Документ подписан простой электронной подписью
Информация о владельце:
ФИО: Максимов Алексей Борисович
Должность: директор департамента по образовательной политике
Дата подписания: 13.04.2026 15:03:37
Уникальный программный ключ:
8db180d1a3f02ac9e60521a5672742735c18b1d6

MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND HIGHER EDUCATION OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION

Federal State Autonomous Educational Institution of Higher Education

"Moscow Polytechnic University"

(Moscow Poly)

APPROVE
Vice-President
for International Affairs
/Yu.D. Davydova/
"30" 05 2022

Dean,
Faculty of Economics and Management
/A.V. Nazarenko/
"30" 05 2022

WORKING PROGRAM OF THE DISCIPLINE

"Anti-corruption Regulation"

Field of study
38.03.02 Management

Educational program (profile)
"Business Process Management"

Qualification (degree)
Bachelor

Form of study
Part-time

Moscow 2022

1. Goals and objectives of mastering the discipline

The main goal of mastering the discipline "Anti-Corruption Regulation" is to prepare students for activities in accordance with the qualification characteristics of a bachelor in the direction, including the formation of knowledge in the field of jurisprudence, ideas about the basics and specifics of the legal regulation of relations in the professional field.

The objectives of the discipline are to develop students' skills

application of the norms of the legislation of the Russian Federation in the course of their future professional activities;

making decisions and taking legally significant actions in strict accordance with the law;

analysis of legislation and practice of its application;

orientation in the specialized literature.

2. The place of the discipline in the structure of the bachelor's program

The discipline "Anti-corruption regulation" refers to the basic part of the cycle B.1.1.15. About Usknitted with disciplines - "History (History of Russia, General History)", "Philosophy", "Fundamentals of Law".

3. The list of planned learning outcomes for the discipline (module), correlated with the planned results of mastering the educational program.

As a result of mastering the discipline, students form the following competence and the following learning outcomes should be achieved as a stage in the formation of the relevant competence:

Competency code	Competence (code and name)	Competence indicators (code and name)	Learning Outcomes
UK-11	Able to form an intolerant attitude towards corrupt behavior	IUK-11.1. Possesses a developed sense of justice and well-formed legal culture, respect for law and law. Knows existing anti-corruption legal norms IUK-11.2. Understands the essence and models of corrupt behavior and forms of its manifestation in various areas of personal and professional activity IUK-11.3. Complies with the rules of social interaction, adequately applies the rules of law and methods for preventing and combating corruption	**know:** - the concept, essence and structure of combating corruption. **be able to:** - apply the acquired knowledge to identify and eliminate the causes and conditions that contribute to corrupt behavior **own:** - a methodology for independent study and analysis of measures (methods) capable of preventing offenses in the field of corruption

4. Structure and content of the discipline.

Part-time education

The total complexity of the discipline"Anti-corruption regulation»is 3 credit units, i.e. 108 academic hours (including independent work of students is 72 hours).

The discipline is studied in the first year.

Second term:lectures - 18 hours, seminars - 18 hours, the form of control - an exam.

The structure and content of the discipline "Anti-Corruption Regulation" by terms and types of work are reflected in the Appendix

The content of the sections of the discipline.

Topic 1. Anti-corruption: concept, essence, structure. Approaches to the definition of the concept of "corruption". The reasons for the actualization of the problem of corruption in Russia at the present stage and the society's awareness of the need to limit its negative consequences. The concept of "corruption" as a complex, multifaceted. Variety of manifestations of corruption in society. Corruption as a systemic phenomenon. The structure of corruption. Types and forms of corruption. Household corruption, its

types. The reasons for the prevalence of corruption in modern Russia and in the world. essence of corruption. Negative consequences of corruption for society and the state. Approaches to the question of the directions of the fight against corruption. A systematic approach to the fight against corruption.

Responsibility for corruption offenses Responsibility for committing corruption offenses of individuals and legal entities. Criminal, administrative, civil and disciplinary liability for corruption offenses.

Topic 2. Corruption and counteraction to it in world history. Historical roots of corruption.

The first mention of corruption and the fight against it in historical sources. Corruption in the Roman Empire. Roman law on corruption. Leading world religions about corruption. Strengthening state centralization during the Middle Ages and the expansion of corruption. "Tolerable rate" of corruption. Thinkers of the new time on the fight against corruption. The idea of a social contract and the rule of law. Political regime and corruption. Favoritism and embezzlement. Corruption scandals of the XIX - XX centuries. Corruption in transitional countries. kleptocratic state. Max Weber's Criteria for an Ideal Official. Operation Clean Hands in Italy as an example of a successful fight against corruption. Corruption as an international problem in the era of globalization.

Topic 3. Corruption and counteraction to it in the history of the Russian state.

