**The name of the academic discipline:**

**“Prevention of corruption”**

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| **Specialty code and name** | 6-05-0421-01 Jurisprudence |
| **Year of study** | 3 |
| **Semester of study** | 5 |
| **Number of in-class academic hours:** | 26 |
| **Lectures** | 16 |
| **Seminars** | 10 |
| **Practical classes** | - |
| **Laboratory classes** | - |
| **Form of the current assessment (*credit/ graded credit /exam*)** | Credit |
| **Number of credit points** | - |
| **Competences** | SC-37 - Identify corruption risks and apply appropriate methods of their prevention. |
| **Summary of the academic discipline:**  Corruption is a complex sociogenic phenomenon in which economic, political, social, moral and, finally, legal aspects are distinguished. The public danger of corruption in its modern manifestation has significantly increased due to the evolution and actualization of the self-serving motivation of representatives of the political power, which today sees in the government the opportunity not only to enjoy its original privileges, but also to receive material benefits and other advantages without sufficient legal grounds through abuse of power and official influence in the context of the ongoing process of privatization and distribution powers in the field of economic administration. The ongoing processes of denationalization and privatization, the renewal of fixed assets of enterprises based on attracting internal and external investment, and finally, the accumulation of capital in the private enterprise system are more than a convenient ground for the manifestation of corruption tendencies.  Anti-corruption issues have always remained key in the policy of the Republic of Belarus, which the Head of State repeatedly drew attention to at meetings on strengthening defense, law and order and security. | |