

BUNIN YELETS STATE UNIVERSITY



Director of the Institute of Culture, History
and Law I.A. Karpacheva /

THE WORK PROGRAMME OF THE DISCIPLINE OPS.E.01 Anti-corruption in professional activities

Direction of training: 44.03.01 Pedagogical Education

Programme: Fine Arts

Qualification (degree): bachelor

Mode of study: full-time

Institute of Culture, History and Law

Department: Law named after V.G. Ermakov

	full-time form	full-time and part-time form	part-time form
Study course	2		
Term	3		

Lectures	18		
Laboratory work			
Seminars (practical work)			
including practical training			
Form(s) of control	Credit test		
Control			
Other forms of work			
Independent work	18		

Total number of academic hours: 36

Labour intensity: 1 credit

Developer of the work programme:

Senior Lecturer Bocharov I.E.

I. ORGANIZATIONAL AND METHODOLOGICAL SECTION

The purpose of studying the discipline: to gain knowledge about the problems of corruption in the Russian and international context, theoretical and practical approaches to combating corruption, ways and methods of developing a strategy to combat corruption and ways to apply it.

Objectives of studying the discipline:

- updating and systematization of knowledge in the field of anti-corruption and improvement of educational and methodological support for the implementation of educational programs on anti-corruption issues;
- students' mastery of the basic conceptual apparatus, both economic and actually legal;
- getting students a clear understanding of Russian anti-corruption legislation;
- formation of ideas about the nature and essence of corruption;
- gaining knowledge about the basic patterns of the emergence, functioning and development of various tax systems;
- study of the purpose and essence of anti-corruption declaration, the main types and procedures of anti-corruption declaration, the content of declarations;
- gaining knowledge about the specifics of conflict-of-interest regulation in Russia;
- analysis of the responsibility of individuals and legal entities for committing corruption offenses in the private sector of the economy, the basic rights and obligations of subjects of tax relations;
- development of the ability to operate with legal concepts and categories;
- preparation for future professional activity.

The place of the discipline in the structure of the basic professional educational program: it is implemented within the framework of the variable part (the part formed by the participants of educational relations) of block OPS. Optional subjects.

Planned learning outcomes for the course:

Competence code	Indicators of competence achievement	Planned learning outcomes for the discipline
UC-10	To know: - legal norms that counteract manifestations of extremism, terrorism, corrupt behavior in professional activities, the main measures of legal liability for committing acts of an extremist, terrorist and corrupt nature	Knows: - current legal norms that ensure the fight against corruption in various areas of life, as well as ways to prevent corruption and form an intolerant attitude towards it in the professional sphere
	To be able to: - analyze, interpret and apply legal norms on counteracting extremism, terrorism, corrupt behavior in professional activities and everyday life	Is able to: – plan, organize and carry out activities that ensure the formation of a civic position and the prevention of corruption in society in the professional sphere
	To possess: - skills in working with legislative norms that counteract manifestations of extremism, terrorism, corrupt behavior in professional activities and everyday life	Possess: - rules of public interaction based on an intolerant attitude to corruption in the professional sphere

II. CONTENT AND SCOPE OF THE DISCIPLINE

indicating the number of hours allocated for contact work of students

with the teacher (by type of classes) and for independent work

Full-time education

№	Name of sections and topics	Total	Classroom lessons			Indep. work
			Lec.	Sem.	Lab.work	
	Section 1. The concept and essence of corruption	12	6			6
1.	Topic 1. The main directions of state policy in the field of anti-corruption	4	2	-	-	2
2.	Topic 2. International experience in combating corruption	4	2		-	2
3.	Topic 3. Anti-corruption legislation in the Russian Federation: history and current state	4	2	-	-	2
	Section 2. Organizational and legal forms of anti-corruption	24	12			12
4.	Topic 4. Professional ethics and anti-corruption standards of conduct	4	2	-	-	2
5.	Topic 5. Anti-corruption declaration Topic	4	2	-	-	2
6.	Topic 6. Conflict of interest regulation	4	2	-	-	2
7.	Topic 7. Specialized government agencies in the field of anti - corruption	4	2	-	-	2
8.	Topic 8. Combating corruption in commercial organizations	8	4	-	-	4
	<i>Total for 3 term</i>	<i>36</i>	<i>18</i>			<i>18</i>