The practice of voluntary offerings in Kievan Rus is an "honor". Legal monuments of Ancient Rus' about the "promise" - an illegal offering. The formation of a centralized state in Rus' and the formation of an extensive control system. Localism and the feeding system as manifestations of the systemic nature of corrupt relations. Attempts by the central government to regulate the income of feeders. The first all-Russian criminal norm establishing liability for bribery in the course of legal proceedings in the Sudebnik of 1497. Expansion of the order system under Ivan IV. His fight against bribery (Sudebnik 1550, the liquidation of the institution of "feeding"). Specification of the terms "bribery" (action/inaction without violating the law) and "extortion" (action/inaction that violates the law). Extortion as a manifestation of bribery. Notes of Adam Olearius. Salt riot of 1648 in Moscow as the first anti-corruption speech. The system of punishments for bribery and extortion in the Council Code of 1649

A systematic approach in the fight against bribery in the XVIII-XIX centuries. Normative-legal acts of criminal liability and organizational measures to prevent and suppress abuses of officials. Decrees of Peter I "On the prohibition of bribes and promises", "On the punishment for bribes and covetousness", "On the punishment of predators for bribes by deprivation of property and life" and their implementation. The introduction of a fixed monthly salary for employees. Introduction to the Institute of Fiscals. Office of the Prosecutor. "Double standard" in relation to corrupt officials as one of the reasons for the ineffectiveness of the fight against corruption.

Favoritism as a factor in the spread of corruption. Anti-corruption measures of Catherine II. The transformation of corruption into a mechanism of state administration in the 19th century. officialdom in Russia.

The fight against bribes in the USSR as separate relics of the past. Deficiency, the development of the "shadow economy", the emergence of the nomenclature. Campaigning in the fight against corruption, "double standards", the use of bribery trials in order to destroy political opponents. The split of a single corrupt elite of the USSR. Transition to market relations in the 1990s Accelerated capitalization of the economic relations of society. Privatization, transition to market relations in the conditions of self-withdrawal of the state from the regulation of socio-economic processes, legal vacuum and a surge of corruption in the country. Features of modern corruption in Russia. activities of corruption networks. Development of anti-corruption legislation.

Topic 4. Legal framework for combating corruption.

United Nations Convention against Corruption 2003 Criminal Law Convention on Corruption 1999 Federal legislation regulating the fight against corruption. Acts of the President of the Russian Federation and the Government of the Russian Federation regulating the fight against corruption. Normative acts regulating the fight against corruption at the regional and municipal levels. National Anti-Corruption Strategy. The main directions of state policy in the field of combating corruption. Anti-corruption expertise of legal acts.

Topic 5. Measures to prevent corruption Legal framework for the prevention of corruption.

Legal education and enlightenment. Examination of the corruption potential of normative legal acts and their projects. Organizational and legal ways to exclude unreasonable interference in the activities of civil servants in order to induce them to commit corruption offenses. Restrictions imposed on a citizen who has held a position in a state or municipal service when he concludes an employment contract. Public and parliamentary control over compliance with the legislation of the Russian Federation on combating corruption.

Topic 6. Features of the legal status of a civil servant and anti-corruption requirements for his official behavior

Qualification requirements for citizens applying for state or municipal positions. Basic rights of a civil servant. Basic duties of a civil servant. Civil service restrictions. Prohibitions related to the civil service. Requirements for official behavior of a civil servant.

Topic 7. Legal framework for the prevention and resolution of conflicts of interest in the civil service

The concept and content of the conflict of interest. Causes and conditions of a conflict of interest in the public service. Powers of the commission for compliance with the requirements for official conduct of state civil servants of the Russian Federation and

10 settlement of conflicts of interest. The procedure for preventing and resolving conflicts of interest in the public service.

Topic 8. Prevention of corruption risks arising from placing orders for the supply of goods, performance of work, provision of services for public needs

Legal basis for placing orders for state and municipal needs. Anti-corruption requirements for the methods of placing orders. Legal status of a specialized organization. Requirements for members of the Commission for placing orders. Ensuring the protection of the rights and legitimate interests of participants in placing orders.

Topic 9. Prevention of corruption risks arising in the course of control and supervisory inspections in relation to legal entities and individual entrepreneurs

Legislative requirements in the field of state control (supervision). Powers of officials of the body of state control (supervision) during the inspection. Organizing and conducting scheduled and unscheduled inspections. Responsibility of the state control (supervision) body and its officials during the inspection. The rights of legal entities, individual entrepreneurs in the exercise of state control (supervision) and the protection of their rights.

5. Educational technologies.

Methods of teaching the discipline "Anti-Corruption Regulation»and the implementation of a competency-based approach in the presentation and perception of the material involves the use of active and interactive forms of conducting group, individual, classroom classes in combination with extracurricular work in order to form and develop the professional skills of students. The main forms of classroom lessons are educational and program lectures with feedback elements and seminars held in the format of "small groups".

Practical classes are held in interactive forms, including:

- as part of an oral survey, discussion and formation of alternative solutions to the problem, participation in discussions;
- test;

At lectures and seminars, a system of multimedia equipment is used to provide the user with various types of perceived information.

6. Evaluation tools for current monitoring of progress, intermediate certification based on the results of mastering the discipline and educational and methodological support for students' independent work.

