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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
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for International Affairs
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"15" февраля 2024

Dean of the Faculty
of Economics and Management
_____ /A.V. Nazarenko/
"15" февраля 2024

WORKING PROGRAM OF THE DISCIPLINE

"Corporate Social responsibility"

Field of study
38.03.02 Management

Educational program (profile)
"Business Process Management"

Qualification (degree)
Bachelor

Form of study
Part-time

Moscow 2024

Developer(s):

Art. Lecturer at the Department of Management  /L.V.Borodacheva/

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

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

The discipline “Corporate Social Responsibility” is aimed at students receiving higher education, aimed at obtaining the competence necessary to perform a new type of professional activity in the field of effective functioning of the sales management system of the organization as a whole and for its structural divisions, acquiring the “Manager” qualification.

Course objectives:

– to generate knowledge in the field of technologies for assessing the economic and social conditions of entrepreneurial activity, identifying new opportunities and forming new business models.

– developing skills for coordinating business activities in order to ensure consistency in the implementation of the business plan by all participants.

Course objectives:

– to develop in students the ability to analyze the relationships between functional strategies of companies in order to prepare balanced management decisions.

– to develop the ability to analyze organizational and economic problems in order to stimulate production and increase sales volumes, improve the quality and competitiveness of manufactured goods and services, economical and efficient use of material, financial and labor resources.

A list of planned learning outcomes for the discipline (module), correlated with the planned results of mastering the professional training program.

As a result of mastering the discipline (module), students develop the following competencies and the following learning outcomes must be achieved as a stage in the formation of relevant competencies:

Code and name of competencies	Indicators of Competency Achievement
PK-3 -Able to identify interested parties and interact with them	**IPK-3.1.**Knows stakeholder theory; theory of interpersonal and group communication in business interaction; conflict theory; visual modeling languages; risk management theory; systems theory; subject area and specifics of the organization’s activities in a volume sufficient to solve business analysis problems; methods of planning the organization's activities. **IPK-3.2.** Able to use detection techniques interested parties; plan, organize and conduct meetings and discussions with interested

	parties; use effective communication techniques; identify, register, analyze and classify risks and develop a set of measures to minimize them; collect, classify, systematize and ensure storage and updating of business analysis information; formalize the results of business analysis in accordance with the selected approaches; identify connections and dependencies between elements of business analysis information; apply information technology to the extent necessary for business analysis purposes; analyze internal (external) factors and conditions affecting the organization's activities; analyze the degree of stakeholder participation; analyze the quality of business analysis information in terms of selected criteria; analyze the subject area; perform functional breakdown of work; model the scope and boundaries of work; present business analysis information in a variety of ways and formats for discussion with stakeholders; explain the need for business analysis work. **IPK-3.3.**Knows methods of analyzing context, organizational structure, business processes in order to identify stakeholders; collecting and recording information about stakeholders; organizing the storage of information about stakeholders and keeping it up to date; analysis and classification of stakeholders; developing strategies for stakeholder engagement and collaboration; developing stakeholder engagement plans; preparing stakeholders for cooperation (explanation, training); stakeholder engagement and stakeholder monitoring; managing risks arising from interactions with stakeholders.

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

The discipline "Corporate Social Responsibility" is one of the disciplines of the part formed by participants in educational relations (B.1.2.) of the undergraduate educational program.

The discipline "Corporate Social Responsibility" is logically, substantively and methodologically interconnected with the following EP disciplines:

- Fundamentals of Management;
- Personnel Management;
- Distributed Community Management

3. Structure and content of the discipline.

The total labor intensity of the discipline is _3_ credit(s) units (108 hours).

3.1. Types of educational work and labor intensity

(according to forms of study)

3.1.1. Part-time education

No. p/p	Type of educational work	Number of hours	Semesters	
			6	-
1	**Auditory lessons**	**36**	**36**	**-**

	Including:			-
1.1	Lectures	18	18	-
1.2	Seminars/practical sessions	18	18	-
1.3	Laboratory exercises	-	-	-
2	**Independent work**	**72**	**72**	-
3	**Interim certification**	**-**	**-**	-
	Test/differential test/exam	**test**	**test**	-
	Total	**108**	**108**	

