

## Summary

Prison crime in the Russian Federation is an interesting issue from the point of view of criminology and legal science. The phenomenon has been shaped and conditioned over the years by a number of factors: economic and social changes, amendments to the law, cultural and political changes. In addition, the multi-million population of the Russian Federation living on a vast territory, the multinationality of the country, geographical and cultural diversity have over the years influenced society, its attitude to the state, the law, the rule of law and crime.

The work is a comprehensive, monographic study of the problem for the period 2014-2021. The idea to undertake research on the problem emerged because of several reasons. Firstly, there has been a need to update knowledge of the phenomenon and its determinants. Secondly, the author undertook the research due to the results of other scientific studies signalling the occurrence of the problem of crime among prisoners and the desire to continue his own research.

Thirdly, to date, there has been a lack of up-to-date and complete statistical data determining the extent of the phenomenon. Fourthly, there is a need to assess the effectiveness of legal tools and institutional solutions to address prison crime in the Russian Federation.

The analysis of the existing legislation, statements of the doctrine of criminal law and criminal executive law of the Russian Federation, as well as the European jurisprudence, allows us to conclude that the phenomenon of prison crime in the Russian Federation has been shaped over the years with the amendments of the law, as well as social, cultural and economic-political changes.

In order to carry out the research, the following main research problem was accepted: how has prison crime in the Russian Federation been developing since 2000 and what are its current trends?

The analyses carried out were aimed at verifying the main hypothesis adopted, according to which was assumed that: prison crime in the Russian Federation over the years has begun to evolve, developing old forms and seeking new ones.

The innovation occurring in this work concerns the use of data from the latest global prison statistics and official governmental and non-governmental reports on the state of penitentiary systems (e.g. Amnesty International, Global Prison and non-governmental reports on the state of prison systems (e.g. Amnesty International, Global Prison Report, etc.) to obtain new information, to test the correlation between the place of incarceration and the aetiology of crime, and to create a broader perspective to draw conclusions about prison crime in the Russian Federation.

Chapter 1 provides an introduction to the issue of prison crime, while Chapters 2 and 3 present the characteristics of penitentiary law in Russia and place it in the context of the study of prison crime. Chapter 4 contains a characterisation of prison crime against the background of the theoretical achievements of criminology, Chapter 5 refers to the genesis and structure of Russian prison crime, and in Chapter 6 the author presents the phenomenon of the so-called 'sacks in the order' as a particular manifestation of Russian prison crime. Chapter 7 contains a description of Russian prison crime in the light of the research

conducted, and Chapter 8 refers to penitentiary prevention and the functioning model of combatting prison crime in the Russian Federation. The work concludes with a summary, bibliography and abstract.

The phenomenon of prison crime in the Russian Federation was investigated using several research methods, including: the linguistic-logical method, the historical-legal method and the analysis of literature on the subject (mainly studies by Prof. K. Laskowska, Prof. B. Holyst, Prof. V. Pływaczewski, Prof. E Pływaczewski and Russian criminologists: A.I. Dolgova, V.V. Luneev, V.S. Ovchinsky, as well as Russian law enforcement personnel, Federal Prison Service, among others Prof. A.A. Aslanov, Yu.K. Alexandrov, M.Yu. Antonyan, M.V. Filchenko, N.P. Barabanov). In addition, the research used the formal-dogmatic method (analysis of the criminal and executive criminal code of the Russian Federation, analysis of European and other legal acts) and the statistical method, which included analysis of crime statistics reflecting quantitative indicators of registered crimes committed in places of detention and their dynamics, published by the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Russian Federation, the Federal Penitentiary Service, the Prosecutor's Office of the Russian Federation and other bodies responsible for security and public order.

The author has attempted to analyse the data and introduce the use of such data and approaches to the study of crime perceptions in places of detention to learn more about the dynamics, rate of change, geography of crime, and to inspire researchers to take up similar topics in the future.