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**Federal State Autonomous Educational Institution of Higher Education
«Peoples' Friendship University of Russia named after Patrice Lumumba»
(RUDN University)**

Higher School of Management

(name of the main educational unit-developer of the basic higher education programme)

COURSE SYLLABUS

Assessment of corruption risks of a business entity

(name of discipline/module)

Recommended by the Didactic Council for the Education Field of:

38.04.01 «ECONOMICS»

(code and name of the area of training/specialty)

The study of the discipline is conducted as part of the professional programme of higher education:

«Compliance control in the activities of organizations»

(name (profile/specialization) of the basic higher education programme)

1. COURSE GOAL(S)

The goal of studying the discipline “Assessing corruption risks of an economic entity” is to give an idea of modern approaches to building a risk management and compliance system in modern enterprises (organizations), to facilitate the acquisition of skills in the use of risk management methods when solving practical problems.

The proposed course promotes an in-depth transformation of already acquired economic knowledge, focused mainly on deterministic economic processes in the direction of understanding the role of stochastic factors in economic theory and practice.

- **The main objectives of studying the discipline are:**
 - gain an understanding of the modern paradigm of risk management and compliance and modern
 - study approaches to the development of this discipline;
 - study the fundamental principles and principles on which risk management and compliance are built;
 - form ideas about modern ways of thinking about risk management systems;
 - analyze modern problems of risk management and approaches to solving them in Russian and foreign economic schools

2. REQUIREMENTS FOR LEARNING OUTCOMES

Mastering the discipline “Assessing corruption risks of an economic entity” is aimed at developing in students the following competencies (parts of competencies):

Table 2.1. The list of competencies acquired by students in the course of the discipline (outcomes of the discipline))

Competence Code	Competence Descriptor	Competence Formation Indicators (within this discipline)
GC-3	Able to organize and manage the work of a team, developing a team strategy to achieve the goal	GC-3.1. Defines his/her role in the team based on the strategy of cooperation to achieve the goal; GC-3.2. Formulates and takes into account in its activities the behavioral characteristics of groups of people identified depending on the goal; GC-3.3. Analyzes the possible consequences of personal actions and plans his/her actions to achieve a given result; GC-3.4. Exchanges information, knowledge and experience with team members; GC-3.5. Argues his/her point of view regarding the use of ideas of other team members to achieve the goal; GC-3.6. Participates in team work to complete assignments.
GC-7	Unified universal competence in the field of information culture for the educational level of master's programmes in all areas of training	GC-7.1 Searches for the necessary sources of information and data, perceives, analyzes, remembers and transmits information using digital means, as well as using algorithms when working with data received from various sources in order to effectively use the information received to solve problems;

Competence Code	Competence Descriptor	Competence Formation Indicators (within this discipline)
		GC-7.2 Evaluates information, its reliability, builds logical conclusions based on incoming information and data
PC-2	Able to develop a strategy and determine current tasks for the development of the internal control system of an economic entity.	PC-2.1. Able to collect and systematize information received from various sources. Analyzes the information received and formulates conclusions based on the results of its analysis. Studies and describes the organization's business processes;
PC-3	Able to provide methodological support for the activities of the internal audit service and manage the work of the internal audit service	PC-3.1 Applies laws, regulations and local regulations of the organization in work. Coordinates his/her activities with colleagues, works effectively in a team;

3. COURSE IN HIGHER EDUCATION PROGRAMME STRUCTURE

Discipline “Assessing corruption risks of an economic entity” refers to the compulsory part/part formed by participants in educational relations of block B1 of the basic higher education programme.

Table No. 3.1 shows the previous and subsequent disciplines aimed at developing the competencies of the discipline in accordance with the matrix of competencies of the basic higher education programme (BP HE).

As part of the BP HE, students also master other disciplines and/or practices that contribute to achieving the planned results of mastering the discipline “Assessing corruption risks of an economic entity”.

Table 3.1. The list of the higher education programme components that contribute to the achievement of the expected learning outcomes as the disciplines results.