3.2. Thematic plan for studying the discipline
(according to forms of study)

3.2.1. Part-time education

No.	**Sections/topicsdisciplines**	**Labor intensity, hour**					
		Total	**Classroom work**				Independentlyl'm working
			Lecture	Seminars/practicals classes	Laboratory exercises	PracticalPreparation	
1	Topic 1. Introduction to the subject. Socially responsible state. Social policy, its tasks.	12	2	2	-	-	8
2	Topic 2. History of the emergence and development of CSR. Socially responsible business concepts. Positive and negative aspects of CSR.	14	2	2	-	-	10
3	Topic 3. Modern CSR practice. Foreign experience in CSR development. Models of corporate social responsibility. Features of the formation of CSR in Russian business community.	14	2	2	-	-	8
4	Topic 4. Modern CSR system in corporate management. The essence of corporate governance and stakeholder theory. Management system for a large company.	12	2	2	-	-	10
5	Topic 5. Responsibility and sustainable development of the organization. Elements of CSR Principles of CSR, Levels of application of CSR. The concept of non-financial risks.	12	2	2	-	-	8
6	Topic 6.Organizationalensuring CSR management. Internal and external CSR	14	2	2	-	-	10
7	Topic 7.Non-financialcompany reporting. The essence of non-financial reporting. Evolution corporatereporting. CSR standards	18	4	4	-	-	8

8	Topic 8.. International and national competitions of non-financial reports. Profile ratings of social contribution of companies. Criteria for compiling ratings in world practice.	12	2	2	-	-	10
	Total	108	18	18			72

3.3. Contents of the discipline

Topic 1 The relationship between state social policy and corporate social responsibility. Social policy and its tasks. Social policy at the corporate level.

Topic 2 History of the emergence and development of CSR. The main reasons for the intensive development of CSR. Various approaches to the interpretation and assessment of the concept of socially responsible business. The concept of "corporate egoism". The concept of "corporate altruism". The theory of enlightened or "reasonable egoism." Theory of socially responsible behavior. Positive and negative aspects of CSR. The essence of the concept of "corporate social responsibility". Model by A. Carroll.

Topic 3 Modern practice of corporate social responsibility. American, Western European, Scandinavian, British, Japanese models of corporate social responsibility. Features of the formation of CSR in the Russian business community. Modern CSR system in corporate management.

Topic 4 The essence of corporate governance and stakeholder theory. Management system for a large company. Powers and functions of the corporation's management bodies to integrate the principles and technologies of social responsibility. CSR as an important factor in strategic development.

Topic 5 Responsibility and sustainable development of the organization. Elements of CSR. CSR principles. Levels of CSR application. Risk management in large Russian companies. Ways to reduce non-financial risks.

Topic 6 Internal and external corporate social responsibility. Social policy regarding employees. Charity, sponsorship, organization and holding of cultural events. Implementation of long-term social programs at the municipal and federal levels.

Topic 7 Non-financial reporting of companies. Internationally accepted CSR standards. Russian CSR standards. International and national competitions of non-financial reports.

Topic 8 Profile ratings of companies' social contribution. Criteria for compiling ratings in world practice. Stock indices of social responsibility. Non-stock indices of social responsibility. Russian experience in preparing CSR ratings. Managing corporate responsibility and assessing its effectiveness.

3.4. Topics of seminars/practical and laboratory classes

3.4.1. Seminars / Practical classes.

Topic 1. *Review of a non-financial report of a large company. Report structure, main sections*	Practicallesson 1
Topic 2*. Consideration of requirements for the implementation of an independent content part. work. Discussion of work requirements, selection of research target companies. Familiarization with a sample scientific report. Consideration of current trends in the field of CSR at the global and national level.*	Practicallesson 8 Test tasks 1-5
Topic 3*. Comparative analysis of CSR models. Acquaintance with general trends in the field of social responsibility of business, taking into account the specifics of CSR in the automotive industry using A. Carroll's pyramid.*	Test tasks 6-9
Topic 4. *Corporate governance system in Russian automobile manufacturing holdings. CSR as a factor in increasing the investment attractiveness of companies.*	Test tasks 14-20
Topic 5. *CSR in Russian automotive companies. Consideration of the results of the study "CU through the eyes of foreign specialists."*	Test tasks 10-13
Topic 6. *Consideration of external and internal CSR using the example of large Russian automotive companies. Completing a test task based on the material covered.*	Test tasks 21-30
Topic 7.*Public and professional audit (verification) of non-financial reporting. Review of the company's integrated report.*	Test tasks 6-9
Topic 8.*Russian CG and CSR ratings. Control test on the material covered*	Test tasks 12-19
Practicallesson 1	
Practicallesson 2	Test tasks 22-30
Practicallesson 3	
Practicallesson 4	
Practicallesson 5	
Practicallesson 6	