Only students who have completed all types of educational work provided for by the work program of the discipline are allowed to intermediate certification.

When performing current control, it is possible to use test material. Samples of control questions and tasks for conducting current control are given in the appendix. When implementing the undergraduate program, the organization has the right to use e-learning and distance learning technologies. All materials are placed in the LMS of the Moscow Poly (https://online.mospolytech.ru/).

When teaching people with disabilities, e-learning and distance learning technologies should provide for the possibility of receiving and transmitting information in forms accessible to them.

In the learning process, the following assessment forms of independent work of students, assessment tools for monitoring progress and intermediate assessments are used:

- test;
- oral questioning

6.1. Fund of assessment tools for conducting intermediate certification of students in the discipline (module).

6.1.1. A list of competencies indicating the stages of their formation in the process of mastering the educational program.

As a result of mastering the discipline, competence is fully formed.

Competency code	As a result of mastering the educational program, the student must have
UK-11	The ability to form an intolerant attitude towards corrupt behavior

In the process of mastering the educational program, this competence, including its individual components, is formed in stages in the course of mastering the discipline by students in accordance with the curriculum and calendar schedule of the educational process.

Funds of evaluation funds for conducting current and intermediate certification of students in the discipline "Anti-Corruption Regulation" are given in Appendix 2 to the work program.

6.1.2. Description of indicators and criteria for assessing competencies formed on the basis of the results of mastering the discipline (module), description of assessment scales.

An indicator of competence assessment at various stages of its formation is the achievement by students of the planned learning outcomes in the discipline.

UK-11The ability to form an intolerant attitude towards corrupt behavior				
Index	Evaluation criteria			
	2	3	four	5

know: - the concept, essence and structure of combating corruption.	The student demonstrates the complete absence or insufficient compliance of the following knowledge: concept, essence and structure of anti-corruption. . .	The student demonstrates incomplete compliance with the following knowledge: concept, essence and structure of anti-corruption. Significant errors are made, lack of knowledge is manifested, for a number of indicators the student experiences significant difficulties in operating knowledge when transferring it to new situations.	The student demonstrates partial compliance with the following knowledge: concept, essence and structure of anti-corruption. but minor errors, inaccuracies, difficulties in analytical operations are allowed.	The student demonstrates full compliance with the following knowledge: concept, essence and structure of combating corruption., freely operates with acquired knowledge.
be able to: - apply the acquired knowledge to identify and eliminate the causes and conditions that contribute to corrupt behavior	The student does not know how or insufficiently knows how to apply the acquired knowledge to identify and eliminate the causes and conditions that contribute to corrupt behavior	The student demonstrates incomplete compliance with the following skills: apply the acquired knowledge to identify and eliminate the causes and conditions that contribute to corrupt behavior. Significant mistakes are made, lack of skills is manifested, for a number of indicators, the student experiences significant difficulties in operating with skills when transferring them to new situations.	The student demonstrates partial compliance with the following skills: apply the acquired knowledge to identify and eliminate the causes and conditions that contribute to corrupt behavior. Skills are mastered, but minor errors, inaccuracies, difficulties in analytical operations, transferring skills to new, non-standard situations are allowed.	The student demonstrates full compliance with the following skills: apply the acquired knowledge to identify and eliminate the causes and conditions that contribute to corrupt behavior. Freely operates with acquired skills, applies them in situations of increased complexity.
own: - a methodology for independent study and analysis of measures (methods) capable of preventing offenses in the field of corruption	The student does not know or insufficiently knows the methodology of independent study and analysis of measures (methods) capable of preventing offenses in the field of corruption, demonstrates a misunderstanding of the terminology used; makes significant	The student owns the methodology of independent study and analysis of measures (methods) capable of preventing offenses in the field of corruption, but makes significant mistakes. The student experiences significant difficulties in applying skills in the analysis of new situations.	The student partially owns the methodology of independent study and analysis of measures (methods) capable of preventing offenses in the field of corruption, the skills are mastered, but minor errors, inaccuracies, difficulties are made in analytical operations,	The student fully owns the methodology of independent study and analysis of measures (methods) capable of preventing offenses in the field of corruption, freely applies the acquired skills in situations of increased complexity.

	mistakes.		transferring skills to new, non-standard situations.	

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

Form of intermediate certification: exam.

Intermediate certification of students in the formthe exam is held based on the results of all types of educational work provided for by the curriculum for a given discipline (module), while taking into account the results of current monitoring of progress during the semester. The assessment of the degree of achievement by students of the planned learning outcomes in the discipline (module) is carried out by the teacher conducting classes in the discipline (module) by the method of expert assessment. Based on the results of the intermediate attestation for the discipline (module), the mark "excellent", "good", "satisfactory" or "unsatisfactory" is given.