Full-time and part-time education (*not implemented*)

Part-time education (*not implemented*)

III. EVALUATION MATERIALS FOR CONDUCTING CURRENT AND INTERIM CERTIFICATION OF STUDENTS IN THE DISCIPLINE

Current certification is carried out in the form of a test, cases, abstracts.

Standard version of the case

1. Ivanov I.I., a senior lecturer at the university, took money in the amount of 70 thousand rubles from citizen Petrova M. M. for helping her son to enter the university, Ivanov I. I. promised that Petrova M.M.'s son would necessarily go to study at the university, otherwise he promised to return the money to her. At the same time, Ivanov I.I. was not a member of the admissions committee and did not really influence the admission process of Petrova M.M.'s son to the institute.

Evaluate the actions of Ivanov I.I. from the point of view of illegality. Are there signs of a crime in his actions? Has Petrova M.M. committed a corrupt act?

2. An employee of the personnel department of the federal agency Lalin T.T. did not submit information about his income, property and property obligations, as well as such information regarding his wife and minor children, Meanwhile, the position occupied by Lalin T.T. is included in the List of positions, when replacing which civil servants are required to provide this kind of information. He himself later motivated his inaction by the fact that he was on vacation from March 17 to April 30, and promised to provide the specified information later.

Did Lalin T.T. commit an offense? Will it be lawful to dismiss T.T. Lalin from public service for this act?

3. In the personal file of the civil servant Zhuk V.D., his wife, son Alexander (16 years old), son Konstantin (25 years old) were listed as family members. They all lived in the same apartment. Both sons were university students. Zhuk V.D. submitted to the personnel body information about his income, property and property obligations, as well as such information regarding his wife and son Alexander. However, a week later, an employee of the personnel body during a conversation with Zhuk V.D. By phone, he demanded that, in addition to the previously submitted information on income, property and property obligations, he send such information about his eldest son Konstantin.

Are the requirements of an employee of a personnel agency legitimate? Is Zhuk V.D. subject to disciplinary liability for failure to comply with such a requirement?

4. The head of one department of the federal Ministry issued an order "On the list of officials required to provide information on expenses, income, property and property obligations in relation to themselves, their spouse and minor children." This order listed all the officials specified in the relevant List of positions approved by the order of the Ministry, as well as the positions of some employees who, according to their functional duties, were entrusted with the authority to review and approve draft contracts and orders.

Analyze this order for compliance with the law.

5. Sazonov N.A. – the head of the department department married Matveeva M.G. – a leading specialist of the same department.

Can the Sazonovs' spouses serve in the same department after marriage?

Standard version of the test

1. Signs of corruption include the presence of a civil servant:

- A) selfish or other personal interest;
- B) the interest in achieving a generally useful result;
- C) purely selfish interest;
- D) intent on material enrichment.

2. The negative consequences of corruption in the economic field are manifested:

- A) in the political instability of the State;
- B) the threat to democracy;
- C) in the spiritual and moral degradation of society;
- D) in violation of competition mechanisms and causing material damage.

3. The National Anti-Corruption Strategy defines:

- A) the main activities of the authorities in the current year;
- B) the main directions of the state anti-corruption policy for the medium term;
- C) forms of anti-corruption activities of government bodies;
- D) the procedure for holding senior government officials accountable.

4. The National Anti-Corruption Plan is adopted on:

- A) one year;
- B) two years;
- C) three years;
- D) the five-year plan.