4. Educational, methodological and information support

4.1. Main literature:

1) Corporate social responsibility: a textbook for universities / V. Ya. Gorfinkel [et al.]; edited by V. Ya. Gorfinkel, N. V. Rodionova. — 3rd ed., revised. and additional - Moscow: Yurayt Publishing House, 2024. - 490 p. - (Higher education). — ISBN 978-5-534-14561-8. — Text: electronic // Educational platform Urayt [website]. — URL:https://urait.ru/bcode/536046

2) Corporate social responsibility: textbook and workshop for universities / E. M. Korotkov [etc.]; edited by E. M. Korotkov. — 2nd ed. - Moscow: Yurayt Publishing House, 2024. - 429 p. - (Higher education). — ISBN 978-5-534-07332-4. — Text: electronic // Educational platform Urayt [website]. — URL:https://urait.ru/bcode/535859

4.2 Further reading:

1) Bozhuk, S. G. Corporate social responsibility: a textbook for universities / S. G. Bozhuk, V. V. Kulibanova, T. R. Teor. — 2nd ed., rev. and additional - Moscow: Yurayt Publishing House, 2024. - 226 p. - (Higher education). — ISBN 978-5-534-09589-0. — Text: electronic // Educational platform Urayt [website]. — URL:https://urait.ru/bcode/537381

2) Zavyalova, E. B. Corporate social responsibility: a textbook for universities / E. B. Zavyalova, Yu. K. Zaitsev, N. V. Studenikin. - Moscow: Yurayt Publishing House, 2024. - 125 p. - (Higher education). — ISBN 978-5-534-08409-2. — Text: electronic // Educational platform Urayt [website]. — URL:https://urait.ru/bcode/536977

3) Tulchinsky, G. L. Corporate social responsibility: technologies and performance assessment: textbook and workshop for universities / G. L. Tulchinsky. - Moscow: Yurayt Publishing House, 2024. - 338 p. - (Higher education). — ISBN 978-5-534-03469-1. — Text: electronic // Educational platform Urayt [website]. — URL:https://urait.ru/bcode/536060

4.3 Electronic educational resources:

An electronic educational resource on the discipline is under development.

4.4. Licensed and freedistributed software.

Office applications, Microsoft Office 2013 (or lower) – Microsoft Open License. License No. 61984042

4.5. Modern professional databases and information reference systems

1. http://www.gov.ru Server organs state authorities RussianFederation.

2. http://www.mos.ru Official server of the Moscow Government.
3. http://www.minfin.ru Ministry of Finance of the Russian Federation.
4. http://www.garant.ru GARANT Legislation with comments.
5. http://www.gks.ru Federal State Statistics Service.
6. http://www.rg.ru Russian newspaper.
7. http://www.prime-tass.ru PRIME-TASS Agency economicinformation.
8. http://www.rbc.ru RBC (RosBusinessConsulting).
9. http://www.businesspress.ru Business press.
10. http://www.ereport.ru World economy.
11. http://uisrussia.msu.ru University information system of Russia.
12. http://www.forecast.ru TsMAKP (Center for Macroeconomic Analysis and Short-Term Forecasting).
13. http://www.cfin.ru Corporate management.
14. http://www.fin-izdat.ru Publishing house "Finance and Credit"
15. http://economist.com.ru The Economist magazine.
16. http://www.vopreco.ru Journal "Economic Issues".
17. http://www.mevriz.ru Magazine "Management in Russia and Abroad"
18. http://systems-analysis.ru/ Laboratory of Systems Analysis
19. https://gtmarket.ru/concepts/7111 System analysis
20. http://minpromtorg.gov.ru/ Ministry of Industry and Trade of the Russian Federation.
21. http://www.rg.ru Russian newspaper.

5. Material and technical support of discipline.

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

6. Guidelines

6.1. Methodological recommendations for teachers on organizing training.

Current control (carried out by the lecturer and teacher): correctness of answers to questions on the topics covered; assessment of existing opinions and approaches to solving specific problems; essay preparation; intermediate testing in individual sections of the discipline.

When performing routine monitoring, it is possible to use test material. Samples of control questions and tasks for conducting ongoing monitoring are given in the appendix. When implementing a bachelor's degree program, an organization has the right to use e-learning and distance learning technologies. All materials are posted in the Moscow Polytechnic Library.

When training people with disabilities, e-learning and distance educational technologies must provide for the possibility of receiving and transmitting information

in forms accessible to them.

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 later recall the studied educational material and supplement the content when working independently with literature.

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.

Methodological instructions 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. 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.

