

## HUMAN SECURITY

*Oleg RUSU*

*Ștefan cel Mare Police Academy of Chisinau*

### ENSURING THE CONVICTORS' RIGHT TO PERSONAL SECURITY

<b>Abstract:</b>	<i>The article is devoted to the legal and organizational aspects of ensuring the right of detainees to personal security. Ensuring the personal security of convicts during the execution of the sentence is one of the basic tasks of the executive-criminal system. Thus, a legal feature of personal security is presented in the context of ensuring the right of convicts to personal security. A classification of the normative acts that regulate the measures to ensure the personal security of the convicts in the process of executing the criminal sentences of deprivation of liberty is made. The author also made an analysis of the legal basis that regulates the issues related to ensuring the personal security of detainees. The analyzed normative acts represent a basis for the improvement of the legal regulation of the personal security of the convicts. In this context, an analysis of the existing problems in this field is made at the current stage. Also, the regime measures of ensuring the personal security of the convicts in the process of execution of the custodial sentences are examined. Finally, measures to ensure the safety of convicts in the execution of sentences are examined.</i>
<b>Keywords:</b>	<b>criminal enforcement system; convicted persons; personal security; the right to personal security; ensuring personal security</b>
<b>Contact details of the authors:</b>	E-mail: olleg75@mail.ru
<b>Institutional affiliation of the authors:</b>	<b>Ștefan cel Mare Police Academy of Chisinau</b>
<b>Institutions address:</b>	Gh. Asachi, No. 21, Chisinau, 2009, Republic of Moldova; Phone/fax: +37322735875, website: <a href="https://www.academy.police.md/">https://www.academy.police.md/</a> e-mail: cercetare.academia@gmail.com

## Introduction

The need for safety and security is fundamental to human mental life, and in the penitentiary environment this need is inherently affected by the very essence of detention, which indicates the legal argument for the physical isolation of a person, which is in itself an action that affects the normal way of human activity.

Penitentiary institutions, by definition, are sources of increased danger given the fact that they are shelter to the most dangerous category of citizens who have broken the law. Thus, the issues related to penitentiary security and ensuring the security of convicts remain highly topical because the deprivation of liberty of the person continues to provoke discussions and controversy<sup>1</sup>.

It should be noted that security in prisons, as opposed to security in society, is ensured in a specific environment and atmosphere. The staff of the respective institutions is in a position to work in the environment of the persons who have committed crimes. Moreover, that activity is carried out on a restricted area. In this regard, some authors rightly point out that the atmosphere in prisons can be characterized as less favorable for achieving the goals of ensuring security, compared to that in society as a whole<sup>2</sup>.

Security and safety in prisons depend on creating a positive climate, which encourages cooperation between detainees: external security (prevention of escapes) and internal security (prevention of disorders) are best ensured by creation of positive relationships between detainees and staff. This is the essence of dynamic security, which should be present in detention<sup>3</sup>.

## Results and discussions

The science of criminal enforcement law treats the notion of penitentiary security differently. According to some authors, the security of the penitentiary consists in the protection of certain objects or buildings<sup>4</sup>, for others - ensuring peace, inviolability of the life and health of prison officials, of convicts and others, of their work and rest, as well as the functioning of the penitentiary institution as a

---

<sup>1</sup> Ренат Усеев, *Основы фортификации в исправительных учреждениях*. "Вестник Самарского юридического института: Научно-практический журнал", No. 2(13), 2014, p. 25

<sup>2</sup> Сергей Хохрин, *Проблемы организационного и правового обеспечения профилактической работы по предупреждению и пресечению правонарушений осужденных*, "Вестник Пермского института ФСИН России", No. 3(7), 2012, p. 6

<sup>3</sup> Arina Țurcan, Victoria Captari, Iuliana Ciurea, ș.a. *Ghid de bune practici pentru angajații sistemului penitenciar. Asigurarea răspunsului la nevoile special ale femeilor aflate în detenție*, Chișinău, 2019, p. 45

<sup>4</sup> Бронислав Казак, *Безопасность уголовно-исполнительной системы. Монография*, АПУ Минюста России, Рязань, 2001, p. 45

whole and of its structural units in particular<sup>1</sup>. In the view of others, this consists in a state that ensures the absence of danger<sup>2</sup>.

### **The concept of penitentiary security is complex in content, due to the custodial function of the penitentiary**

People deprived of their liberty must be isolated and kept in prison according to precise rules, designed to maintain a bearable and human prison atmosphere. Penitentiary security consists of a set of measures and actions designed to prevent escapes and maintain a human environment between detainees, on the one hand, and prison staff, on the other, to prevent aggressive and self-aggressive manifestations of convicts<sup>3</sup>.