Competence Code	Competence Descriptor	Previous disciplines/modules, internships*	Subsequent disciplines/modules, internships*
GC-3	Able to organize and manage the work of a team, developing a team strategy to achieve the goal	Microeconomics (advanced course), Macroeconomics (advanced course), Internal control, International and Russian standards in the field of internal control and audit, Methods for comprehensive analysis of the activities of a business entity, Managing the effectiveness of compliance	Legal regulation and methodology of modern compliance control, Foreign practice of applying compliance control in the activities of a business entity, Ensuring the cybersecurity of a business entity, Combating corporate fraud, Regulatory support of

Competence Code	Competence Descriptor	Previous disciplines/modules, internships*	Subsequent disciplines/modules, internships*
		control of a business entity, Digital technologies in the control system	compliance control in the activities of an organization
GC-7	Unified universal competence in the field of information culture for the educational level of master's programmes in all areas of training	Microeconomics (advanced course), Macroeconomics (advanced course), Econometrics (advanced course), Internal control, Methods for comprehensive analysis of the activities of an economic entity, International and Russian standards in the field of internal control and audit, Methods for comprehensive analysis of the activities of an economic entity	Legal regulation and methodology of modern compliance control, Foreign practice of applying compliance control in the activities of a business entity, Ensuring the cybersecurity of a business entity, Combating corporate fraud, Regulatory support of compliance control in the activities of an organization
PC-2	Able to develop a strategy and determine current tasks for the development of the internal control system of an economic entity.	Microeconomics (advanced course), Macroeconomics (advanced course), Internal control, Methods for comprehensive analysis of the activities of a business entity, Digital technologies in the control system, Compliance control system for financial investigations, Digital technologies in the control system	Anti-corporate fraud
PC-3	Able to provide methodological support for the activities of the internal audit service and manage the work of the internal audit service	Microeconomics (advanced course), Macroeconomics (advanced course), Internal control, Methods for comprehensive analysis of the activities of a business entity, Digital technologies in the control system, Compliance control system for financial investigations, Digital technologies in the control system	Anti-corporate fraud

4. COURSE WORKLOAD AND ACADEMIC ACTIVITIES

The total workload of the discipline “Assessing corruption risks of an economic entity” is 3 credit units.

Table 4.1. Types of educational work by periods of mastering BP HE for full-time education

Type of educational work		Total hours	Semester
			5/3
1.	<i>Contact work, academic hours</i>		
	Including:		
1.1.	Lectures (L)	9	9
1.2.	Other activities		
	Including:		
1.2.1.	Seminars (S)	18	18
	Practical exercises (PE))		
	Of these in interactive form (IF)		
2.	<i>Independent work of students, academic hours</i>	54	54
	Including:		
2.1.	Calculation and graphic works		
2.2.	Course paper		
	<i>Other types of independent work</i>		
3.	<i>Control (exam/test with assessment), academic hours</i>	27	27
4.	Total workload (academic hours)	108	108
	Total workload (credit units)	3	3

5. COURSE CONTENT

– Table 5.1. The content of the discipline (module) by type of academic work

Name of the sections (subjects) of the discipline	Summary of the sections (subjects) of the discipline:	Type of educational work*
The concept of risk management and compliance in organizations	Signs of compliance and risk management	L, S
System analysis of the organization's activities	Compliance as a risk management system	L, S
Risk-based corporate governance	Stakeholders of the company and risk	L, S
Improving the organization's activities	International and national standards for risk management	L, S
Principles and concept of risk management	Development of risk management strategies.	L, S
Risk diagnostic techniques, their assessment and analysis	Risk mapping. Models of economic risk analysis	L, S
Integrated Risk Management Models	Organizational structure of the risk management system Risk management system monitoring	L, S

