**Yakovlev N.A.**

Candidate of juridical sciences, Associate Professor of the Theory and History of State and Law, Criminal Law Lipetsk branch FGBOU VPO "The Russian Academy of National Economy and Public Administrationthe President of the Russian Federation"

**CORRUPTION CRIMES IN ESTABLISHMENTS OF FEDERAL PENITENTIARY SERVICE OF RUSSIA**

**Summary.** In this article problems of commission of corruption crimes in FSIN institutions of Russia are considered. The reasons and conditions of commission of corruption crimes are analyzed by the staff of bodies of FSIN of Russia.

**Keywords:** corruption, crime, prison subculture, authorities of underworld, neutralization.

**Formulation of the problem**. One of the most pressing and urgent problems of modern Russia is corruption, which has penetrated the organs of state power at all levels. Corruption corrupts the political and legal institutions, the existing legislation does formal and ineffective, threatens development of the Russian state as a whole. Presentation of the basic material. Authorities of the Federal Penitentiary Service of Russia (hereinafter - FSIN), implementing nearly all types of criminal penalties are also subject to commission them of corruption. The specificity of the FSIN of Russia is that in a closed space is a person (bribers) who wish to receive certain benefits while serving. On the other hand, there are persons (bribe) that can take advantage of his position to provide such benefits for a fee. The main causes of corruption committed by the authorities in the Federal Penitentiary Service of Russia are: financial support and low salaries FSIN of Russia, the presence of a large number of proposals from the convicts and remand prisoners, inadequate penal legislation of Russia. Among the causes of corruption offenses by persons serving sentences and those in detention are the following: the desire to get the benefits and privileges provided by the Criminal Enforcement Code, the desire to get perks, PEC prohibited RF; reluctance to commit the offenses serve additional disciplinary measures, the spread traditions prison subculture. In accordance with Part 1 of Art. 1 Criminal Enforcement Code main purpose is to fix the FSIN institutions prisoners and prevention of new crimes such as prisoners, and other persons. In practice, the latency of action corrupt nature employees FSIN of Russia and those in the criminal-executive system is close to 100%. This is evidenced by case law in respect of staff of Russia and the Federal Penitentiary inmates (defendants). Report the facts of bribery or bribery is not profitable for one or the other side.Identify facts giving or receiving a bribe is almost impossible, because All institutions FPS Russia are closed bodies, and conduct operational work in these difficult strict permit system. There is a relationship of corruption offenses and distribution facilities in the prison subculture FPS Russia. This relationship is due to the fact that the unwritten rules and traditions of the prison subculture oblige its members to act in violation of criminal and penal laws. Underworld bosses must perform their duties. Penal law prohibits finding certain items in the penitentiary facilities in Russia. It is a means of communication, narcotics, "common fund", etc. Through bribery underworld bosses decide their tasks. In 2010, for the crimes of corruption was condemn nation but eight employees of institutions FPS Russia for Tula district . More than a year ago in the regional offices of the Federal Penitentiary Service units were created their own security, which were entrusted to fight corruption in the ranks of employees of the correctional system. Activities of personal safety FPS Russia's Tula region aims to address a number of problems. One of the most important of these is the detection, prevention, suppression and detection of crimes and other offenses of corruption, prepared, made or committed by members of the federal penal system and the state civil servants Federal Penitentiary Service of Russia. As an example, the illegal activities of prison staff. "Citizen P. joined the FBU LIU-3 FPS Russia's Tula region October 19, 2009. Particular zeal in the service was no different. To fulfill their duties are not always treated in good faith, did not try to improve their skills. P. came out with a proposal to one of the five convicted of illegally smuggle cell phones in prison LIA-3 for 17 thousand rubles. By the time the PA has served in the penal system only eight months. For "services", he appointed a cash consideration of $ 17 thousand. Convicted agreed and gave the coordinates of his friend P., who was to meet with the PA and hand him the phone and marked them money. P. calling your convicted and arranged to meet him near one of the supermarkets in Tula. A week later, he met with the citizen and received his five cell phones for illegal transfer of their conviction and the amount of money in the 17 thousand rubles as a bribe. Thus, PA, as a member of the FBU LIU-3 FPS Russia's Tula region, committed an offense under Part 2 of Article 290 of the Criminal Code. By the time the PA was already in sight of members of the Department's own security FPS. This situation was immediately taken to control them. For some time to accumulate information on illegal activities and criminal intentions employee LIA-3. Information on the case was transferred to the staff of the Federal Security Service, so while taking a bribe was taken from P. red-handed. " Court sentence the Soviet District of Tula from 10.22 2010 P. convicted of an offense under Part 2 of Art. 290 of the Criminal Code. He was sentenced to imprisonment for a term of 3 years with the deprivation of the right to hold positions in the Russian Federal Penitentiary for a term of 2 years, to be served in a penal colony. Unfortunately, this is not the only example of corruption offenses in the penitentiary facilities in Russia. Often operational experiment and provocation in the investigation of corruption in the institutions of the Federal Penitentiary Service of Russia is the only way to prevent these illegal acts. In addition, these operational measures necessary proceedings on hold to the court of evidence obtained as a result of their conduct, recognized as legally valid and were the basis of convictions in corruption cases committed in the penitentiary facilities in Russia. Output. Thus, the suppression of corruption committed in the penitentiary facilities, allows the authority of the criminal world to deal with the management of the prisoners, and, therefore, limit the spread of the traditions and customs of the prison world.

**Literature:**

1. Уголовно-исполнительный кодекс Российской Федерации от 08.01.1997 № 1-ФЗ (ред. от 03.05.2012) // СЗ РФ. – 1997. – № 2. – Ст. 198.

**Яковлєв Н. А. Корупційні злочини в установах федеральної служби виконання покарання Росії**

**Анотація.** В даній статті розглядаються питання вчинення корупційних злочинів в установах ФСВП Росії. Аналізуються причини та умови вчинення корупційних злочинів співробітниками органів ФСВП Росії.

**Ключові слова:** корупція, злочин, тюремна субкультура, авторитети злочинного світу, нейтралізація.

**Yakovlev N.A. Corruption crimes in establishments of Federal penitentiary service of Russia**

**Summary.** In this article problems of commission of corruption crimes in FSIN institutions of Russia are considered. The reasons and conditions of commission of corruption crimes are analyzed by the staff of bodies of FSIN of Russia.

**Keywords:** corruption, crime, prison subculture, authorities of underworld, neutralization