



MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND HIGHER EDUCATION OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION  
Federal State Budgetary Educational Institution of Higher Education  
«KAZAN STATE POWER ENGINEERING UNIVERSITY»  
(FSBEI HE «KSPEU»)

APPROVED

Director of the Institute of Digital  
Technologies and Economics

\_\_\_\_\_ Zainullin R.R.

«24» \_\_\_\_\_ February \_\_\_\_\_ 2026

**WORKING PROGRAM OF THE DISCIPLINE**

**B1.M.04.02 Law and business law**

Field of training

38.03.02 Management

Qualification

Bachelor's Degree

The program was developed by:

Department	Position, Academic Degree, Academic Title	Full name of the developer
Department of Political Science and Law	Associate Professor, Candidate of Pedagogical Sciences, Associate Professor	Ibraeva G.R.
Department of Political Science and Law	Associate Professor, Candidate of Political Sciences	Arzamasova A.G.

Approval	Name of Subdivision	Date	Minutes No.	Signature
Approved	Department of Political Science and Law	19.02.2026	№2	_____ Head of Department, Doctor of Political Sciences, Prof. N.M. Mukharyamov
Approved	Management	24.02.2026	№6	Head of Department, Doctor of Sociological Sciences, Prof. A.V. Makhyanova
Approved	Educational and Methodological Council of the Institute of Digital Technologies and Economics	24.02.2026	№6	Director of the Institute of Digital Technologies and Economics Zainullin R.R.

### **1. Goal, Objectives, and Planned Learning Outcomes of the Discipline**

The goal of mastering the discipline Jurisprudence and Business Law is to form students' legal culture, to study the fundamentals of legal knowledge, ensuring the assimilation of the essential characteristics of law, a general orientation in the system of Russian legislation and the practice of its application in various spheres of activity.

The objectives of the discipline are:

- formation of a knowledge base in the field of legal theory and mechanisms of modern legal regulation of social relations;

- mastering the skill of defining the range of tasks within a set goal and choosing optimal ways to solve them, based on current legal norms, available resources and limitations;

- formation of the foundations of legal culture and lawful behavior, responsible and free participation in existing legal relations, involving the active use of the subjective rights and duties of a citizen of one's country.

### **Competencies and Indicators Formed in Students:**

Code and Name of Competency	Code and Name of Indicator
UC-2 – Able to define a range of tasks within the scope of a given goal and select the best ways to accomplish them, based on applicable legal norms, available resources, and constraints	UC-2.2 – Selects the optimal method for solving problems, taking into account applicable legal norms and existing conditions, resources, and limitations
UC-11 – Is able to form an intolerant attitude towards manifestations of extremism, terrorism, and corrupt behavior and to counteract them in professional activities	UC-11.1 – Demonstrates an understanding of corruption as a socially dangerous socio-legal phenomenon with negative consequences for society and individuals

### **2. Place of the Discipline in the Educational Program Structure**

Preceding disciplines (modules), internships, research work, etc. Economics, Fundamentals of Russian Statehood Subsequent disciplines (modules), internships, research work, etc. Sociology and Political Science, Economic Law|

### **3. Structure and Content of the Discipline**

### 3.1. Structure of the Discipline

For full-time form of study

Type of academic work	Total	Total hours	Semester
			3
TOTAL WORKLOAD OF THE DISCIPLINE	3	108	108
CONTACT WORK *	-	56	56
CLASSROOM WORK	1,38	50	50
Lectures	0,94	34	34
Practical (seminar) classes	0,44	16	16
Laboratory work	-	-	-
INDEPENDENT WORK OF THE STUDENT	1,62	58	58
Studying educational material	1,62	58	58
Course Project	-	-	-
Course work	-	-	-
Preparation for midterm assessment	0	0	0
Midterm assessment:			3
			-

### For part-time form of study

Type of academic work	Total credits	Total hours	Semester
			7
TOTAL WORKLOAD OF THE DISCIPLINE	3	108	108
CONTACT WORK *	-		
CLASSROOM WORK	0,5	18	18
Lectures	0,33	12	12
Practical (seminar) classes	0,17	6	6
Laboratory work	-	-	-
INDEPENDENT WORK OF THE STUDENT	2,5	90	90

Studying educational material	2,39	86	86
Course Project	-	-	-
Course work	-	-	-
Preparation for interim assessment	0,11	4	4
Interim assessment:			Z

### 3.2. Content of the discipline, structured by sections and types of classes

Sections of the discipline	Total hours	Distribution of workload by type of academic work				Forms and type of control	Indices of indicators of formed competencies
		lectures	lab.	pract.	.		
Section 1	34	12		6	16	CP1	UC 2.2, UC-11.1
Section 2	26	8		4	14	CP 2	UC 2.2, UC-11.1
Section 3	34	14		6	14	CP 3	UC 2.2, UC-11.1
Midterm assessment	14				14	AM 1	UC 2.2, UC-11.1
Total for semester	108	34		16	58		

### 3.3. Content of the discipline

Section 1. Fundamentals of Russian Law.

Topic 1.1. Theory of State and Law.

Topic 1.2. Fundamentals of Constitutional Law of the Russian Federation.

Topic 1.3. Fundamentals of Administrative Law of the Russian Federation.

Topic 1.4. Fundamentals of Labor Law of the Russian Federation.

Topic 1.5. Fundamentals of Family Law of the Russian Federation.

Topic 1.6. Fundamentals of Criminal Law of the Russian Federation.

Section 2. Civil Law as a legal regulator of entrepreneurial activity.

Topic 2.1. Fundamentals of Civil Law of the Russian Federation.

Topic 2.2. Ownership rights and other property rights.

Topic 2.3. Transactions and Contracts in Civil Law.

Topic 2.4. Obligations in Civil Law and liability for their breach.

Section 3. Fundamentals of Business Law of the Russian Federation.

Topic 3.1. Subject, method, sources and principles of Business Law of the Russian Federation.

Topic 3.2. State regulation of entrepreneurial activity in the Russian Federation.

Topic 3.3. Subjects of Business Law (legal entities, individual entrepreneurs, small and medium-sized businesses) in the Russian Federation.

Topic 3.4. Licensing of entrepreneurial activity. Termination of entrepreneurial activity in the Russian Federation.

Topic 3.5. Protection of rights and legitimate interests of entrepreneurs and liability in the sphere of entrepreneurship.