*Only students who have completed all types of educational work provided for by the work program in the discipline "*Anti-corruption regulation*"(test, oral survey)*

Evaluation scale	Description
Excellent	All types of educational work provided for by the curriculum were completed. The student demonstrates the correspondence of knowledge, skills and abilities to those given in the tables of indicators not lower than the threshold level, operates with the acquired knowledge, skills, skills, applies them in situations of increased complexity. In this case, minor errors, inaccuracies, difficulties in analytical operations, transferring knowledge and skills to new, non-standard situations can be made.
Good	All types of educational work provided for by the curriculum were completed. The student demonstrates the correspondence of knowledge, skills and abilities to those given in the tables of indicators not lower than the threshold level, operates with the acquired knowledge, skills, skills, confidently applies them to standard situations. The student gave precise definitions and concepts, but the examiner finds it difficult to confirm the theoretical provisions with practical examples.
Satisfactorily	All types of educational work provided for by the curriculum were completed. The student demonstrates a

	partial correspondence of knowledge, skills and abilities given in the tables of indicators not below the threshold level, applying their standard situations, significant errors are made. The student gives incomplete and inaccurate answers to additional questions.
unsatisfactory	One or more types of educational work provided for by the curriculum have not been completed. The student demonstrates incomplete correspondence of knowledge, skills and abilities to those given in the tables of indicators below the threshold level for one or more learning outcomes, significant mistakes are made, a lack of knowledge, skills, and skills is manifested in a number of indicators, the student experiences significant difficulties in operating knowledge and skills when transferring them to new situations. The student does not answer additional questions.

The evaluation criteria for the current certification are reflected in Appendix 2.

7. Educational, methodological and information support of the discipline.

a) basic literature:

I. V. Levakin, E. V. Okhotsky, I. E. Okhotsky, M. V. Shediy; under the general editorship of E. V. Okhotsky. Anti-corruption: textbook and workshop for universities / - 3rd ed. - Moscow: Yurayt Publishing House, 2021. - 427 p. - (Higher education). — ISBN 978-5-534-06725-5. — Text: electronic // Educational platform Urayt [website]. - url:https://urait.ru/bcode/469577

2. A. I. Zemlin, O. M. Zemlina, V. M. Koryakin, and V. V. Kozlov; under the general editorship of A. I. Zemlin. Legal foundations for combating corruption: textbook and workshop for universities / - Moscow: Yurayt Publishing House, 2021. - 197 p. - (Higher education). - ISBN 978-5-534-09254-7. — Text: electronic // Educational platform Urayt [website]. - url:https://urait.ru/bcode/475023

b) additional literature:

Gladkikh, V.I. Counteracting corruption in the public service: a textbook for universities / V.I. Gladkikh, V.M. Aliev, V.G. Stepanov-Egiyants. - 2nd ed., revised. and additional - Moscow: Yurayt Publishing House, 2021. - 207 p. - (Higher education). - ISBN 978-5-534-09787-0. — Text: electronic // Educational platform Urayt [website]. - url:https://urait.ru/bcode/474812

2. Sokolov, A. V. Anti-corruption in the sphere of public property: a textbook for universities / A. V. Sokolov. - Moscow: Yurayt Publishing House, 2021. - 192 p. - (Higher

education). - ISBN 978-5-534-14412-3. — Text: electronic // Educational platform Urayt [website].

3. Rumyantseva, E. E. Anti-corruption: textbook and workshop for universities / E. E. Rumyantseva. - Moscow: Yurayt Publishing House, 2021. - 267 p. - (Higher education). — ISBN 978-5-534-00252-2. — Text: electronic // Educational platform Urayt [website]. - url:https://urait.ru/bcode/470294

four.Truntsevsky, Yu. V. Constitutional and legal foundations for combating corruption: a textbook for universities / Yu. V. Truntsevsky, A. K. Yesayan; under the general editorship of Yu. V. Truntsevsky. - Moscow: Yurayt Publishing House, 2021. - 481 p. - (Higher education). - ISBN 978-5-534-11938-1. — Text: electronic // Educational platform Urayt [website]. - url:https://urait.ru/bcode/476425

c) software and Internet resources:

Office applications, Microsoft Office 2013 (or lower) -Microsoft Open License - License No. 61984042 Agreement No. 08-05/13 dated 06/03/2013 Transfer and Acceptance Certificate No. 961, Transfer and Acceptance Certificate No. 385

Operating system, Windows 7 (or lower) - Microsoft Open License - License No. 61984214, 61984216, 61984217, 61984219, 61984213, 61984218, 61984215; Agreement No. 08-05/13 dated 06/03/2013 Transfer and Acceptance Certificate No. 961

When preparing for classes, it is recommended to use legal reference systems

- Server of state authorities of the Russian Federation - http://www.gov.ru

eight. Logistics support of discipline.

Audience for lectures and seminars of the general fund. Training tables with benches, classroom board, portable multimedia complex (projector, projection screen, laptop). Teacher's workplace: table, chair.

