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MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND HIGHER EDUCATION OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION

Federal State Autonomous Educational Institution of Higher Education

"Moscow Polytechnic University"

APPROVE
Vice-President
for International Affairs
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"15" февраля 2024

Dean of the Faculty
of Economics and Management
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"15" февраля 2024

WORKING PROGRAM OF THE DISCIPLINE

"Corporate Management"

Field of study
38.03.02 Management

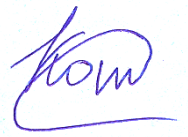
Educational program (profile)
"Business Process Management"

Qualification (degree)
Bachelor

Form of study
Part-time

Moscow 2024

Developer(s):

Art. Lecturer at the Department of Management  /I.S. Koshel/

Agreed:
Head of the Department of Management,
Ph.D., Associate Professor  /E.E. Alenina/

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1. Goals, objectives and planned learning outcomes in the discipline

Target discipline "Corporate Management": studying and mastering by students the fundamentals of corporate management, the specifics of the functioning of corporate structures, mastering practical skills in working with corporate documentation.

Tasks disciplines:

- obtaining special knowledge in the field of corporate governance;
- mastering the essence of the theory of corporate governance and its role in the general theory of management;
- mastering the mechanism of corporate management, building decision-making processes and control systems;
- studying the basics of corporate relations, corporate culture, corporate social responsibility;
- developing skills in working with organizational documents of an integrated structure.

Training in the discipline “Corporate Management” is aimed at developing the following competencies in students:

Code and name of competencies	**Indicators of Competency Achievement**
PK-2. Capable of designing and implementing cross-functional organizational processes	IPK-2.1. Knows methods of designing functional role models; methods of structural decomposition of cross-functional processes and administrative regulations; principles and methods for measuring and analyzing performance indicators of cross-functional processes and administrative regulations; principles and methods of translating the organization’s goals into indicators of cross-functional processes and administrative regulations; methods and techniques for process optimization; principles and rules for working with documents and normative and methodological documentation; specialized software for process management; basics of operational management; fundamentals of economics, cost accounting and performance assessment; process management theory; principles of integration of corporate information systems; basics of project management; principles and methods of change management; methods of making management decisions. IPK-2.2. Able to aggregate, structure and summarize information; develop local regulations in the field of managing cross-functional processes; use specialized software to manage processes; monitor the compliance of developed documents with regulatory and methodological documentation; measure the effectiveness of a cross-functional process or administrative regulation; identify potential for improving the efficiency of a cross-functional process or administrative regulation; formulate and justify proposals to improve the efficiency of cross-functional processes or administrative regulations; communicate, hold working meetings, find consensus; evaluate the resources needed to improve a cross-functional process or administrative procedure; assess the risks of the chosen solutions; develop requirements for integration with corporate information systems; prepare and conduct presentations; develop and present action plans, evaluate the achievement of results, develop corrective measures to achieve plans; lead change implementation projects; plan and conduct staff training; evaluate the actual effectiveness of an implementation or improvement project. IPK-2.3. Possesses the skills of systematizing the collected information about the cross-functional process of the organization or the administrative regulations of the organization; documenting the

	cross-functional process of the organization or developing administrative regulations of the organization in accordance with the requirements of regulatory and methodological documentation; development of an executable cross-functional process of an organization or administrative regulations of an organization using specialized software for process management; development of control points that allow assessing the degree of compliance with regulations, and methods for measuring performance indicators of an organization's cross-functional process or an organization's administrative regulations; developing proposals to improve the efficiency of the organization's cross-functional process or the organization's administrative regulations; registration of the results of development or refinement of the cross-functional process of the organization or the administrative regulations of the organization; planning the implementation of a cross-functional process of the organization or the administrative regulations of the organization or its improvement; implementation of a cross-functional process of the organization or administrative regulations of the organization or its improvement; assessing the effectiveness of implementing a cross-functional process of an organization or an administrative regulation of an organization or improving it; instructing personnel on the implemented or improved cross-functional process of the organization or the administrative regulations of the organization.

