

The penal system of Russia



The Director
of the Federal Penal
Service of Russia,

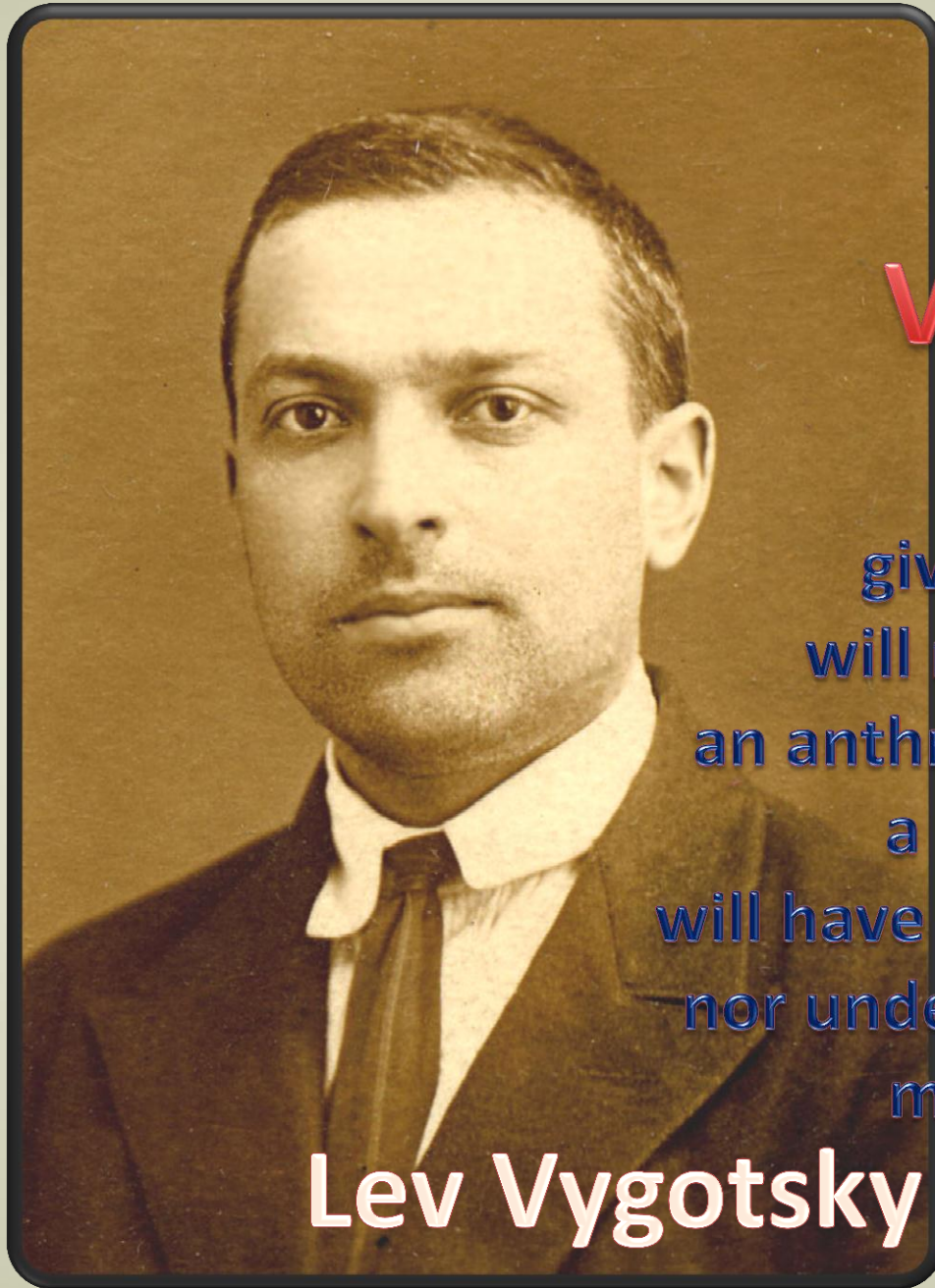
Colonel General
of the Internal Service

Alexander Reimer



The background image is a photograph of a classroom scene, heavily processed with a circular motion blur or 'spin' effect. In the center, a young man with a shaved head, wearing a dark green V-neck sweater over a blue collared shirt, is looking down at a desk. Behind him, a woman with long dark hair, wearing a light-colored striped shirt, is standing. To the left, another person is partially visible, also blurred. The floor has a blue and white checkered pattern. The overall effect is one of rapid movement or a fleeting moment captured in time.

