

Subject card

Subject name and code	Anatomy of Corruption. Legal, Criminological and Practical Aspects - lecture, PG_00173860						
Field of study	Anatomia korupcji. Aspekty prawne, kryminologiczne i praktyczne - wykład						
Date of commencement of studies	October 2025		Academic year of realisation of subject		2025/2026		
Education level	Bachelor's studies		Subject group		Optional subject group		
Mode of study	part-time studies		Mode of delivery		at the university		
Year of study	1		Language of instruction		Polish		
Semester of study	1		ECTS credits		2.0		
Learning profile	academic		Assessment form		credit		
Conducting unit	Faculty of Law and Administration -> Rector						
Name and surname of lecturer (lecturers)	Subject supervisor		dr Agnieszka Dalecka-Werpachowska				
	Teachers						
Lesson types	Lesson type	Lecture	Tutorial	Laboratory	Project	Seminar	SUM
	Number of study hours	20.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	20
	E-learning hours included: 0.0						
Learning activity and number of study hours	Learning activity	Participation in didactic classes included in study plan		Participation in consultation hours		Self-study	SUM
	Number of study hours	20		0.0		30.0	50
Subject objectives	Understanding the nature, determinants, and consequences of corruption in public administration, taking into account legal, criminological, and practical perspectives. The course will address key legal regulations concerning corruption offenses, oversight and accountability mechanisms, as well as instruments for preventing corruption. The knowledge acquired will enhance the ability to analyze corruption cases, identify risk areas, and assess the impact of corruption on the functioning of public institutions, public trust, and the management of public funds. Particular emphasis is placed on ethical reflection and the informed use of expert knowledge in solving complex administrative problems.						

Learning outcomes	Course outcome	Subject outcome	Method of verification
	[ADMINL3_KK01] The student is aware of the role of knowledge in problem-solving, as well as the necessity of relying on expert knowledge – including opinions of doctrine and case law – in situations that exceed the capacity to solve the problem independently.	is aware of the limitations of their own knowledge in the field of counteracting corruption in public administration and is able to identify situations in which it is necessary to rely on expert knowledge, in particular in the form of court rulings, positions of public authorities, and opinions of legal and criminological scholars. The student is capable of independently sourcing and analyzing such materials and using them to formulate accurate conclusions concerning specific institutional, legal, or ethical problems.	[SK1] wypowiedź ustna/rozmowa/ dyskusja [SK3] opracowanie tekstowe/ praca pisemna [SK4] test/egzamin - ustny lub pisemny
	[ADMINL3_WK04] The student knows and understands the current dilemmas regarding the functioning of institutions of substantive and procedural law in the sphere of the state and administration. Additionally, he identifies key phenomena occurring in the market economy and economics, including knowledge and understanding of the basic principles of public finance and the operation of various forms of entrepreneurship.	Understands legal, organizational, and social mechanisms that contribute to the emergence and development of corruption in public administration, understands the impact of corruption on the functioning of state institutions and the economy; is able to identify the consequences of corruption for the efficiency of public finances and the principles of fair competition.	[SW4] test/egzamin - ustny lub pisemny [SW1] wypowiedź ustna/rozmowa/ dyskusja [SW3] opracowanie tekstowe/ praca pisemna
	[ADMINL3_WG03] At an advanced level, the student is able to characterize the system of public authority (national, local, and EU-level), the structure of administration, the process of appointing bodies, their competencies, and the domains in which they operate, as well as the legal and organizational conditions of administrative functioning.	Is able, at an advanced level, to identify and characterize areas of particular corruption risk within the structure of public administration – at the national, local, and EU levels – with particular attention to the procedures for appointing authorities, the scope of their competences, and the relationships between institutions. Understands how institutional design, as well as procedural and organizational regulations, affect the transparency of administrative actions and the vulnerability of institutions to abuse.	[SW4] test/egzamin - ustny lub pisemny [SW1] wypowiedź ustna/rozmowa/ dyskusja [SW3] opracowanie tekstowe/ praca pisemna
	[ADMINL3_WG01] At an advanced level, the student is able to define the sciences of law, administration, and politics, as well as knows the concepts and terminology appropriate to them.	Is able, at an advanced level, to use legal, administrative, and criminological terminology at an advanced level to describe corruption phenomena and to formulate systemic solutions.	[SW4] test/egzamin - ustny lub pisemny [SW1] wypowiedź ustna/rozmowa/ dyskusja [SW3] opracowanie tekstowe/ praca pisemna

Subject contents	The course is delivered in a lecture format with interactive elements, including case analysis, group discussions, interpretation of legal provisions, and review of institutional materials. The lecture is designed not only to convey theoretical knowledge but above all to develop competencies essential for the responsible performance of duties in public administration, taking into account corruption risks and mechanisms to counteract them. Lecture topics: 1. Discussion of the nature and causes of corruption, including legal, criminological, and ethical perspectives. 2. Overview of key legal regulations related to corruption offenses in Poland and the European Union. 3. Identification of high-risk areas for corruption within public administration. 4. Discussion of anti-corruption mechanisms, including the role and competences of public institutions (NIK, GIIF, CBA), internal audit, and tools such as compliance, managerial control, and whistleblowing. 5. Ethics in public administration and civil servant accountability. 6. Case studies analysis of selected corruption cases. 7. Discussion on the importance of expert knowledge and interdisciplinary approaches in combating corruption, including the role of institutional cooperation and independent analysis, as well as the benefits of integrating legal, administrative, and criminological knowledge.		
Prerequisites and co-requisites			
Assessment methods and criteria	Subject passing criteria	Passing threshold	Percentage of the final grade
	written exam	51.0%	100.0%
Recommended reading	Basic literature	1. The Act of 6 June 1997 Penal Code, 2. The Act of 25 June 2010 on Sport, 3. Civil Law Convention on Corruption, done at Strasbourg on 4 November 1999, 4. Criminal Law Convention on Corruption, done at Strasbourg on 27 January 1999, 5. United Nations Convention against Corruption, adopted by the UN General Assembly on 31 October 2003, 6. The Act of 14 June 2024 on the Protection of Whistleblowers.	
	Supplementary literature	1. Augustyniak M.,<i>Anti-Corruption Instruments in Local Government. Selected Issues</i>, 1st ed., Wolters Kluwer Polska, 2022. 2. Bacia B.,<i>Whistleblower Protection and Anti-Corruption Measures in Business Practice</i>, 1st ed., Wolters Kluwer, 2024. 3. Bojarski J., <i>Economic Corruption. A Study in the Field of Criminal Policy</i>, Nicolaus Copernicus University Press, 2015. 4. Nowak C.,<i>Corruption in Polish Criminal Law in the Context of International Regulations</i>, C.H. Beck Publishing, Warsaw, 2008. 5. Szelest - Woźny A. M.,<i>Corruption. An Analysis of State Dysfunction Using the Example of Poland (1989-2007)</i>, Mado Publishing House, 2012.	
	eResources addresses		
Example issues/ example questions/ tasks being completed	1. List and discuss the main corruption-related offenses under the Penal Code. 2. What are the causes of systemic corruption in public administration? 3. What legal and organizational instruments are used to prevent corruption? 4. What is the role of a whistleblower and how are they protected by law?		

Work placement	Not applicable
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