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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
_____ /Yu.D. Davydova/
"27" февраля 2025

Dean of the Faculty
of Economics and Management
_____ /A.V. Nazarenko/
"27" февраля 2025

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
Part-time

Moscow 2025

Developer(s):

Sen. Lecturer, Department of Management  /V.V. Mazur/

Agreed:

Head of Department of Management,

Candidate of Economic Sciences, Associate Professor  /E.E. Alenina/

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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 the bachelor in the field, including the formation of knowledge in the field of jurisprudence, ideas about basics and specifics legal regulation relations in the professional field.

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

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

- Making decisions and performing legally significant actions in precise compliance with the law;
- Analysis of legislation and practice of its application; - orientation in specialized literature.

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

Code and name of competencies	**Indicators of Competency Achievement**
UK-11. Is able to develop an intolerant attitude towards manifestations of extremism, terrorism, corrupt behavior and counteract them in professional activities	IUK-11.1. Possesses developed legal consciousness and the formation of a legal culture, respect for law and law. Knows the main provisions of Russian legislation on countering extremist activities, 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 public interaction, adequately applies the rules of law and methods of preventing and countering extremist activities, terrorism, corruption

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

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

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

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

3. Structure and content of the discipline

The total labor intensity of the discipline is 3 credit units (108 hours).

3.1 Types of educational work and labor intensity

(According to forms of study)

3.1.2. Part-time education

No. p/p	Type of educational work	Number of hours	Semesters	
			3	
1	**Auditory lessons**	**36**	36	
	Including:			
1.1	Lectures	18	18	
1.2	Seminars/practical sessions	18	18	
2	**Independent work**	**72**	72	
3	**Interim certification**			
	Test/differential test/exam	**Exam**	Exam	
	Total	**108**	108	

3.2 Thematic plan for studying the discipline

(According to forms of study)

3.2.2. Part-time education

No. p/p	Sections/topics of the discipline	Labor intensity, hour					
		Total	Classroom work				Independent Job
			Lectures	Seminars/ Ptactical classes	Laboratory classes	Practical Preparation	
1.1	Topic 1. Anti-corruption: concept, essence, structure.		2	2			8
1.2	Topic 2. Corruption and counteraction to it in world history. Historical roots of corruption.		2	2			8
1.3	Topic 3. Corruption and counteraction to it in the history of the Russian state.		2	2			8
1.4	Topic 4. Legal framework for combating corruption.		2	2			8
1.5	Topic 5. Measures to prevent corruption. Legal basis for the prevention of corruption.		2	2			8
1.6	Topic 6. Features of the legal status of the state employee and anti-corruption requirements for his official behavior		2	2			8
1.7	Topic 7. Legal basis for preventing and resolving conflicts of interest in the public service		2	2			8

1.8	Topic 8. Prevention of corruption risks arising when placing orders for the supply of goods, performance of work, provision of services for government needs		2	2			8
1.9	Topic 9. Prevention of corruption risks arising during control and supervisory inspections in relation to legal entities and individual entrepreneurs		2	2			8
	Total		**18**	**18**			**72**

3.3 Contents of the discipline

Topic 1. Anti-corruption: concept, essence, structure.

Approaches to defining the concept of "corruption". The reasons for the actualization at the present stage of the problem of corruption in Russia and society's awareness of the need to limit its negative consequences. The concept of "corruption" is complex and multidimensional. The variety of manifestations of corruption in society. Corruption as a systemic phenomenon. Structure of corruption. Types and forms of corruption. Everyday corruption, its types. Reasons for the prevalence of corruption in modern Russia and in the world. The essence of corruption. Negative consequences of corruption for society and the state. Approaches to the issue of directions in the fight against corruption. A systematic approach to the fight against corruption.

Responsibility for corruption offenses Responsibility for corruption offenses committed by 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 mentions of corruption and the fight against it in historical sources. Corruption in the Roman Empire. Roman legislation on corruption. The world's leading religions talk about corruption. Strengthening state centralization during the Middle Ages and expanding corruption. "Tolerable norm" of corruption. New era thinkers 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 19th - 20th centuries. Corruption in transition 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 the Kiev Rus' is "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 management system. Localism and the feeding system as manifestations of the systemic nature of corruption relations. Attempts by the central government to regulate the income of feeders. The first all-Russian criminal norm establishing liability for bribery in the legal process in the Code of Laws of 1497. Expansion of the order system under Ivan IY. His fight against bribery (Code of 1550, liquidation of the institution of "feeding"). Clarification 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. The salt riot of 1648 in Moscow as the first anti-corruption protest. The system of punishments for bribery and extortion in the Council Code of 1649.

A systematic approach to combating bribery in the 18th and 9th centuries. Regulatory legal acts of criminal liability and organizational measures to prevent and suppress abuse of officials. Decrees of Peter I “On the prohibition of bribes and promises”, “On punishment for bribes and extortion”, “On punishment of predators for bribes by deprivation of property and life” and their implementation. Introduction of fixed monthly payments to employees. Introduction of the institution of fiscals. Establishment of the prosecutor's office. “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 public administration in the 19th century. Officialdom in Russia.