### 3.4. Thematic plan of practical classes

1. Theory of State and Law
2. Fundamentals of Constitutional and Administrative Law of the Russian Federation:
3. Fundamentals of Labor Law of the Russian Federation.
4. Transactions and Contracts in Civil Law.
5. Obligations in Civil Law and liability for their breach.
6. Legal regime of property of business entities.
7. Legal regulation of the quality and safety of goods.

### 3.5. Thematic plan of laboratory work

This type of work is not provided for by the curriculum.

### 3.6. Course Project / Course Paper

This type of work is not provided for by the curriculum.

## 4. Evaluation of Learning Outcomes

Evaluation of learning outcomes in the discipline is carried out within the framework of ongoing monitoring and interim assessment, conducted according to the point-rating system (PRS).

Scale for evaluating learning outcomes in the discipline:

Comp ency Code	Indicator Code	Planned learning outcomes in the discipline	Level of formation of the competency indicator			
			High	Average	Below Average	Low
			85 - 100	70 - 84	55 - 69	0 - 54
Assessment Scale						

			excellent	good	satisfactory	unsatisfactory
			passed			not passed
<p>UC-2- Able to define a range of tasks within the scope of a given goal and select the best ways to accomplish them, based on applicable legal norms, available resources, and constraints</p> <p>UC – 11- Is able to form</p>	<p>UC-2.2 -Selects the optimal method for solving problems, taking into account applicable legal norms and existing conditions, resources, and limitations</p>	to know				
		legal norms necessary for solving various problems within the set goal	knows legal norms necessarily for solving various problems within the set goal freely and completely.	knows legal norms necessarily for solving various problems within the set goal quite well.	poorly knows legal norms necessary for solving various problems within the set goal.	does not know legal norms necessary for solving problems within the set goal
		be able to:				
		analyze current legal norms, existing conditions, resources and limitations	confidently and correctly analyzes current legal norms, existing conditions, resources and limitations	analyzes current legal norms, existing conditions, resources and limitations in sufficient detail and correctly	analyzes current legal norms, existing conditions, resources and limitations in sufficient detail and correctly (text cut off).	cannot analyze current legal norms, existing conditions, resources and limitations
wield:						
skills of choosing the most effective	freely masters the skills	sufficiently masters	sufficiently masters	does not master the skills		

		way to solve problems, considering current legal norms and existing conditions, resources and limitations	of choosing the most effective way to solve problems , considering current legal norms and existing conditions, resources and limitations.	the skills of choosing the most effective way to solve problems , considering current legal norms and existing conditions, resources and limitations.	the skills of choosing the most effective way to solve problems , considering current legal norms and existing conditions, resources and limitations	of choosing the most effective way to solve problems, considering current legal norms and existing conditions, resources and limitations	
an intolerant attitude towards manifestations of extremism, terrorism, and corrupt behavior and to counteract them	UC-11.1- Demonstrates an understanding of corruption as a socially dangerous socio-legal phenomenon with negative consequences for society and individuals	to know:					
		legal foundations and means of countering corrupt behavior	knows the legal foundations and means of countering corrupt behavior freely and completely	knows the legal foundations and means of countering corrupt behavior quite well.	poorly knows the legal foundations and means of countering corrupt behavior.	does not know the legal foundations and means of countering corrupt behavior	
		be able to:					
		identify signs of corrupt behavior based on legal knowledge in the field of countering	confidently and correctly can identify signs of corrupt	can identify signs of corrupt behavior based on legal	identifies signs of corrupt behavior based on legal knowled	cannot identify signs of corrupt behavior based on legal	

		corrupt behavior	behavior based on legal knowledge in the field of countering corrupt behavior	knowledge in the field of countering corrupt behavior in sufficient detail and correctly	knowledge in the field of countering corrupt behavior with errors	knowledge in the field of countering corrupt behavior коррупционном у поведении
wield:						
		skills of using legal knowledge in the field of countering corrupt behavior, demonstrating an intolerant attitude towards corrupt behavior in professional activities	freely masters the skills of understanding and applying anti-corruption regulatory legal acts in future professional activities	sufficiently masters the skills of understanding and applying anti-corruption regulatory legal acts in future professional activities	has poor skills in understanding and applying anti-corruption regulations in future professional activities	does not master the skills of understanding and applying anti-corruption regulatory legal acts in future professional activities

Assessment materials for ongoing monitoring and interim assessment are provided in the Appendix to the work program of the discipline.

A complete set of tasks and materials necessary for assessing learning outcomes in the discipline is stored at the developer's department.

## 5. Educational, Methodological, and Information Support of the Discipline

## 5.1. Educational and Methodological Support

### 5.1.1. Main Literature

1. Malko A. Jurisprudence: textbook / Malko A., V., edited by. — Moscow : KnoRus, 2023. — 400 p.
2. Shkatulla V., I., Nadvikova V., V. — Moscow : Yustitsia, 2022. — 486 p.
3. Ruchkina G. Business Law. Short Course: textbook / Ruchkina G., F., Vasilieva O., N., Vengerovsky E., L., Dakhnenko S., S., Romashkova I. I. — Moscow : KnoRus, 2019. — 142 p.
4. Tokareva K.G. Business Law (short course): textbook / Tokareva K.G. — Moscow : Yustitsia, 2017. — 218 p.

### 5.1.2. Additional Literature

1. Jurisprudence: textbook for universities / edited by V.A. Kozbanenko. - M. : Dashkov i K, 2004. - 1072 p.
2. Jurisprudence: textbook for universities / edited by O. E. Kutafin. - 2nd ed., revised and supplemented. - M. : Yurist, 2005. - 408 p.
3. Almayeva Yu. Business Law (short course): textbook / Almayeva Yu., O., Tokareva K., G. — Moscow : Yustitsia, 2021. — 218 p.

## 5.2. Information Support

### KGEU LIBRARY

#### 5.2.1. Electronic and Internet Resources

1. Educational legal portal - "Juridicheskaya Rossiya" (Legal Russia). - [Electronic resource] - Access mode: <http://www.law.edu.ru>, free access.
2. Official portal of legal information of the Russian Federation. - [Electronic resource] - Access mode: <http://pravo.gov.ru> , free access.