2. Place of discipline in the structure of the educational program

The discipline refers to the part formed by the participants in educational relations, block B1 "Disciplines (modules)".

The discipline "Corporate Management" is logically, substantively and methodologically interconnected with the following disciplines and practices of the EP:

- Project activities
- Cross-cultural management
- Fundamentals of Management
- Strategic management

3. Structure and content of the discipline

The total labor intensity of the discipline is 5 credit units (180 hours).

3.1 Types of educational work and labor intensity

(according to forms of study)

3.1.1. Part-time education

No.	Type of educational work	Quantity hours	Semesters	
			8	
1	**Auditory lessons**	**54**	54	
	Including:			
1.1	Lectures	18	18	
1.2	Seminars/practical sessions	36	36	
2	**Independent work**	**126**	126	
3	**Interim certification**			
	Test/differential test/exam	**Exam**	Exam	
	Total	**180**	180	

3.2 Thematic plan for studying the discipline

(according to forms of study)

3.2.1. Part-time and part-time education

No. p/p	Sections/topics disciplines	Labor intensity, hour					
		Total	Classroom work				Independent work
			Lectures	Seminars/practical sessions	Laboratory exercises	Practical training	
1.1	Topic 1 Evolution of management thought		2	4			14
1.2	Topic 2 Organization as a socio-economic system		2	4			14
1.3	Topic 3 Internal and external environment of the organization		2	4			14
1.4	Topic 4 Socio-economic interaction		2	4			14
1.5	Topic 5 Control technologies		2	4			14
1.6	Topic 6 Management functions		2	4			14
1.7	Topic 7 Life cycle of an organization		2	4			14
1.8	Topic 8 Management decision making		2	4			14
1.9	Topic 9 Modern control technologies		2	4			14
Total			**18**	**36**			**126**

3.3 Contents of the discipline

Topic 1 Evolution of management thought
Topic 2 Organization as a socio-economic system
Topic 3 Internal and external environment of the organization
Topic 4 Socio-economic interaction
Topic 5 Control technologies
Topic 6 Management functions
Topic 7 Life cycle of an organization
Topic 8 Management decision making
Topic 9 Modern control technologies

3.4 Topics of seminars/practical and laboratory classes

3.4.1. Seminars/practical sessions

Topic 1 Evolution of management thought	Seminar session 1
Topic 2 Organization as a socio-economic system	Seminar session 2
Topic 3 Internal and external environment of the organization	Seminar session 3
Topic 4 Socio-economic interaction	Seminar session 4
Topic 5 Control technologies	Seminar session 5
Topic 6 Management functions	Seminar session 6
Topic 7 Life cycle of an organization	Seminar session 7

Topic 8 Management decision making	Seminar session 8
Topic 9 Modern control technologies	Seminar session 9

4. Educational, methodological and information support

4.1 Main literature

1. Corporate governance: a textbook for universities / edited by S. A. Orekhov. - M.: Yurayt Publishing House, 2021. - 312 p. — ISBN 978-5-534-05902-1. — Text: electronic // Educational platform Urayt [website]. — URL:https://urait.ru/bcode/472874

2. Rozanova N. M. Corporate governance: a textbook for universities / Yurayt Publishing House, 2021. - 339 p. — ISBN 978-5-534-02854-6. — Text: electronic // Educational platform Urayt [website]. — URL:https://urait.ru/bcode/469602

4.2 additional literature

1. Korgova, M. A. Organization management: a textbook for universities / M. A. Korgova. — 2nd ed., rev. and additional - Moscow: Yurayt Publishing House, 2022. - 197 p. - (Higher education). — ISBN 978-5-534-10829-3. — Text: electronic // Educational platform Urayt [website]. — URL:https://urait.ru/bcode/493950

