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**Fənnin adı:** Büdcə və Xəzinə uçotu

**Qrupun nömrəsi:** 1025/1026

1. What are the key facts about the size and growth of government and the distribution of taxes and spending?
2. When should the government intervene in the economy?
3. How might the government intervene?
4. What is the effect of those interventions on economic outcomes?
5. Why do governments choose to intervene in the way that they do?
6. How has the composition of central government spending changed over the past 10 years in Azerbaijan?
7. Some goods and services are provided directly by the government, while others are funded publicly but provided privately. What is the difference between these two mechanisms of public financing?
8. Why does redistribution cause efficiency losses? Why might society choose to redistribute resources from one group to another when doing so reduces the overall size of the economic pie?
9. Why is it so difficult to balance the federal budget?
10. Give comprehensive information about our national budgeting process?
11. Give comprehensive information about the role of government in capitalist system?
12. Give comprehensive information about the role of government in mixed economic system?
13. Give comprehensive information about the role of government in socialist economy?
14. What has happened to the Government of Azerbaijan budget deficit over time?
15. What is the right way to measure the long-run budget deficit?
16. What are the effects of higher budget deficits on the economy?
17. Give general information about Azerbaijan`s budget deficit in recent years?
18. What are the main sources of Azerbaijan`s state budget revenues? Support your answer by giving statistical information.
19. How does real prices and nominal prices affect state budgetary position?
20. Does economic condition affect state budgetary position? Support your idea by giving real example.
21. Why should the government consider on cash and capital accounting during budgeting process?
22. Why static versus dynamic scoring so important in the budgetary position?
23. Do current debts and deficits mean anything? (A long-run perspective)
24. Explain the relationship between state budget and economic growth?
25. Explain the relationship between savings and economic growth?
26. What is an externality, and why does it cause a market failure?
27. When can the private market solve the problem of externalities?
28. What are possible public-sector solutions to the problem of externalities, and what are the advantages and disadvantages of each?
29. Give comprehensive information about negative externalities and explain it by using graphs and examples.
30. Give comprehensive information about positive externalities and explain it by using graphs and examples.
31. What are possible private-sector solutions to negative externalities?
32. What are the advantages and disadvantages of implementing Coasian theorem?
33. Give extensive information about Corrective Taxation (Pigouvian Tax) by using the graph.
34. How do we determine the optimal level of public goods?
35. When is the private sector likely to provide the optimal level of public goods?
36. What are the major issues in public provision of public goods?
37. What kind of difficulties does a government face in providing the optimal level of public goods? Support your idea by giving real examples.
38. When is private provision likely to overcome the free rider problem?
39. Why do governments face some significant issues when they attempt to solve the free rider problem in the provision of public goods?
40. Think about the rival and excludable properties of public goods. To what degree is radio broadcasting a public good? To what degree is a highway a public good?
41. Think of an example of a free rider problem in your hometown. Can you think of a way for your local government to overcome this problem?
42. Why is it difficult to empirically determine the degree to which government spending crowds out private provision of public goods?
43. How do we appropriately measure the costs and benefits of public projects?
44. What are the best methods for dealing with difficult-to-measure costs and benefits, such as the value of time and of human life?
45. How do we compare costs and benefits to evaluate the optimality of public projects?
46. How does the opportunity cost of a government purchase vary depending on whether the market for the purchased good is perfectly competitive or monopolistic?
47. How does the government measure the costs of public projects? Support your idea by giving relevant example.
48. How does the government measure the benefits of public projects? Support your idea by giving relevant example.
49. What are other issues in cost-benefit analysis when the government calculates costs and benefits of public provision?
50. One approach to calculating the value of life involves the use of compensating differential studies. What informational problems make these studies difficult to carry out?
51. How do different methods of aggregating preferences affect public good choice?
52. To what extent does a representative democracy deliver the outcomes desired by the typical voter?
53. What are the problems that can arise when a government isn’t solely interested in maximizing the well-being of voters?
54. Why do governments do what they do?
55. Give comprehensive information about Lindahl Model in terms of a solution for free rider problem?
56. What kind of problems that get in the way of implementing the Lindahl solution?
57. How voting can serve to aggregate individual preferences into a social decision?
58. Give general information Majority Voting and provide relevant example when it works?
59. Give general information Majority Voting and provide relevant example when it does not work?
60. Explain the potential inefficiency of the Median Voter outcome?
61. What is the differences between Direct democracy and Representative democracy?
62. Why are Lack of incentives, Poor information, Political interference and No consistency the reasons of government failure?
63. Why are Moral hazard, Regulatory capture, Unintended consequences and Special interest groups the reasons of government failure?
64. Provide extensive information about assumptions of the Median Voter model?
65. Explain Lobbying process and give relevant example why it is one of the main part of Public Choice?
66. Matsusaka (1995) showed that states that provide for voter initiatives tend to have smaller government growth than do states without such a provision. Why might this be so?
67. How does the provision of public goods at the local level affect their optimality?
68. How should different types of spending be shared between different levels of government?
69. Give comprehensive information about the Tiebout Model?
70. What are the impacts of government grants designed to share spending across levels of government?
71. Give general information about expenditure policy of Azerbaijan by providing statistical data?
72. Give extensive information about state budget revenue of Azerbaijan by giving last 5-years statistics?
73. Explain `*vote with their feet`* approach which was introduced by Charles Tiebout?
74. What is optimal fiscal federalism and why is it so important for the government sector?
75. Discuss the problems with the Tiebout Model in practice?