

Suleymanov J.I. ♦

DOI: 10.25108/2304-1730-1749.iolr.2022.67.162-170

UDC: 343.2/7

Risk as an opportunity to receive a corruption result

Abstract: The risk is the intention and achievement of a goal by making decisions and taking actions in a situation with a previously known possible (alternative) unfavorable outcome, excluding the receipt of an anticipated result (goals).

Risk is the intention and achievement of a goal by a person. Risk is the intellectual (mental) and labor activity of a person, without which the concept loses its meaning.

Concerning the phrase “corruption risk”, an unfavorable outcome would be the commission of an act of corruption.

It turns out that a person decides and tries to achieve a good (legitimate) goal in a situation, knowing that instead of it, he can get a corrupt result.

The main elements of corruption are people. Corruption and its components are deliberate acts of people. Corruption by negligence or accidental does not happen.

Therefore, corruption as an unintentional result of risk is absurd, and the phrase “corruption risk” is gibberish.

Keywords: risk; corruption; “corruption risk”; causes and conditions; corruptogenicity

Recently, legal scholars and not only have begun to widely use the concept of “corruption risk”, introduced in 1950 by a researcher on corruption problems from the Center for Law and Economics at the University of Toronto.

The sonorous phrase attracted the attention of publicists, was introduced into international documents, and national legislation became the subject of numerous scientific works in almost all branches of law, acquired various interpretations that replaced the concepts that have been tested for centuries and voluntarily or unwittingly shifted the focus of the fight against corruption.

Nevertheless, despite the semi-official recognition, so far there is no single definition of the phrase “corruption risk” either in international documents, or in national legislation, or in scientific research.

For example, the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime’s “Guidelines for Conducting Corruption Risk Assessments in Public Organizations” literally states the following: “A distinction should be made between what constitutes “corruption” and what constitutes a “corruption risk”. While corruption refers to an offense already committed, corruption risk is the possibility of committing a corruption offense. In this sense, the response to corruption is counteracting, while the response to the identified corruption risk is proactive” [35, p. 5].

In the document of the Council of Europe "Rationale and Outline of the Methodology for Corruption Risk Assessment (CRA)": "Risk - oriented approach in the fight against corruption and its assessment" the subjects they take and take measures in a manner and available that ensure their

♦ Suleymanov Javanshir Islam oglu – Doctor of Juridical Sciences, Professor, Chief of Department for Criminal Law and Criminal Process of the Institute on Law and Human Rights (Azerbaijan). E-mail: mopi_sid@yahoo.com

compliance. Thus, it follows from the identification, assessment, and identification of risks, as well as the application of appropriate measures” [34, p. 1].

Section 2.3. this document, entitled “Different Approaches to CRA”, states: “... corruption risks are associated with a set of identified vulnerabilities that allow corrupt actions to be performed within a system or process;

... identified vulnerabilities are combined with data on perceptions and/or experience of corruption as an indicator of corruption risks;

... risk is defined as the probability of corruption multiplied by the impact of corruption;

... objective risks (e.g. deficiencies in institutions and rules) differ from subjective risks (eg tolerance for corruption, personal motives, cost/benefit balance, experience, etc.);

... corruption risk is defined as a factor in the level of transparency and fairness in the process;

... the risk of corruption is defined as the difference between real and ideal systems” [34, p. 3-4].

In the section on the main terms and concepts of the CRA methodology, it is noted that “risk is defined in a broad sense as “the effect of uncertainty on goals (ISO definition). In the context of corruption, risk corresponds to the combination of threats and vulnerabilities that exist in the system, multiplied by the consequences that may arise in the event of damage” [34, p. 1].

Transparency International's “Corruption Risk Assessment Guide” states: “... corruption risk equates to a set of institutional vulnerabilities within a system or process that may favor or facilitate corrupt practices.

... corruption risk is understood as a factor of the level of transparency and fairness in the process” [27, p. 1-2].

To date, there is no single definition of the concept of “corruption risk” in the scientific literature. As a rule, the phrase is used in works on the application of anti-corruption measures in the civil service [19; 1; 11], on the rule-making process during the anti-corruption expertise of normative acts [14; 17; 4; 3]. Several researchers confuse the concept of corruption and corruption risks [12, p. 730], others consider it as an estimate of the likelihood of corruption [7, p. 246], as a synonym for the problem of corruption or the challenge it poses for a normally functioning society and state [23]. There are works in which corruption risks are considered as “conditions for corruption manifestations” [14], “the ability to commit corrupt acts” [1], or “circumstances, factors, and phenomena that arise in the process of functioning of public authorities, the performance of official activities of civil servants, creating a situation of the possible commission of a corruption offense” [11].