If there are students with disabilities, they will be provided with printed and (or) electronic educational resources in forms adapted to their health limitations.

Guidelines for making presentations.

A presentation (from the English word - presentation) is a set of color pictures-

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

Multimedia computer presentation is:

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

Rules for designing computer presentations

General design rules

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

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

Font design rules:

- Serif fonts are easier to read than sans serif fonts;
- It is not recommended to use capital letters for body text.
- FontContrast 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 received by the audience and not cause negative emotions (subconscious or fully conscious), it is necessary to follow the rules of its design.

A presentation involves a combination of information of various types: text, graphics, music and sound effects, animation and video clips. Therefore, it is necessary to take into account the specifics of combining pieces of information of different types. In addition, the design and display of each of the listed types of information is also subject to certain rules. So, for example, the choice of font is important for textual information, brightness and color saturation are important for graphic information, and optimal relative position on the slide is necessary for the best possible perception of them together.

Let's consider recommendations for the design and presentation of various types of materials on the screen.

Formatting text information:

- font size: 24–54 points (heading), 18–36 points (plain text); the font color and the background color should contrast (the text should be easy to read), but not hurt the eyes;
- font type: for the main text a smooth sans-serif font (Arial, Tahoma, Verdana), for the title you can use a decorative font if it is easy to read;
- Italics, underlining, bold font, and capital letters are recommended to be used only for semantic highlighting of a text fragment.
- Design of graphic information:
- drawings, photographs, diagrams called upon supplement text information or convey it in a more visual form;
- It is advisable to avoid drawings in the presentation that do not carry a semantic load, if they are not part of the style;
- the color of the graphic images should not sharply contrast 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 clearly readable.
- Contents and arrangement 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 the size of the slide;
- It is desirable to have blocks with different types of information on the page (text, graphs, diagrams, tables, pictures) that complement each other;
- Key words in the information block must be highlighted;
- It is better to place information blocks 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 a presentation must correspond to the logic of its presentation.

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.

7. Appraisal Fund

7.1. Methods for monitoring and assessing learning outcomes

In the process of mastering this discipline, the student forms and demonstrates the following: **competencies**:					
COMPETENCIES		**List of components**	**Technology for developing competencies**	**Form of assessment tool****	**Degrees of mastery levels competencies**
INDEX	**FORMULAS-ROVKA**				
PK-3	Capable of identifying stakeholders and interact with them	**IPK-3.1.**Knows stakeholder theory; theory of interpersonal and group communication in business interaction; conflict theory; visual modeling languages; risk management theory; systems theory; subject area and specifics of the organization's activities to the extent sufficient to solve business analysis problems; methods of planning the organization's activities.	lecture, seminars	DS, T, Z	**A basic level of:** capable analyze and evaluate socially responsible business activities units, make up
		IPK-3.2.Knows how to use stakeholder identification techniques; plan, organize and conduct meetings and discussions with stakeholders; use effective communication techniques; identify, register, analyze and classify risks and develop a set of measures to minimize them; collect, classify, systematize and ensure storage and updating of business analysis information; formalize the results of business analysis in accordance with the selected approaches; identify connections and dependencies between elements of business analysis information; apply information technologies to the extent necessary for business analysis purposes; analyze internal (external) factors and conditions affecting the organization's activities; analyze the degree of stakeholder participation; analyze the quality of business analysis information in terms of selected criteria; analyze the subject area; fulfill	functional work breakdown; model the scope and boundaries of work; provide information		business analysis in a variety of ways and formats for discussion with stakeholders; explain

		IPK-3.3. Knows methods of context analysis, organizational structures, business processes in order to identify stakeholders; collection and registration of information about interested sides; organizing the storage of information about stakeholders and keeping it up to date; analysis and classification of stakeholders parties; developing strategies for stakeholder engagement and collaboration; developing plans interactions With interested parties; to cooperate (explanation, training); stakeholder engagement and monitoring interestedparties; managing risks arising from interactions with stakeholders.			

7.2. Scale and criteria for assessing learning outcomes

In the process of mastering the educational program, competencies, including their individual components, are formed step by step as students master disciplines (modules) and practices in accordance with the curriculum and calendar schedule of the educational process.

An indicator for assessing competencies at various stages of their formation is the achievement by students of the planned learning outcomes in the discipline (module).

