work in institutions // TPER. - 1983. - No. 4. - P.66-76.

References to sections, subsections, illustrations, tables, formulas, equations, and appendices indicate their numbers. In such references, the following verbal formulas are used: "... in chapter 4...", "...see 2.1...", "...according to 3.3...", "...according to 2.3 ...", "...in fig. 1.3...", or "...in figure 1.3 ...", "...in table 3.2 ...", "... (see table 3.2) ...", "...according to formula (3.1)...", "...in equations (1.23) - (1.25)...", "...in appendix B...".

### 3.10. Designing applications

Appendices, as a continuation of the work, are drawn up on its next pages or in the form of a separate part, placing the appendices in the order of appearance of references to them in the text. Each application must start on a new page. The title of the application is placed in the upper part of the sheet symmetrically to the text of the page. It is written with a capital letter. On the right above the title, the word "Appendix\_\_\_\_" and a capital letter denoting the number of the appendix are printed in small letters from the first capital letter, for example: "Appendix A". If the appendix (appendices) are drawn up as a separate part of the work, it must have a title page similar to the work itself. Appendices should be marked sequentially with uppercase letters of the Ukrainian alphabet, with the exception of the letters Г, Э, З, И, Й, Ў, О, Ч, Ъ, for example, appendix A, appendix B, etc. One appendix is designated as appendix A. Appendices should have the same page numbering as the previous text.

If necessary, the text of the annexes can be divided into sections, subsections, clauses and sub-clauses, which should be numbered within each annex in accordance with the requirements. In this case, each number is preceded by a designation of the appendix (letter) and a dot, for example: A.2 – the second section of appendix A; D.3.1 – subsection 3.1 of Appendix D; D.4.1.2 – clause 4.1.2 of Appendix D; Zh. 1.3.3.4 – subsection 1.3.3.4 of the Zh.

Illustrations, tables, formulas and equations contained in the text of the appendix should be numbered within each appendix, for example: figure G.Z – the third figure of appendix D; table A.2 – the second table of appendix A; formula (A.1) is the first formula of appendix A. If the appendix contains one illustration, one table, one formula, one equation, they are also numbered, for example: figure A.1, table A.1, formula (B.1 ).

In references to illustrations, tables, formulas, equations, it is recommended to write in the text of the appendix: "...on figure A.2...", "...on figure A.1..." - if there is only one figure in appendix A ; "...in table B.Z..." or "...in table B.Z..."; "...by formula (B.1)...", "...in equation D.2...".

Lists, notes and footnotes in the text of the appendix are designed and numbered in accordance with the requirements for the design of the text of the work. Sources cited only in appendices should be considered independently of those cited in the main body of the work. The former should be listed at the end of each appendix.

The form of citation, the rules for compiling the list of references and footnotes must be similar to those formulated in the main part of the work. Before the citation number and the corresponding number in the list of references and footnotes, the designation of the appendix is placed.

If a document is used as an appendix in the work, which has an independent value and is issued in accordance with the requirements for a document of this type, then its copy is included in the work without changes. A sheet is placed before the copy of the document, in the middle of which the word "Appendix" and its name (if available) are printed, the serial number of the page is placed on the right in the upper corner of the sheet. The pages of the copy of the document are numbered, continuing the end-to-end numbering of the pages of the work (the numbering of the pages in the document is preserved).

#### **4.DEFENSE AND EVALUATION OF INDISCIPLINARY TERM PAPER**

*Evaluation of the level of quality* the training of the applicant and the higher education obtained by him is carried out by the commission members based on the principles of objectivity, individuality, comprehensiveness, ethics, differentiated and competence approach, according to the evaluation criteria of the acquired general and professional competences and the evaluation scale, applying diagnostic forms and methods.

The object of assessment is a set of knowledge, abilities and skills, acquired competencies, reproduced in the process of execution and defense of interdisciplinary coursepaper.

*Interdisciplinary coursepaper as an assessment object must demonstrate the ability to:*

- ✓ work with information sources (legislative and regulatory documents, scientific literature, including those published in foreign languages, Internet materials and statistical and financial reporting data);
- ✓ present the material logically and argumentatively;
- ✓ use statistical and mathematical methods of analysis of the investigated problem;
- ✓ apply modern scientific methods for conducting empirical research;
- ✓ use acquired knowledge to express proposals and substantiate recommendations regarding the subject of research;
- ✓ generalize the results, draw conclusions and formulate recommendations for conducting further research.

Interdisciplinary coursepaper that meets the requirements for it is returned to the student along with a review for review. Within the term determined by the department, the work with a review is submitted to the defense, which is attended by members of the commission, the supervisor, and students of the group. The author of the work in the form of a thesis presents its essence and the proposals he submitted regarding the improvement, for example, of the marketing activities of the enterprise under study. Those present ask him questions. The coursepaper defense grade is set separately from

the writing grade. The criteria for evaluating interdisciplinary coursepaper are given in Appendix G.

Interdisciplinary coursepaper with signs of plagiarism is not considered by the commission, and an unsatisfactory grade is given.

*Evaluating work*, the commission takes into account the practical significance, the compliance of the design with the established requirements, the ability to present the formulated provisions and conclusions.

The main conditions for obtaining an assessment:

Excellent (90-100 points). Interdisciplinary coursepaper is impeccable in all respects:

- is of practical importance;
- feedback is positive;
- the answers to the questions of the commission members are correct.