«Children & punishment»



Lev Vygotsky

A child,
given to himself
will never become
an anthropomorphist,
a dreamer, thus
will have neither a goal
nor understanding the
meaning of life.

Lev Vygotsky

The concept of Russia's Correctional System

The concept of Russia's Correctional System Development, adopted in October 2010, is based on rejection of the past and shift from correctional labour colonies to modern prisons.





Penal Staff



129497

127592

96911

0 %

10 %

20 %

30 %

40 %

50 %

60 %

70 %

80 %

90 %

100 %

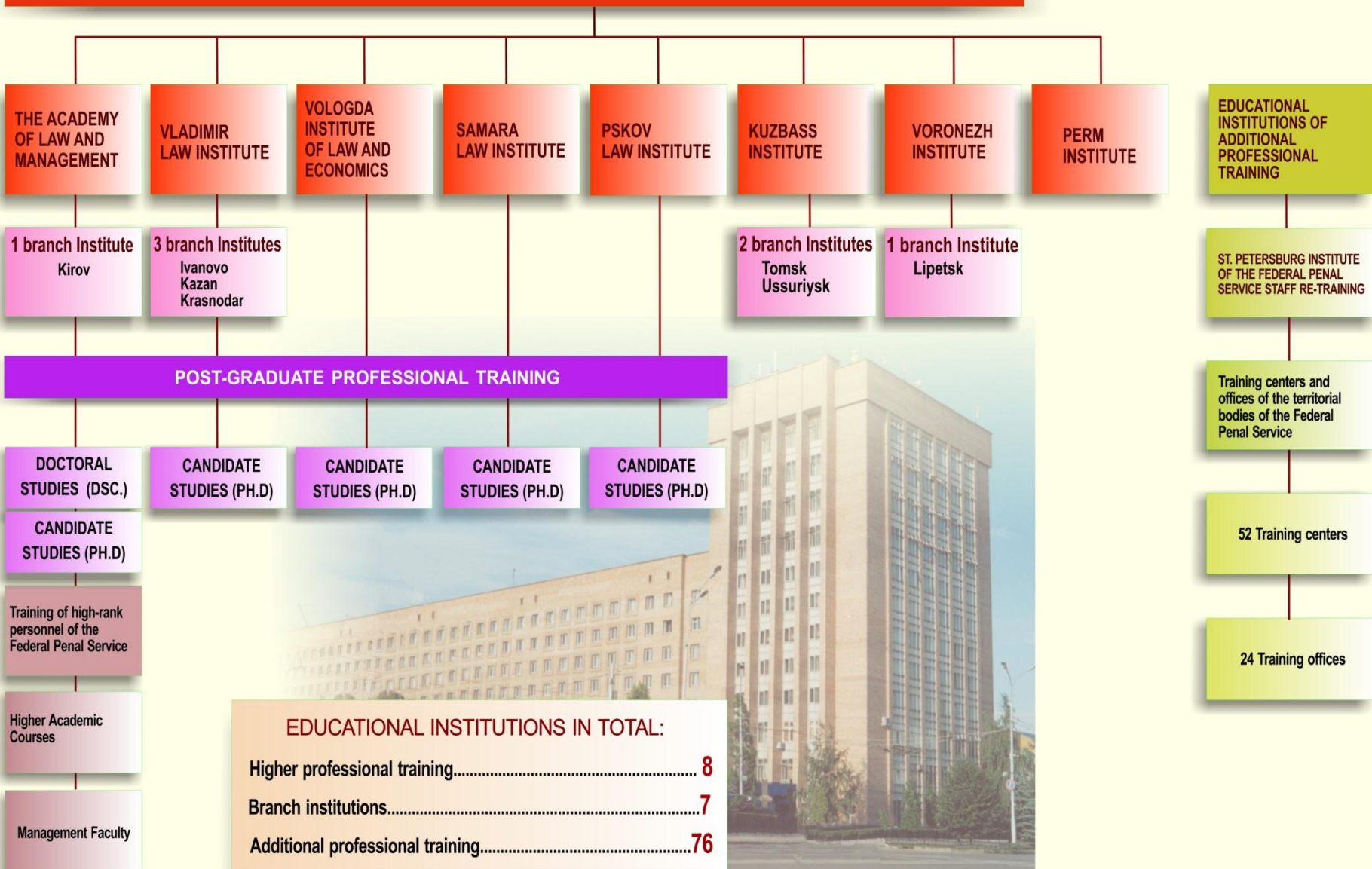
■ Officers

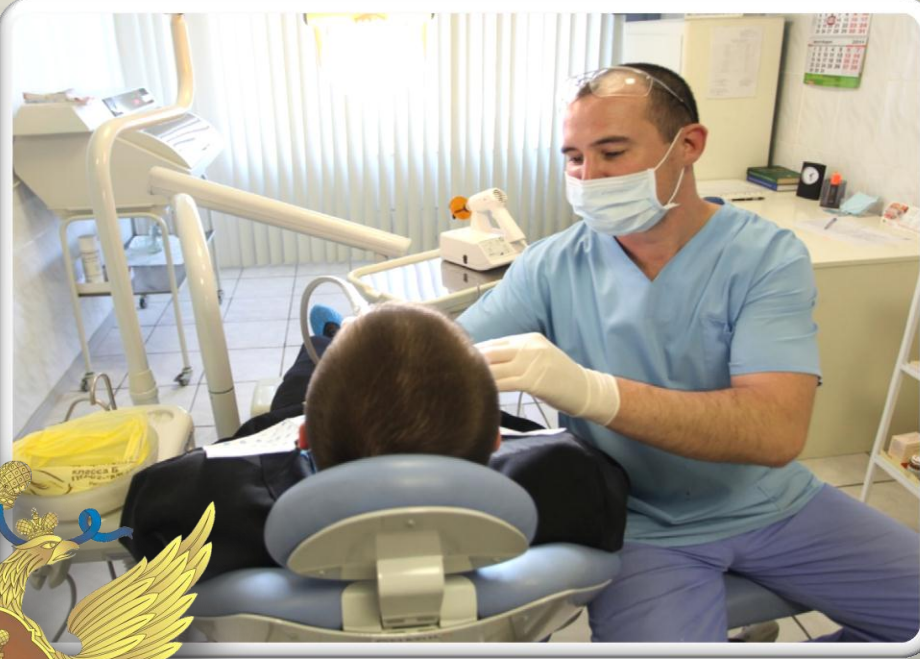
■ Ranks personal

■ Civilian personal

SYSTEM OF PROFESSIONAL TRAINING OF STAFF OF THE FEDERAL PENAL SERVICE

EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER PROFESSIONAL TRAINING





Concept's main goals:

Raise of the efficiency of the Penal Institutions so as the work is done in accordance with international standards



Concept's main goals:

Humanization of accommodation for inmates



Concept's main goals:

Reduction of recidivism by enhancing educational and social assistance



Main types of penal institutions

Open penal institutions:

Open prisons with general supervision

The population of a general security prison should not exceed 1,5 thousand inmates, high security prison – 1 thousand, maximum security prison – 500 inmates



Penal institutions of closed type:

Detention centers for juvenile offenders

Security hospitals

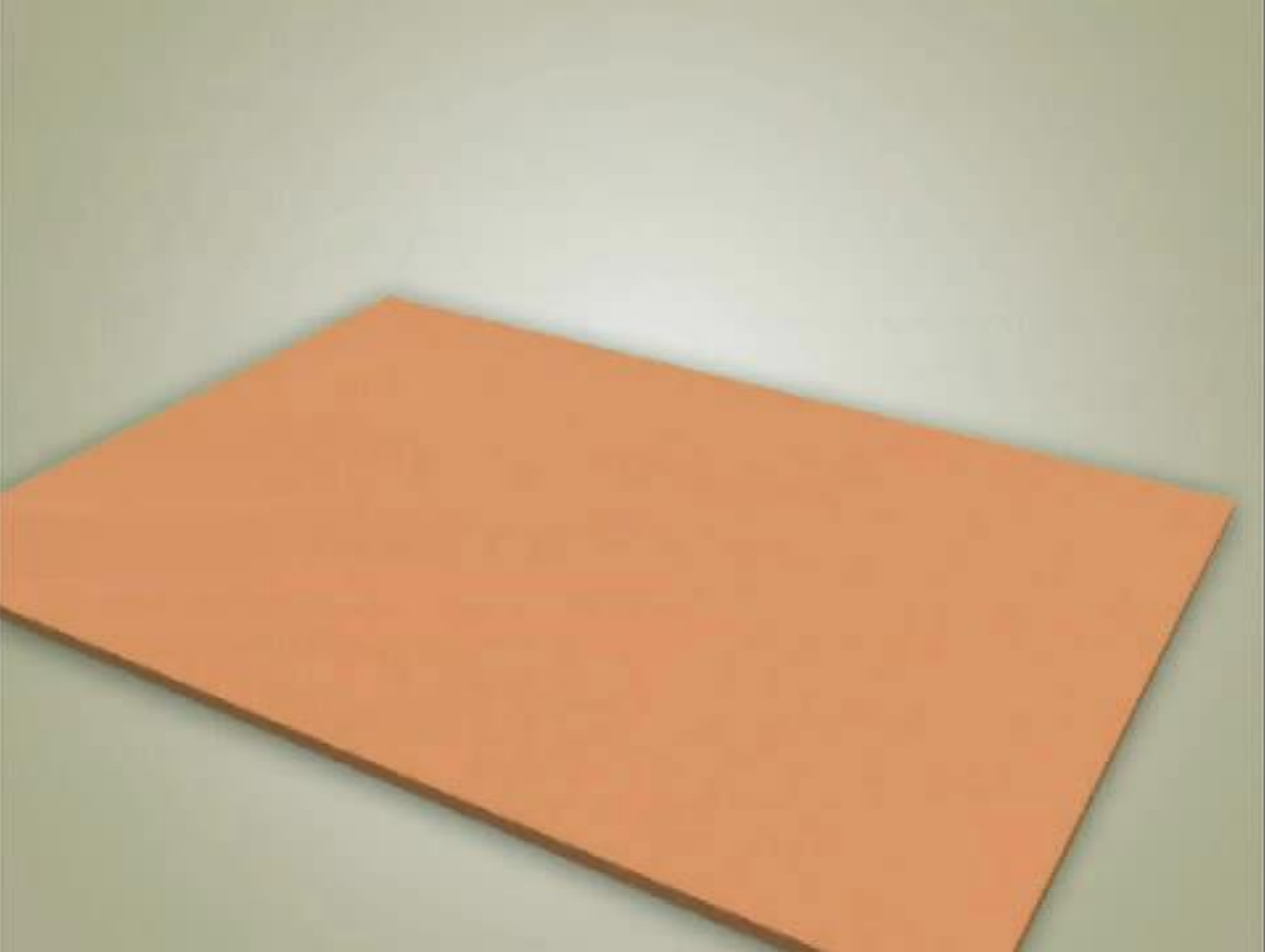
Health care centers

General, high and maximum security prisons for male offenders

General security prisons for female offenders



The total funding for the program is
2,6 billion U.S. \$



The results of the reform

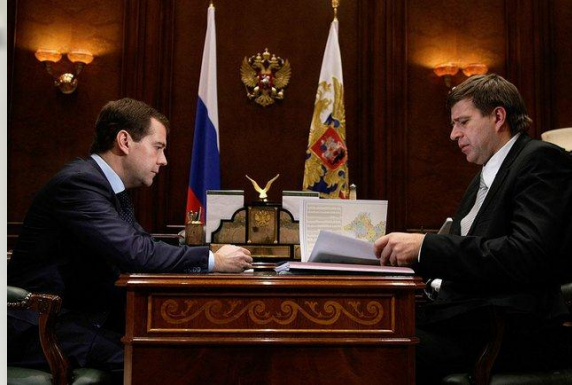
The accommodation meets certain basic standards:
at the beginning of 2011 a cell space
reached 5.4 square meters per prisoner
(minimum floor space is 4 square meters).

The results of the reform



The organization of the guard's service is changing cardinally. Due to the widespread use of remote monitoring and alarm the number of armed staff is kept to minimum.