- L – lectures
- S- seminar classes

6. CLASSROOM EQUIPMENT AND TECHNOLOGY SUPPORT REQUIREMENTS

Table 6.1. Equipment and technological support of the discipline

Classroom Type	Classroom Type	Specialized educational/laboratory equipment, software and materials for mastering the discipline (if necessary)
Lecture Hall	An auditorium for conducting lecture-type classes, equipped with a set of specialized furniture; board (screen) and technical means of multimedia presentations.	21 workstations: system unit P4 C2D/3160 MHz MB/ 320 GB/DVD±RW/ LCD monitor 19"+ 1 projector
Laboratory	An auditorium for conducting laboratory work, individual consultations, ongoing monitoring and intermediate certification, equipped with a set of specialized furniture and equipment.	21 workstations: Celeron system unit /2600 MHz/1280 MB/ 40 GB/DVD ROM/ LCD monitor 17"+ 1 projector + WiFi access point
Colloquium	An auditorium for conducting seminar-type classes, group and individual consultations, ongoing monitoring and intermediate certification, equipped with a set of specialized furniture and technical means for multimedia presentations.	21 workstations: system unit P4 C2D/3160 MHz MB/ 320 GB/DVD±RW/ LCD monitor 19"+ 1 projector
Computer class	Computer class for conducting classes, group and individual consultations, ongoing monitoring and intermediate certification, equipped with personal computers (in the amount of ___pcs.), a whiteboard (screen) and technical means for multimedia presentations.	21 workstations: Celeron system unit /2600 MHz/1280 MB/ 40 GB/DVD ROM/ LCD monitor 17"+ 1 projector + WiFi access point
Autonomous Work of Students	An auditorium for independent work by students (can be used for seminars and consultations), equipped with a set of specialized furniture and computers with access to the electronic information and educational system.	Classroom No. 420

7. RESOURCES RECOMMENDED FOR COURSE STUDY

Main Readings:

1. Governance, Risk Management and Compliance: It Can't Happen to Us: How to Avoid Corporate Disaster and Succeed (by Richard M. Steinberg)

2. COSO Enterprise Risk Management: Creating Effective Governance, Risk Management, and Compliance Processes Robert R. Moeller

Additional Readings:

3. Corporate Governance, Risk Management and Compliance Law: [Connected eBook] (Aspen Casebook) Jeffrey Miller
4. FUNDAMENTALS OF GOVERNANCE, RISK MANAGEMENT AND COMPLIANCE: Governance, Risk Management and Compliance (GRC), Book 1 Part: Governance, Risk Management and Compliance (GRC) | Uwem Essia and Kester Ejivario

Resources of the information and telecommunications network "Internet":

Information support for discipline

a) software

Microsoft Office, Mentor

b) databases, information, reference and search systems

1. RUDN Library website – Access mode: <http://lib.rudn.ru/> - from RUDN desktop computers
2. University Library ONLINE – Access mode: <http://www.biblioclub.ru/>
3. LexisNexis. – Access mode: <http://www.lexisnexus.com/hottopics/lnacademic/>
4. Book collections of the SPRINGER publishing house. – Access mode: www.springerlink.com
5. RUDN University Bulletin – Access mode: <http://www.elibrary.ru/defaultx.asp>
6. Columbia International Affairs Online (CIAO) – Access mode: <http://www.ciaonet.org/>
7. Universal Databases East View. - Access mode: <http://online.ebiblioteka.ru/>
8. Full-text collection of Russian scientific journals –eLibrary.ru – Access mode: <http://elibrary.ru/defaultx.asp?>
9. Electronic library of the Grebennikov Publishing House». Grebennikon. – Access mode: <http://grebennikon.ru/>
10. International portal of electronic newspapers on socio-political topics. Library PressDisplay – Access mode: <http://library.pressdisplay.com>
11. Directories - sectoral and regional databases. Polpred.com. – Access mode: <http://www.polpred.com/>
12. On-line access to magazines. Information database on all branches of science and electronic delivery of documents. SwetsWise. – Access mode: <https://www.swetswise.com>
13. University of Chicago Press Journals: American Journal of Education. Comparative Education Review. – Access mode: <http://www.journals.uchicago.edu/action/showJournals?type=byAlphabet>
14. Books from Alpina Publishers. Current business literature. – Access mode: http://www.alpinabook.ru/books/online_biblioteka.php
15. Electronic library of literature on Russian history BIBLIOPHIKA – Access mode: <http://www.bibliophika.ru/>
16. Electronic library of dissertations of the RSL – Access mode: <http://diss.rsl.ru/>
17. Search engines: Яндекс (yandex.ru), Google (google.ru)

www.minfin.ru – website of the Ministry of Finance of the Russian Federation.