#### 5.2.2. Professional Databases / Information and Reference Systems

1. Information and legal system "Kodeksy i Zakony RF" (Codes and Laws of the Russian Federation). - [Electronic resource] - Access mode: <https://www.zakonrf.info> , free access.
2. Information and legal portal "Garant". - [Electronic resource] - Access mode: <http://www.garant.ru>, free access.

#### 5.2.3. Licensed and Freely Distributed Software of the Discipline

			Details of Supporting
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No.	Software Name	Description	Documents
1	Windows 7 Professional (Starter)	User operating system	CJSC "SoftLineTrade" No. 2011.25486 dated 28.11.2011 Non-exclusive right. Perpetual
2	Chrome Browser	Information search system on the Internet	Free license Non-exclusive right. Perpetual
3	LMS Moodle	Software for effective online interaction between teacher and student	Free license Non-exclusive right. Perpetual
4	Office Standard 2007 Russian OLP NL AcademicEdition+	Software package containing necessary office programs	CJSC "SoftLineTrade" No. 21/2010 dated 04.05.2010 Non-exclusive right. Perpetual

#### 6. Material and Technical Support of the Discipline

Type of academic work	Name of classroom, specialized laboratory	List of necessary equipment and technical teaching aids
Lectures	Classroom for lecture-type classes	Specialized educational furniture, technical teaching aids for presenting educational information to a large audience (multimedia projector, computer (laptop), screen), demonstration equipment, educational visual aids
Practical classes	Classroom for seminar-type classes, group and individual consultations, ongoing monitoring and interim assessment	Specialized educational furniture, technical teaching aids (multimedia projector, computer (laptop), screen), etc
Independent work	Computer lab with Internet access B-600a	Specialized educational furniture for 30 seats, 30 computers, technical teaching aids (multimedia projector, computer (laptop), screen), video cameras, software
	Library reading room	Specialized furniture, computer equipment with Internet access and

		access provision
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## **7. Features of organizing educational activities for persons with limited health capabilities and disabilities**

Persons with limited health capabilities (LHC) and disabilities have the opportunity to move freely from one educational and laboratory building to another, go up to all floors of educational and laboratory buildings, and study in classrooms and other premises, taking into account the peculiarities of their psychophysical development and health status.

For teaching persons with LHC and disabilities with musculoskeletal disorders, conditions for unhindered access to all educational premises are provided. Information on special conditions created for students with LHC and disabilities is posted on the university's website [www.kgeu.ru](http://www.kgeu.ru). There is a possibility of providing technical assistance by an assistant, as well as the services of sign language interpreters and typhlosurd interpreters.

For adaptation to perception by persons with LHC and disabilities with hearing impairments of reference, educational material on the discipline, the following conditions are provided:

- for better orientation in the classroom, alert signals about the beginning and end of the class are used (the word "bell" is written on the board);
- the attention of a hearing-impaired student is attracted by the teacher with a gesture (a hand is placed on the shoulder, a gentle pat is given);
- when talking with the student, the teacher looks at them, speaks clearly, in short sentences, providing the opportunity for lip reading.

Compensation for difficulties in speech and intellectual development of hearing-impaired students is carried out by:

- using diagrams, drawings, computer presentations with hyperlinks commenting on individual components of the image;
- regularly applying exercises for graphical highlighting of essential features of objects and phenomena;
- providing the student with the opportunity to receive targeted consultation via email as needed.

For adaptation to perception by persons with LHC and disabilities with visual impairments of reference, educational, and informational material provided for by the educational program in the chosen field of study, the following conditions are provided:

- the official website on the Internet is adapted considering the special needs of visually impaired persons, ensuring the availability of large-print reference information about the schedule of training sessions;
- the teacher, and his/her interlocutor (if necessary), present at the class, are introduced to the students, each time naming the person the teacher is addressing;
- actions, gestures, and movements of the teacher are briefly and clearly commented on;
- printed information is provided in large font (from 18 points), fully voiced;
- the necessary level of illumination of the premises is ensured;
- the opportunity to use computers during classes and the right to record explanations on a dictaphone (at the request of students) is provided.

The form of ongoing monitoring and interim assessment for students with LHC and disabilities is determined by the teacher in accordance with the curriculum. If necessary, a student with LHC or a disability, considering their individual psychophysical characteristics, is given the opportunity to pass the interim assessment orally, in writing on paper, in writing on a computer, in the form of testing, etc., or additional time is provided to prepare an answer.

## 8. Methodological Recommendations for Teachers on Organizing Educational Work with Students.

Methodological support for the process of educating students is one of the determining factors of high-quality education. A university teacher, demonstrating high professionalism, erudition, a clear civic stance, self-discipline, and a creative approach to solving professional tasks, contributes to the formation of a harmonious personality during the educational process.

When implementing the discipline, the teacher can use the following methods of educational work:

- methods of forming personality consciousness (conversation, dispute, suggestion, instruction, control, explanation, example, self-control, story, advice, persuasion, etc.);
- methods of organizing activities and forming behavioral experience (assignment, public opinion, pedagogical requirement, commission, habituation, creating educational situations, training, exercise, etc.);
- methods of motivating activity and behavior (approval, encouragement of social activity, reprimand, creating situations of success, creating situations for emotional and moral experiences, competition, etc.)

When implementing the discipline, the teacher must consider the following areas of educational activity:

### *Civic and Patriotic Education:*

- formation of students' holistic worldview, Russian identity, respect for their family, society, state, for the spiritual, moral and socio-cultural values accepted in

the family and society, for national, cultural and historical heritage, formation of the desire for its preservation and development;

- formation of students' active civic position, based on traditional cultural, spiritual and moral values of Russian society, to increase the ability to responsibly exercise their constitutional rights and duties;

- development of legal and political culture of students, expansion of constructive participation in decision-making affecting their rights and interests, including in various forms of self-organization, self-government, socially significant activities;

- formation of motives, moral and meaningful attitudes of the individual, allowing to resist extremism, xenophobia, discrimination on social, religious, racial, national grounds, interethnic and interfaith intolerance, and other negative social phenomena.

#### *Spiritual and Moral Education:*

- fostering a sense of dignity, honor and honesty, conscientiousness, respect for parents, teachers, and the elderly;

- formation of principles of collectivism and solidarity, a spirit of mercy and compassion, the habit of caring for people in difficult life situations;

- formation of solidarity and a sense of social responsibility towards people with limited health capabilities, overcoming psychological barriers towards people with limited health capabilities;

- formation of an emotionally rich and spiritually elevated attitude towards the world, the ability and skill to convey one's aesthetic experience to others.