2. Corporate governance: a textbook for universities / S. A. Orekhov [et al.]; under the general editorship of S. A. Orekhov. - Moscow: Yurayt Publishing House, 2022. - 312 p. - (Higher education). — ISBN 978-5-534-05902-1. — Text: electronic // Educational platform Urayt [website]. — URL:https://urait.ru/bcode/492816

3. Corporate social responsibility: a textbook for universities / V. Ya. Gorfinkel [et al.]; edited by V. Ya. Gorfinkel, N. V. Rodionova. — 3rd ed., revised. and additional - Moscow: Yurayt Publishing House, 2022. - 490 p. - (Higher education). — ISBN 978-5-534-14561-8. — Text: electronic // Educational platform Urayt [website]. — URL:https://urait.ru/bcode/489129

4.3 Electronic educational resources

An electronic educational resource on the discipline is under development.

5. Logistics support

Auditorium for lectures and seminars of the general fund. Study tables with benches, a blackboard, a portable multimedia complex (projector, projection screen, laptop). Teacher's workplace: table, chair.

6. Guidelines

6.1 Methodological recommendations for teachers on organizing training

A presentation (from the English word - presentation) is a set of color pictures-slides on a specific topic, which is stored in a special format file with the PP extension. The term “presentation” (sometimes called “slide film”) is associated primarily with the information and advertising functions of pictures, which are designed for a certain category of viewers (users).

In order for the presentation to be well received by the audience and not cause negative emotions (subconscious or fully conscious), it is necessary to follow the rules of its design.

A presentation involves a combination of information of various types: text, graphics, music and sound effects, animation and video clips. Therefore, it is necessary to take into account the

specifics of combining pieces of information of different types. In addition, the design and display of each of the listed types of information is also subject to certain rules. So, for example, the choice of font is important for textual information, brightness and color saturation are important for graphic information, and optimal relative position on the slide is necessary for the best possible perception of them together.

In addition to the correct arrangement of text blocks, we must not forget about their content - the text. Under no circumstances should it contain spelling errors. You should also take into account the general rules of text formatting.

After creating a presentation and its design, you need to rehearse its presentation and your speech, check how the presentation as a whole will look (on a computer screen or projection screen), how quickly and adequately it is perceived from different places in the audience, under different lighting, noise, in an environment as close as possible to real performance conditions.

6.2 Guidelines for students on mastering the discipline

A lecture is a systematic, consistent, monologue presentation by a teacher of educational material, usually of a theoretical nature. When preparing a lecture, the teacher is guided by the work program of the discipline. During lectures, it is recommended to take notes, which will allow you to subsequently recall the studied educational material, supplement the content when working independently with literature, and prepare for the exam.

You should also pay attention to categories, formulations that reveal the content of certain phenomena and processes, scientific conclusions and practical recommendations, positive experience in oratory. It is advisable to leave margins in your working notes in which to make notes from the recommended literature, supplementing the material of the lecture you listened to, as well as emphasizing the special importance of certain theoretical positions.

Conclusions from the lecture summarize the teacher's thoughts on educational issues. The teacher provides a list of used and recommended sources for studying a specific topic. At the end of the lecture, students have the opportunity to ask questions to the teacher about the topic of the lecture. When delivering lectures on the discipline, electronic multimedia presentations can be used.

Guidelines for students when working at the seminar

Seminars are implemented in accordance with the working curriculum with sequential study of the topics of the discipline. In preparation for the seminars, the student is recommended to study the basic literature, familiarize himself with additional literature, new publications in periodicals: magazines, newspapers, etc. In this case, you should take into account the recommendations of the teacher and the requirements of the curriculum. It is also recommended to finalize your lecture notes by making appropriate notes from the literature recommended by the teacher and provided for by the curriculum. Abstracts should be prepared for presentations on all educational issues brought up for the seminar.

Since the student's activity in seminar classes is the subject of monitoring his progress in mastering the course, preparation for seminar classes requires a responsible attitude. During interactive classes, students must be active.