The fight against bribes in the USSR as isolated relics of the past. Deficiency, development of the “shadow economy,” emergence of “nomenklatura”. Campaigning in the fight against corruption, “double standards”, and the use of bribery trials to destroy political opponents. The split of the united corrupt elite of the USSR. Transition to market relations in the 1990s. Accelerated capitalization of economic relations of society. Privatization, the transition to market relations in conditions of the state's withdrawal from the regulation of socio-economic processes, a legal vacuum and a surge in 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.

UN Convention against Corruption 2003 Criminal Convention on Corruption 1999 Federal legislation governing anti-corruption. Acts of the President of the Russian Federation and the Government of the Russian Federation regulating the fight against corruption. Regulatory acts regulating anti-corruption at the regional and municipal levels. National Anti-Corruption Strategy. Main directions of state policy in the field of anti-corruption. Anti-corruption examination of regulatory legal acts.

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

Legal education and enlightenment. Examination of the corruption potential of regulatory legal acts and their projects. Organizational and legal ways to exclude unjustified interference in the activities of civil servants in order to induce them to commit corruption offenses. Restrictions imposed on a citizen holding a position in a state or municipal service when he enters into 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 responsibilities of a civil servant. Restrictions related to civil service. Prohibitions related to civil service. Requirements for the official conduct of a civil servant.

Topic 7. Legal basis for preventing and resolving conflicts of interest in the public service

The concept and content of a conflict of interest. Causes and conditions for the emergence of conflicts of interest in the public service. The powers of the commission to comply with the requirements for official conduct of state civil servants of the Russian Federation and 10 resolve conflicts of interest. The procedure for preventing and resolving conflicts of interest in the public service.

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

Legal basis for placing orders for state and municipal needs. Anti-corruption requirements for 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 during 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 state control (supervision) body when conducting an inspection. Organizing and conducting scheduled and unscheduled inspections. Responsibility of the state control (supervision) body and its officials when conducting an inspection. Rights of legal entities, individual entrepreneurs in the exercise of state control (supervision) and protection of their rights.

3.4 Topics of seminars/practical and laboratory classes

3.4.1. Seminars/practical sessions

Topic 1. Anti-corruption: concept, essence, structure.	Seminar session 1
Topic 2. Corruption and counteraction to it in world history. Historical roots of corruption.	Seminar session 2
Topic 3. Corruption and counteraction to it in the history of the Russian state.	Seminar session 3
Topic 4. Legal framework for combating corruption.	Seminar session 4
Topic 5. Measures to prevent corruption. Legal basis for the prevention of corruption.	Seminar session 5
Topic 6. Features of the legal status of a civil servant and anti-corruption requirements for his official behavior	Seminar session 6
Topic 7. Legal basis for preventing and resolving conflicts of interest in the public service	Seminar session 7
Topic 8. Prevention of corruption risks arising when placing orders for the supply of goods, performance of work, provision of services for government needs	Seminar session 8
Topic 9. Prevention of corruption risks arising during control and supervisory inspections in relation to legal entities and individual entrepreneurs	Seminar session 9

4. Educational, methodological and information support

4.1 Main literature

1. 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, V. V. Kozlov; under the general editorship of A.I. Zemlin. Legal foundations of anti-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 9785-534-09787-0. — Text: electronic // Educational platform Urayt [website]. — URL:https://urait.ru/bcode/474812

2. 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

3. Truntsevsky, Yu. V. Constitutional and legal foundations of 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

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, and 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 picture 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. Therefore, 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

Anti-corruption regulation						
In the process of mastering this discipline, the student develops and demonstrates the following competencies						
COMPETENCIES			**List of components**	**Technology formation competencies**	**Evaluation Form facilities****	**Degrees of levels of mastering competencies**
Code of Competencies	**FORMULATION**	**Competency indicators**				
UK - 11	Is capable of developing an intolerant attitude towards corruption behavior	IUK-11.1. Has a developed sense of justice and a 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 the forms of its manifestation in various spheres of personal and professional activities IUK-11.3. Complies with the rules of social interaction, adequately applies the rules of law and methods of preventing and combating corruption	**knows:** -concept, essence and structure of anti-corruption. be able to: -apply received knowledge to identify and elimination reasons And conditions, promoting corrupt behavior to own: - methodology independent study and analysis of measures (methods) capable of preventing offenses in corruption skills working in a team, using the norms of social law	lecture, independent work, seminar classes	K/R, E, UO	**A basic level of-** knows basic social and legal norms. **Increased level:-** is able to independently identify and solve social problems in 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 in the work program for the discipline are allowed to take intermediate certification "Anti-corruption regulation" (passed intermediate control)