PC-3 - Able to identify stakeholders and interact with them				
Index	**Evaluation criteria**			
	2	**3**	**4**	**5**
IPK-3.1. Knows theory interested parties; theory interpersonal and group communications in business interaction; theory conflicts; languages visual	student demonstrates complete absence or insufficient correspondence the following knowledge: theory interested parties; theory Interpersonal And group	student demonstrates incomplete correspondence the following knowledge: theory interested parties; theory interpersonal and group communications in business	student demonstrates partial correspondence the following knowledge: theory interested parties; theory Group communications	student demonstrates complete correspondence the following knowledge: theory interested parties; theory Group communications
modeling;	communications V	interaction;	business	business

theory management risks; theory systems; subject region and specifics Activities organizations in volume, sufficient for problem solving business analysis; methods planning activities organizations.	business interaction; theory conflicts; languages visual modeling; management theory risks; theory systems; subject Region and specifics activities organizations V volume, Sufficient For Solutions tasks business analysis; methods planning activities organizations.	theory conflicts; languages visual modeling; theory management risks; theory systems; subject region and specifics activities organizations in volume, sufficient for problem solving business analysis; methods planning activities organizations. Allowed significant mistakes, manifests itself failure knowledge, according to a number of indicators, student experiences significant difficulties with operating knowledge with their transfer to new situations.	interaction; theory conflicts; languages visual modeling; management theory risks; theory systems; subject Region And specifics activities Organizations V volume, Sufficient For Solutions tasks business analysis; methods planning activities organization, but allowed minor mistakes, inaccuracies, Difficulties at analytical operations.	interaction; theory conflicts; languages visual modeling; theory management risks; theory systems; subject region and specifics activities organizations in volume, sufficient for problem solving business analysis; methods planning activities organizations. Free operates acquired knowledge.
IPK-3.2. Can use detection techniques interested parties; to plan, organize and hold meetings and discussions with interested and the parties; use technology effective communications; identify register, analyze and	The student is not can or in insufficient degree able use detection techniques interested parties; to plan, organize and hold meetings and discussions with interested and the parties; use technology effective communications;	student demonstrates incomplete correspondence the following skills: use detection techniques interested parties; to plan, organize and hold meetings and discussions with interested and the parties; use technology	student demonstrates partial correspondence the following skills: use detection techniques interested parties; to plan, organize and hold meetings and discussions with interested and the parties; use technology	student demonstrates complete correspondence the following skills: use detection techniques interested parties; to plan, organize and hold meetings and discussions with interested and the parties; use technology

classify risks and develop complex activities for their minimization; gather, classify, systematize and provide storage and updating information business analysis; draw up business results analysis in According to selected approaches; identify connections and dependencies between elements information business analysis; apply informational technology in volume, necessary for business goals analysis; analyze internal (external) factors and conditions, influencing activity organizations; analyze degree of participation interested parties; analyze quality information business analysis with points of view selected criteria;	identify register, analyze and classify risks and develop complex activities for their minimization; gather, classify, systematize and provide storage and updating information business analysis; draw up business results analysis in According to selected approaches; identify connections and dependencies between elements information business analysis; apply informational technology in volume, necessary for business goals analysis; analyze internal (external) factors and conditions, influencing activity organizations; analyze degree of participation interested parties; analyze quality information business analysis	effective communications; identify register, analyze and classify risks and develop complex activities for their minimization; gather, classify, systematize and provide storage and updating information business analysis; draw up business results analysis in According to selected approaches; identify connections and dependencies between elements information business analysis; apply informational technology in volume, necessary for business goals analysis; analyze internal (external) factors and conditions, influencing activity organizations; analyze degree of participation interested parties; analyze quality	effective communications; identify register, analyze and classify risks and develop complex activities for their minimization; gather, classify, systematize and provide storage and updating information business analysis; draw up business results analysis in According to selected approaches; identify connections and dependencies between elements information business analysis; apply informational technology in volume, necessary for business goals analysis; analyze internal (external) factors and conditions, influencing activity organizations; analyze degree of participation interested parties; analyze quality	effective communications; identify register, analyze and classify risks and develop complex activities for their minimization; gather, classify, systematize and provide storage and updating information business analysis; draw up business results analysis in According to selected approaches; identify connections and dependencies between elements information business analysis; apply informational technology in volume, necessary for business goals analysis; analyze internal (external) factors and conditions, influencing activity organizations; analyze degree of participation interested parties; analyze quality