#### *Cultural and Educational Activities:*

- formation of an aesthetic picture of the world;

- formation of respect for the cultural values of one's native city, region, country;

- increasing the cognitive activity of students.

#### *Scientific and Educational Education:*

- formation of students' scientific worldview;

- formation of the ability to acquire knowledge;

- formation of skills in analyzing and synthesizing information, including in the professional field.

Changes and Approvals for the New Academic Year

No	Section No. of changes	Date of changes	Content of changes	"Approved" Head of Department implementing the discipline	"Approved" Teacher of the Educational and Methodological Commission of the Institute (Faculty), which includes...
1	2	3	4	5	6
1					
2					
3					



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**ASSESSMENT MATERIALS**  
**for the discipline**

**B1.M.04.02 Law and business law**

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Kazan, 2026

The assessment materials for the discipline are intended for assessing the learning outcomes in accordance with the indicators of achieving competencies.



Final testing									0-45
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## 2. Assessment materials for current control and intermediate certification

Assessment scale for learning outcomes in the discipline:

Competence code	Indicator Code	Planned learning outcomes for the discipline	Level of competence indicator development			
			High	Average	Below Average	Low
			from 85 to 100	from 70 to 84	from 55 to 69	from 0 to 54
			Evaluation scale			
			excellent	good	satisfactory	unsatisfactory
			passed			not passed
UC-2- Able to define a range of tasks within the scope of a given goal and select the best ways to accomplish them, based	UC-2.2- Selects the optimal method for solving problems, taking into account applicable legal norms and existing conditions, resources, and limitations	to know:				
		legal norms necessary for solving various tasks within the framework of the set goal	knows freely but not in full	knows sufficiently well	knows poorly, many mistakes	does not know
		be able to:				
		analyze existing legal norms, conditions, resources, and limitations	knows how to make no mistakes	will be executed with minor errors	performs with a large number of errors	He can't
		wield:				
		analyze existing legal norms, conditions, resources, and limitations	owns it in full	owns enough	speaks poorly, makes many mistakes	does not own

<p>on applicable legal norms, available resources, and constraints</p> <p>UC -11-Is able to form an intolerant attitude towards</p>	<p>UC -11.1- Demonstrates an understanding of corruption as a socially dangerous socio-legal phenomenon with negative consequences for society and individuals</p>	to know:				
		Legal Framework and Means of Countering Corrupt Behavior	knows freely but not in full	knows sufficiently well	knows poorly, many mistakes	does not know
		be able to:				
		identify signs of corruption behavior based on legal knowledge in the field of anti-corruption behavior	knows how to make no mistakes	will be executed with minor errors	performs with a large number of errors	He can't
		wield:				
the ability to use legal knowledge to counteract corruption and demonstrate an intolerant attitude towards corruption in professional activities	owns it in full	owns enough	speaks poorly, makes many mistakes	does not own		

The "**passed**" - "**excellent**" grade is awarded if the student completes practical assignments, tests, and legal problems during the semester, presents a report with a presentation, and provides full and well-reasoned answers to the exam questions. The student demonstrates understanding of the material, can justify their opinions, apply legal knowledge in practice, and independently solve the proposed tasks that require additional analysis and search for relevant legal acts.

The "**passed**" - "**good**" grade is awarded if the student completes practical assignments in the semester, test assignments, and provides full and well-reasoned answers to the exam questions. The student demonstrates an understanding of the material, can justify their opinions, and can independently solve the proposed tasks that require additional analysis and independent search for relevant legal acts. The student presents the material in a consistent and correct manner, but may make 1-2 errors that they correct themselves.

The "**passed**" - "**satisfactory**" grade is awarded if the student completes practical assignments, test assignments, and reports in the semester.

The grade "**unsatisfactory**" is given for weak or incomplete performance of practical work, test assignments, and reports during the semester.

### 3. List of assessment Methods

Brief description of the assessment tools used for current progress monitoring and Interim assessment of the student's performance in the discipline:

Name of the assessment tool	Brief description of the assessment tool	Description of the assessment tool
Report (Rpt), message with presentation (Mss)	A product of a student's independent work, which is a public presentation of the results of solving a specific educational, research, or scientific topic.	Topics of reports and presentations
Practical task (PT)	A tool for assessing the ability to apply theoretical knowledge in a practical situation. The task is aimed at evaluating the student's competencies in the discipline and includes clear instructions or an algorithm for completing the task.	Set of legal tasks
Test (Test)	A system of standardized tasks that allows for the automation of measuring the student's	Set of test tasks

2. A list of control tasks or other materials necessary for assessing the knowledge, skills, and abilities that characterize the stages of competency development during the course of the discipline

**For current control CP1:**

Checked competence: UC-2.2., UC-11.1.

**Test**

1. Signs of law:

- a) is an expression of will
- b) forms and methods of coercion are not regulated
- c) consists of norms that have a general binding force
- g) is characterized by concreteness, definiteness
- d) is provided by the force of public opinion

2. Subject of legal regulation:

- a) methods of legal regulation
- b) a set of state influence means
- c) social relations

3. The principle of retroactivity means that the regulations of a normative act:

- a) apply to relations that have arisen as a result of its publication
- b) do not apply to those relations that have arisen and existed before its publication
- c) apply to those relations that have arisen and existed before its publication

4. The right to life belongs to:

- 1) natural law
- 2) positive law

5. Citizens can exercise the following forms of exercising their rights:

- a) law enforcement
- b) compliance, execution
- c) use.

6. Notifying about attempts to induce corruption is:

- a) a subjective right of employees
- b) a legal obligation of employees
- c) a voluntary act of employees

7. Damage caused to the health and property of a person participating in a terrorist act by lawful actions to prevent a terrorist act, as well as damage caused by the death of that person:

- a) is subject to compensation
- b) there is no clear answer
- c) is not subject to compensation

8. Which legal act defines the term "corruption"?

- a) Federal Law No. 40-FZ of March 8, 2006 "On the Ratification of the United Nations Convention against Corruption"
- b) Federal Law No. 273-FZ of December 25, 2008 "On Countering Corruption"
- c) Presidential Decree No. 460 of April 13, 2010 "On the National Strategy for Countering Corruption"

9. Corruption is...

- a) abuse of official position
- b) the illegal use by an individual of his official position contrary to the legitimate interests of society and the state in order to gain benefits for himself or for third parties
- c) bribery of public officials

10. Is it forbidden for civil servants to own securities that may generate

income?