5. A corruption offense entails:

- A) disciplinary or administrative liability;
 - B) administrative or criminal;
 - C) disciplinary, administrative, criminal or other liability;
 - D) financial responsibility.
6. Anti-corruption is carried out by:
- A) state authorities, local self-government bodies, civil society institutions, organizations and individuals;
 - B) state authorities, local self-government bodies, civil society institutions and organizations;
 - C) state authorities, local self-government bodies and civil society institutions;
 - D) public authorities.
7. A civil servant is prohibited from participating:
- A) in the activities of the management body of a commercial organization;
 - B) on a paid basis in the activities of the management body of a commercial organization;
 - C) on a paid basis in the activities of the management body of a commercial organization, except in cases established by federal law;
 - D) in the management bodies of non-profit organizations.
8. A civil servant is prohibited from filling a civil service position if elected:
- A) for a position in the veteran organization of the military administration body
 - B) for a paid or unpaid elective position in a trade union body
 - C) for a position in an elected body of a primary trade union organization established in a state body;
 - D) for an elected position in a local government body
9. A civil servant has the right to receive without the written permission of the employer's representative:
- A) awards, honorary and special titles of foreign states;
 - B) scientific honorary and special titles of foreign states;
 - C) awards and special titles of foreign states;
 - D) special ranks of foreign states.
10. In order to settle an official dispute, a civil servant:
- A) does not have the right to terminate the performance of official duties;
 - B) is obliged to terminate the performance of official duties;
 - C) has the right to terminate the performance of official duties;
 - D) may terminate the performance of official duties if his position is not related to the direct provision of combat readiness.
11. A civil servant filling a position included in the relevant list is obliged to provide information:
- A) income and expenses;
 - B) about their income, property, property obligations and expenses;
 - C) about their income and property;
 - D) about expenses.
12. The information specified in the previous question is provided to civil servants in relation to themselves, as well as:
- A) close relatives;
 - B) spouse, minor children and dependent persons;
 - C) spouse and minor children;
 - D) spouse and children.
13. The above information is provided to civil servants:
- A) to your boss;
 - B) to the tax authority;
 - C) the supervising prosecutor;
 - D) to the personnel body.
14. Failure by a civil servant to comply with the obligation to provide information on income, property and property obligations is:
- A) an offense entailing his dismissal from public service due to loss of trust;
 - B) an offense entailing dismissal from office or bringing to disciplinary responsibility;

- C) an offense entailing dismissal from office or bringing to administrative responsibility;
 - D) a crime entailing criminal liability.
15. A civil servant is subject to dismissal from public service due to loss of trust in the following cases:
- A) failure to take measures to prevent and (or) resolve a conflict of interest to which he is a party;
 - B) failure to provide information about their income, expenses, property and obligations of a property nature, as well as income, expenses, property and obligations of a property nature of their spouse and minor children, or submission of knowingly unreliable or incomplete information;
 - C) failure to notify the employer's representative of the fact of inducing him to commit a corruption offense;
 - D) participation of a civil servant on a paid basis in the activities of the management body of a commercial organization, except in cases established by federal law.
16. When receiving a request from the all-Russian media about the income of a civil servant, the personnel authorities are obliged to report this:
- A) to an employee within 3 days;
 - B) to the employee within 5 days;
 - C) to the head of this employee within 3 days;
 - D) to the supervising prosecutor within 5 days.
17. Upon receipt of a request from the all-Russian media about the income of a civil servant, the personnel authorities:
- A) are obliged to provide relevant information to him within 5 days from the date of receipt of the request;
 - B) are obliged, within 7 days from the date of receipt of the request, to ensure that the relevant information is provided to him;
 - C) are obliged to send a response within 7 days from the date of receipt of the request on the inadmissibility of disclosure of the specified information;
 - D) are obliged, within 7 days from the date of receipt of the request, to ensure that the relevant information is provided to him if the requested information is not available on the official website of the state body.
18. A civil servant is obliged to provide information on expenses:
- A) provided that the amount of the transaction exceeds the total income of the employee in the last three years preceding the transaction;
 - B) provided that the amount of the transaction exceeds the total income of the employee and his spouse for the last three years preceding the transaction;