carry out analysis subject regions; fulfill functional	with points of view selected criteria; carry out analysis subject	information business analysis with points of view selected criteria;	information business analysis with points of view selected criteria;	information business analysis with points of view selected criteria;
decomposition works; simulate volume and boundaries works; introduce information business analysis various ways and in various formats for discussions with interested and the parties; explain necessity carrying out work in business analysis.	regions; fulfill functional decomposition works; simulate volume and boundaries works; introduce information business analysis various ways and in various formats for discussions with interested and the parties; explain necessity carrying out work in business analysis.	carry out analysis subject regions; fulfill functional decomposition works; simulate volume and boundaries works; introduce information business analysis various ways and in various formats for discussions with interested and the parties; explain necessity carrying out work in business analysis.	carry out analysis subject regions; fulfill functional decomposition works; simulate volume and boundaries works; introduce information business analysis various ways and in various formats for discussions with interested and the parties; explain necessity carrying out work in business analysis.	carry out analysis subject regions; fulfill functional decomposition works; simulate volume and boundaries works; introduce information business analysis various ways and in various formats for discussions with interested and the parties; explain necessity carrying out work in business analysis. Free operates acquired skills, applies them in situations increased difficulties.
IPK-3.3. Owns analysis methods context, organizational structures, business processes for the purpose identifying interested parties; collection and registration	The student is not owns or in insufficient has a degree analysis methods context, organizational structures, business processes for the purpose identifying	student owns analysis methods context, organizational structures, business processes for the purpose identifying interested parties; collection and	student partially owns analysis methods context, organizational structures, business processes for the purpose identifying interested parties; collection and	Studying at in full masters methods context analysis, organizational structures, business processes for the purpose identifying interested parties; collection and

information about interested sides; organizations storage information about interested parties and keeping it in relevant condition; analysis and classifications interested parties; developing engagement strategies stakeholders and cooperation with them; developing plans interaction with stakeholders and parties; preparation stakeholders to cooperation (explanation, training); interaction with stakeholders and parties and monitoring interested parties; risk management, conditioned by interaction with stakeholders and parties.	interested parties; collection and registration information about interested sides; organizations storage information about interested parties and keeping it in relevant condition; analysis and classification of stakeholders; developing engagement strategies stakeholders and cooperation with them; developing plans interaction with stakeholders and parties; preparation stakeholders to cooperation (explanation, training); interaction with stakeholders and parties and monitoring interested parties; risk management, conditioned by interaction with stakeholders and parties.	registration information about interested sides; organizations storage information about interested parties and keeping it in relevant condition; analysis and classifications interested parties; developing engagement strategies stakeholders and cooperation with them; developing plans interaction with stakeholders and parties; preparation stakeholders to cooperation (explanation, training); interaction with stakeholders and parties and monitoring interested parties; risk management, conditioned by interaction with stakeholders and parties.	registration information about interested sides; organizations storage information about interested parties and keeping it in relevant condition; analysis and classifications interested parties; developing engagement strategies stakeholders and cooperation with them; developing plans for interaction with stakeholders and parties; preparation stakeholders to cooperation (explanation, training); interaction with stakeholders and parties and monitoring interested parties; risk management, conditioned by interaction with stakeholders and parties. The skills have been mastered, but minor mistakes, inaccuracies, difficulties in analytical operations, transfer of skills to new, non-standard ones situations.	registration information about interested sides; organizations storage information about interested parties and keeping it in relevant condition; analysis and classifications interested parties; developing engagement strategies stakeholders and cooperation with them; developing plans interaction with stakeholders and parties; preparation stakeholders to cooperation (explanation, training); interaction with stakeholders and parties and monitoring interested parties; risk management, conditioned by interaction with stakeholders and parties. Freely applies acquired skills in situations of increased complexity.

Interim certification form: test.

The final certification of students in the form of a test 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 "pass" or "fail" is assigned.Only students who have completed all types of academic work provided for in the work program for the discipline "Corporate Social Responsibility" are allowed to take part in the final certification.

Grading scale	***Description***
Passed	*All types of educational work provided for by the curriculum have been completed. The student demonstrates compliance of knowledge, abilities, and skills with those given in the tables of indicators, operates with acquired knowledge, abilities, skills, and applies them in situations of increased complexity. In this case, minor errors, inaccuracies, and difficulties during analytical operations and the transfer of knowledge and skills to new, non-standard situations may be made.*
Not accepted	*One or more types of educational work provided for by the curriculum have not been completed. The student demonstrates incomplete compliance of knowledge, abilities, skills with those given in the tables of indicators, significant mistakes are made, a lack of knowledge, abilities, skills is manifested in a number of indicators, the student experiences significant difficulties in operating knowledge and skills when transferring them to new situations.*