Good (75-89 points). The topic of interdisciplinary coursepaper is disclosed, but there are certain shortcomings of an unprincipled nature:

- in the theoretical part, superficially analyzed sources;
- the practical value of the work is confirmed;
- insufficiently used informational materials of the organization, there are separate comments in the review and feedback;
- the answers to the questions of the commission members are mostly correct;
- the work is designed in accordance with the requirements.

Satisfactory (60-74 points). The topic of interdisciplinary coursepaper is mostly disclosed, but there are shortcomings of a substantive nature:

- ✓ vaguely formulated purpose of the work;
- ✓ the theoretical section does not contain a critical analysis of approaches to solving the scientific and applied problem covered by the topic, is descriptive in nature;
- ✓ there is an excess of descriptive elements in the analytical part;
- ✓ the selection of information materials (tables, graphs, diagrams) is not always justified;

- ✓ the author's conclusions and proposals are unconvincingly substantiated;
- ✓ the review contains separate comments;
- ✓ not all answers to commission members' questions are correct or complete;
- ✓ there are comments regarding the design of the work.

**Unsatisfactorily.** The topic of interdisciplinary coursepaper is revealed superficially. There are the following disadvantages:

- vaguely formulated purpose of the work;
- sections are not sufficiently interconnected;
- there is no critical review of modern literary sources;
- the analysis is performed superficially, descriptiveness prevails to the detriment of systematicity and thoroughness;
- the proposed analysis measures are not effective, the economic justification is incomplete.
- in addition, there are shortcomings in the design of the work, and the answers to the questions of the members of the commission are inaccurate or incomplete.

**Decision on the final assessment** is accepted by the majority of votes of the members of the commission, taking into account the conclusions of the scientific director.

According to the ECTS scale, the following gradation of grades is used at the West Ukrainian National University:

Rating	On a national scale	<i>Perfectly</i>	<i>Fine</i>		<i>Satisfactorily</i>	
	Necessary % of knowledge	<i>90-100</i>	<i>85-89</i>	<i>75-84</i>	<i>65-74</i>	<i>60-64</i>
	According to the ECTS scale	<i>AND</i>	<i>IN</i>	<i>WITH</i>	<i>D</i>	<i>IS</i>

The assessment of the supervisor is given in his feedback.

## 5. APPLICATIONS

Appendix A

A sample title page of an interdisciplinary coursepaper

**WEST UKRAINIAN NATIONAL UNIVERSITY**  
**BOHDAN HAVRYLYSHYN EDUCATIONAL AND SCIENTIFIC INSTITUTE OF**  
**INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS**

**DEPARTMENT OF INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC RELATIONS**

### INTERDISCIPLINARY COURSEPAPER

on the topic

" \_\_\_\_\_ "

Student(s) of the 1st year of the MIM-11  
group  
Specialty 073 Management  
ESP "International Management"

\_\_\_\_\_  
(surname and initials)

Supervisor  
Candidate of Economic Sciences, Assoc.  
Buchynska T.

National scale \_\_\_\_\_  
Number of points: \_\_\_\_\_ Grade: ECTS \_\_\_\_\_

Commission members

\_\_\_\_\_  
(signature) (surname and initials)

\_\_\_\_\_  
(signature) (surname and initials)

\_\_\_\_\_  
(signature) (surname and initials)

Ternopil - 202\_\_ year



Examples of illustrations (schemes, graphs, diagrams)