Office applications, Microsoft Office 2013 (or lower) -Microsoft Open License - License No. 61984042 Agreement No. 08-05/13 dated 06/03/2013 Transfer and Acceptance Certificate No. 961, Transfer and Acceptance Certificate No. 385

Operating system, Windows 7 (or lower) - Microsoft Open License - License No. 61984214, 61984216, 61984217, 61984219, 61984213, 61984218, 61984215; Agreement No. 08-05/13 dated 06/03/2013 Transfer and Acceptance Certificate No. 961

9. Guidelines for independent work of students

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. During independent work, 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.

10.Methodological recommendations for the teacher (Guidelines for making presentations)

A presentation (from the English word - presentation) is a set of color slide pictures 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 that are designed for a certain category of viewers (users).

Multimedia computer presentation is:

- dynamic synthesis of text, image, sound;
- the most modern software interface technologies;
- interactive contact of the speaker with the demonstration material;
- mobility and compactness of information carriers and equipment;
- ability to update, supplement and adapt information;
- low cost.

Rules for the design of computer presentations

General Design Rules

Many designers argue that there are no laws and rules in design. There are tips, tricks, tips. Design, like any kind of creativity, art, like any way of some people to communicate with others, like language, like thought, will bypass any rules and laws.

However, there are certain recommendations that should be followed, at least for novice designers, until they feel the strength and confidence to create their own rules and recommendations.

Font design rules:

- Serif fonts are easier to read than sans-serif fonts;
- Capital letters are not recommended for body text.
- Font contrast can be created through: font size, font weight, style, shape, direction, and color.
- Rules for choosing colors.
- The color scheme should consist of no more than two or three colors.
- There are incompatible color combinations.
- Black color has a negative (gloomy) connotation.
- White text on a black background is hard to read (inversion is hard to read).

Presentation design guidelines

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

The presentation involves a combination of information of various types: text, graphics, musical and sound effects, animation and video clips. Therefore, it is necessary to take into account the specifics of combining fragments of information of various types. In addition, the design and demonstration of each of the listed types of information is also subject to certain rules. So, for example, for textual information, the choice of font is important, for graphic information - brightness and color saturation, for their best joint perception, optimal relative position on the slide is necessary.

Consider recommendations for the design and presentation of various types of materials on the screen.

Formatting text information:

- font size: 24-54 pt (headline), 18-36 pt (plain text);
- font color and background color should contrast (the text should be well read), but not hurt the eyes;
- font type: smooth sans-serif font for body text (Arial, Tahoma, Verdana), decorative font can be used for heading if it is legible;
- italics, underlining, bold, capital letters are recommended to be used only for semantic highlighting of a text fragment.

Formatting graphic information:

- drawings, photographs, diagrams are designed to supplement textual information or convey it in a more visual form;
- it is desirable to avoid drawings in the presentation that do not carry a semantic load if they are not part of the style design;
- the color of graphic images should not contrast sharply with the overall style of the slide;
- illustrations are recommended to be accompanied by explanatory text;
- if a graphic image is used as a background, then the text on this background should be well readable.

The content and location of information blocks on the slide:

- there should not be too many information blocks (3-6);
- the recommended size of one information block is no more than 1/2 of the slide size;
- it is desirable to have on the page blocks with different types of information (text, graphs, diagrams, tables, figures) that complement each other;
- keywords in the information block must be highlighted;
- information blocks should be placed horizontally, blocks related in meaning - from left to right;
- the most important information should be placed in the center of the slide;
- the logic of presenting information on slides and in the presentation should correspond to the logic of its presentation.

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

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

The work program was compiled on the basis of the Federal State Educational Standard of Higher Education in the direction of training bachelors on March 38, 02 "Management", approved by order of the Ministry of Education and Science of the Russian Federation of August 12, 2020 No. 970 (Registered in the Ministry of Justice of Russia on August 25, 2020 No. 59449).



The program was compiled

Art. lecturer at the department "Management" / V.V. Masuria /

The program was approved at a meeting of the Department of Management
August 27, 2021, Protocol No. 1
Head of the department "Management"
Associate Professor, Ph.D. / E.E. Alenina /



Attachment 1

The structure and content of the discipline "Anti-Corruption Regulation" in the field of study38.03.02 Management(Bachelor) Educational program "Business Process Management" Part-time education

No.	Chapter	Semester	A week semester	Types of educational work, including independent student work, and labor intensity in hours					Types of independent work students						Forms of attestation	
				L	F/N	Lab	SRS	DAC	UO	K/R	T	DI	R	DC	E	Z
one.	Topic 1. Anti-corruption: concept, essence, structure.	2	1-2	2	2		eight		+	+						
2.	Topic 2. Corruption and counteraction to it in world history. Historical roots of corruption.	2	3-4	2	2		eight		+	+						
3.	Topic 3. Corruption and counteraction to it in the history of the Russian state.	2	5-6	2	2		eight		+	+						
four.	Topic 4. Legal framework for combating corruption.	2	7-8	2	2		eight		+	+						
5.	Topic 5. Measures to prevent corruption Legal framework for the prevention of corruption.	2	9-10	2	2		eight		+	+						
6.	Topic 6. Features of the legal status of a civil servant and anti-corruption requirements for his official behavior	2	11-12	2	2		eight		+	+						
7.	Topic 7. Legal framework for the prevention and resolution of conflicts of interest in the civil service	2	13-14	2	2		eight		+	+						
eight.	Topic 8. Prevention of corruption risks arising from placing orders for the supply of goods, performance of work, provision of services for public needs	2	15-16	2	2		eight		+	+						
9.	Topic 9. Prevention of corruption risks arising in the course of control and supervisory inspections in relation to legal entities and individual entrepreneurs	2	17-18	2	2		eight		+	+						
	Appraisal Form	2							**one**	**one**					**E**	
	Total hours per discipline			**eighteen**	**eighteen**		**72**									