Noteworthy is the position of researchers who, when examining the content of the term “corruption risks”, first of all, pay attention to the word “risk” [13].

The term "risk" has a fairly ancient etymology. In its original literal interpretation, mentioned by Homer, it was characterized as "the danger of maneuvering between rocks." The Greek term “ridsikon”, the Latin term “ridsicare”, and the French term “risdoe” are associated with this interpretation [24, p. 485].

The first attempts to understand the concept of risk date back to the 13th century, thanks to gambling. From that time up to the present day, scientific knowledge about risk has been replenished with numerous theories, but its unified definition has not yet been developed [5].

According to the Explanatory Dictionary of the Russian Language, edited by S.I. Ozhegov and N.Yu. Shvedova, the risk is understood as 1) the possibility of danger, and failure; 2) acting at random in the hope of a happy outcome [22, p. 679].

Xenomania will be interested in the following definitions of risk. So, according to Macmillan's dictionary, the risk is the possibility that something unpleasant or dangerous may happen [32]. The Collins Dictionary defines risk as something unpleasant, there is a chance that it will happen [26]. According to Longman's dictionary, the risk is the possibility that something bad, unpleasant, or dangerous may happen; an action that can have bad results [30]. According to Dictionary.com, the risk is exposure to the possibility of injury or loss; danger or dangerous chance [28]. The Lexico.com dictionary defines risk as a situation involving exposure to a hazard; the probability that something unpleasant or undesirable will happen [29]. According to the Merriam-Webster Dictionary, the risk is the possibility of loss or injury; someone or something creates or suggests danger [33]. The Britannica defines risk as to the likelihood that something bad or unpleasant will happen (such as injury or loss) [25]. According to the Free Dictionary, the risk is the possibility of causing harm or loss; danger; factor, thing, or course associated with an unspecified danger; danger [36]. According to WordReference.com, the risk is a dangerous chance; probability of loss; the degree of probability of such a loss [37]. According to Etymonline.com, the risk is danger, exposure to accident, or harm [31]. According to the Azerbaijani explanatory dictionary, the word risk means the possibility of danger, potential danger, and dangerous work [20].

Based on the foregoing, the most general approach to the concept of risk is defined as the possibility (probability) of losses arising from the adoption and implementation of specific decisions.

Therefore, the risk is the intention and achievement of a goal by making decisions and taking actions in a situation with a previously known possible (alternative) unfavorable outcome, excluding the receipt of an anticipated result (goal).

Consider the relationship between the concepts of risk and corruption.

Risk is the intention and achievement of a person's goal. Thus, the risk is an intellectual (smart) and labor intentional activity of a person, which does not include the definition of meaning.

Activity is a conscious active interaction of the subject (reasonable being) with the object (surrounding reality), during which the subject purposefully influences the object, satisfying any of his needs, and achieving the goal. An activity can be called any meaningful activity of a person or a group of people [8].

According to Article 1 of the Law of the Republic of Azerbaijan "Anti-Corruption, corruption is the illegal receipt by officials of material and other benefits, benefits or privileges using their status, the status of the body (structure) they represent, official powers or opportunities arising from this status and powers, as well as the attraction by individuals and legal entities of these officials to their side by an illegal offer or promise or transfer of the noted material and other benefits, benefits or privileges to them [10]. This is all in general terms, because the concept of corruption is broader.

It turns out that concerning the phrase "corruption risk", an unfavorable outcome would be the commission of an act of corruption.

It turns out that a person decides and tries to achieve a good (legitimate) goal in a situation, knowing that instead of it he can get a corrupt result. What are this goal and situation if their alternative is corruption?

As noted, the main elements of corruption are people. Corruption and its components are deliberate acts of people. Corruption by negligence or accidental does not happen. Therefore, corruption as an unintentional result of risk is absurd, and the phrase “corruption risk” is gibberish.