Guidelines for students on organizing independent work

Independent work of students is aimed at independent study of a separate topic of the academic discipline. Independent work is mandatory for each student, its volume is determined by the curriculum. When working independently, the student interacts with the recommended materials with the participation of the teacher in the form of consultations. To perform independent work, methodological support is provided. The electronic library system (electronic library) of the university provides the possibility of individual access for each student from any point where there is access to the Internet.

7. Appraisal Fund

7.1 Methods for monitoring and assessing learning outcomes

Indicator of the level of competence development

Corporate management					
Federal State Educational Standard of Higher Education 38.03.02 "MANAGEMENT"					
In the process of mastering this discipline, the student forms and demonstrates the following: **competencies**:					
COMPETENCIES		**List of components**	**Technology for developing competencies**	**Form of assessment tool****	**Degrees of levels of mastering competencies**
INDEX	**FORMULATION**				
PK-2	PK-2. Capable of designing and implementing cross-functional organizational processes	IPK-2.1. Knows methods of designing functional role models; methods of structural decomposition of cross-functional processes and administrative regulations; principles and methods for measuring and analyzing performance indicators of cross-functional processes and administrative regulations; principles and methods of translating the organization's goals into indicators of cross-functional processes and administrative regulations; methods and techniques for process optimization; principles and rules for working with documents and normative and methodological documentation; specialized software for process management; basics of operational management; fundamentals of economics, cost accounting and performance assessment; process management theory; principles of integration of corporate information systems; basics of project management; principles and methods of change management; methods of making management decisions. IPK-2.2. Able to aggregate, structure and summarize information; develop local regulations in the field of managing cross-functional processes; use specialized software to manage processes; monitor the compliance of developed documents with regulatory and methodological documentation; measure the effectiveness of a cross-functional process or administrative regulation; identify potential for improving the efficiency of a cross-functional process or administrative regulation; formulate and justify proposals to improve the efficiency of cross-functional processes or administrative regulations; communicate, hold working meetings, find consensus; evaluate the resources needed to improve a cross-functional process or administrative procedure;	lecture, independent work, seminar classes	DS, T, E	**A basic level of:** - knows the features of using time management technologies in personal and corporate activities **Increased level:** - able to formulate goals and plan actions to achieve them using time management tools

		assess the risks of the chosen solutions; develop requirements for integration with corporate information systems; prepare and conduct presentations; develop and present action plans, evaluate the achievement of results, develop corrective measures to achieve plans; lead change implementation projects; plan and conduct staff training; evaluate the actual effectiveness of an implementation or improvement project. IPK-2.3. Possesses the skills of systematizing the collected information about the cross-functional process of the organization or the administrative regulations of the organization; documenting the cross-functional process of the organization or developing administrative regulations of the organization in accordance with the requirements of regulatory and methodological documentation; development of an executable cross-functional process of an organization or administrative regulations of an organization using specialized software for process management; development of control points that allow assessing the degree of compliance with regulations, and methods for measuring performance indicators of an organization's cross-functional process or an organization's administrative regulations; developing proposals to improve the efficiency of the organization's cross-functional process or the organization's administrative regulations; registration of the results of development or refinement of the cross-functional process of the organization or the administrative regulations of the organization; planning the implementation of a cross-functional process of the organization or the administrative regulations of the organization or its improvement; implementation of a cross-functional process of the organization or administrative regulations of the organization or its improvement; assessing the effectiveness of implementing a cross-functional process of an organization or an administrative regulation of an organization or improving it; instructing personnel on the implemented or improved cross-functional process of the organization or the administrative regulations of the organization.			

7.2 Scale and criteria for assessing learning outcomes

Scales for assessing the results of intermediate certification and their description:

***Form of intermediate certification: exam*.**

Interim certification of students in the form of an exam is carried out based on the results of completing all types of academic work provided for by the curriculum for a given discipline (module), while taking into account the results of ongoing monitoring of progress during the semester. Assessment of the degree to which students have achieved the planned learning outcomes in the discipline (module) is carried out by the teacher leading classes in the discipline (module) using the method of expert assessment. Based on the results of the intermediate certification for the discipline (module), a grade of "excellent", "good", "satisfactory" or "unsatisfactory" is given.