Annex 2
to work program

MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND HIGHER EDUCATION OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION

FEDERAL STATE AUTONOMOUS EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION OF HIGHER EDUCATION

"MOSCOW POLYTECHNIC UNIVERSITY"
(MOSCOW POLYTECH)

Area of study: 38.03.02 Management
Educational program:
"Business Process Management"

Form of study: full-time, part-time

Type of professional activity: organizational and managerial, information and analytical, entrepreneurial

Department: "Management"

VALUATION FUND

BY DISCIPLINE

"Anti-Corruption Regulation"

Composition: 1. Passport of the fund of appraisal funds
2. Description of evaluation tools:
Examinations, questions for oral survey, questions for the test

Compiled by:

Art. teacher Mazur V.V.

Moscow, 2021

Table 1

INDICATOR OF THE LEVEL OF FORMATION OF COMPETENCES

Anti-corruption regulationGEF VO 38.03.02 Management						
In the process of mastering this discipline, the student forms and demonstrates the following competencies						
COMPETENCES			**List of components**	**Competence formation technology**	**Assessment Tool Form****	**Degrees of levels of development of competencies**
Competency Code	**FORMULATION**	**Competence indicators**				
UK - 11	Able to form an intolerant attitude towards corrupt behavior	IUK-11.1. Possesses a developed sense of justice and well-formed legal culture, respect for law and law. Knows existing anti-corruption legal norms IUK-11.2. Understands the essence and models of corrupt behavior and forms of its manifestation in various areas of personal and professional activity IUK-11.3. Complies with the rules of social interaction, adequately applies the rules of law and methods for preventing and combating corruption	**know:** - the concept, essence and structure of combating corruption. **be able to:** - apply the acquired knowledge to identify and eliminate the causes and conditions that contribute to corrupt behavior **own:** • - a methodology for independent study and analysis of measures (methods) capable of preventing offenses in the field of corruptionteamwork skills, using the norms of social law	lecture, independent work, seminars	K/R, E, UO	**A basic level of** - owns basic social and legal norms. **Advanced level:** - able to independently identify and solve social problems in the organization

**- For abbreviations of the forms of evaluation tools, see Annex 3 to the SPM.

Appendix 3
to work program

List of assessment tools by discipline
Anti-corruption regulation

OS number	Name of the evaluation tool	Brief description of the evaluation tool	Presentation of the evaluation tool in the FOS
1.	Test (K/R)	A tool for testing skills to apply the acquired knowledge to solve problems of a certain type on a topic or section	A set of control tasks by options
2	Exam (Uh)	The final form of knowledge assessment. In higher education institutions are held during examination sessions.	Questions for the exam
3	Oral interview interview, (UO)	A means of control, organized as a special conversation between a teacher and a student on topics related to the discipline being studied, and designed to clarify the amount of knowledge of the student in a particular section, topic, problem, etc.	Questions about topics / sections of the discipline

The list of questions for the test in the discipline "Anti-corruption regulation»

Formation of competence UK-11

1. The concept of "corruption" as a complex, multifaceted one. Variety of manifestations of corruption in society. Corruption as a systemic phenomenon.
2. Structure of corruption. Types and forms of corruption.
3. Reasons for the prevalence of corruption in modern Russia and in the world.
4. The essence of corruption. Negative consequences of corruption for society and the state. A systematic approach to the fight against corruption
5. Historical roots of corruption abroad.
6. Roman law on corruption.
7. Leading world religions about corruption.
8. Thinkers of the new time on the fight against corruption.
9. Political regime and corruption. Corruption scandals of the XIX - XX centuries.
10. Max Weber's criteria for an ideal official. Operation Clean Hands in Italy as an example of a successful fight against corruption.
11. Corruption as an international problem in the era of globalization.
12. Historical roots of corruption in pre-revolutionary Russia.
13. The transformation of corruption into a mechanism of public administration in the 19th century. officialdom in Russia.
14. The fight against bribes in the USSR as separate remnants of the past ..
15. Features of modern corruption in Russia. activities of corruption networks.
16. International legal acts regulating the fight against corruption.
17. Federal legislation regulating the fight against corruption.
18. Legal regulation of combating corruption at the regional and municipal levels.
19. The main directions of state policy in the field of combating corruption. 20. National anti-corruption plan for 2016-2017.
21. Anti-corruption expertise of legal acts.