7.3. Discipline assessment tools "Corporate Social Responsibility"

OS No.	NamedNot evaluative facilities	Brief description of the evaluation tool	Performanceassessment tool in FOS
1	Report, message (DS)	The product of the student's independent work, which is publicspeech to present the results obtained in solving a specific educational, practical, educational, research or scientific topic	Topics of reports, messages

2	Test (T)	A system of standardized tasks that allows you to automate the procedure for measuring the level of knowledge and skills of a student.	Test task fund
3	Test (W)	Final form of knowledge assessment. In higher education institutions they are held during examination sessions.	Test questions for testing

7.3.1. Current control

Topics of reports on the discipline "Corporate social responsibility" (formation of competence PC-3)

1. Relationship social politicians states and corporatesocial responsibility.
2. Social policy and its tasks. Social policy at the corporate level.
3. Story emergence and development CSR. Basic causesintensive development of CSR.
4. Various approaches To interpretation and assessment concepts sociallyresponsible business.
5. The concept of "corporate egoism".
6. The concept of "corporate altruism".
7. The theory of enlightened or "reasonable egoism."
8. Theory of socially responsible behavior.
9. Positive and negative aspects of CSR.
10. Essence concepts "corporate social responsibility".Model by A. Carroll.
11. Modern practice of corporate social responsibility.
12. American, Western European, Scandinavian, British, Japanese models of corporate social responsibility.
13. Features of the formation of CSR in the Russian business community.
14. Modern CSR system in corporate management.
15. The essence of corporate governance and stakeholder theory.
16. Management system for a large company.
17. Powers and functions of the corporation's management bodies to integrate the principles and technologies of social responsibility.
18. CSR as an important factor in strategic development. 19. Responsibility and sustainable development of the organization. 20.Elements of CSR.
21. CSR principles. Levels of CSR application.
22. Risk management in large Russian companies. Ways to reduce non-financial

risks.

23. Internal and external corporate social responsibility.
24. Social policy regarding employees.
25. Charity, sponsorship, organization and carrying outcultural events.
26. Implementation of long-term social programs at the municipal and federal levels. Non-financial reporting of companies.
27. Internationally accepted CSR standards.
28. Russian CSR standards. International and national competitions of non-financial reports.
29. Profile ratings social contribution companies. Criteriacompiling ratings in world practice.
30. Stock indices of social responsibility. Not stock indexes of social responsibility.

Report evaluation criteria

No.	Criterion	Grade			
		Great	Fine	satisfactorily	unsatisfactory
1	Structure report	in the report present semantic parts, Volume balanced	in the report there are three semantic parts, Unbalanced in volume	One of semantic parts in the report absent	The report does not traceable Availability Semantic parts
2	Content report	Content reflects the essence the one under consideration problems and basic received results	Contents not in to the fullest reflects the essence the one under consideration problems or basic received results	Contents not in to the fullest reflects the essence the one under consideration problems and basic received results	Contents not reflects the essence under consideration th problems or basic received results
3	Possession material	Student fully owns stated material, navigates in problem free answers to questions	Student owns stated material, navigates in problem finds it difficult to answers to some questions	Student not enough fluent stated material, weak navigates in problem	The student is not owns stated material, weak navigates in problem
4	Correspondence topic	Set out material fully corresponds stated topic	Set out material contains elements, not relevant topic	As stated material present big quantity elements that do not have attitude to the topic	Set out material in insignificant degrees corresponds topic

7.3.2. Interim certification

Questions to prepare for the test in the discipline "Corporate Social Responsibility" (formation of competence PC-3)

1. Implementation of social policy as one of the main functions of the state.
2. Models of social policy.
3. Social responsibility of the corporation. Advantages and disadvantages of socially responsible behavior.
4. Corporate social responsibility as a concept.
5. The history of CSR.
6. The concept of "corporate egoism".
7. The concept of "corporate altruism".
8. The concept of "reasonable egoism".
9. Basic elements of CSR.
10. CSR principles.
11. Levels of CSR application.
12. Organizational support for CSR management.
13. Corporate social responsibility and corporate governance.
14. Current trends and prospects for the development of CSR in Russia.
15. The connection between CSR and business development strategy.
16. Opportunities, benefits and risks of CSR.
17. Stakeholder theory.
18. Identification of key CSR issues and "interested parties" (stakeholders) of the company.
19. Factors influencing the role and place of CSR in an organization's management system.
20. Social responsibility in the reputation management system.
21. Internal CSR.
22. External CSR.
23. Criteria and indicators of the effectiveness of social programs.
24. Dynamics of charitable activities of Russian companies.
25. Models of interaction between business and government that have developed in Russian practice.
26. Non-financial reporting. The essence and role in the development of CSR.
27. Audit of non-financial statements.
28. The evolution of non-financial reporting.
29. CSR standards.
30. International standards and guidelines in the field of CSR: comparative analysis.
31. Experience of Russian companies in the field of corporate social reporting.