- www.cbr.ru – website of the Bank of Russia

- www.interfax.ru – Interfax website

- www.kommersant.ru – Kommersant website

- www.rbc.ru – RosBusinessConsulting website

- www.vedomosti.ru – Vedomosti website
- www.Int-comp.org/careers/a-career-in-compliance/ – website of the International Compliance Association

Educational and methodological materials for independent work of students when mastering a discipline/module:*

1. Course of lectures on the discipline “Assessment of corruption risks of a business entity”
2. Educational and methodological materials for students’ independent work are posted in accordance with the current procedure on the discipline page in the Telecommunication Educational Information System

8. ASSESSMENT TOOLKIT AND GRADING SYSTEM* FOR EVALUATION OF STUDENTS' COMPETENCES LEVEL UPON COURSE COMPLETION

Practical classes in the discipline “Assessing corruption risks of an economic entity” serve to consolidate and assimilate the theoretical material of lectures and independent work of students with educational literature, as well as for ongoing monitoring of students’ knowledge in the discipline. Practical classes include topics and tasks that require deep theoretical mastery of the material and its practical application. A group discussion of these topics by students together with the teacher should lead to an understanding of the systemic relationships between the analyzed processes and phenomena in strategic management. Theoretical material is consolidated through economic and mathematical modeling of situational problems in microeconomics.

The main forms of practical training in the discipline “Assessing corruption risks of an economic entity” should be considered:

- oral survey;
- scientific discussion;
- report;
- written solutions to problems;
- written solutions to tests;
- independent work (short quiz);
- written test (during the study period).

Due to the limited time for conducting seminar classes, it is advisable to combine different forms of training and control during the seminar.

The implementation of the course includes interactive lectures, practical classes (seminars) using multimedia equipment, preparation of independent creative works and their subsequent presentations, testing, group discussions on the topics of the course, and modern knowledge control technologies.

While studying the discipline, the student must listen to a course of lectures, complete the number of seminars provided for in the work programme, independently study some of the course topics and confirm his/her knowledge during control events.

The student’s job at the lecture is to understand the fundamentals of the discipline, briefly take notes on the material, and clarify issues that cause difficulties. Lecture notes are the basic teaching material along with the textbooks recommended in the main bibliography.

The main part of the lecture material is taught using multimedia, which facilitates the perception and memorization of the material. Presentations are available for downloading from the PFUR website and can be freely used by students for educational purposes.

The student is required to master all the topics provided for in the curriculum of the discipline. Certain topics and training issues are submitted for independent study. The student studies the recommended literature and briefly outlines the material, and clarifies the most complex issues that require clarification during consultations. The same should be done with sections of the course that were skipped due to various circumstances.

For an in-depth study of the issue, the student must familiarize himself with the literature from the additional list and specialized websites on the Internet. It is also recommended that students communicate on professional community forums.

Students independently study educational, scientific and periodical literature. They have the opportunity to discuss what they have read with teachers of the discipline during scheduled consultations, with other students at seminars, as well as at lectures, asking clarifying questions to the lecturer.

The independent work of masters is monitored by the leading teacher. Depending on the teaching methodology, the following forms of ongoing monitoring can be used: a short oral or written survey before the start of classes, written homework, essays, etc.