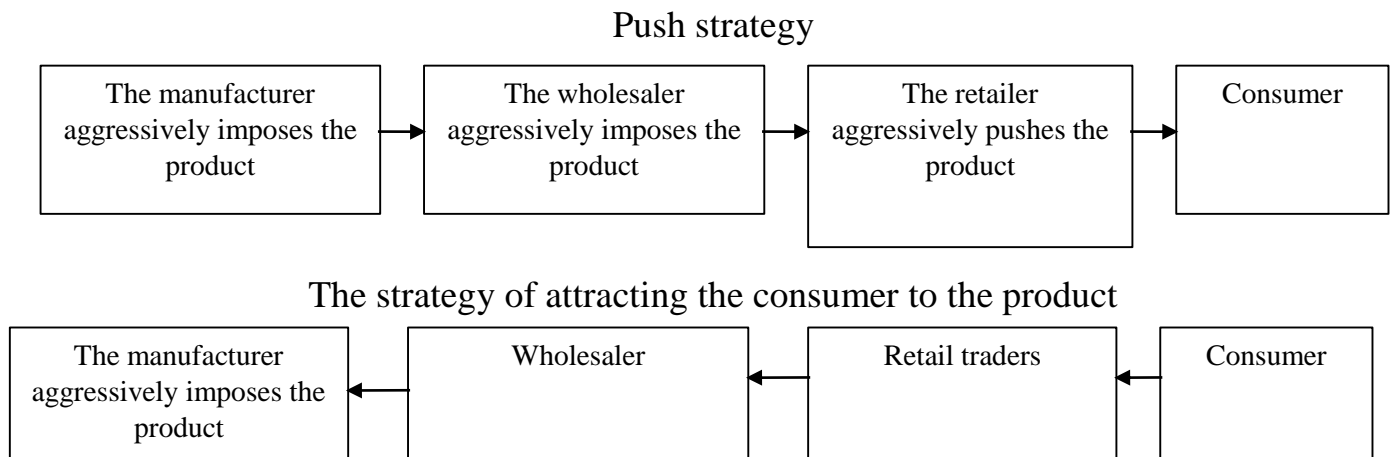


Fig. 1.1. Comparison of push and pull strategies

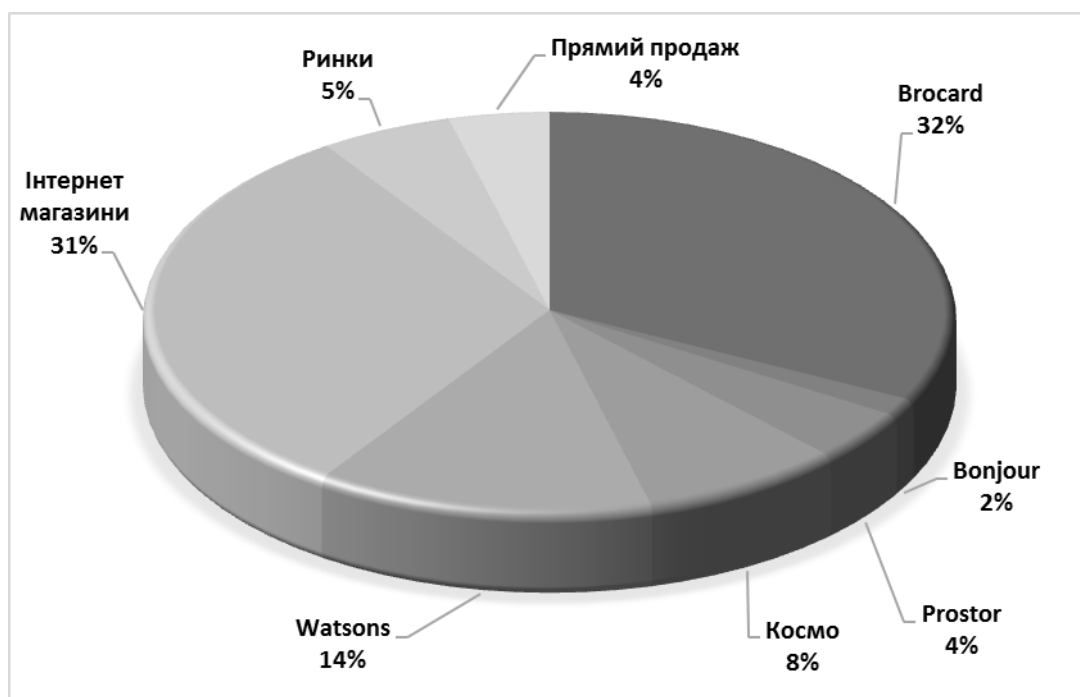


Fig. 1.2. Perfume shopping places, %

## Continuation of Appendix B

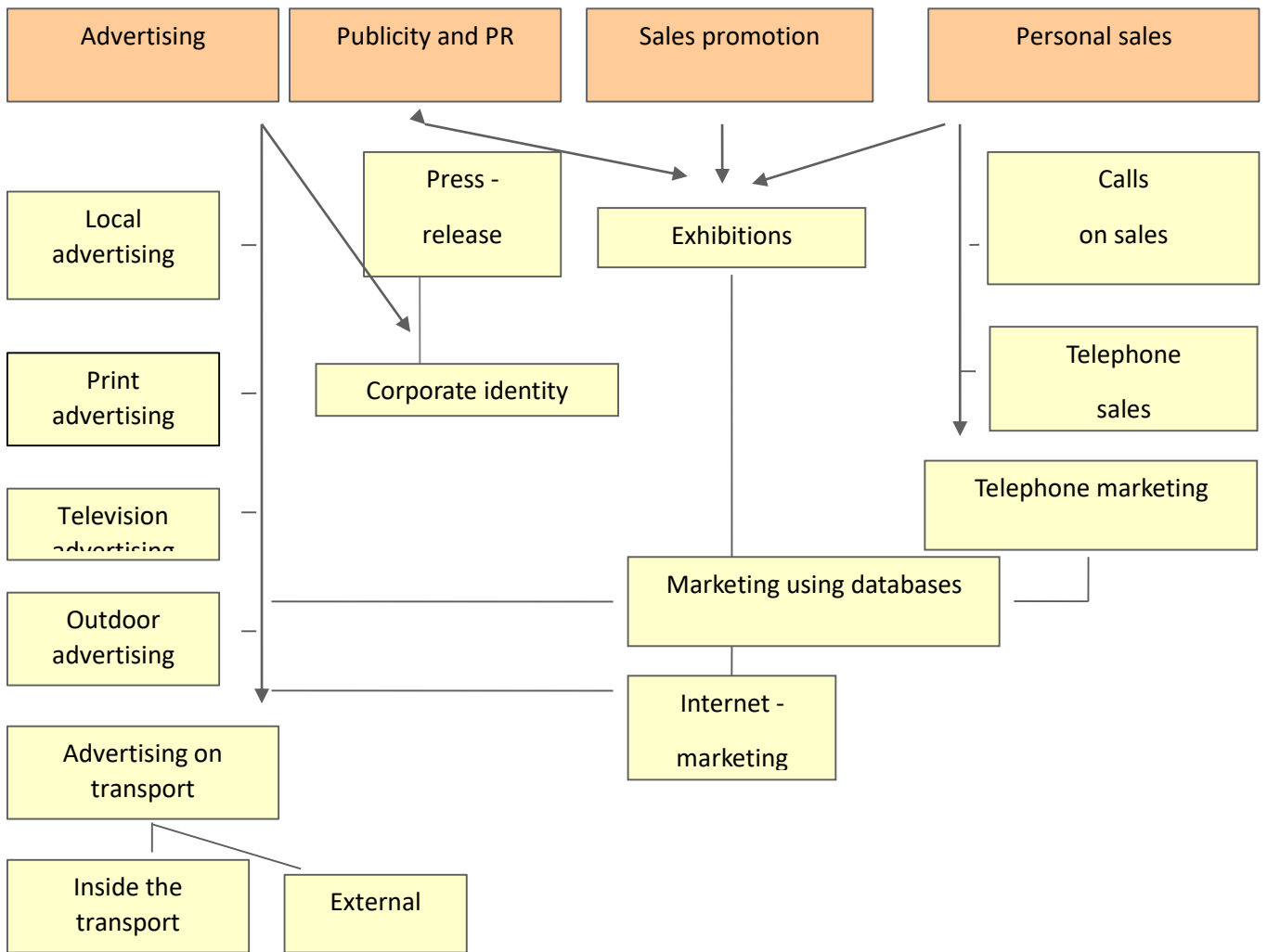


Fig. 1.3. Classification of tools of marketing communication policy

**EXAMPLES OF BIBLIOGRAPHICAL DESCRIPTION  
IN THE LIST OF LITERARY SOURCES**

<b>BOOKS</b>	
<b>Examples</b>	<b>One-volume editions</b>
<b>one author</b>	<p>Bytyak Yu.P. State service in Ukraine: organizational and legal foundations: monograph. Kharkiv: Pravo, 2005. 304 p.</p> <p>Krasnova M. V. Contracts in the environmental law of Ukraine: study. manual / Kyiv. national University named after Taras Shevchenko. Kyiv: Alerta, 2012. 216 p.</p> <p>Kuznichenko S. O. The Law of Ukraine "On the Legal Regime of a State of Emergency": Science and Practice. comment / Odesa. state University of Internal Affairs affairs Kharkiv: Pravo, 2015. 164 p.</p> <p>Tertyshnyk V. M. Scientific and practical commentary on the Criminal Procedure Code of Ukraine: with changes. and added on March 12. 2016. 12th ed., suppl. and processing Kyiv: Legal Unity, 2016. 810 p.</p> <p>Johnson LK Bombs, bugs, drugs and thugs: intelligence and America's quest for security. New York; London: New York University Press, 2000. 326 p.</p>