- a) Yes, it is forbidden.
- b) It is forbidden without the consent of the representative of the employer.
- c) No, it is not forbidden

A complete set of tasks and materials required to evaluate the learning outcomes of the discipline is stored at the developer's department and contains 50 test questions for each competence, of which 20% are closed-type and 80% are open-type.

Practical tasks.

Task 1. Explain the following constitutional characteristics of the Russian Federation. Fill in the table:

p/p	Constitutional characteristics of the Russian Federation	Articles of the CRF	Explanation
1.	Sovereign state		
2.	Democratic state		
3.	Federal state		
4.	State governed by the rule of law		
5.	Social state		
6.	Secular state		

Task 2. Arrange the regulatory legal acts in descending order of legal force:

- Presidential decree
- current federal law
- Constitution
- Government decree
- regulatory act of the legislative body of the federal subject
- instruction of the Ministry or other state agency
- Federal constitutional law
- regulatory act of the enterprise or organization

- regulatory act of municipal authorities

**Examples of legal case-tasks:**

1. The mayor of the city issued a decree banning all demonstrations in the city on May 1. The prosecutor has protested this resolution.

What violations of legal norms did the prosecutor see in the mayor's decision?

2. The equipment adjuster Sergeyev is on a time-and-bonus system of remuneration. His monthly rate is 30,000 rubles. For the quality performance of work on adjustment and current repairs, as well as for not exceeding the established limit of equipment downtime, a bonus of 35% of the monthly rate is awarded. The head of the workshop where Sergeyev works reduced his bonus by 15% for refusing overtime work. Is the reduction of the bonus amount justified in this case?

3. Late in the evening, Petrov appeared at the apartment of his friend Uglov, asked to hide him for a while, explaining that he, Nosov and Khavrenko had tried to enter the department store, but unsuccessfully – they were discovered and, possibly, are now wanted. Uglov hid Petrov at his place. How do Nosov's and Khavrenko's actions qualify? Is it possible to prosecute Uglov? For what?

**For current control CP2:**

Checked competence: UC-2.2., UC-11.1.

**Test**

1. A method of ensuring the fulfillment of an obligation, in which a citizen or legal entity guarantees to the creditor the fulfillment of the obligation by another person, is:

- a) pledge
- b) surety
- c) bank guarantee
- d) retention

2. Full civil capacity of an individual occurs at:

- a) 18 years old
- b) 16 years old
- c) 14 years old
- d) 6 years old

3. An individual's civil legal capacity begins at:

- a) 18 years old
- b) 16 years old
- c) the moment of birth
- d) 21 years old

4. Property relations and related personal non-property relations are regulated by the norms of:

- a) constitutional law
- b) labor law
- c) administrative law
- d) civil law

5. Civil legislation refers to:

- a) subjects of exclusive jurisdiction of the constituent entities of the Russian Federation
- b) subjects of joint jurisdiction of the Russian Federation and its constituent entities
- c) subjects of exclusive jurisdiction of the Russian Federation +
- d) subjects of local self-government

6. The method of regulating social relations by civil law is

- a) the method of authoritative subordination of the parties to legal relations (imperative method)
- b) the method of prohibition
- c) the method of legal equality of the parties (dispositive) +
- d) a combination of autonomy of will and administrative subordination

7. The subjects of civil law are understood as follows:

- a) individuals

- b) legal entities
- c) citizens of the Russian Federation, foreign citizens, and stateless persons
- d) any individuals and legal entities that, according to the Civil Code of the Russian Federation, can be the bearers of legal rights and obligations

8. The court recognizes the restriction of legal capacity if:

- a) the person has a mental illness
- b) if the person abuses alcohol and drugs and puts the family in a difficult situation
- c) if the person is in prison

9. The moment of creation of a legal entity is

- a) acquisition of separate property
- b) opening a personal account in a bank
- c) acting as a plaintiff or defendant in court
- d) its state registration

10. A will is:

- a) a unilateral transaction
- b) a bilateral transaction
- c) a multilateral transaction
- d) not a transaction, but a contract

### **Practical tasks.**

1. Based on Article 2 of the Civil Code of the Russian Federation, create a diagram titled "Relations Regulated by Civil Law."

2. Create a table titled "Classification of Legal Entities" based on the following criteria: ownership forms, business objectives, scope of property rights, formation procedures, and founding documents.

### **Examples of legal case-tasks:**

1. Stepanov, driving a car by proxy, hit Yusupov, who was crossing the roadway, as a result of which the latter received medium-term injuries and was taken

to the hospital. After recovery, Yusupov filed a civil claim against the owner of the property for compensation for material and moral damage. What decision will the court make?

2. Alekseyeva ordered a dress from a tailor. Due to the illness of the dressmaker, the dress fitting was postponed several times. When the fitting took place, it turned out that the dress could be made 1 month later than the deadline specified in the contract. In addition, due to a mistake by the dressmaker, the material was cut according to a different style than the one specified in the order. Alekseeva demanded the termination of the contract and compensation for damages. The atelier believes that it can fulfill the order and has offered Alekseeva the option of having the dress made from their high-quality fabric. Alekseeva has filed a lawsuit in court. How should the case be resolved?

3. Neighbors Ilyushin and Kozlov, who were building houses next to each other, agreed to help each other with the purchase and delivery of building materials, with Ilyushin agreeing to buy and deliver bricks and Kozlov agreeing to buy and deliver logs. They entered into a barter agreement. The exchange of building materials was equal in value. However, the delivery of bricks was significantly more expensive than the delivery of logs. As a result, Ilyushin demanded that Kozlov reimburse these expenses. Kozlov refused. Who is right, and why? What should the parties do if the exchanged goods are not equal in value?

4. The machine-building plant supplied the transformer plant with two bridge cranes (without a coupling device). The buyer requested that the cranes be completed, but due to technical reasons and the order of the head of the West Siberian Railway to limit the transportation of heavy cargo on the northern railways, the supplier shipped the missing parts after the delivery deadline had passed. Until they arrived, the buyer was unable to use the cranes, resulting in losses due to the downtime of production units. What claims can the buyer make, and are they subject to satisfaction?