22. The concept of corruption in Russian law and doctrine.
23. Forms of manifestation of corruption.
24. Disciplinary liability for offenses related to corrupt activities.
25. The concept and types of administrative offenses of corruption
26. The concept and types of crimes of corruption.
27. General characteristics and types of corruption crimes that infringe on state power, the interests of public service and service in local governments.
28. Public danger of corruption and corruption crime.
29. Status and trends of corruption crime in Russia.
30. Personal characteristics of subjects of corruption crime.
31. Determinants (factors) of corruption offenses.
32. General social and special prevention of corruption offenses.
33. Anti-corruption programs, education and advocacy.
34. Bodies of federal state power and their officials, counteracting corruption.
35. State authorities of the constituent entities of the Russian Federation and their officials who counteract corruption.
36. Anti-corruption activities of local governments and their officials.
37. Public organizations that counteract corruption.
38. Public and state bodies endowed with the right to combat corruption.
39. Anti-Corruption Council under the President of the Russian Federation.
40. Commissions for the coordination of anti-corruption work in the constituent entities of the Russian Federation.
41. Activities of the prosecutor's office aimed at preventing and suppressing and investigating facts of corruption.
42. The activities of the bodies of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Russian Federation, aimed at preventing, suppressing and investigating corruption.
43. The activities of the FSB of the Russian Federation aimed at preventing, suppressing and investigating corruption.
44. Activities of the Investigative Committee of the Russian Federation aimed at preventing, suppressing and investigating corruption.
45. Definition of political corruption. Types of political corruption. The role and place of political corruption in the socio-political life of society.
46. Problems of combating political corruption. Tools for combating political corruption.
47. The role of civil society in combating political corruption.
48. Corruption and business. Merging bureaucracy and business.
49. Negative economic consequences of economic corruption: direct and indirect losses.
50. Economic corruption as a threat to Russia's national security.
51. International aspects of corruption. Regional models of corruption: European, Asian, African, Latin American
52. Development of international anti-corruption legislation (UN Convention against Corruption. Council of Europe Criminal Law Convention on Corruption, etc.). Russia's participation in the formation of modern

Sample questions for an oral survey / interview in the discipline "Anti-Corruption Regulation":

To assess the competence of UK-11

1. On the forms of manifestation of corruption
2. Anti-corruption issues
3. Methodology and procedure for conducting anti-corruption research
4. Corruption: historical and international analysis
5. Phenomenon of corruption as a social and legal phenomenon
6. Mechanism of corrupt criminal behavior
7. Features of the preventive activities of law enforcement agencies
8. Combating corruption in the field of public administration
9. Corruption: the evolution of definitions.
10. Corruption in countries with economies in transition: features and main features.
11. International anti-corruption legislation:
12. Russian experience in creating anti-corruption legislation.
13. Russia in international corruption studies.
14. Assessment of the level of corruption in Russia.
15. Political corruption in Russia.
16. Public initiatives to combat corruption in Russia.
17. My anti-corruption strategy.
18. The concept and levels of anti-corruption.
19. Participants in the anti-corruption system.
20. State bodies engaged in combating corruption.
21. Measures to prevent corruption.
22. The main directions of state policy in the field of combating corruption.
23. Codes of ethical conduct are the basis for organizing anti-corruption work.
24. Criminal and administrative liability of the parties to corrupt relations.
25. Correlation between the terms "bribe" and "ordinary gift".
26. Legislation on state and municipal service as a tool for combating corruption.
27. Content and essence of anti-corruption monitoring.
28. Definition and typology of corruptibility of legal norms.
29. Methodology for the analysis of regulations for corruption.
30. General typology of anti-corruption strategies.
31. The content and essence of the anti-corruption policy.
32. The role of civil society in the implementation of anti-corruption strategies at various levels.

Criteria for assessing the oral survey (interview)

The grade "excellent" is given to the student if the student is oriented in the theoretical material; has an idea of the main approaches to the material presented; knows the definitions of the main theoretical concepts of the topic being presented, knows how to apply theoretical information to analyze practical material, basically demonstrates a willingness to apply theoretical knowledge in practice and mastering most of the indicators of formed competencies.

The grade "good" is given to the student if the student is oriented in the theoretical material; has an idea about the main approaches to the material presented, but finds it difficult to answer some questions; knows the definitions of the main theoretical concepts of the topic being presented, but does not fully reflect the essence of the problem under consideration, basically knows how to apply theoretical information to analyze practical material, basically demonstrates a willingness to apply theoretical knowledge in practice and mastering most of the indicators of formed competencies.

The grade "satisfactory" is given to the student if insufficient knowledge of the theoretical material, the basic concepts of the topic being presented is shown, not always with the correct and necessary use of special terms, concepts and categories; the analysis of the practical material was fuzzy.

An "unsatisfactory" grade is given in cases where the conditions for a "satisfactory" grade are not met.