<b>two authors</b>	<p>Vasyliiev S. V., Nikolenko L. M. Evidence and evidence in the economic process of Ukraine: monograph. Kharkiv: Espada, 2004. 192 p.</p> <p>Katkova T. V., Katkova A. G. Termination of pre-trial investigation in criminal cases: practice. manual Kharkiv: Pravo, 2011. 136 p.</p> <p>Petryshyn M. O., Petryshyn O. A. International legal standards in the sphere of local self-government: Science. add. / National Acad. rights of Sciences of Ukraine, State Research Institute building and location municipality. Kharkiv: Pravo, 2016. 44 p. (Series "Scientific reports").</p> <p>Stashis V.V., Bazhanov M.I. Offenses against a person in the Criminal Code of the Ukrainian SSR and judicial practice. Ed. 2nd, ex. and additional Kharkiv: Higher School, 1987. 216 p.</p>
<b>three authors</b>	<p>Komarov V.V., Svitlichna G.O., Udaltsova I.V. Separate proceedings: monograph / edited by V. V. Komarova. Kharkiv: Pravo, 2011. 312 p.</p> <p>Sychevskiy V.V., Kharitonov E.I., Oleynikov D.O. Scientific and practical commentary on Chapter I of the Special Part of the Criminal Code of Ukraine (Crimes against the foundations of the national security of Ukraine) / Security Service of Ukraine. Kharkiv: Pravo, 2016. 232 p. (Investigator's Library).</p> <p>Helfer ME, Kempe RS, Krugman RD The battered child. 5th ed. Chicago, IL: University of Chicago Press, 1997. 700</p>