Only students who have completed all types of academic work provided for by the work program in the discipline "Corporate Management" are allowed to take the intermediate certification (passed the intermediate control)

Grading scale	Description
Great	All types of educational work provided for by the curriculum have been completed. The student demonstrates compliance of knowledge, abilities, and skills with those given in the tables of indicators, operates with acquired knowledge, abilities, skills, and applies them in situations of increased complexity. In this case, minor errors, inaccuracies, and difficulties during analytical operations and the transfer of knowledge and skills to new, non-standard situations may be made.
Fine	All types of educational work provided for by the curriculum have been completed. The student demonstrates incomplete, correct compliance of knowledge, skills and abilities with those given in the tables of indicators, or if 2-3 insignificant errors were made.
Satisfactorily	All types of educational work provided for by the curriculum have been completed. The student demonstrates the consistency of knowledge, which covers the main, most important part of the material, but at the same time one significant error or inaccuracy was made.
Unsatisfactory	One or more types of educational work provided for by the curriculum have not been completed. The student demonstrates incomplete compliance of knowledge, abilities, skills with those given in the tables of indicators, significant mistakes are made, a lack of knowledge, abilities, skills is manifested in a number of indicators, the student experiences significant difficulties in operating knowledge and skills when transferring them to new situations.

7.3 Evaluation tools

List of assessment tools for the discipline "Corporate Management"

OS No.	Name of the assessment tool	Brief description of the evaluation tool	Submission of the assessment tool to the Federal Fund
1	Report, message (DS)	A product of a student's independent work, which is a public speech presenting the results obtained	Topics of reports, messages

		in solving a specific educational, practical, educational, research or scientific topic	
2	Test (T)	A system of standardized tasks that allows you to automate the procedure for measuring the level of knowledge and skills of a student.	Test task fund
3	Exam (E)	Final form of knowledge assessment. In higher education institutions they are held during examination sessions.	Questions for the exam

7.3.1. Current control

Topics of reports on the discipline
"Corporate Management"
(formation of competence PK-2)

1. Goal setting in the enterprise competitiveness management system.
2. The main functions implemented in the enterprise competitiveness management system.
3. Goals of strategic management of competitiveness.
4. Organizational development system.
5. Tasks of managing the competitiveness of an enterprise.
6. The main elements of the mechanism for managing the competitiveness potential of an enterprise.
7. The process of forming a competitive strategy.
8. The role of the organization's strategy in the risk management process.
9. Stages of risk management, risk management strategies.
10. Information support for the risk management process.
11. The concept and goals of managing the safe development of an enterprise.
12. Stakeholders in ensuring the safe development of enterprises.
13. Economic security of the activity and development of the enterprise.
14. Signs of a non-strategic enterprise.

Report evaluation criteria

No.	Criterion	Grade			
		ex.	chorus	satisfaction	unsatisfactory
1	Structure of the report	The report contains semantic parts balanced in volume	The report contains three semantic parts, unbalanced in volume	One of the semantic parts is missing from the report	The report does not show the presence of semantic parts
2	Contents of the report	The content reflects the essence of the problem under consideration and the main results obtained	The content does not fully reflect the essence of the problem under consideration or the main results obtained	The content does not fully reflect the essence of the problem under consideration and the main results obtained	The content does not reflect the essence of the problem under consideration or the main results obtained
3	Mastery of the material	The student has complete	The student knows the material	The student is not fluent enough in the	The student does not know the

		command of the material presented, is problem oriented, and answers questions freely	presented, is oriented in the problem, finds it difficult to answer some questions	material being presented and is poorly oriented in the problem	material being presented and has poor understanding of the problem
4	Matching theme	The presented material fully corresponds to the stated topic	The presented material contains elements that are not relevant to the topic	The material presented contains a large number of elements that are not related to the topic.	The material presented is slightly relevant to the topic