Based on the notion of security in the penitentiary environment and taking considering the theoretical notions of personal security, by the security of convicts we mean the protection of life, health, other vital and socially important interests of the convict which are guaranteed by international law and national law, as well as the prevention of dangers and threats arising in the process of serving the criminal sentences of deprivation of liberty.

The legal regulation of the personal security of the convicts presupposes the normative fixing of the order and conditions of the realization of the subjective right of the convicts to personal security as well as of the measures to ensure their security. Highlighting these two directions of legal regulation allows us to examine the security of convicts as a complex legal institution, which contains rules of different branches of law. At the same time, the rights of convicts to personal security, as well as the obligation which should be insured, are regulated by the norms of criminal enforcement law as well as by other branches of law (constitutional law, civil law, labor law, etc.).

In this context, safety is the condition of being and feeling safe, out of danger. Security often means all the measures taken to ensure safety. In the penitentiary environment, it is often believed that security can be ensured by keeping and maintaining order, discipline and control. Both national and international law provide that limitations on certain rights may be legitimate for reasons of security. However, they must meet all three criteria established in accordance with international law and ECHR case law:

- Legality – the measure must be provided for in accordance with international human rights law.
- Necessity – the measure must be necessary and useful.

---

<sup>1</sup> Анатолий Перегудов, *Курс лекций по обеспечению безопасности, порядка исполнения и отбывания наказания в ИТУ*, УВШ МВД России, УФА, 1996, p. 26

<sup>2</sup> Михаил Громов, Вячеслав Селиверстов. *Правовые и организационные вопросы обеспечения безопасности работников ИТУ*, РВШ МВД СССР, Рязань, 1991, p. 7

<sup>3</sup> *Siguranța și ordinea în penitenciare*, <https://legeaz.net/dictionar-juridic/siguranta-ordine-penitenciar> (12.02.2022)

- Proportionality – the measure taken must be the least invasive in order to achieve the objective of maintaining order and security and should be imposed for the shortest possible time<sup>1</sup>.

All the existing characteristics of the theory of the right to security result from its belonging to the legal status of the citizen. His right to personal security, in the theory of law, is determined as a fundamental right of the person, which is a guarantee for the realization of other rights, freedoms and the fulfillment of their obligations<sup>2</sup>. It may also be regarded as a subjective right under the right to inviolability of the person which cannot be restricted until it has been proved that a criminal offense punishable by deprivation of liberty has been established<sup>3</sup>. Thus, the right to personal security is a subjective right, which ensures the inviolability of the person, the defense and protection of his rights and legitimate interests. This right refers to the legal status of the citizen and belongs to the activity of the state law enforcement bodies.

The subjective right of the convict to personal security has its determined specificity, first of all, by its special legal status. Along with the right to security, which results from the general legal status of the citizen, the convict also has the right to security, but at a narrower level, which corresponds to his special legal status. This right results from the norms of the criminal executive law and belongs to the convict as the subject of the executive-criminal relations. The specific character of this right is conditioned both by the particularities of the executive-criminal system and by the forms of assurance of the convict's right to security, which differ in diversity and are fixed in all institutions and norms of executive-criminal law<sup>4</sup>.

The notion of “ensuring the personal security of convicts” in the science of criminal law is determined by a complex of legal, administrative, operational-investigative, tactical and special-preventive measures, aimed at preventing a possible danger and removing an obvious risk that threatens peace, life and health, honor and dignity of persons serving criminal sentences in places of detention.<sup>5</sup> Therefore, ensuring the security of convicts is an organizational-legal complex that functions on the basis and to ensure the convict's right to security, which is an attribute of his general and special legal status. The organizational forms of

---

<sup>1</sup> Arina Țurcan, Victoria Captari, Iuliana Ciurea. ș.a. *Ghid de bune practici pentru angajații sistemului penitenciar. Asigurarea răspunsului la nevoile special ale femeilor aflate în detenție*, Chișinău, 2019, p. 47

<sup>2</sup> Николай Матузов, Александр Малько. *Теория государства и права: курс лекций*, Юристъ, Москва, 2001, p. 256

<sup>3</sup> Николай Огурцов, *Правоотношения и ответственность в советском уголовном праве*, Рязань, 1994, pp. 25-26

<sup>4</sup> Владимир Уткин, *Уголовно-исполнительное право: Общая часть*, Томск, 1995, p. 79

<sup>5</sup> Валерий Анисимков, Владимир Епанешников, *Особенности обеспечения безопасности осужденных в исправительно-трудовых учреждениях. Курс лекций по обеспечению безопасности, порядка исполнения и отбывания наказания в ИТУ*, под ред. А. Г. Перегудова, Уфа, 1996, p. 469

ensuring the security of convicts, as well as the right to security, are subordinated to a single purpose, namely the creation of certain conditions for the execution of the sentence.