<p><b>4 or more authors</b></p>	<p>Prylypko S. M., Yaroshenko O. M., Moroz S. V., Malinovska K. A. Conclusion of an employment contract: theoretical and applied research: monograph. Kharkiv: Jurayt, 2013. 288 p.</p> <p>Collective political rights and freedoms of man and citizen in Ukraine: problems of theory and practice: monograph / E. I. Grigorenko and others; Kharkiv. national University named after V. N. Karazina. Kharkiv: [b. v.], 2013. 352 p.</p> <p>Post-classical ontology of law: a monograph / S. I. Maksimov et al.; St. Petersburg. Mr. university; community ed. I. L. Chestnov. St. Petersburg: Aleteia, 2016. 688 p. (Interpretation of sources of law).</p> <p>The mutual fund industry: Competition and investor welfare / RG Hubbard et. al. New York, NY: Columbia University Press, 2010. 256 p.</p>
<p><b>author(and) and editor(s)/compiler(s)</b></p>	<p>Gel A. P., Semakov G. S., Yakovets I. S. Criminal and enforcement law of Ukraine: training. manual / ed. A. Kh. Stepaniuk. Kyiv: Yurinkom Inter, 2008. 624 p.</p> <p>Groshevy Yu. M. Selected works / edited by: O. V. Kaplina, V. I. Maryniv. Kharkiv: Pravo, 2011. 656 p.</p> <p>Petryk O. I. The path to price stability: world experience and prospects for Ukraine: monograph / resp. ed. V. M. Geets. Kyiv: UBS NBU, 2008. 369 p.</p> <p>Plath S. The unabridged journals / ed. KV Kukil. New York, NY: Anchor, 2000. 680 p.</p>
<p><b>author(i) and translator(and)</b></p>	<p>Beccaria Ch. On crimes and punishments / introduction. Art. N. I. Panov; trans. from Italian M. M. Isaev. Kyiv: In Yure, 2014. 240 p. (Monuments of legal thought).</p> <p>Peters T., Waterman R. In search of effective management (experience of best companies) / editor. L. I. Evenko; trans.: D. Vasiliev, V. Zotov. Moscow: Progress, 1986. 424 p.</p> <p>Laplace PS A philosophical essay on probabilities / trans.: FW Truscott, FL Emory. Original work published 1814. New York, NY: Dover, 1951. 196</p>
<p><b>without an author</b></p>	<p>Branch economic policy of the state: problems of legal support: collection. monogr. / for sciences ed. D. V. Zadykhaila. Kharkiv: Yurayt, 2013. 520 p. (Series "Scientific works of the department of economic law of the National University "Law Academy of Ukraine named after Yaroslav the Wise"; vol. 1).</p> <p>Constitution of Ukraine: science and practice. comment / editor: V. Ya. Tatsii (head) and others. 2nd ed., revised. and added Kharkiv: Pravo, 2012. 1128 p.</p> <p>Desk book of a detective, prosecutor, judge: a commentary on anti-corruption legislation / ed. M. I. Havronyuk. Kyiv: Dakor, 2016. 496 p.</p> <p>Political science encyclopedic dictionary / edit. V. P. Horbatenko. 2nd ed., revised. and added Kyiv: Geneza, 2004. 736 p.</p> <p>Legal education in modern Ukraine: monograph / by General. ed.: V. Ya. Tatsii, A. P. Hetman, O. G. Danilyan. 2nd ed., revised. and added Kharkiv: Pravo, 2013. 440 p.</p> <p>Countering terrorist activity: international experience and its relevance for Ukraine: materials of the International science and practice conf., September 30 2016. Kyiv: National. Acad. Prosecutor's Office of Ukraine. 2016. 432 p.</p> <p>Twenty-four hours a day. Miami, FL: BN Publishing, 2010. 400</p>

<i>Examples</i>	<i>Multi-volume editions</i>
	<p>Great Ukrainian legal encyclopedia: in 20 volumes / Nat. Acad. rights of Sciences of Ukraine, Institute of State and Law named after V. M. Koretsky National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine, National law University named after Yaroslav the Wise. Kharkiv: Pravo, 2016. Volume 1: History of the state and law of Ukraine. 848 p.</p> <p>Encyclopedia of the history of Ukraine: in 10 volumes / NAS of Ukraine, Institute of History of Ukraine. Kyiv: Nauk. dumka, 2005. Vol. 9. 944 p.</p> <p>Criminal law of Ukraine. General part: textbook: in 2 volumes / edited by: V. V. Stashis, V. Ya. Tatsii. 4th ed., revised. and added Kharkiv: Pravo, 2010. Vol. 1. 456 p.</p>
	<p>N. P. Kucheryavenko. Course of tax law: in 6 volumes. Kharkiv: Pravo, 2007. Volume 4: Special part. Indirect taxes. 536 p.</p> <p>Scientific and practical commentary on the Criminal Procedure Code of Ukraine: in 4 volumes / editor. O. V. Stovba. Kharkiv: Apostille, 2015. Vol. 2. 329 p.</p> <p>The legal system of Ukraine: history, state and prospects: in 5 volumes / Acad. rights of Sciences of Ukraine. Kharkiv: Pravo, 2009. Vol. 2: Constitutional principles of the legal system of Ukraine and problems of its improvement / general. ed. Yu. P. Bityak. 576 p.</p>
<b>OTHER EDITIONS</b>	
<b>Abstracts dissertations</b>	<p>Kravchuk V. M. Termination of corporate legal relations in business partnerships: autoref. thesis ... Doctor of Law. Sciences: 12.00.03 / Nat. law Acad. of Ukraine named after Yaroslav the Wise. Kharkiv, 2010. 36 p.</p> <p>Lisov O. S. The latest domestic historiography of the creation and activity of intelligence and counter-intelligence of Ukraine in 1917–1991: author's abstract. thesis ... candidate history Sciences: 20.02.22 / National University of Defense of Ukraine named after Ivan Chernyakhovskyi. Kyiv, 2017. 20 p.</p>
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<b>archival documents</b>	<p>Letter from the Chairman of the "Chernobyl" Union G. F. Lepin to the Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Ukrainian SSR V. A. Masol regarding the registration of the Union's Statute and the Statute page. December 14, 1989. TsDAGO of Ukraine (Central State Archive of Community Associations of Ukraine). F. 1. Op. 32. Case 2612. Ark. 63, 64, 64 links, 71.</p> <p>Materials of the Council of People's Commissars of the Ukrainian People's Republic. Central State Archives of Ukraine F. 1061. Op. 1. Ref. 8–12. Copy; F. 1063. Op. 3. Ref. 1–3.</p> <p>Scientific Society named after Shevchenko. Lviv. of science b-ka named after V. Stefanyka of the National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine. F. 1. Op. 1. Ref. 78. Ark. 1–7.</p>