In the course of the study, the stated considerations were sent by us to the President of the GRECO Bureau, Ms. Marin Mrcela, the Chairman of the Board of Directors of Transparency International, Ms. Delia Ferreira Rubio, the UN Under-Secretary-General for Economic and Social Affairs, the head of UN DESA, Mr. Liu Zhenming, Deputy Secretary General of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development Mr. Jeffrey Schlagenhauf, Executive Director of the Corruption and Economic Crime Division of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime Ms. Ghada Fathi Wali, Head of the Economic Crime and Cooperation Division of the Council of Europe Mr. Mustafa Ferati, President of the International Association of Anti-Corruption Bodies Mr. Simon Pech, Head of the European Center for Financial and Economic Crimes at Europol, Head of the Green Corruption Program Team of the Basel Institute of Governance Mr. Juhani Grossmann, Head of the Anti-Corruption Network for Eastern Europe of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, the leadership of the Anti-Fraud Office of the European Commission, the Chairman of the World Organization of Parliamentarians against Corruption Mr. Ali bin Fetais Al Marri, the leadership of the International Anti-Corruption Focal Point, the Chairman of the Regional Anti-Corruption Initiative for South-Eastern Europe Ms. Laura Stefani, Program Leader of the Implementation Mechanism of the Inter-American Convention against Corruption of the Organization of American States, UN Global Compact Anti-Corruption Manager Mr. Ashley Demming, Chairperson of the International Anti-Corruption Academy -nu Hong Peter Hall, the management of Trace International, the Chairman of the International Anti-Corruption Conference, Ms. Huguette Labella.

The answer came only from GRECO that Mrs. President cannot participate in the discussion of concepts or definitions related to corruption (!?). We asked that our letter be forwarded to an employee who is in charge of combating corruption in this organization, but we have not received a response yet.

Well, this is an indicator of our statements about the emergence of new types of corruption.

Not so long ago, the concept of “corruptogenicity” appeared in law, which refers to the ability of any actual circumstance (state, event, behavior of a person or group of persons) to act as a cause or condition for corruption offenses [1; 16; 14]. The foregoing was simply referred to as causes and conditions.

According to explanatory dictionaries, the concept of “corruptibility” means something that generates, and forms corruption. In this aspect, the corruption potential of the legislation will mean the presence in the normative legal act of factors that give rise to conditions for the illegal use by a person of his official position contrary to the legitimate interests of society and the state to obtain benefits in the form of property, property or non-property services, or to illegally provide such benefits to the specified face by others.

Thus, “corruptibility” is the same conditions and causes that give rise to and promote corruption, and the phrase “corruption risk” is an unsuccessful journalistic synonym for these concepts.

References

1. Abramova M.V. *Primenenie kadrovyyh tekhnologiy v tselyah preduprezhdeniya korruptsiionnykh riskov* [Application of personnel technologies in order to prevent corruption risks]. *Ros. sledovatel' - Russian investigator*. 2013. No. 5, pp. 21-25.
2. Afanasyev A.Y. *Korruptsiionnye riski dokazatel'stvennogo prava v ugovnom protsesse (dosudebnoe proizvodstvo)*. Avtoref. dis...kand. jurid. nauk [Corruption risks of evidentiary law in criminal proceedings (pre-trial proceedings). Abstract of PhD in Law Diss.]. Nizhny Novgorod, 2016, 34 p.
3. Andrusenko S.P. *Antikorruptsiionnaya ekspertiza v rossiyskoy ugovnoy yustitsii* [Anti-corruption expertise in Russian criminal justice]. *Jurnal Ros. prava - Journal of Russian Criminal Law*. 2013. No. 4, pp. 51-58
4. Bakhtina M.S. *K voprosu o printsipah provedeniya antikorrupcionnoy ekspertizy normativnykh aktov i ikh proyektov* [To the question of the principles of conducting anti-corruption expertise of regulatory legal acts and their drafts]. *Administrativnoe i munitsipal'noe pravo - Administrative and municipal law*. 2015. No. 1, pp. 107-113.
5. Bernstein P. *Protiv bogov: Ukroschenie riska* [Against the Gods: The Remarkable Story of Risk]. Moscow, Olymp-Business Publ., 2000, 400 p.
6. *Bol'shoy entsiklopedicheskiy slovar' v 2 t. T. 1* [Large encyclopedic dictionary: in 2 vol. Vol.1]. Ed. by A.M. Prokhorov. Moscow, Sov. entsiklopedia Publ., 1991, 862 p.
7. Vinnitsky A.V. *Publichnaya sobstvennost'* [Public property]. Moscow, Statut Publ., 2013, 732 p.
8. *Deyatel'nost'* [Activity]. Available at: <https://ru.wikipedia.org/wiki/Деятельность>
9. Dudyev V.P. *Psikhomotorika: slovar'-spravochnik* [Psychomotor: a reference dictionary]. Moscow, Vlados Publ., 2008, 366 p.
10. *Zakon Azerbajjanskoy Respubliki "O bor'be s korruptsiyey"* po sost. na 22.12.2020 [Law of the Republic of Azerbaijan "On combating corruption" as of 22.12.2020]. Available at: https://base.spinform.ru/show_doc.fwx?rgn=7426
11. Kazachenkova O.V. *Konfliktny potentsial gosudarstvennoy sluzhby kak faktor vozniknoveniya korruptsiionnykh riskov* [Conflict potential of the civil service as a factor in the emergence of corruption risks]. *Administrativnoe i munitsipal'noe pravo - Administrative and municipal law*. 2010. No. 4, pp. 36-42.
12. Kondrat E.N. *Pravonarusheniya v finansovoy sfere Rossii. Ugrozy finansovoy bezopasnosti i puti protivodeystviya* [Offenses in the financial sphere of Russia. Threats to financial security and ways to counteraction]. Moscow, Yustitsinform Publ., 2014, 928 p.
13. Kostennikov M.V., Kurakin A.V. et al. *Administrativno-pravovye sredstva minimizatsii korruptsiionnykh riskov v sluzhebnoy deyatelnosti gosudarstvennykh sluzhaschih zarubezhnykh stran* [Administrative and legal means of minimizing corruption risks in the work of civil servants of foreign countries]. *Administrativnoe i munitsipal'noe pravo - Administrative and municipal law*. 2010. No. 5, pp. 5-20.
14. Kudashkin A.V. *Antikorruptsiionnaya ekspertiza: teoriya i praktika: nauch.-prakt. posobie* [Anti-corruption expertise: theory and practice: scientific-practical. teaching aid]. Moscow, Norma Publ., 2012, 368 p.