Tests by discipline
"Corporate Management"
(formation of competence PK-2)

The global corporation operates:
A) on the world market, being a manufacturer of various products for many countries;
B) on the market of one country, being a manufacturer of various products for that country;
C) on the world market, being a manufacturer of the same type of products for all countries.
ANSWER: A
The main feature characterizing a conglomerate is:
A) integration of enterprises from various industries without the presence of a production community;
B) an association of corporations operating in the same industry;
C) high degree of centralization of management.
ANSWER: A
A corporate conflict is:
A) conflict between employees of the corporation;
B) conflict between shareholders and the corporation;
C) labor conflict.
ANSWER: B
Indirect regulation of the activities of corporations is carried out through:
A) taxes;
B) environmental protection and use of natural resources;
C) restriction of competition.
ANSWER: A
The main types of state regulation of the corporate economy include:
A) regulation of prices and tariffs;
B) regulation of business contracts;
C) regulation of employment provision.
ANSWER: A
Organizations that publish reports on their activities include:
A) limited liability company;
B) joint stock company;
C) production cooperative.
ANSWER: B
The main financial control body of a joint stock company is:
A) financial and economic service;
B) audit committee;
C) auditor;

D) audit commission.
ANSWER: D
Corporate governance is carried out:
A) only at the corporate level;
B) only at the centralized level;
C) at the corporate level and the central level.
ANSWER: A
A bond as a security secures the right to:
A) management of a joint stock company;
B) the amount of the loan and interest;
C) receiving additional securities.
ANSWER: B
A holding can be formed by:
A) creation of subsidiaries;
B) dominant participation in the authorized capital;
C) conclusion of a contract.
ANSWER: A
Principles of corporate governance:
A) protection of shareholders' rights;
B) improving the structure of the corporation;
C) making a profit.
ANSWER: A
A transnational corporation is a complex corporate structure that operates:
A) in one country and having its headquarters (management company) in another country;
B) in several countries and with headquarters in one or more countries;
C) in one country and with headquarters in different countries.
ANSWER: B
The status of a corporation as a legal entity is confirmed:
A) the fact of registration with a government agency;
B) signing the constituent agreement;
C) signing a joint activity agreement.
ANSWER: A
A joint stock corporation is liable for its obligations to creditors:
A) funds in bank accounts
B) all property belonging to her;
C) property belonging to the participants of the corporation;
D) does not bear property liability.
ANSWER: B
One of the features of corporations established in the form of a joint stock company is:
A) limited liability of their participants for the obligations of the corporation with funds invested in the purchase of shares;
B) joint liability of their participants in the same amount for all;
C) responsibility of participants within the limits of contributions made.
ANSWER: A
When creating a corporation in the form of an open joint stock company, the following system is used:
A) distribution of shares between legal entities;
B) distribution of shares between the founders or a predetermined circle of persons;
C) subscription to shares, open and accessible to everyone.
ANSWER: C

A form of association of corporations, the participants of which, as a result of concluding an agreement on regulating the volume of production and conditions of sales, hiring of labor, retain commercial and production independence, is:

A) syndicate;

B) concern;

C) cartel;

D) trust.

ANSWER: C

The main positive goals of combining enterprises into corporations that do not contradict the law are:

A) preventing other firms from entering the market;

B) division of the product market;

C) maintaining purchase or sale prices to obtain monopoly high profits;

D) increase in market share;

E) limiting competition and eliminating competitors.

ANSWER: D

The set of factors that have a direct or indirect impact on the activities of the corporation is:

A) the internal environment of the corporation;

B) corporate culture;

C) the corporation's external environment.

ANSWER: C

A certain behavior of a corporation in a market environment, ensuring a stable position, development and strengthening of market positions, selection of optimal ways of technical and technological development, is:

A) the mission of the corporation;

B) corporate strategy;

C) the corporation's mission.

ANSWER: B

The supreme governing body of a joint-stock corporation is:

A) supervisory board;

B) general meeting of shareholders;

C) meeting of founders;

D) board of directors;

E) board of governors.