**For current control CP3:**

Competence under test: UC-2.2., UC-11.1.

**Test**

1. Entrepreneurial law can be considered as:

- a) a special branch of law;
- 6) a science;
- c) a sub-branch of civil law;
- d) a complex branch of law;
- e) a discipline.

2. The object of entrepreneurial law is:

- a) entrepreneurial activity;
- b) circulation of goods;
- c) service;
- d) work;
- e) things, including money.

3. The method of entrepreneurial law is understood as:

- a) a set of techniques and methods of influencing the relations that constitute the subject of entrepreneurial law;
- b) a set of actions that can be used to influence entrepreneurial activity;
- c) strict regulations for the behavior of entrepreneurs;
- d) a method of cognition;
- e) a systematic set of steps.

4. Entrepreneurial activity is understood as:

- a) independent activity carried out at one's own risk, aimed at the systematic generation of profit from the use of property, the sale of goods, the performance of works or the provision of services by individuals registered in accordance with the established procedure;
- b) activity carried out by an individual entrepreneur with the aim of generating profit;
- c) the activity of shareholders aimed at receiving dividends;
- d) relations between market participants regarding their joint activity aimed at generating profit;
- e) economic activity that generates income or profit.

5. The activities of entrepreneurs are regulated by branches of law that:

- a) do not include branches of public law;
- b) do not include branches of private law;
- c) include both branches of public and private law;
- d) include only the norms that regulate relations between state authorities and

enterprise management;

- e) include only the norms that regulate labor relations;
- f) include only the norms of private law.

6. Entrepreneurial legal relations can be classified according to their structure, objects, and content:

- a) absolute property relations;
- b) absolute-relative property relations;
- c) absolute legal relations based on one's own economic activity;
- d) non-property entrepreneurial legal relations;
- e) notification and registration relations.

7. The legal definition of entrepreneurial law is found in:

- a) the theory of entrepreneurial law;
- b) the Civil Code of the Russian Federation;
- c) the Code of Civil Procedure of the Russian Federation;
- d) the Land Code of the Russian Federation;
- e) it is not contained anywhere.

8. The dispositive method of business law is characterized by the following features:

- a) legal equality of the parties;
- b) autonomy of the parties' will;
- c) property independence;
- d) property-based legal liability;
- e) imposition of conditions.

9. Everyone has the right to freely use their abilities and property for entrepreneurial and other unrestricted economic activities. This is a principle of:

- a) legality;
- b) freedom;
- c) unity of the economic space;
- d) diversity of forms of ownership;
- e) maintaining competition.

10. A law that does not regulate entrepreneurial activity is:

- a) the law on the judicial system of the Russian Federation;
- 6) financial leasing;
- c) consumer protection;
- g) non-profit organizations;
- d) insolvency (bankruptcy).

Practical tasks.

1. Give examples of enterprises operating in your city in the following areas of entrepreneurial activity:

- 1) production;
- 2) commercial;
- 3) financial;
- 4) intermediary;
- 5) insurance activities.

2. Fill in the table reflecting the main characteristics of the listed types of business activities.

The sphere of entrepreneurial activity	The main functions of an entrepreneur	The specifics of the product (service)	Main field of activity	The peculiarity of the produced product (service)
Production				
Commercial				
Financial				
Mediation				
Insurance activities				

1. Based on the provisions governing entrepreneurial activity (Part I of the Civil Code of the Russian Federation), conduct a comparative analysis of the activities of an individual entrepreneur and a legal entity and fill in the table.

Form of entrepreneurial activity	Rights	Obligations	Measure of responsibility
Individual entrepreneur			
Legal entity			

### Examples of legal case-tasks

1. Citizen of the Russian Federation Sergey Morozov plans to organize entrepreneurial activity in the status of an individual entrepreneur. Sergey, due to lack of experience in this case, does not know how to arrange state registration of entrepreneurial activity. Help him to make a plan of action, indicating what

documents must be submitted and in what timeframe to local authorities for registration of an individual entrepreneur.

2. Ivanov I.I., who is registered as a sole proprietor, has become a debtor under obligations arising from his business activities in the amount of 250,000 rubles. Ivanov I.I. does not have the necessary funds to repay the debt, but he owns a car that is not used in his professional activities. 3. When concluding a collective agreement, the director of Vympel LLC proposed not to increase wages for working in night and evening shifts, in order to save the wage fund and not to reduce the number of employees. The employees of the organization supported the director, as they wanted to keep their jobs. The representative of the elected trade union body stated that such a provision of the collective agreement would be contrary to labor legislation and could not be included in the collective agreement. Give a legal assessment of the situation.

4. Sidorov hired a team of workers to repair his apartment, signing an employment contract with the team leader, which established working hours for the team members. The team members were required to follow Sidorov's instructions for the repair process, and their work duties were defined. After the repair was completed, Sidorov paid the team leader, who then paid the team members as he saw fit. Assess this situation.

### **Topics for reports and presentations.**

1. The main theories of the origin of the state.
2. The relationship between the state and law.
3. Lawful behavior, offenses, and legal responsibility.
4. The constitutional status of the President of the Russian Federation.
5. The constitutional status of the Federal Assembly of the Russian Federation.
6. The constitutional status of the Government of the Russian Federation.
7. The constitutional foundations of the judiciary.
8. Public administration and executive power.
9. Public service.
10. Labor remuneration, guarantees and compensations.
11. Legal regulation of labor discipline.
12. Civil liability.
13. Methods and limits of exercising civil rights.

14. Marriage contract: pros and cons.
15. Parental and child support obligations.
16. Guardianship and trusteeship.
17. Concept, system, principles and objectives of criminal law.
18. The concept, features, composition, and types of crime.
19. The concept, goals, and types of punishment.
20. Criminal liability for corruption-related crimes.
21. Corruption as a threat to economic security in the Russian Federation.
22. Legal regulation of anti-corruption measures in the Republic of Tatarstan.
23. Anti-corruption tools in the public administration system.
24. Comprehensive analysis of the problem of corruption: managerial, economic, and sociological aspects.
25. Responsibility for corruption-related offenses.
26. The Law of the Republic of Tatarstan "On Countering Corruption": Main Provisions and Ways of Further Development.
27. Criminal Law Forms of Combating Corruption in the Russian Federation, Features and Problems.
28. Abuse of Official Powers and Position as a Manifestation of Corruption.
29. Features of Criminal Law Assessment and Proving of Bribery and Commercial Corruption.
30. Bribery, remuneration, and gifts: concepts, delineation, and legal assessment. The concept, system, and sources of business law.
31. General provisions on business law subjects.
32. Features of the legal status of individual entrepreneurs.
33. Legal entities: concept and classification.
34. Features of the legal status of state and municipal unitary enterprises.
35. Non-profit organizations: concept, main features, and types.
36. Formation, reorganization, and liquidation of legal entities.
37. Objects of business relations.
38. Product as an object of business activity.
39. Legislation on consumer protection.