15. Lazareva V.A., Utarbayev A.K. *Korrupsiogennost' ugolovno-protsessual'nogo zakonodatel'stva na primere ot del'nykh norm* [Corruption nature of criminal procedural legislation on the example of certain norms]. Aktual'nye voprosy pravovogo obespecheniya antikorrupsionnoy deyatel'nosti v sovremennykh usloviyakh. Materialy mezhdunar. nauchno-praktich. konferentsii. Ufa, 2008, pp. 47-50.

16. Muzhenskaya N.E., Kostyleva G.V. *Korrupsiogennost' norm UPK RF* [Corruption nature of the norms of CCP of the RF]. *Rossiyskiy sledovatel-Russian Investigator*. 2012. No. 24, pp. 22-25.

17. *Pravovye akty: antikorrupsionny analiz: nauchno-prakt. posobie* [Legal acts: anticorruption analysis. Scientific-Pract. teaching aid]. Ed. by V.N. Naydenko, Y.A. Tihomirov, T.Y. Khabriyeva. Moscow, Volters-Kluver Publ., 2010, 176 p.

18. *Sovetskiy entsiklopedicheskiy slovar'* [Soviet encyclopedic dictionary]. Moscow, Sov. entsiklopedia Publ., 1987, 1600 p.

19. Taeva N.E. *Napravleniya sovershenstvovaniya sistemy gosudarstvennoy i munitsipal'noy sluzhby v sfere okazaniya gosudarstvennykh i munitsipal'nykh uslug (normativnoe regulirovanie)* [Directions for improving the system of state and municipal service in the provision of state and municipal services (regulatory regulation)]. *Aktual'nye problemy ros. prava-Actual problems of Russian Law*. 2014. No. 6, pp. 1121-1128.

20. *Tolkovy slovar' azerbajjanskogo yazyka* [Explanatory dictionary of the Azerbaijani language]. Available at: <https://obastan.com/risk/34113/?l=ru>

21. *Tolkovy slovar' inostrannykh slov: pod red. L.P. Krysin* [Explanatory dictionary of foreign languages. Ed. by L.P. Krysin]. Moscow, Russkiy yazyk Publ., 1998, 841 p.

22. *Tolkovy slovar' russkogo yazyka: pod red. S.I. Ozhegova, N.Y. Shvedovoy* [Explanatory dictionary of the Russian language. Ed. by S.I. Ozhegov and N.Y. Shvedova]. Moscow, Azbukovnik Publ., 1999, 944 p.

23. *Uchastie institutov grazhdanskogo obschestva v bor'be s korrupsiey: nauch.-prakt. posobie* [Participation of civil society institutions in the fight against corruption. Scientific-Practical textbook]. Ed. by Y.A. Tikhomirov. Moscow, Poligraph-Plus Publ., 287 p.