An example of a control work on the discipline "Anti-Corruption Regulation"
Formation of competence UK-11

OPTION 1

one. Matrosov A.E. - senior teacher of the university (GBOU VPO), took money in the amount of 70 thousand rubles. from citizen Ruzaeva M.D. for helping her son get into university. Matrosov promised that Ruzaeva's son would go to university without fail, otherwise he promised to return her money. At the same time, Matrosov was not a member of the selection committee and did not really influence the process of Ruzaeva's son entering the institute.

Evaluate the actions of Matrosov from the point of view of illegality. Are there signs of a crime in his actions? Did Matrosov commit an act of corruption?

2. An employee of the personnel department of the federal agency Maretsky S.S. within the period established by law - until April 30, he did not provide information about his income, property and property obligations, as well as this kind of information in relation to his wife and minor children, meanwhile, occupied by Maretsky S.S. the position is included in the List of positions for which civil servants are required to provide such information. He later motivated his inaction by the fact that he was on vacation from March 17 to April 30, and he promised to provide this information later.

Did Maretsky commit an offense? Will Maretsky's dismissal from public service be legal for this act?

3. In the personal file of civil servant Starikov M.V. the wife, son Alexander (17 years old), son Kirill (22 years old) were listed as family members. They all lived in the same apartment. Both sons were university students. Startsev submitted to the personnel authority information about his income, property and property obligations, as well as this kind of information in relation to his wife and son Alexander. However, a week later, during a telephone conversation with Starikov, an employee of the personnel authority demanded that, in addition to the previously submitted information on income, property and property obligations, this kind of information regarding his eldest son Kirill.

Are the requirements of the employee of the personnel authority legal? Should Starikov be subject to disciplinary action for failure to comply with such a requirement?

OPTION 2

1. The head of one department of the federal ministry issued an order "On the list of officials who are required to provide information on expenses, income, property and property obligations in relation to themselves, their spouses (husbands) and minor children." This order listed all the officials specified in the relevant List of positions approved by the order of the Ministry, and also indicated the positions of some employees who, according to their functional duties, were given the authority to review and approve draft contracts and orders.

Analyze this order for compliance with the law.

2. Sazonov N.A. - the head of the department department married Matveeva M.G. - leading specialist of the same department.

Can the Sazonov spouses perform public service in the same unit after marriage?

3. Civil servant Yakovlev A.A. filed an application with a request to grant him leave for personal reasons for a period of 10 days in connection with the birth of a child. The head of the department refused Yakovlev to sign his application, citing the fact that the birth of a child is not included in the list of mandatory grounds for granting leave. Then Yakovlev came to him again with a bottle of expensive cognac for 1000 rubles, gave it away, after which the head allowed him to go on vacation.

How can the actions of these employees be qualified? Has the leader committed a crime under Art. 290 of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation (taking a bribe)? Does the value of the transferred property (1,000 rubles) affect the qualification of such an action as corrupt?

OPTION 3

1. To the head of the territorial department of the ministry Usyk M.M. asked Ivanova AND.The. with a request to help get a service apartment. In a conversation, Ivanova promised to invite Usyk to one of the best restaurants in the city after receiving the coveted apartment, to celebrate a housewarming party.

Are Ivanova's actions corrupt? Can an invitation to a restaurant be regarded as a bribe?

2. Employees of the personnel body of the Ministry Brusov E.V. and Buts K.O. housed in the same office. Once a citizen Korotkov M.S. came to see Butz. and offered Butz money for his son to be transferred for civil service from the territorial division of the ministry, located in the Far East, to Moscow. It happened just at the moment when I entered the office

Brusov. After that, both Buts and Korotkov did not talk about money, Korotkov soon left.

Did Brusov have any anti-corruption obligations?

3. The Ministry was allocated a separate line of budget financing for the purchase of special equipment in the amount of 20 million rubles. The equipment was planned to be purchased in October, when the appropriate premises will be prepared. In the first half of the year, due to the emergence of new firms producing the required equipment, its cost decreased by 15 - 20%, as a result of which the possibility of saving funds under this budget item became obvious (at the same time, a quantitative or qualitative change in the volume of purchases is impossible due to restrictions by floor space). Due to the change in the situation on the market, the savings of the allocated budget funds may amount to 3-4 million rubles. Due to the rigidity of financial legislation, the transfer of these funds to any other items is impossible, so they must be returned to the budget.

Specialist of the Department of Orders of the Ministry Faustov T.D. when preparing the tender documentation, he indicated the price of the contract in the full amount of funds received - 20 million rubles, knowing from the outset that he could save money.

Moreover, he had already talked on the phone with a representative of one of the procurement participants - Sigma LLC, who promised to invite him to a restaurant for a festive banquet dedicated to the anniversary of the company and the conclusion of such a lucrative contract with the Ministry.

Did Faustov commit a corruption offense?

Criteria for assessing the control work

Excellent - solved 3 problems correctly
Good - 2 problems solved correctly
Satisfactory - 1 task was solved correctly
Unsatisfactory - not a single task was solved