32. Interrelation of Russian and international standards of social responsibility.
33. Best international practices in the field of corporate social reporting.
34. Non-financial reporting competitions at the global and national levels.
35. Profile ratings of companies' social contribution.
36. Socially responsible behavior as the basis for the development of a modern company.
37. Risks of ignoring social responsibility.
38. Corporate social responsibility as a factor in increasing company value.
39. Integrating CSR into corporate governance.
40. The role of the state in the development and maintenance of CSR
41. Methodology for assessing the effectiveness of company management, taking into account the implementation of the interests of participants in corporate relations
42. Managing corporate responsibility and assessing its effectiveness.
43. Scandinavian CSR model.
44. Japanese CSR model.
45. American CSR model.
46. European CSR model.
47. Features of the paternalistic model of social policy.
48. The main reasons for the intensive development of CSR.
49. Business ethics: types of responsibility according to A. Carroll's model.
50. The Code of Ethics is a regulator of the implementation of responsibility.

Test tasks for the discipline
"Corporate Social Responsibility"
formation of competence PC-3

1. The main condition for successfully maintaining business activity in modern society is the establishment of constructive social connections.
A) the statement is false;
B) the statement is true.
2. Corporate governance is
A) voluntary activity,having a socially oriented nature and aimed at achieving positive changes in society;
C) management aimed at forming a system of relations between business owners, company management and other stakeholders, regulating the distribution of rights and responsibilities between them on issues of ensuring the effectiveness of the company's activities and respecting the interests of all participants in corporate relations;
C) management aimed at achieving the company's performance indicators planned for the current year;

D) there is no correct answer.
3. Currently, Russia is characterized by social policies such as:
A) paternalism;
B) targeted social system; C)
statism;
D) there is no correct answer.
4. The main factors influencing the development of CSR are: A)
international competition;
C) the impact of federal and regional authorities on business in the regions of its presence;
C) quality and efficiency of corporate governance;
D) all answers are correct.
5. Analysis of the state of corporate governance is a mandatory part of the structure of the annual report of a joint-stock company
A) the statement is false;
B) the statement is true.
6. The document regulating activities in the field of CSR is:
A) Company Charter;
B) Dividend policy;
C) Code of Corporate Conduct;
D) Youth policy.
E) all answers are correct.
7. Carrying out OJSC Uralkali corporate Olympiads ismanifestation of external corporate social responsibility.
A) the statement is false;
B) the statement is true.
8. Conducting employee satisfaction and engagement surveys by the company is an activity aimed at maintaining internal CSR
A) the statement is false;
B) the statement is true.
9. Master classes and practical seminars on the use of mineral fertilizers conducted by Uralkali OJSC are aimed at maintaining:
A) external CSR;
B) internal CSR.
10. For Russia, the priority areas for initiatives in the field of CSR, in contrast to developed European countries, are:
A) philanthropy;
B) volunteer work;
C) waste disposal and processing;
D) working with local communities.
11. Charitydoes not provide for a commercial return adequate to the social funds invested.
A) the statement is false;
B) the statement is true.

12. The implementation of the “Formation of Personnel Pool” project in KAMAZ Group organizations is a manifestation of external social responsibility.
A) the statement is false;
B) the statement is true.
13. At what stage of organizational learning of corporate social responsibility do organizations deny their guilt for specific violations and do not admit their responsibility for their negative consequences?
A) stage of “following the rules”;
B) stage “managerial”;
C) “defensive” stage;
D) “strategic” stage;
E) "civil" stage.
14. What is the name of the form of financial assistance allocated by a company for the implementation of long-term and joint partnership social programs aimed at improving the living standards of various segments of society?
A) corporate fund;
B) social investments;
C) sponsorship;
D) cash grants;
E) socially significant marketing.
15. The social responsibility of business is manifested by:
A) paying taxes to the health insurance fund;
C) financing by the corporation of environmental protection measures;
C) carrying out charity events;
D) socially oriented politicians V respect employeescorporations;
E) all answers are correct.

Test evaluation criteria

Score in points	% completed	Traditional assessment
12-15	90-100	Great
8-11	75-89	Fine
5-7	50-74	Satisfactorily
0-4	0-49	Unsatisfactory