Approximate structure of a typical practical lesson:

1. Mass test of knowledge of definitions and formulas based on the material covered (last 1-2 lectures) using a written quiz for 5-10 minutes. on separate sheets.
(ensures 100% coverage of students in the group; stimulates the systematic development of formulas and definitions)
2. Checking written homework (problems and tests) with analysis on the board of the tasks that caused the greatest difficulty for 5-10 minutes. depending on the complexity. Grading.
(ensures students' interest in completing written homework and gaining practical problem-solving skills)
3. Oral survey on current material or 1 report within 10-20 minutes.
(in order to discuss the most complex theoretical issues and develop speaking skills)
4. Explanation of the methodology for solving problems and tests on a new topic by the teacher for 5-10 minutes.
(provides students with a new perspective on theoretical models of microeconomics, strengthens practical skills)
5. Independent solving of problems and tests on a new topic during the remaining time with analysis of the solution at the board.
(100% coverage of group students; mastering theoretical material while solving practical tasks; development of practical economic analysis skills; element of competition - who can solve it faster)
6. Summing up the seminar lesson: grading and handing out homework within 2-3 minutes.

Certification of students in the course “Compliance in the field of securities market regulation” is carried out according to a point-rating system:

The maximum number of points is 100.

Number of credits – 4.

The maximum number of points for completing each type of work:

1. survey – 20 points
2. fulfillment of homework – 20 points
3. work in class – 20 points
4. report – 10 points
5. intermediate test – 10 points
6. final test – 20 points;

An **unsatisfactory** grade is given on the form F(2); FX(2+).

The F(2) grade is given if the student scores less than 30 points, the FX(2+) grade is 31-50 points. The FX(2+) grade provides an opportunity to retake the exam or test.

A **satisfactory** grade is given on Form E(3); D(3+). A grade of E(3) is given if the student scores between 51 and 60 points. Grade D(3+) – subject to 61-68 points.

The grade «**good**» is given in Form C(4) provided that the student scores 69-85 points.

The **excellent** grade is on Form B(5); A(5+). A grade of B(5) is assigned if the student scores 86-94 points and indicates that all required course requirements have been met. Grade A(5+) - 95-100 points is given not only if all requirements are met, but also with the obligatory manifestation of a creative attitude to the subject, the ability to find original answers not contained in textbooks, the ability to work with sources contained in additional literature course, the ability to combine the knowledge gained in this course with knowledge of other disciplines.

Point-rating system	Traditional assessments of the Russian Federation	Ratings ECTS
95 – 100	Excellent – 5	A (5+)
86 – 94		B (5)
69 – 85	Good – 4	C (4)

61 – 68	Satisfactory – 3	D (3+)
51 – 60		E (3)
31 – 50	Unsatisfactory – 2	FX (2+)
0 – 30		F (2)
51 - 100	Passed	Passed

Typical test tasks or other materials necessary for assessing knowledge, abilities, skills and (or) experience that characterize the stages of developing competencies in the process of mastering the educational programme

Sample questions on discipline topics

1. Risk in economic and business activities.
2. Organizational risk analysis. Sources of risk information.
3. Risk identification methods. Mapping the organization's risks.
4. Risk assessment methods. Statistical methods for risk assessment: comparative analysis and application conditions.
5. Risk assessment methods. Analytical methods for risk assessment. Development of analytical methods for risk assessment in risk management practice.
6. Expert methods of risk assessment. Obtaining individual and collective expert assessments: advantages and disadvantages of the methods used.
7. Business risks: essence, concept, methods of assessment and management.
8. Methods of financial risk management. Study of factors influencing the level of financial risks of an organization. Selection of mechanisms to neutralize financial risks.
9. Credit risks. The role of the dollar in modern international monetary and credit relations.
10. Currency risks. World foreign exchange market: current state and development prospects. World dollarization and its place in globalization.
11. Interest risks. The influence of the discount interest rate on economic activity. Interest risks in the system of banking risks.
12. Operational risks: identification and assessment. Selecting operational risk management criteria.
13. Market risks. Assessment methods and regulatory tools.
14. Liquidity risks. Analysis of an organization's cash flows as a method of managing liquidity risks. Ways to increase the liquidity and solvency of an organization.
15. Development risks. Cost leadership and differentiation. Finding the most effective development path.
16. Investment risks. Assessment and management of investment project risks.
17. Investment risks. Formation of an investment portfolio taking into account risk.
18. Strategic risks. Strategic security. Problems and prospects of globalization.
19. Country risks. The global economic crisis and trends in the development of the Russian economy.
20. Political risks.
21. Technogenic risks.
22. Decision making under conditions of uncertainty and risk.
23. Organization of a risk management system at the enterprise.
24. Fundamentals of banking risk management.
25. Risk management in insurance business.