24. Fasmer Max. *Etimologicheskiy slovar' russkogo yazyka: v 4 t. T. 3* [Etymological dictionary of the Russian language: in 4 vol. Vol. 3.]. Moscow, Progress Publ., 1987, 832 p.

25. Britannica Dictionary. Available at: <https://www.britannica.com/dictionary/risk>

26. Collins Dictionary. Available at: <https://www.collinsdictionary.com/dictionary/english/risk>

27. Corruption assessment toolbox. Corruption Risk Assessment Topic Guide. Transparency International, 2011, 6 p.

28. Dictionary.com. Available at: <https://www.dictionary.com/browse/risk>.

29. Lexico.com. Available at: <https://www.lexico.com/definition/risk>.

30. Longman Dictionary. Available at: <https://www.ldoceonline.com/dictionary/risk>.

31. Etymonline.com. Available at: <https://www.etymonline.com/search?q=risk>.

32. Macmillan Dictionary. Available at: https://www.macmillandictionary.com/dictionary/british/risk_1.

33. Merriam-Webster Dictionary. Available at: <https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/risk>.

34. Rationale and outline of a Corruption Risk Assessment methodology. Council of Europe. 2019, 6 p.
35. State of Integrity. A Guide on conducting corruption risk assessment in public organizations. United Nations Office on Drug and Crime (UNODC). Vienna, 2020, 72 p.
36. The Free Dictionary. Available at: <https://www.thefreedictionary.com/risk>.
37. WordReference.com. Available at: <https://www.wordreference.com/definition/risk>.

Сулейманов Д.И.♦

DOI: 10.25108/2304-1730-1749.iolr.2022.67.162-170

УДК: 343.2/7

Риск как возможность получить коррупционный результат

Аннотация: Риск есть намерение и достижение цели путем принятия решений и совершения действий в ситуации с заранее известным возможным (альтернативным) неблагоприятным исходом, исключающим получение предвосхищенного результата (цели).

Риск – замысел и достижение цели человеком. Таким образом, риск – интеллектуальная (умственная) и трудовая умышленная деятельность человека, без которого понятие теряет смысл.

Применительно к словосочетанию «коррупционный риск» неблагоприятным исходом будет совершение акта коррупции.

Получается, что лицо решает и пытается добиться благой (законной) цели в ситуации, зная, что вместо неё может получить коррупционный результат.

Основные элементы коррупции люди. Коррупция и её составляющие умышленные деяния людей. Коррупции по неосторожности либо случайной не бывает. Следовательно, коррупция как неумышленный результат риска – абсурд, а словосочетание коррупционный риск – абракадабра.

Ключевые слова: риск; коррупция; «коррупционный риск»; причины и условия; коррупциогенность.

Библиография

1. Абрамова М.В. Применение кадровых технологий в целях предупреждения коррупционных рисков // Рос. следователь. - 2013. - № 5. - С. 21-25
2. Афанасьев А.Ю. Коррупционные риски доказательственного права в уголовном процессе (досудебное производство). Автореф. дис... канд. юрид. наук. Нижний Новгород, 2016, 34 с.
3. Андрусенко С.П. Антикоррупционная экспертиза в российской уголовной юстиции // Журн. рос. права. - 2013. - № 4. - С. 51-58.

♦ Сулейманов Джаваншир Ислам оглы – доктор юридических наук, профессор, зав. отделом «Уголовное право и уголовный процесс» Института права и прав человека (Азербайджан). E-mail: mopi_sid@yahoo.com