40. State regulation of business activity.
41. Main features and methods of tax regulation of business activity.
42. Securities market. Legal regulation.
43. Unfair competition: concept, types, and methods of prevention.
44. Entrepreneurial contract: concept, features, types.
45. Methods of securing obligations and their legal regulation.
46. Sale and purchase agreement: concept, types, features.
47. Lease agreement in entrepreneurial activity.
48. Mediation contracts in trade turnover.
49. Concept and distinctive features of the contract of paid services.
50. Concept, goals and ways of protecting the rights and interests of entrepreneurs.

### **Interim Assessment:**

Checked competence: UC-2.2., UC-11.1.

### **Final testing**

1. The subject of constitutional law of the Russian Federation includes:
  - a) Social relations related to the constitutional system and structure of the state, the legal status of an individual, the organization and activities of state bodies and local self-government; +
  - b) Social relations arising from the acquisition of Russian citizenship, the employment of foreign citizens in the Russian Federation, and their criminal liability in case of committing crimes;
  - c) Social relations in the field of economics involving state corporations, their interaction with foreign companies, and the conclusion of international agreements in various areas of cooperation.
  
2. The bearer of sovereignty and the only source of power in the Russian Federation:
  - a) Federal Assembly
  - b) multinational people of Russia +
  - c) President of the Russian Federation

3. The highest value in the Russian Federation, according to the Constitution of the Russian Federation, is:

- a) President of the Russian Federation
- b) separation of powers
- c) sovereignty of the constituent entities of the state
- d) the person, his rights and freedoms +

4 According to the Constitution of the Russian Federation, the form of government in Russia is:

- a) monarchy
- b) republic +
- c) federation

5. Russia as a democratic state is characterized by the principle of:

- a) separation of religion from the state
- b) the rule of law
- c) the separation of powers +
- d) the appointment of the parliament by the head of state

6. A referendum is a ...

- a) survey of the population on an issue of interest to the state
- b) a sample survey of representatives of a certain social group
- c) a popular vote on the most important issues +
- d) a survey conducted by a certain party

7. A person's legal status is ...

- a) a person's position in the workplace
- b) a person's financial situation
- c) a person's position in society

d) a person's system of rights, freedoms, and obligations as a subject of rights +

8. The highest collegial body of executive power in the Russian Federation is:

- a) the Government; +
- b) the Federation Council;
- c) the Presidential Administration.
- d) the Court

9. Which state body is responsible for overseeing the implementation of laws in the Russian Federation?

- a) Prosecutor's Office of the Russian Federation; +
- b) Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Russian Federation;
- c) Supreme Court of the Russian Federation.

10. How many constituent entities are currently part of Russia?

- a) 83;
- b) 85;
- c) 87;
- d) 89.

11 The subject of legal regulation of administrative law is:

- a) property relations and related personal non-property relations
- b) relations arising in connection with the opening of an inheritance, the protection, exercise, and registration of inheritance rights
- c) social relations arising in the formation of executive authorities and the exercise of their authority +
- d) social relations that determine the foundations of the constitutional system, the form of government, the foundations of the legal status of an individual, the system of state power, and the organization of local self-government

12. The types of public service are:

- a) civil service
- b) military
- c) law enforcement
- d) investigative
- e) guard duty

13. According to the procedure for resolving issues under their jurisdiction, executive authorities are divided into:

- a) collegial and one-man
- b) sectoral and intersectoral
- c) federal and regional
- d) ministries, services, and agencies.

14. Social relations regulated by legal norms and protected by administrative liability measures, which are infringed upon by an offense, are:

- a) the objective side of an administrative offense
- b) the subject of an offense
- c) the subjective side of an offense
- d) the object of an administrative offense

15. The subject of administrative liability may be a person who has reached the age of:

- a) 18 years
- b) 21 years
- c) 14 years
- d) 16 years

16. The aggravating administrative liability circumstance includes:

- a) repentance of the person who committed the administrative offense
- b) committing an administrative offense in the conditions of a natural disaster or under other extraordinary circumstances

- c) committing an administrative offense by a minor
- d) committing an administrative offense by a pregnant woman or a woman with a minor child.

17. The mitigating circumstances of administrative liability include:

- a) committing an administrative offense in a state of strong emotional distress or under difficult personal or family circumstances
- b) continuing to engage in illegal behavior despite being asked to stop by authorized individuals
- c) involving a minor in committing an administrative offense
- d) committing an administrative offense in a group of people

18. Illegal occupation of private medical practice, private pharmaceutical activity or folk medicine (healing) entails:

- a) disciplinary liability
- b) criminal liability
- c) administrative liability
- d) civil liability

19. The type of administrative penalty that changes only to foreign citizens and stateless persons is:

- a) administrative fine
- b) administrative deportation from the Russian Federation
- c) disqualification
- d) administrative suspension of activities

20. Administrative arrest may not exceed:

- a) 15 days
- b) 3 days
- c) 30 days
- d) 5 days

21. Entrepreneurial law can be considered as:

- a) a special branch of law;
- b) a science;
- c) a sub-branch of civil law;
- d) a complex branch of law;
- e) a discipline.

22. The object of entrepreneurial law is:

- a) entrepreneurial activity;
- b) the treatment of goods;
- c) a service;
- d) work;
- e) things, including money.

23. The method of business law is understood as:

- a) a set of techniques and methods of influencing relations that constitute the subject of business law;
- b) a set of actions that can be used to influence business activity;
- c) strict regulations for the behavior of businesspeople;
- d) a method of cognition;
- e) a systematic set of steps.

24. Entrepreneurial activity is understood as:

- a) independent activity carried out at one's own risk, aimed at systematically generating profits from the use of property, sale of goods, performance of works, or provision of services by individuals registered in accordance with the established procedure;
- b) activity carried out by an individual entrepreneur with the aim of generating profits;
- c) the activity of shareholders aimed at receiving dividends;
- d) it is a relationship between market participants regarding their joint activity aimed at generating profits;

e) economic activity that generates income or profit.