Sample topics for abstracts

1. Features of corruption as a social phenomenon.
2. The content of corruption relations.
3. Qualitative and quantitative indicators of corruption in Russian society.
4. The main types of corrupt behavior.
5. The social consequences of corruption in Russia.
6. The causes of corruption: the concept and the main factors.
7. Corruption administrative offenses.
8. Personality traits of corrupt officials and corrupt officials.
9. Anti-corruption education: concept, essence, levels.
10. Anti-corruption education: concept and content.
11. Anti-corruption propaganda: the concept and essence.
12. Universities as subjects of anti-corruption policy.
13. Features of corruption in the field of education.
14. Features of manifestations of corruption in commercial organizations.
15. The media as a subject and object of anti-corruption policy

Interim assessment of students is carried out in the form of a credit test using the following assessment materials: list of questions for a credit test.

**List of questions for the credit test
(3 term, full-time education)**

1. The nature of corruption, its content, causes, types and threats emanating from corruption.
2. Economic, social, political and other consequences of corruption.
3. Implementation of anti-corruption measures: basic approaches and main problems. Combating corruption and ensuring respect for human and civil rights. Measuring the level of corruption: how to determine the initial state and evaluate the results of ongoing reforms.
4. Basic principles and stages of development of the state anti-corruption policy.
5. The legal basis for combating corruption in Russia.
6. The main directions for improving the regulatory framework for overcoming and preventing corruption.
7. The development of Russian anti-corruption legislation.
8. Federal Law No. 273-FZ of December 25, 2008 "On Combating Corruption": the main reasons for its adoption, key provisions.
9. Attempts to introduce a systematic approach to combating corruption: the adoption of a National Anti-Corruption Strategy and National Anti-Corruption Plans.
10. The current state of the anti-corruption regulation system in Russia: regulatory legal support, the system of state bodies.
11. The problem of the correlation of law and morality in the implementation of standards of conduct for officials. Development of professional ethics.
12. Codes of ethics and codes of conduct.
13. Standard anti-corruption standards of conduct.
14. Anti-corruption declaration in Russia: the history of development and the current state.
15. The essence and main objectives of the anti-corruption declaration.
16. Subjects of anti-corruption declaration.
17. Forms of presentation of information.
18. The procedure for submitting a certificate of income and expenses on property and property obligations.
19. Verification of declarations and actions based on the results of declaration.
20. The problem of applying liability measures for illicit enrichment.
21. Anti-corruption declaration in foreign countries.
22. The main recommendations for effective anti-corruption declaration.
23. Conflict of interest regulation in Russia: history of development, current state, main problems.
24. Conflict of interest as the main object of ethical regulation.
25. The concepts of a real, potential and imaginary conflict of interest.
26. Typical situations of conflict of interest.
27. Identification of a conflict of interest: declaration.
28. Possible measures to resolve conflicts of interest: from maintaining interest to dismissal.
29. Conflict of interest regulation in Russia: history of development, current state, main problems.
30. Conflict of interest regulation in Russia: the history of development, the current state, the main problems.
31. Conflict of interest as the main object of ethical regulation.
32. The concepts of a real, potential and imaginary conflict of interest.
33. Typical situations of conflict of interest.
34. Identification of a conflict of interest: declaration.
35. Possible measures to resolve conflicts of interest: from maintaining interest to dismissal.

