Документ подписан простой электронной подписью
Информация о владельце:
ФИО: Максимов Алексей Борисович
Должность: директор департамента по образовательной политике
Дата подписания: 13.04.2026 15:32:37
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"

APPROVE
Vice-President
for International Affairs
_____ /Yu.D. Davydova/
"16" 02 2023

Dean of the Faculty
of Economics and Management
_____ /A.V. Nazarenko/
"16" 02 2023

WORKING PROGRAM OF THE DISCIPLINE

"Corruption Prevention"

Field of study
38.03.02 Management

Educational program (profile)
"Business Process Management"

Qualification (degree)
Bachelor

Form of study
Half-time

Moscow 2023

Developer(s):

Senior lecturer of the Department "Management"  / V.V. Mazur/

Agreed:
Head of the Department "Management",
Candidate of Economics, Associate Professor  /E.E. Alenina/

Content

1. Goals, objectives and planned learning outcomes in the discipline 4
2. The place of discipline in the structure of the educational program 4
3. Structure and content of the discipline 4
   3.1. Types of educational work and labor intensity 4
   3.2. Thematic plan for studying the discipline 5
   3.3. The content of the discipline 5
   3.4. Topics of seminars / practical and laboratory classes 7
   3.5. Topics of course projects (term papers) 7
4. Educational, methodological and information support 8
   4.1. Regulatory documents and GOSTs 8
   4.2. Main literature 8
   4.3. additional literature 8
   4.4. Electronic educational resources 8
   4.5. Licensed and Free Software 8
   4.6. Modern professional databases and information reference systems 8
5. Logistics 9
6. Guidelines 9
   6.1. Methodological recommendations for the teacher on the organization of training 9
   6.2. Guidelines for students on mastering the discipline 9
7. Evaluation fund 10
   7.1. Methods for monitoring and evaluating learning outcomes 10
   7.2. Scale and criteria for evaluating learning outcomes 11
   7.3. Evaluation tools 11

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

The main goal of mastering the discipline "Corruption Prevention" 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 main objectives of mastering the discipline "Corruption Prevention" include:

- application of the norms of the legislation of the Russian Federation in the course of their future professional activities;
- making decisions and performing legally significant actions in strict accordance with the law;
- analysis of legislation and practice of its application;
- orientation in the specialized literature.

Training in the discipline "Corruption Prevention" is aimed at developing the following competencies in students:

Code and name of competencies	**Competence achievement indicators**
UK-eleven. Able to form an intolerant attitude towards manifestations of extremism, terrorism, corrupt behavior and counteract them in professional activities	IUK-11.1.Possesses a developed sense of justice and well-formed legal culture, respect for law and law. Knows the main provisions of Russian legislation on countering extremist activity, terrorism, corruption IUK-11.2.Understands the essence, models and forms of manifestation of extremism, terrorism, corruption 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 countering extremist activities, terrorism, and corruption

2. The place of discipline in the structure of the educational program

The discipline refers to the mandatory part of block B1 "Disciplines (modules)".

The discipline "Corruption Prevention" is interconnected logically and meaningfully and methodically with the following disciplines and practices of the OP:

- "History of Russia"
- "Philosophy"
- "Law basics".

3. Structure and content of the discipline

The total labor intensity of the discipline is 4 credit(s) unit(s) (144 hours).

3.1 Types of educational work and labor intensity

(according to the forms of education)

3.1.1. Half-time education

No. p / p	**Type of study work**	**Quantity hours**	**Semesters**	
			2	
1	**Auditory lessons**	**36**	36	
	Including:			
1.1	Lectures	18	18	
1.2	Seminars/practical classes	18	18	
2	**Independent work**	**108**	108	

3	**Intermediate certification**			
	Pass/Differential Pass/Exam	**Exam**	Exam	
	Total	**144**	144	

3.2 Thematic plan for studying the discipline

(according to the forms of education)

3.2.1. Half-time education

No. p/p	**Sections/topics disciplines**	**Labor intensity, hour**					
		Total	**Classroom work**				**Independent work**
			Lectures	Seminar / practical training	Laboratory studies	Practical training	
1.1	Topic 1. Anti-corruption: concept, essence, structure.		2	2			12
1.2	Topic 2. Corruption and counteraction to it in world history. Historical roots of corruption.		2	2			12
1.3	Topic 3. Corruption and counteraction to it in the history of the Russian state.		2	2			12
1.4	Topic 4. Legal framework for combating corruption.		2	2			12
1.5	Topic 5. Measures to prevent corruption Legal framework for the prevention of corruption.		2	2			12
1.6	Topic 6. Features of the legal status of a civil servant and anti-corruption requirements for his official behavior		2	2			12
1.7	Topic 7. Legal framework for the prevention and resolution of conflicts of interest in the civil service		2	2			12
1.8	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	2			12
1.9	Topic 9. Prevention of corruption risks arising in the course of control and supervisory inspections in relation to legal entities and individual entrepreneurs		2	2			12
Total			**18**	**18**			**108**

3.3 The content 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.

3.4 Topics of seminars / practical and laboratory classes

3.4.1. Seminars/practical classes

Topic 1. Anti-corruption: concept, essence, structure.	Workshop 1
Topic 2. Corruption and counteraction to it in world history. Historical roots of corruption.	Workshop 2
Topic 3. Corruption and counteraction to it in the history of the Russian state.	Workshop 3