ANSWER: B

The most important tasks in the corporate governance system are:

A) improving corporate policy.

B) innovation management;

C) management of corporate property and capital;

ANSWER: C

The main goals of non-profit corporations are:

A) gaining control over a significant part of the market;

B) coordination of business activities, protection of common property interests;

C) protection of the interests of holders of securities issued for the purpose of combining large capital;

D) receiving benefits or complete tax exemption;

E) direct impact on the price level;

F) influence on the size and distribution of the national product, the level of employment and the purchasing power of the population.

ANSWER: D

The most common organizational and legal form of creating domestic corporations is:

A) association;

B) joint stock company;
C) partnership;
D) municipal enterprise.
ANSWER: B

7.3.2. Interim certification

Questions for testing in the discipline
"Corporate Management"
(formation of PC competence-2)

1. Corporation as a product of integration processes in the economy.
2. Types of corporations, their classification.
3. The essence of corporate governance.
4. The board of directors as the company's management body.
5. Basic competencies of the general meeting of shareholders.
6. Competencies of the company's board of directors.
7. Executive bodies of the corporation.
8. Annual meeting of shareholders. Features of preparation and holding of the annual meeting of shareholders.
9. Committees of the Board of Directors.
10. Register of shareholders. Basic information contained in the register.
11. The General Meeting of Shareholders as a company management body
12. Emission policy of the corporation.
13. Corporate securities.
14. Management of a corporation based on controlling stakes.
15. Characteristics of ordinary and preferred shares
16. Regulation of corporate governance in Russia.
17. Problems of corporate governance.
18. OECD Principles of Corporate Governance.
19. Models of corporate governance.
20. Economic mechanism of corporation management.
21. The chain of creation of consumer value of the manufactured product within the corporation.
22. System of control and audit bodies of the company.
23. Institute of independent directors in the corporate management system.
24. Russian requirements for information disclosure.
25. Audit Committee. Composition, structure, functions of the committee.
26. Investment policy of the corporation and financial flow management.
27. Personnel and Remuneration Committee. Composition, structure, functions of the committee.
28. Strategy Committee. Composition, structure, functions of the committee.
29. Nominations Committee. Composition and functions.
30. Federal Law of December 26, 1995 N 208-FZ “On Joint Stock Companies”.
31. Joint stock company as the main organizational and legal form of entrepreneurial activity.
32. Corporate secretary of the company.
33. External audit of the company.
34. The Corporate Governance Code as a document regulating the corporate governance system.
35. Russian legal framework regulating the activities of management bodies of a joint-stock company.

36. Internal organizational documents of the joint-stock company. Charter of a joint stock company.
37. Annual and financial reporting of a joint stock company and its role in the formation of proper corporate governance of the company.
38. Features of corporate governance in Russia.
39. Insider information of the corporation.
40. Criteria for determining the independence of directors
41. The essence of corporate social responsibility and its role in the CG system.
42. Legal documentation of the corporation
43. Stakeholder theory.
44. Signs of a corporation.
45. Dividend policy of a joint stock company.
46. Listing and delisting procedures.
47. Organization of the work of the company's board of directors.
48. Preparation and holding of the general meeting of shareholders.
49. The procedure for convening, preparing and holding meetings of the board of directors
50. Election of members of the board of directors and termination of their powers.

Ticket form

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SCIENCE OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION
FEDERAL STATE AUTONOMOUS EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION
HIGHER EDUCATION
"MOSCOW POLYTECHNIC UNIVERSITY"
(MOSCOW POLYTECH)

Faculty of Economics and Management, Department of Management
Discipline: Corporate management
Direction of training: 38.03.02 “Management”
Course: _, group _____, form of study: full-time, part-time and part-time

TICKET No. 1.

1. Question assessing the competence of PC-2
2.Question assessing the competence of PC-2

Approved at the department meeting “___” _____ 202_, minutes No. __.

Head Department of Management _____ /Alenina E.E./