25. The activities of entrepreneurs are regulated by branches of law that:

a) do not include branches of public law;

b) do not include branches of private law;

c) include branches of both public and private law;

d) include only the norms that regulate relations between state authorities and enterprise management;

e) include only the norms that regulate labor relations;

f) include only the norms of private law.

26. Entrepreneurial legal relations can be classified according to their structure, objects, and content:

a) absolute property relations;

b) absolute-relative property relations;

c) absolute legal relations based on one's own economic activity;

d) non-property entrepreneurial legal relations;

e) notification and registration relations.

27. The legal definition of entrepreneurial law is found in:

a) the theory of entrepreneurial law;

b) the Civil Code of the Russian Federation;

c) the Code of Civil Procedure of the Russian Federation;

d) the Land Code of the Russian Federation;

e) it is not contained anywhere.

28. The dispositive method of business law is characterized by the following features:

a) legal equality of the parties;

b) autonomy of the parties' will;

c) property independence;

- d) property-based legal liability;
- e) imposition of conditions.

29. Everyone has the right to freely use their abilities and property for entrepreneurial and other non-prohibited economic activities. This is a principle of:

- a) legality;
- b) freedom;
- c) unity of the economic space;
- d) diversity of forms of ownership;
- e) maintaining competition.

30. A law that does not regulate entrepreneurial activity is:

- a) the law on the judicial system of the Russian Federation;
- b) the law on financial leasing;
- c) the law on consumer protection;
- d) the law on non-profit organizations;
- e) the law on insolvency (bankruptcy).

31. The function of state management of entrepreneurial activity is not:

- a) warehousing;
- b) planning;
- c) financing;
- d) forecasting;
- e) lending.

32. The bodies that regulate entrepreneurial activity include:

- a) the Federal Antimonopoly Service;
- b) the Federal Tax Service;
- c) the Ministry of Economic Development;
- d) the Ministry of Finance;
- e) the Ministry of Culture;

f) the Ministry of Education and Science.

33. The main methods of state regulation include:

- a) direct;
- b) imperative;
- c) dispositive;
- d) indirect;
- e) instrumental.

34. Regulatory legal acts of state regulation:

- a) Federal Law "On Licensing of Certain Types of Entrepreneurial Activity";
- b) Federal Law "On Protection of Competition";
- c) Federal Law "On State Regulation of Tariffs for Electric and Thermal Energy in the Russian Federation";
- d) Decree of the Government of the Russian Federation "On Measures to Streamline State Regulation of Prices";
- e) Federal Law "On Pricing".

35. The legal definition of federal state control is given in:

- a) the Federal Law "On Licensing of Certain Types of Business Activities";
- b) the Federal Law "On Protecting the Rights of Legal Entities and Individual Entrepreneurs in the Course of State and Municipal Control";
- c) the Federal Law "On Protection of Competition";
- d) the Federal Law "On State Regulation of Tariffs for Electric and Thermal Energy in the Russian Federation";
- e) the Federal Law "On the Fundamentals of State Regulation of Trade Activities in the Russian Federation".

36. Corporate organizations include:

- a) business partnerships and companies;
- b) peasant (farm) enterprises;
- c) production and consumer cooperatives;
- d) public organizations;

- e) communities of indigenous peoples of the Russian Federation;
- f) unitary enterprises;
- g) foundations;
- h) institutions.

37. Unitary organizations include:

- a) state and municipal enterprises;
- 6) foundations;
- c) production and consumer cooperatives;
- g) business partnerships;
- d) institutions;
- e) autonomous non-profit organizations;
- f) religious organizations;
- 3) public law companies.

38. The founding documents for unitary enterprises are:

- a) the charter;
- 6) the founding contract;
- c) the charter and the creation agreement;
- g) only the charter, and in some cases, the founding contract;
- d) another founding document.

39. It is not possible to establish a partnership if:

- a) the founder of the partnership is a single person;
- 6) the participant of the partnership is a legal entity;
- c) the number of participants in the partnership exceeds 50;
- d) the share capital does not meet the minimum required amount;
- e) the contribution to the share capital is made only in the form of money;
- f) the participants in the partnership are only citizens.

40. A limited liability company acquires the share of its member from the moment:

a) the company pays the actual value of the share or part of the share owned by the member of the company at the request of its creditors;

b) the deadline for paying the share in the company's authorized capital or providing compensation expires;

c) the minutes of the general meeting of founders are registered;

d) the company receives the member's statement of withdrawal from the company, if the right to withdraw from the company is provided for in the company's charter;

e) the entry into force of a court decision on the exclusion of a participant from the company, or a court decision on the transfer of a share or part of a share to the company;

f) the receipt by the company of a participant's request for its acquisition.

41. A citizen engaged in entrepreneurial activity without forming a legal entity is liable for his obligations:

a) with all his property, except for property that cannot be reclaimed under the law;

b) with all his personal property;

c) their real estate;

d) all movable and immovable property;

e) their money.

42. Citizens can engage in entrepreneurial activities upon reaching the age of:

a) 10 years;

b) 14 years;

c) 16 years;

d) 17 years;

d) 18 years.

43. An individual entrepreneur is:

- a) a citizen who has the right to engage in entrepreneurial activity without forming a legal entity from the moment of its state registration in this capacity;
- b) a citizen who intends to order or purchase, or who orders, purchases, or uses goods (works, services) for personal, family, or household needs;
- c) a citizen who engages in any legal economic activity aimed at making a profit;
- d) a citizen who is the founder of a legal entity;
- e) a foreign citizen who carries out entrepreneurial activities without registering as an entrepreneur.

44. The right to carry out entrepreneurial activities is included in the following:

- a) legal capacity;
- b) emancipation;
- c) legal personality;
- d) authority;
- e) professionalism.

45. The grounds for termination of a farm:

- a) court decision;
- b) in the event of insolvency (bankruptcy) of a farm;
- c) in the event of a unanimous decision of the members of a farm to terminate the activities of the farm;
- d) a decision of the tax authority;
- e) in the event of the creation of a production cooperative or a business partnership based on the property of a farm;

f) if there are no members of the farm or their heirs who wish to continue the  
activi