Topic 4. Legal framework for combating corruption.	Workshop 4
Topic 5. Measures to prevent corruption Legal framework for the prevention of corruption.	Workshop 5
Topic 6. Features of the legal status of a civil servant and anti-corruption requirements for his official behavior	Workshop 6
Topic 7. Legal framework for the prevention and resolution of conflicts of interest in the civil service	Workshop 7
Topic 8. Prevention of corruption risks arising from placing orders for the supply of goods, performance of work, provision of services for public needs	Workshop 8
Topic 9. Prevention of corruption risks arising in the course of control and supervisory inspections in relation to legal entities and individual entrepreneurs	Workshop 9

4. Educational, methodological and information support

4.1 Main literature

1. I. V. Levakin, E. V. Okhotskii, I. E. Okhotskii, and 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

4.2 Additional literature

1. Gladkikh, V.I. Anti-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

4. 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

4.3 Electronic educational resources

Electronic educational resource for the discipline is being developed.

5. Logistics

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.

6. Guidelines

6.1 Methodological recommendations for the teacher on the organization of training

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).

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.

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.

6.2 Guidelines for students on mastering the discipline

Lecture - a systematic, consistent, monologue presentation by the teacher of educational material, as a rule, of a theoretical nature. When preparing a lecture, the teacher is guided by the working program of the discipline. In the course of lectures, it is recommended to take notes, which will later allow you to recall the studied educational material, supplement the content during independent work 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 fields in the working notes on which to make notes from the recommended literature, supplementing the material of the lecture heard, as well as emphasizing the particular importance of certain theoretical positions.

Lecture conclusions summarize the teacher's reflections on educational issues. The teacher provides a list of used and recommended sources for studying a particular topic. At the end of the lecture, students have the opportunity to ask questions to the teacher on the topic of the lecture. When lecturing 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 consistent study of the topics of the discipline. In preparation for the seminars, the student is recommended to study the basic literature, get acquainted with additional literature, new publications in periodicals: magazines, newspapers, etc. In this case, the recommendations of the teacher and the requirements of the curriculum should be taken into account. It is also recommended to refine your lecture notes by making appropriate entries in it from the literature recommended by the teacher and provided by the curriculum. Abstracts should be prepared for presentations on all educational issues submitted to the seminar.

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

Guidelines for students on the organization of 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. 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.

7. Evaluation fund

7.1 Methods for monitoring and evaluating learning outcomes

Competence level indicator

Anti-corruption regulation						
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 self-study and analysis of measures (methods) capable of preventing offenses in the field of corruption by skills of working in a team 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

7.2 Scale and criteria for evaluating learning outcomes

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

Form of intermediate certification: exam.

Intermediate certification of students in the form of an exam is carried out 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 academic work provided for by the work program in the discipline "Anti-Corruption Regulation" are allowed to the intermediate certification (passed the intermediate control)

Evaluation scale	Description
Great	All types of educational work provided for by the curriculum were completed. The student demonstrates the correspondence of knowledge, skills and abilities given in the tables of indicators, 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.
Fine	All types of educational work provided for by the curriculum were completed. The student demonstrates incomplete, correct correspondence of knowledge, skills, and abilities given in the tables of indicators, or if 2-3 minor errors were made at the same time.
Satisfactorily	All types of educational work provided for by the curriculum were completed. The student demonstrates the conformity 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 correspondence of knowledge, skills and abilities given in the tables of indicators, significant errors are made, the lack of knowledge, skills and abilities 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 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	Report, message (DS)	The product of the student's independent work, which is a public performance on the presentation of the results of solving a specific educational, practical, educational, research or scientific topic	Topics of reports, messages
2	Exam (E)	The final form of knowledge assessment. In higher education institutions are held during the session.	Questions for the exam

7.3.1. current control

Topics of reports by discipline
"Corruption Prevention"
(formation of the competence of the 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.

Report Evaluation Criteria

No.	Criterion	Grade			
		ex.	choir.	satisfactory	unsatisfactory
1	Report Structure	The report contains semantic parts, balanced in volume	The report contains three semantic parts, unbalanced in volume	One of the semantic parts of the report is missing	The report does not trace the presence of semantic parts
2	Content 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	Ownership of the material	The student fully owns the material presented, is oriented in the problem, freely answers questions	The student owns the material presented, is oriented in the problem, finds it difficult to answer some questions	The student is not fluent enough in the material presented, poorly oriented in the problem	The student does not own the material presented, poorly oriented in the problem
4	Relevance to the theme	The presented material is fully consistent with the stated topic.	The material presented 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.

7.3.2. Intermediate certification

Questions for the exam in the discipline

"Corruption Prevention"
(formation of the competence of the 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. Official dom 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

Ticket Form

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

Faculty of Economics and Management, Department of Management
Discipline: Corruption Prevention
Direction of training: 38.03.02 "Management"
Course: 1, group _____, form of education: full-time, part-time

TICKET #1.

1. Question assessing the competence of UK-11
2. Question assessing the competence of UK-11

Approved at the meeting of the department "___" _____ 2023, protocol No. __.

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