<b>patents</b>	<p>Luminescent material: pat. 25742 Ukraine: МІІК6 С09К11/00, G01T1/28, G 21H3/00. No. 200701472; statement 12.02.07; published 27.08.07, Bul. No. 13. 4 p.</p> <p>Method of treatment of attention deficit hyperactivity disorder in children: pat. 76509 Ukraine. No. 2004042416; statement 01.04.2004; published 01.08.2006, Bull. No. 8 (book 1). 120 p.</p>
<b>preprints</b>	<p>Panasyuk M. I., Skorbun A. D., Sploshnoi B. M. On the accuracy of determining the activity of solid radioactive waste by gamma methods. Chernobyl: Institute of NPP Safety Problems of the National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine, 2006. 7, [1] p. (Preprint / NAS of Ukraine, Institute of Nuclear Power Plant Safety Problems; 06-1).</p> <p>Shilyaev B. A., Voevodyn V. N. Calculations of the parameters of radiation damage to materials by neutrons from the NNC Khfti / ANL USA source with a subcritical assembly controlled by an electron accelerator. Kharkov: National Center of Khfty, 2006. 19 p.: ill., table. (Preprint / National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine, National Research Center "Khark. Phys.-Technical Institute"; Khfty 2006-4).</p>
<b>standards</b>	<p>DSTU 7152:2010. Edition. Designing publications in magazines and collections. [Effective from 2010-02-18]. Kind. officer Kyiv, 2010. 16 p. (Information and documentation).</p> <p>DSTU ISO 6107-1:2004. Water quality. Dictionary of terms. Part 1 (ISO 6107-1:1996, IDT). [Effective from 2005-04-01]. Kind. officer Kyiv: Derzhspozhivstandard of Ukraine, 2006. 181 p.</p> <p>DSTU 3582:2013. Bibliographic description. Abbreviations of words and phrases in the Ukrainian language. General requirements and regulations (ISO 4:1984, NEQ; ISO 832:1994, NEQ). [To replace DSTU 3582-97; valid from 2013-08-22]. Kind. officer Kyiv: Ministry of Economic Development of Ukraine, 2014. 15 p. (Information and documentation).</p>
<b>Bibliographic indexes</b>	<p>Volodymyr Volodymyrovych Stashis: (to the 85th anniversary of his birth and the 60th anniversary of scientific-pedagogical and community activities) / National Acad. rights Sciences of Ukraine; Edited by: V. I. Borisov, V. I. Tyutyugin, L. M. Demydova. Kharkiv: Pravo, 2010. 108 p. (Biography and bibliography of legal scholars).</p> <p>O. V. Lysoded Bibliographical guide to criminology (1992–2002) / ed. O. H. Kalman. Kharkiv: Odyssey, 2003. 128 p.</p> <p>Systematized index of materials on administrative reform issues published in the Bulletin of the National Academy of Public Administration for 1997–2005 / Nat. Acad. state example under the President of Ukraine; edited by: O. O. Babinova, O. G. Belinska. Kyiv: Publishing House of NADU, 2006. 11 p.</p>
<b>catalogs</b>	<p>Hornytskaya I. P. Catalog of plants for works on phytodesign / Donetsk. nerd Garden of the National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine. Donetsk: Lebed, 2005. 228 p.</p> <p>Historical and legal heritage of Ukraine: cat. ext. / Kharkiv. state of science b-ka named after V. G. Korolenko; editor: L. I. Romanova, O. V. Zemlyanishchyna. Kharkiv, 1996. 64 p.</p> <p>Monuments of history and art of the Lviv region: cat.-reference. / author-editor: M. Zobkiv and others; Exercise of culture Lviv. Regional State Administration, Lviv. history museum. Lviv: Novy Chas, 2003. 160 p.</p>

**PART OF THE PUBLICATION**

<p><b>book section</b></p>	<p>Borisova V. I. The right of private property in the system of social and economic rights and freedoms of citizens and ways of its realization. Kharkiv civil school: property rights: monograph / ed. I. V. Thank you - Fateeva. Kharkiv: Pravo, 2012. Chap. 3, Ch. 1. P. 87–99.</p> <p>Danshin I. M. Crimes against public order and morality. Criminology. General and Special parts: textbook / ed. V. V. Golina. 2nd ed., revised. and added Kharkiv: Pravo, 2009. Chap. 15. P. 138–145.</p> <p>Tatsii V. Ya. Returning to the issue of combating crimes in the sphere of privatization. Tatsii V. Ya. Selected articles, speeches, interviews. Kharkiv: Pravo, 2010. P. 221–229.</p> <p>Khryapinsky P. Criminal and legal means of encouragement in the public law of Ukraine. Legal impact on illegal behavior: current aspects: monograph / edited by: OB Kozachenko, E. L. Streltsov. Mykolaiv: Ilion, 2016. P. 87–109.</p> <p>O'Neil JM, Egan J. Men's and women's gender role journeys: A metaphor for healing, transition, and transformation. Gender issues across the life cycle / Ed. BR Wainrib. New York, NY: Springer, 1992. P. 107–123.</p>
<p><b>theses, report</b></p>	<p>Bodnar T. V. Purchase contract: features of conclusion and provision. Actual problems of private law: the contract as a legal form of regulation of private relations: scientific-practical materials. conf., dedicate. 95th anniversary from the day of birth. V. P. Maslova (Kharkiv, February 17, 2017). Kharkiv: Pravo, 2017. P. 7–9.</p> <p>Danilyan O. G., Dyoban O. P. Experience of improvement of public authorities in European countries and possibilities of its use in Ukraine. Problems of building statehood and people's power in Ukraine: materials XXII Kharkiv. political scientist readings (Kharkov, May 21, 2009). Kharkiv, 2009. P. 47–49.</p> <p>Shapoval V. Freedom and "natural rights" of man as the basis of the human dimension of law. Anthropology of law: philosophical and legal dimensions (state, problems, prospects): materials of the first all-Ukrainian conference. round table, Lviv, September 16–17. 2005. Lviv: Kray, 2006. P. 286–295.</p> <p>Wu CK, Makhlof MM Predicting the response of Aluminum casting alloys to heat treatment. Light Metals 2011: Proceedings of the technical sessions presented by the TMS Aluminum Committee at the TMS 2011 Annual Meeting &amp; Exhibition, San Diego, California, USA, 27 February – 3 March, 2011. Hoboken, NJ: Wiley, 2011. P. 834 -836.</p>