Regulatory basis of the reforms of the Russian Penal Service



President
of Russian Federation



State Duma



The Council of
Federation



The Government of
Russian Federation



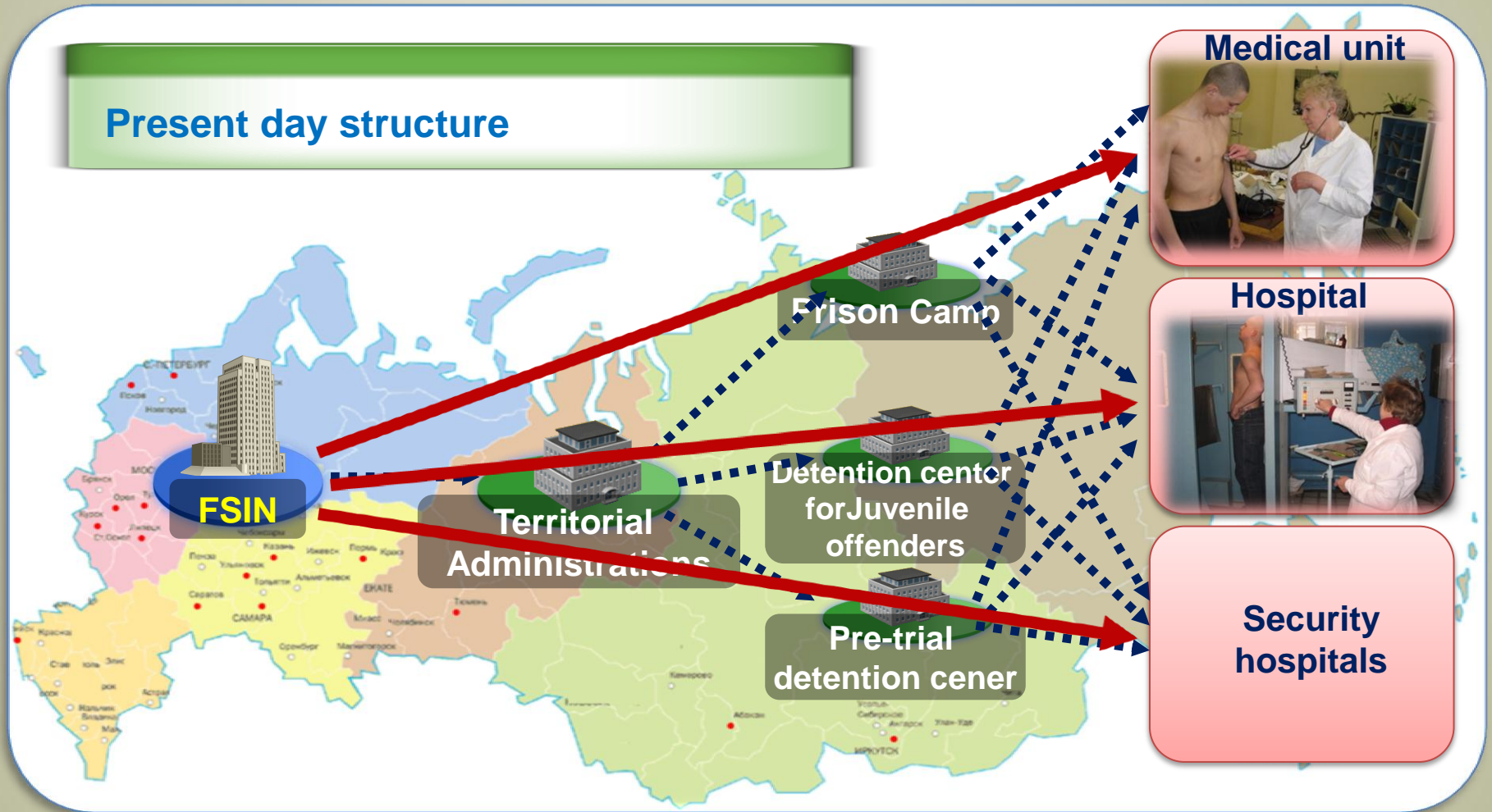
The Ministry of Justice



Federal Penal Service

68 crimes, according to the Criminal Law of Russian Federation, exclude lower sanction limits such as limitation average gravity, in persons under 18 years of age crimes. Greater sanction limits are not connected with application of House arrest measures is being modified.

New upgraded model of the internal health care system of the Russian Penal Service



The results of the reform



Prison Camp



Prison Camp



Prison Camp

Number of gross violations has reduced by 40 %, number of cases of disobedient behaviour – by 60 %. Conflict behaviour between inmates has also reduced. Their motivation to work and receive payment has increased.