4. Бахтина М.С. К вопросу о принципах проведения антикоррупционной экспертизы нормативных правовых актов и их проектов // Административное и муниципальное право. - 2015. - № 1. - С. 107-113.
5. Бернштейн П. Против богов: Укрощение риска / Пер. с англ. - М.: Олимп-Бизнес, 2000. – 400 с.
6. Большой энциклопедический словарь: В 2-х т. Т.1 / гл. ред. А.М. Прохоров. - М.: Сов. энциклопедия, 1991. – 862 с.
7. Винницкий А.В. Публичная собственность. - М.: Статут, 2013. – 732 с.
8. Деятельность [Электронный ресурс]. Режим доступа: <https://ru.wikipedia.org/wiki/Деятельность>
9. Дудьев В.П. Психомоторика: словарь-справочник. - М.: Владос, 2008. -366 с.
10. Закон Азербайджанской Республики «О борьбе с коррупцией»: по сост. на 22.12.2020 г. [Электронный ресурс]. Режим доступа: https://base.spinform.ru/show_doc.fwx?rgn=7426
11. Казаченкова О.В. Конфликтный потенциал государственной службы как фактор возникновения коррупционных рисков // Административное и муниципальное право. -2010. - № 4. - С. 36-42.
12. Кондрат Е.Н. Правонарушения в финансовой сфере России. Угрозы финансовой безопасности и пути противодействия. - М.: Юстицинформ, 2014. – 928 с.
13. Костенников М.В., Куракин А.В., Колчеманов Д.Н., Марьян А.В. Административно-правовые средства минимизации коррупционных рисков в служебной деятельности государственных служащих зарубежных стран // Административное и муниципальное право. - 2010. - № 5. - С. 5-20.
14. Кудашкин А.В. Антикоррупционная экспертиза: теория и практика: науч.-практ. пособие. - М.: Норма, 2012. – 368 с.
15. Лазарева В.А., Утарбаев А.К. Коррупциогенность уголовно-процессуального законодательства на примере отдельных норм // Актуальные вопросы правового обеспечения антикоррупционной деятельности в современных условиях: материалы Междунар. научно-практич. конференции. - Уфа, 2008. - С. 47-50
16. Муженская Н.Е., Костылева Г.В. Коррупциогенность норм УПК РФ // Российский следователь. - 2012. - № 24. - С. 22-25.
17. Правовые акты: антикоррупционный анализ: науч.-практ. пособие / отв. ред. В.Н. Найденко, Ю.А. Тихомиров, Т.Я. Хабриева. - М.: Волтерс Клувер, 2010. – 176 с.
18. Советский энциклопедический словарь / гл. ред.А.М. Прохоров. - М.: Сов. энциклопедия, 1987. – 1600 с.
19. Таева Н.Е. Направления совершенствования системы государственной и муниципальной службы в сфере оказания государственных и муниципальных услуг (нормативное регулирование) // Актуальные проблемы рос. права. - 2014. - № 6. - С. 1121-1128.
20. Толковый словарь азербайджанского языка [Электронный ресурс]. Режим доступа: <https://obastan.com/risk/34113/?l=ru>
21. Толковый словарь иностранных слов / под ред. Л.П. Крысина. - М.: Русский язык, 1998. – 846 с.
22. Толковый словарь русского языка / под ред. С.И. Ожегова и Н.Ю. Шведовой. - М.: Азбуковник, 1999. – 944 с.

23. Участие институтов гражданского общества в борьбе с коррупцией: науч.-практ. пособие / отв. ред. Ю.А. Тихомиров. - М.: ПОЛИГРАФ-ПЛЮС, 2013. – 287 с.
24. Фасмер Макс. Этимологический словарь русского языка: в 4-х т. Т. 3. - М.: Прогресс, 1987. – 832 с.
25. Britannica Dictionary [Электронный ресурс]. Режим доступа: <https://www.britannica.com/dictionary/risk>
26. Collins Dictionary [Электронный ресурс]. Режим доступа: <https://www.collinsdictionary.com/dictionary/english/risk>
27. Corruption assessment toolbox. Corruption Risk Assessment Topic Guide. Transparency International, 2011. 6 p.
28. Dictionary.com [Электронный ресурс]. Режим доступа: <https://www.dictionary.com/browse/risk>
29. Lexico.com [Электронный ресурс]. Режим доступа: <https://www.lexico.com/definition/risk>
30. Longman Dictionary [Электронный ресурс]. Режим доступа: <https://www.ldoceonline.com/dictionary/risk>
31. Etymonline.com [Электронный ресурс]. Режим доступа: <https://www.etymonline.com/search?q=risk>
32. Macmillan Dictionary [Электронный ресурс]. Режим доступа: https://www.macmillandictionary.com/dictionary/british/risk_1
33. Merriam-Webster Dictionary [Электронный ресурс]. Режим доступа: <https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/risk>
34. Rationale and outline of a Corruption Risk Assessment methodology. Council of Europe. 2019, 6 p.
35. State of Integrity. A Guide on conducting corruption risk assessment in public organizations. United Nations Office on Drug and Crime (UNODC). Vienna, 2020, 72 p.
36. The Free Dictionary [Электронный ресурс]. Режим доступа: <https://www.thefreedictionary.com/risk>
37. WordReference.com [Электронный ресурс]. Режим доступа: <https://www.wordreference.com/definition/risk>