<p><b>an article from a reference publication</b></p>	<p>Baulin Y. V. Circumstances that exclude the criminality of the act. Big encyclopedic legal dictionary / ed. Yu. S. Shemshuchenko. Kyiv: Jurid. Dumka, 2007. P. 550.</p> <p>Goncharenko V. D. Complete collection of laws of the Russian Empire. Great Ukrainian legal encyclopedia. Kharkiv: Pravo, 2016. Vol. 1: History of the state and law of Ukraine. P. 573–574.</p> <p>Riyaka V. O. Customs declaration. Legal encyclopedia. Kyiv: Ukr. encyclopedia, 1998. Vol. 2. P. 29.</p> <p>Bergmann PG Relativity. The New Encyclopedia Britannica. Chicago, IL: Encyclopedia Britannica, 1993. Vol. 26. R. 501–508.</p>
<p><b>article from the continuing edition</b></p>	<p>Hetman A. P., Lozo V. I. State and legal problems of overcoming the ecological crisis in the era of globalization. Problems of legality. Kharkiv. 2013. Issue 123. P. 65–77.</p> <p>Danilyan O. G., Petryshyn O. V. The problem of mutual influence of legal education in the state-building process: Ukrainian realities. Bulletin of the National Academy of Legal Sciences of Ukraine. Kharkiv, 2010. No. 2. P. 28–39.</p> <p>Semenyuk O. G. Security measures in the state secret protection system. State and law. Legal sciences. Kyiv, 2016. Vol. 72. P. 152–166.</p>
<p><b>an article from a periodical(magazine, newspaper)</b></p>	<p>Kulak N. V. Current issues of the legal status of voluntary organizations in Ukraine. Journal of the Kyiv University of Law. 2016. No. 4. P. 84–88.</p> <p>Petryshyn O., Seryogina S. Mixed republican form of state government: issues of theory and practice. Law of Ukraine. 2009. No. 10. P. 57–60.</p> <p>Benjamin AC The ethics of scholarship: A discussion of problems that arise in its application. Journal of Higher Education. 1960. Vol. 31, No. 9. R. 471–480.</p> <p>Sereda M. Peaceful gatherings: practice admin. courts of 2015. Legal Bulletin of Ukraine. 2016. February 12–18. (No. 6). P. 5.</p> <p>Tatsii V. Ya., Tyutyugin V. I., Ponomarenko Yu. A. Challenges of modernity and criminal law. Voice of Ukraine. 2016. January 29. (No. 16). P. 6–7.</p> <p>Itzkoff D. A touch for funny bones and earlobes. New York Times. 2010. March 31. R. C1.</p>
<p><b>reviews</b></p>	<p>Bykov O. The urgency of the optimal international legal settlement of global bioethical problems of our time. Viche 2016. No. 1/2. P. 20–21. Rec. in the book: Tretyakova V. G. International legal regulation of global bioethical problems: monograph. Kyiv: Condor, 2013. 407 p.</p> <p>O. O. Drach [Review]. Ukrainian Historical Journal, 2016. No. 1. P. 217–219. Rec. in the book: Temchenko A. I. Traditional mantic practices: the archaic sign system. Cherkasy: IntraligaTOR, 2015. 112 p.</p> <p>Csikos R., Garcia E., Worley R. Book Reviews. Journal of Criminal Justice Education. 2010. Vol. 21, No. 1. R. 93–99. Review of the book: Beck E., Britto S., Andrews A. In the shadow of death: Restorative justice and death row families. Oxford, NY: Oxford University Press, 2007. 336 p.</p>