36. Conflict of interest regulation in Russia: the history of development, the current state, the main problems.
37. The Russian system of state bodies performing functions in the field of anti-corruption.
38. The main functions in the field of anti-corruption.
39. Basic approaches to the construction of anti-corruption state bodies: the creation of a single specialized anti-corruption body or the distribution of functions between different state bodies. Advantages and disadvantages of each approach.
40. Examples of specialized anti-corruption bodies
41. Anti-corruption regulation of state organizations that are not state bodies. The history of development, the current state and the main problems.
42. Anti-corruption policy of a commercial organization.
43. Establishment of anti-corruption standards of conduct for employees of commercial organizations. Conflict of interest regulation. Assessment of corruption risks.
44. Collective anti-corruption initiatives.
45. The Anti-Corruption Charter of Russian Business.
46. Liability of individuals and legal entities for committing corruption offenses in the private sector of the economy.
47. Illegal remuneration on behalf of a legal entity.
48. Combating corruption at the international level: the main provisions of the UN Convention against Corruption.
49. Combating corruption at the international level: the main provisions of the OECD Convention on Combating Bribery of Foreign Officials in International Commercial Transactions, the Council of Europe Convention on Criminal Liability for Corruption.
50. Foreign experience in combating corruption: criminal legislation in the field of combating corruption, anti-corruption declaration, conflict of interest regulation, official disclosures

IV. LIST OF REFERENCES REQUIRED FOR MASTERING THE DISCIPLINE

4.1. Main literature

1. Anti-corruption: textbook and workshop for universities / I. V. Levakin, E. V. Okhotsky, I. E. Okhotsky, M. V. Shedi; edited by E. V. Okhotsky. — 5th ed., reprint. and add. — Moscow : Yurait Publishing House, 2024. — 469 p. — (Higher education). — ISBN 978-5-534- 18886-8. — Text : electronic // Yurayt educational platform [website]. — URL: <https://urait.ru/bcode/555025> (date of access: 01 April 2024).

4.2. Additional literature

1. Legal foundations of anti-corruption: textbook and workshop for universities / A. I. Zemlina, O. M. Zimina, V. M. Koryakin, V. V. Kozlov; under the general editorship of A. I. Zemlin. — 2nd ed., reprint. and add. — Moscow : Yurait Publishing House, 2024. — 198 p. — (Higher education). — ISBN 978-5-534-16419-0. — Text : electronic // Yurayt educational platform [website]. — URL: <https://urait.ru/bcode/541526> (date of access: 01 April 2024).

V. LIST OF RESOURCES OF THE INFORMATION AND TELECOMMUNICATION NETWORK "INTERNET" REQUIRED FOR MASTERING THE DISCIPLINE

№	Link to information resource	Name of the development in electronic form	Availability
1.	http://edu.ru/	Russian Education: Federal Portal. Includes links to portals and websites of educational institutions; state educational	Free access

		standards; regulatory documents; catalog of excursions and educational programs.	
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VI. MODERN PROFESSIONAL DATABASES AND INFORMATION REFERENCE SYSTEMS

1.	http://www.biblioclub.ru	Electronic library system (ELS) University library online	Registration via the university computer. In the future, unlimited individual access is provided from any point where there is access to the Internet.
2.	https://e.lanbook.com/	Electronic library system (ELS) Lan	Registration via the university computer. In the future, unlimited individual access is provided from any point where there is access to the Internet.
3.	www.garant.ru	Information and legal portal	Free access
4.	www.urait.ru	The Yurite educational platform. For universities and colleges	Registration via any university computer. In the future, unlimited individual access is provided from any point where there is access to the Internet

VII. LICENSED AND FREELY DISTRIBUTED SOFTWARE

The following licensed and freely distributed software is used in the implementation of the academic discipline:

- Microsoft Windows;
- Microsoft Office;
- LibreOffice and others.

VIII. EQUIPMENT AND TECHNICAL TEACHING EQUIPMENT REQUIRED FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE EDUCATIONAL PROCESS IN THE DISCIPLINE

Classes are held in classrooms equipped with specialized furniture, including stationary or portable technical teaching aids (projector, screen, computer/laptop).

Independent work is carried out in rooms equipped with computers with the ability to connect to the Internet and provide access to the electronic information and educational environment of the university.