An approximate version of test tasks for the discipline

1. What could theoretically be the attitude of managers towards risk (several answer options are possible)?
 - a. Risk appetite

- b. Neutral attitude
- c. Risk aversion
- d. Over-risk-taking

2. What tasks does risk analysis include?

A. Identification and classification of risks according to the reasons for their occurrence, assessment of the possibility of their occurrence (degree of risk) and expected losses (risk measures), as well as selection of the most effective risk management measures.

b. Identification and classification of risks based on the reasons for their occurrence.

V. Assessment of the possibility of risks occurring (risk degree) and expected losses from them (risk measures).

d. Selection of the most effective risk management measures.

e. Classification of risks according to the reasons for their occurrence, assessment of the possibility of their occurrence (degree of risk) and expected losses (risk measures).

3. Which of the listed methods do not belong to rating methods of risk assessment?

A. Scoring.

b. Interval estimation.

V. Questioning.

d. Interview.

d. Ranking.

4. What tasks does risk analysis include?

A. Identification and classification of risks according to the reasons for their occurrence, assessment of the possibility of their occurrence (degree of risk) and expected losses (risk measures), as well as selection of the most effective risk management measures.

b. Identification and classification of risks based on the reasons for their occurrence.

V. Assessment of the possibility of risks occurring (risk degree) and expected losses from them (risk measures).

d. Selection of the most effective risk management measures.

e. Classification of risks according to the reasons for their occurrence, assessment of the possibility of their occurrence (degree of risk) and expected losses (risk measures).

5. Risk analysis methods include:

a) network matrices;

b) sensitivity analysis;

c) responsibility matrix;

d) goal tree;

e) earned value method.

6. The criterion of minimal regret is:

a) Wald criterion;

b) Hurwitz criterion;

c) criterion of absolute optimism;

d) criterion of relative pessimism;

e) Savage criterion.

7. _____ is a process in which an organization controls its behavior, thereby insuring itself from illegal activities. Usually this term means that a person meets certain, specified standards.

8. _____ is a process carried out by shareholders, managers and other personnel whose activities are aimed at providing adequate guarantee regarding the achievements of objects

related to the performance of work, reporting and compliance.

Approximate topics for reports, presentations, abstracts and essays

1. Evolution of corporate risk management systems.
2. International and national standards for risk management.
3. Development of integrated risk management systems in Russian companies in the real sector (by industry).
4. Tools (methods) for eliminating risks used in non-financial companies.
5. Insurance protection programmes for industrial companies (by industry).
6. Risk management business processes and their integration with corporate strategies.
7. Internal control and audit in the company: application practice and development prospects.
8. Corporate risk management (operational, investment, innovation).
9. Legislative instruments for risk management.
10. Stress testing of non-financial companies (by industry).
11. Technique for diagnosing risks. Features of mapping in Russian companies.

Case measurements

1. Describe the risk situation for the following conditions:
 - a. risk object – shares of a first-tier company;
the risk subject is an individual private investor, a pensioner who uses steadily paid dividends to raise his grandchildren; risk factor – the decision of the shareholders' meeting not to pay dividends due to the deterioration of the company's financial position;
 - b. risk object – shares of a first-tier company; risk subject - an individual private investor, a young man who buys shares of a given company for future use as a source of income; risk factor – the decision of the shareholders' meeting not to pay dividends due to the deterioration of the company's financial position;
 - c. risk object – shares of a first-tier company; risk subject is an individual private investor who owns a widely diversified portfolio, which includes shares of a given company;
risk factor – the decision of the shareholders' meeting not to pay dividends due to the deterioration of the company's financial position
2. Describe the risk situation for the following conditions:
 - a. risk object – company assets; risk subject - the owner of the company;
risk factor - the emergence of very strong competitors with a more effective and cheaper product;
 - b. risk object – company assets; risk subject - the president of the company; risk factor - the emergence of very strong competitors with a more effective and cheaper product;
 - c. risk object – company assets; risk subject - the company's creditor (bank); The risk factor is the emergence of very strong competitors with a more effective and cheaper product.