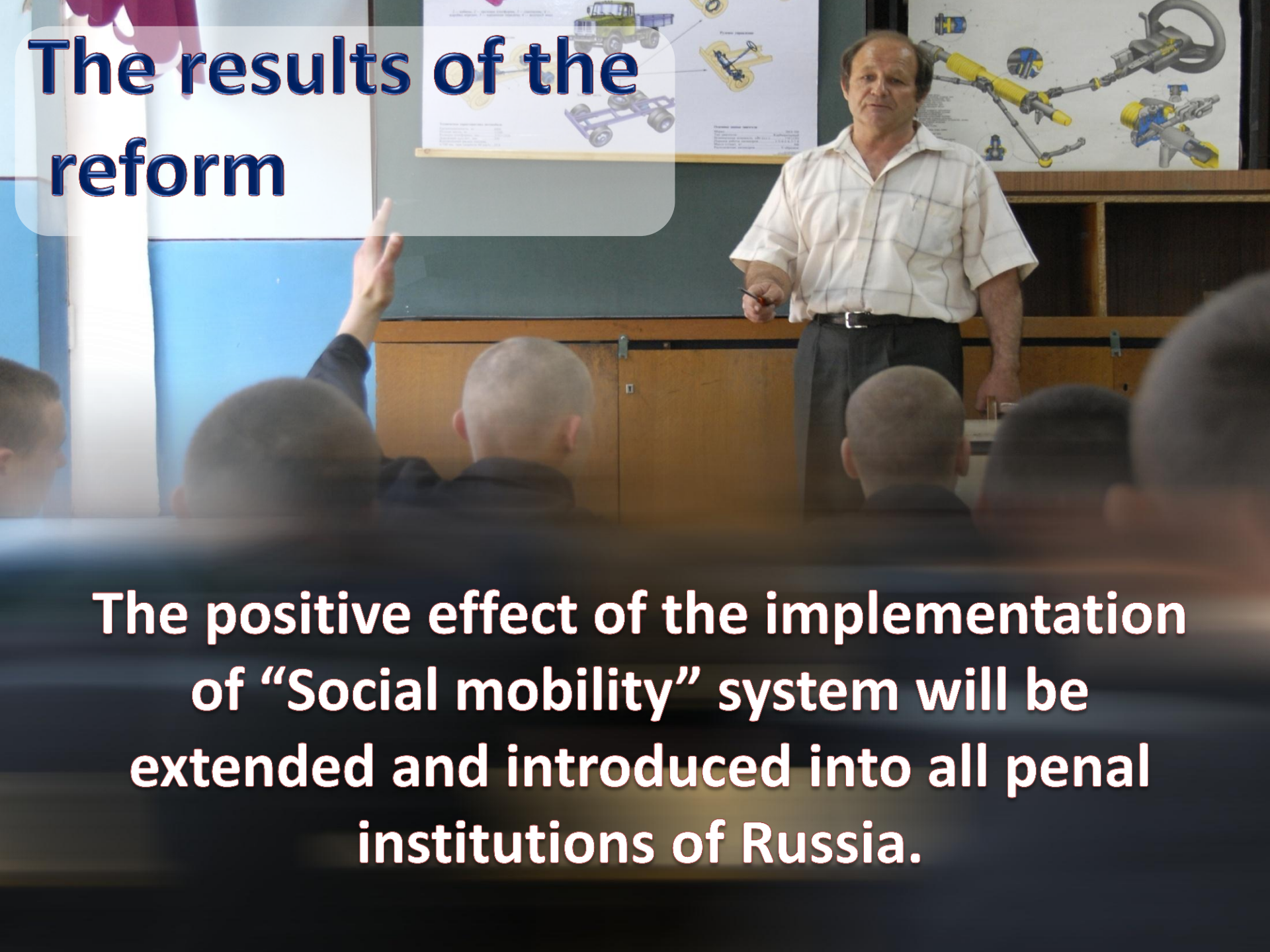


The results of the reform



79 825 prisoners participated in “Social mobility” system in the year 2010. The clear evaluation criteria stimulated 76% of inmates to change and develop.

The results of the reform

A middle-aged man with thinning hair, wearing a light-colored short-sleeved button-down shirt and dark trousers, stands in a classroom. He is pointing his right hand towards a technical diagram on a board. The diagram shows a vehicle chassis with various mechanical components labeled. In the foreground, the backs of several students' heads are visible, indicating they are in a classroom setting. The text 'The results of the reform' is overlaid in the top left, and a large block of text is at the bottom.

The positive effect of the implementation of “Social mobility” system will be extended and introduced into all penal institutions of Russia.

A photograph showing several men in a workshop setting, likely a prison vocational training center. They are focused on working with electronic components on a workbench. One man in the foreground is soldering a circuit board. Another man stands behind him, observing. In the background, other men are also working at similar workstations. The room has colorful abstract murals on the walls and various electronic equipment and tools on the benches.

The results of the reform

There are 865 schools (more than 92 000 prisoners). There are 339 vocational schools (more than 95 000 prisoners) which train inmates in 210 occupations in demand. Social workers assist prisoners to overcome social challenges (over 1 600 staff).



Social and religious assistance to prisoners and educational work ensure the transparency of the Federal Penitentiary Service of Russia and minimize the negative impacts of isolation from society.




In the facilities of the Federal Penitentiary Service of Russia there are 523 churches, including 471 – Russian Orthodox Church (ROCh), 35 – Islamic mosques, 6 – Buddhist temples and 3 – Roman Catholic Church (RCCh). 61 ROCh churches are under construction. 706 prayer rooms functions for 466 ROCh, 115 Islam, 6 Buddhist, 1 Judaic, 2 ROCh, 64 Evangelical Christians-Baptists, 49 Evangelical Christians (Pentecostals) and 3 representatives of other faiths.

The results of the reform



Community plays one of the main roles in solving the tasks of the reform.

The results of the reform



200 centers of social rehabilitation which house 9 thousand people

System of reintegration inmates into society before release

186 regional documents regulate issues of social adaptation of former inmates:

- employment
- accommodation
- health care

Former inmate is provided with a free ticket to his residence, food and pocket money.