Grading scale	Description
Excellent	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 mistakes, inaccuracies, and difficulties during analytical operations and the transfer of knowledge and skills to new, non-standard situations may be made.
Good	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 mistakes were made.
Satisfactory	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, and skills is manifested in a number of indicators, and 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 "Anti-corruption regulation"

No. OS	Name of the assessment tool	Brief description of the evaluation tool	Submission of the assessment tool to the Federal Fund
1	Report, presentation (DS)	The product of the student's independent work, which is a public speech on presenting the results obtained from solving a certain educational-practical, educational-research or scientific topic	Topics of reports, presentation

2	Exam (E)	Final form of knowledge assessment. In higher educational institutions, they are held during the session.	Questions for the exam

7.3.1. Current control

Topics of reports on the discipline "Anti-corruption regulation"
(formation of UK-11 competence)

1. On 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. The phenomenon of corruption as a social and legal phenomenon
6. Mechanism of corrupting criminal behavior
7. Features of preventive activities of law enforcement agencies 8. Anti-corruption in the field of public administration
9. Corruption: 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. Concept and levels of anti-corruption.
19. Participants in the anti-corruption system.
20. State bodies involved in combating corruption.
21. Measures to prevent corruption.
22. Main directions of state policy in the field of anti-corruption.
23. Codes of ethical conduct are the basis for organizing anti-corruption work.
24. Criminal and administrative liability of parties to corruption relations.
25. The relationship between the terms "bribe" and "ordinary gift".
26. Legislation on state and municipal service as an anti-corruption tool.
27. Content and essence of anti-corruption monitoring.
28. Definition and typology of corruption potential of legal norms.
29. Methodology for analyzing regulations for corruption potential.
30. General typology of anti-corruption strategies.
31. Content and essence of 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			
		excellent	good	satisfactory	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 command of the material presented, is problem oriented, and answers questions freely	The student knows the material presented, is oriented in the problem, finds it difficult to answer some questions	The student is not fluent enough in the material being presented and is poorly oriented in the problem	The student does not know the material being presented and has poor understanding of the problem
4	Relevant to the topic	The presented material fully corresponds to the stated topic	The presented material contains elements that are not relevant to the topic	In the material presented there is a large number of elements that are not relevant to the topic	The material presented is slightly relevant to the topic

7.3.2. Interim certification

Questions for the exam in the discipline "Anti-corruption regulation"

(Formation of UK-11 competence)

The concept of "corruption" is complex and multidimensional. The variety of manifestations of corruption in society. Corruption as a systemic phenomenon.

1. Structure of corruption. Types and forms of corruption.
2. Reasons for the prevalence of corruption in modern Russia and in the world.
3. The essence of corruption. Negative consequences of corruption for society and the state. A systematic approach to the fight against corruption
4. Historical roots of corruption abroad.
5. Roman legislation on corruption.

6. The world's leading religions talk about corruption.
7. New era thinkers on the fight against corruption.
8. Political regime and corruption. Corruption scandals of the 19th - 20th centuries.
9. Max Weber's criteria for an ideal official. Operation Clean Hands in Italy as an example of a successful fight against corruption.
10. Corruption as an international problem in the era of globalization.
11. Historical roots of corruption in pre-revolutionary Russia.
12. The transformation of corruption into a mechanism of public administration in the 19th century into bureaucracy in Russia.
13. The fight against bribes in the USSR as isolated relics of the past.
14. Features of modern corruption in Russia. Activities of corruption networks.
15. International legal acts regulating anti-corruption.
16. Federal legislation regulating anti-corruption.
17. Legal regulation of anti-corruption at the regional and municipal levels.
18. Main directions of state policy in the field of anti-corruption.
19. National Anti-Corruption Plan for 2016-2017.
21. Anti-corruption examination of regulatory 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 corruption.
25. The concept and types of administrative offenses of corruption
26. The concept and types of corruption crimes.
27. General characteristics and types of corruption crimes encroaching on state power, the interests of the civil service and service in local governments.
28. The public danger of corruption and corruption crime.
29. State 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 propaganda.
34. Federal government bodies and their officials combating corruption.
35. State authorities of the constituent entities of the Russian Federation and their officials combating corruption.
36. Anti-corruption activities of local governments and their officials.
37. Public organizations fighting corruption.
38. Public and state bodies vested with the right to combat corruption.
39. Council under the President of the Russian Federation on Combating Corruption.
40. Commission for coordinating anti-corruption work in the constituent entities of the Russian Federation.
41. Activities of the prosecutor's office aimed at preventing, suppressing and investigating corruption.
42. Activities of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Russian Federation aimed at preventing, suppressing and investigating corruption.
43. 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 to combat 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 POLYTECHNIC UNIVERSITY"
(MOSCOW POLYTECH)

Faculty of Economics and Management, Department of Management
Discipline: Anti-corruption regulation
Direction of training: 03/38/02 “Management”
Course: _, group _____, form of study: part-time

TICKET No. 1.

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

Approved at the department meeting “___” _____ 2023, minutes No. __.

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