3. How the risk situation for Russian companies will change in connection with Russia's accession to the WTO.

1. Describe internal and external risk factors for large and small businesses (separately) the following sectors:
 - a. agricultural sector;
 - b. raw materials sector;
 - c. housing and communal services sector;
 - d. transport sector;
 - e. service sector

4. Describe typical risks for enterprises:
 - a. agricultural sector;
 - b. oil sector;
 - c. gas sector (take into account the success of gas production in the USA);
 - d. housing and communal services;
 - e. metallurgical industry

Tasks for the discipline

Task 1

The investment company uses an asset management strategy by investing only in a risky portfolio based on a stock index and in risk-free securities. The return on the risk portfolio is equal to the return on the stock index (22% per annum). Risk-free return 10%. If the fund manager aims to provide a return of 15% per annum, then how will the funds be distributed between the portfolio and risk-free assets? What is the investment company's beta?

Task 2

There is data for shares A and B:

Year	1	2	3	4
Share price A	32,25	28,66	38,25	42,75
Dividends on share A		0,95	1	1
Share price B	8,13	12,88	33,66	50,63
Dividends on share B		0,04	0,05	0,07

What is the return on these shares, the expected return on the risk of the shares, and the return and risk of a portfolio with a weight of 50% of shares A and 50% of shares B?

Task 3

Estimate the risk premium for a stock with a value of , if the market risk premium is 10%.

Methodological materials that define the procedures for assessing knowledge, abilities, skills and (or) operational experience that characterize the stages of competencies formation)

Assessment of knowledge, skills and abilities in an academic discipline is carried out through the use of the following types of assessment tools:

List of assessment tools

№	Name of the assessment tool	Brief description of the assessment tool	Presentation of the assessment tool in the fund
Classroom work			
1.	Survey	A means of control, organized as a special conversation between a teacher and a student on topics related to the discipline being studied, and designed to determine the amount of knowledge of the student in a certain section, topic, problem, etc.	Questions on discipline sections
2.	Test	A system of standardized tasks that allows you to automate the procedure for measuring the level of knowledge and skills of a student	Database of test tasks

3.	Verification work	A tool for testing the ability to apply acquired knowledge to solve problems of a certain type on a topic or section. This is a written task completed within a given time (in classroom conditions - from 30 minutes to 2 hours).	A set of multi-level tasks and assignments, grouped by options
4.	Business game	The joint activity of a group of students under the guidance of a teacher in order to solve educational and professionally oriented problems through game modeling of a real problem situation. An assessment tool that allows you to evaluate the ability to analyze and solve typical professional problems.	Description of business games by topic
5.	Case measurements	The use of problem-based tasks in which students are asked to comprehend a real, professionally oriented situation that contains the necessary but incomplete information to solve a given problem.	Base of tasks in the form of cases by topic
6.	Exam/Test	A procedure carried out according to established rules to assess the knowledge, skills, competencies of students in the Programme in any academic subject, module, etc.	A set of multi-level questions grouped by ticket options
Independent work			
7.	Doing homework	There are tasks and assignments: a) reproductive level, allowing to evaluate and diagnose knowledge of factual material (basic concepts, algorithms, facts) and the ability to correctly use special terms and concepts, recognition of objects of study within a certain section of the discipline; b) reconstructive level, allowing to evaluate and diagnose the ability to synthesize, analyze, generalize factual and theoretical material with the formulation of specific conclusions, establishing cause-and-effect relationships; c) creative level, allowing to evaluate and diagnose skills, integrate knowledge of various fields, and argue one's own point of view.	A set of multi-level tasks and assignments