## ELECTRONIC RESOURCES

<b>Examples</b>	<p>Analysis of the state of judicial proceedings in 2015 (according to judicial statistics). URL: <a href="http://www.scourt.gov.ua/clients/vsu/vsu.nsf/(documents)/D7F9F72E78DA88ECC2257F730036F282">http://www.scourt.gov.ua/clients/vsu/vsu.nsf/(documents)/D7F9F72E78DA88ECC2257F730036F282</a> (access date: 03/17/2017).</p> <p>Hetman E. A. By-laws of the executive authorities of Ukraine and foreign countries: comparative characteristics. Theory and practice of jurisprudence: electronic. of science professional type 2016. Issue 1 (9). URL: <a href="http://tlaw.nlu.edu.ua/article/view/66302">http://tlaw.nlu.edu.ua/article/view/66302</a> (date of application: 17.06.2016).</p> <p>Karnaikh B. P. Interpretation of the contract: a short essay from supranational and transnational points of view. Problems of legality. 2016. Issue 135. P. 39–51. DOI: <a href="http://dx.doi.org/10.21564/2414-990x.135.83852">http://dx.doi.org/10.21564/2414-990x.135.83852</a>.</p> <p>Obolentsev V. F. Basic principles of systematic analysis of crime and victimization in Ukraine: monograph. Kharkiv; Kostyantynivka, Sector "C" of the ATO: Jurayt, 2016. 116 p. URL: <a href="http://dSPACE.nulau.edu.ua/bitstream/123456789/12015/1/Obolencev_2016_mon.pdf">http://dSPACE.nulau.edu.ua/bitstream/123456789/12015/1/Obolencev_2016_mon.pdf</a> (date of application: 17.03.2017).</p> <p>Colletta L. Political satire and postmodern irony in the age of Stephen Colbert and Jon Stewart. Journal of Popular Culture. 2009. Vol. 42, No. 5. R. 856–874. DOI: 10.1111/j.1540-5931.2009.00711.x.</p> <p>Feminism. Encyclopædia Britannica online. URL: <a href="http://www.britannica.com/EBchecked/topic/724633/feminism">http://www.britannica.com/EBchecked/topic/724633/feminism</a>.</p> <p>Trammell A. Magic: The gathering in material and virtual space: An ethnographic approach toward understanding players who dislike online play. Meaningful Play 2010: October 21–23, 2010, East</p>
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## LEGISLATIVE AND REGULATORY DOCUMENTS

<b>Examples</b>	<p>Constitution of Ukraine: as of September 1. 2016: responsible officer. text Kharkiv: Pravo, 2016. 82 p.</p> <p>The Constitutional Court of Ukraine: decisions, conclusions / resp. ed. A. S. Golovin; edited by: K. O. Pignasta, O. I. Kravchenko. Kyiv: Logos, 2011. Book. 10. 431 p.</p> <p>Legal basis of activity of state authorities: coll. norms of acts / arrangement P. M. Lyubchenko. Kharkiv: FINN, 2010. 303 p.</p> <p>National doctrine of education development: approved. By decree of the President of Ukraine from 04/17/2002 No. 347. Education. 2002. April 24. (No. 14). P. 2–4.</p> <p>On the legal regime of martial law: Law of Ukraine dated May 12, 2015 No. 389-VIII. Voice of Ukraine. 2015. June 10. (No. 101). P. 4.</p> <p>Instructions on the appointment and conduct of forensic examinations and expert studies: approved. by order of the Ministry of Justice of Ukraine dated 08.10.1998 No. 53/5 (as amended by order dated 26.12.2012 No. 1950/5). Official Gazette of Ukraine. 2013. No. 3. Art. 91.</p> <p>Criminal Code of Ukraine: Law of Ukraine dated 04/05/2001 No. 2341-III. <i>Information of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine</i>. 2001. No. 25–26. Art. 131.</p> <p>On the procedure for the classification of emergency situations: resolution of the Kab. of Ministers of Ukraine dated 15.06.1998 No. 1099. Official Gazette of Ukraine. 1998. No. 28. Art. 1062.</p> <p>On prevention of corruption: Law of Ukraine dated 14.10.2014 No. 1700-VII. Date of</p>
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update: 12.03.2017. URL:<http://zakon0.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/1700-18/page>(date of application: 17.03.2017).

On the ratification of the Association Agreement between Ukraine, on the one hand, and the European Union, the European Atomic Energy Community and their member states, on the other hand: Law of Ukraine dated September 16, 2014 No. 1678-VII. URL:<http://zakon5.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/1678-18>(date of application: 17.03.2017).

Draft Law on Amendments to the Tax Code of Ukraine on Ensuring the Balance of Budget Revenues in 2017: dated September 15, 2016. No. 5132. URL:[http://w1.c1.rada.gov.ua/pls/zweb2/webproc4\\_1?pf3511=60035](http://w1.c1.rada.gov.ua/pls/zweb2/webproc4_1?pf3511=60035)(date of application: 17.03.2017).

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The interdisciplinary coursepaper is graded on a 100-point scale as the sum of the writing (content and design) and defense grades, with weights of 0.6 and 0.4, respectively.

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<b>Evaluation of the information base of the interdisciplinary coursepaper:</b>	20
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the total number of used literary sources (within 20–25 items);</li> <li>• elaboration of scientific (monographic) literature;</li> <li>• use of legislative materials;</li> <li>• use of statistical studies;</li> <li>• development of economic periodicals;</li> <li>• processing of foreign sources;</li> </ul>	
• using the results of self-conducted research	10
• application of actual material for a specific enterprise	10
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Introduction, the content of which meets the requirements	5
Full disclosure of the content of the work in the first chapter	10
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Availability of independent conclusions	5
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\_\_\_\_\_  
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On the topic: \_\_\_\_\_  
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Practical / theoretical significance of the work:  
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Disadvantages:  
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General conclusion:  
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Reviewer

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*R. Zvarych, T. Dluhopolska*

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IN WRITING  
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