Assessment criteria for the discipline

Ticket tasks	Contents of the answer	Points
Question 1/ Question 2	detailed, comprehensive correct answer to the question posed is given. Definitions, examples, graphs, formulas are provided. Comprehensive answers to additional questions regarding the content of the answer are given.	9-10 points/for answer to 1 question
	A concise correct answer to the question is given.	5-8 points/for answering 1 question

	Definitions, examples, graphs, formulas are not given in full.	
	The answer is given at the level of definitions and general reasoning. The economic essence of the categories is not disclosed.	3-4 points/for answer to 1 question
	Definitions are given	1-2 points/for answer to 1 question
Question 3: practical task	The problem was solved correctly (the correct answer was received), a detailed solution was provided	9-10 points
	The problem was solved incorrectly (an error in the calculations, there is no correct answer), but the solution is correct	7-8 points
	The problem was solved correctly (the correct answer was given), but the solution process was incompletely described	4-6 points
	The correct answer is given without describing the solution process	1-3 points

Evaluating the results of oral surveys in practical classes, seminars and exams

The level of knowledge is determined by the grades “*excellent*”, “*good*”, “*satisfactory*”, “*unsatisfactory*”.

Rating “**Excellent**” - the student demonstrates complete and deep knowledge of the programme material, logically and reasonably answers the question posed, as well as additional questions, shows a high level of theoretical knowledge.

Rating “**good**” - the student demonstrates deep knowledge of the programme material, presents it competently, answers the question posed and additional questions quite fully, and skillfully formulates conclusions. At the same time, when answering, he allows minor errors.

Rating “**satisfactory**” - the student shows sufficient, but not deep knowledge of the programme material; When answering, he does not make gross mistakes or contradictions, but in formulating the answer there is no proper connection between analysis, argumentation and conclusions. To get the correct answer, clarifying questions are required.

Rating “**unsatisfactory**” - the student shows insufficient knowledge of the programme material, is not able to present it in a reasoned and consistent manner, makes gross mistakes in answers, incorrectly answers the question posed or finds it difficult to answer.

Evaluation of testing results during ongoing monitoring

“**excellent**” - 76-100% correct answers;

“**good**” - 51-75% of correct answers;

“**satisfactory**” - 35-50% of correct answers;

“**unsatisfactory**” - 34% or less correct answers.

Sample list of questions for the exam

1. Risk: essence of risk, risk event, consequences of risk
2. Risk management and compliance
3. Risk-based corporate governance.
4. Economic content of corporate risks.
5. Typology of corporate risks.
6. Corporate risk tolerance.
7. International and national standards for risk management.
8. Corporate risk management strategies.
9. System of internal control and risk audit.
10. Risk diagnostic techniques.
11. Identification of relevant risks.
12. Risk mapping.
13. Classification of methods for assessing and analyzing risks.
14. Qualitative risk analysis. Corporate risk assessment matrices.
15. Quantitative risk analysis (discount methods).
16. Quantitative risk analysis (probabilistic and statistical methods; Monte-Carlo method).
17. Quantitative risk analysis (adversarial problems of Wald, Savage, Hurwitz).
18. Stress testing of non-financial companies.
19. Analysis of scenarios for the company's business development under risk conditions.
20. Development of corporate strategies using a decision tree.
21. Sensitivity analysis of key economic indicators (KEI) of the company.
22. Economic risk analysis.
23. Risk elimination strategies.
24. Tools (methods) for eliminating risks.
25. Insurance protection of the company.
26. Typology of types of risk insurance for companies in the real sector.
27. Self-insurance. Reinsurance.
28. Corporate integrated risk management system (CIRM): basic provisions.
29. Organizational structure of CIRM.
30. Functional structure of CIRM.
31. Criteria for the effectiveness of CIRM.

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**Head of the Department of
Compliance and Controlling**



J. Ragulina

Position, educational department

Signature

name and surname

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