There is currently a wide range of normative acts, which defend the right of convicts to personal security. The category of such documents includes standards and norms in the field of human rights protection, which are a component part of the national law system, departmental normative acts, etc. Several international normative acts proclaim a person's right to security, including the right to life, the right to decent conditions of detention that correspond to security conditions, the right to attain a maximum level of physical and mental health, the spiritual and moral inviolability of the person, etc.<sup>1</sup>.

*Universal Declaration of Human Rights*, adopted by the UN General Assembly on December 10, 1948, *Convention on the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms* concluded in Rome on 4 November 1950, as acts which determine the state of security of the person provide such rights as the right to life, the opportunity to work in conditions that would meet the requirements of security, the right to respect for the physical, spiritual and moral inviolability of the person; prohibit the application of torture or other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment.

*Set of Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Detainees* (Nelson Mandela's rules), adopted by UN General Assembly Resolution on 17 December 2015, assigns measures to ensure the safety of detainees to protect them from insults, public curiosity and any publicity during their detention or removal from the place of detention (rule 73.1). In the event of recourse to chambers, they must be occupied by carefully selected detainees and recognized as fit to be accommodated in these conditions. At night they will be subject to regular supervision, adapted to the respective type of penitentiary (rule 12.2). The rules also provide that the prison system, except in cases of justified solitary confinement or the application of solitary confinement for the maintenance of discipline, must not aggravate the specific suffering in such a situation (rule 3).

*Code of Conduct for Law Enforcement*, adopted on 17 December 1979, by UN General Assembly Resolution No. 16/169, establishes that law enforcement officials are obliged to respect and protect human dignity, to defend and protect the fundamental rights of every person, including convicts (art. 2) and to ensure the protection of the health of persons under their care and provide them with medical care whenever necessary.

*Set of Principles for the Protection of All Persons Subject to Any Form of Detention or Imprisonment*, adopted on 9 December 1988 by Resolution 43/173 at the 76th Plenary Session of the United Nations and *European Rules for Prisons*

---

<sup>1</sup> Илья Аминов, *Обеспечение прав осужденных в местах лишения свободы как основа пенитенциарной безопасности*, in *Юридическая наука и практика, Альманах научных трактатов Самарского юридического института ФСИИ России*, 2014, pp. 10-14

(REC recommendation (2006) 2 of the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe to the Member States, adopted at 11.01.2006), being basic international documents that regulate the security of detainees, list the rights to be ensured regardless of the legal status of the individual. They stipulate those states are to prohibit by law any action that would be inconsistent with the exercise of these rights.

The next group of normative acts, which regulate the security of the person in penitentiary institutions, is the Constitution of the Republic of Moldova, other laws of the Republic of Moldova, Government Decisions, and other normative acts.

Social guarantees of personal security are constitutional guarantees in the Republic of Moldova.

*Constitution of the Republic of Moldova*, adopted by the Parliament of the Republic of Moldova on July 29, 1994, proclaims the rights and freedoms of man and citizen as fundamental values. Thus, it is mentioned that the state guarantees to every person the right to life and to physical and mental integrity (art. 24 paragraph (2)) and the individual's freedom and security are inviolable (art. 25 paragraph (1)). That provision fully corresponds to the approach of the entire civilized community to the issue of human rights expressed in international standards, adopted at the level of the United Nations and the Council of Europe.

Based on the provisions of international law, we can argue that the personal security of convicts appears as a vital human need, which is achieved by ensuring and realizing it in their legitimate rights, freedoms, and interests.

In order to implement the recommendations of the international community, the Republic of Moldova has assumed the obligation to bring the conditions of detention of convicts and ensure their security in accordance with international legal norms.

The security of the convict, his protection against physical, sexual, and psychological violence by other convicts depend, first, on the state of the regime in the penitentiary institution, the discipline among the convicts and the measures taken to improve them. Organizational-legal measures, aimed at strengthening the regime and discipline of convicts are complex means of supporting security in the institution<sup>1</sup>.

The subjective right of persons sentenced to personal security is set out in the Code Enforcement of the Republic of Moldova. Although, in the art. 169 paragraph (1) letter b) the right to defense and observance by the institution or body which ensures the execution of the sentence of the dignity, rights and freedoms which it has is provided, including not to be subjected to torture or to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment, or, regardless of his or her consent, to life-threatening medical or scientific experience, benefiting, where appropriate, from state protection measures.

---

<sup>1</sup> Василий Фомин, *К вопросу о личной безопасности осужденных в местах лишения свободы*, "Человек: преступление и наказание", 2018, No. 1, pp. 54-55

Article 206 of the Enforcement Code guarantees the personal security of the convict wherever the threat comes from (from other convicts, from the prison staff). That article determines the right of convicts to personal security, which is correlated with the obligation of the administration of the penitentiary institution to ensure the security of detainees. Thus, according to art. 206 of the EC of the Republic of Moldova, when the danger to the personal security of the convict arises, he is entitled to address to any of the persons in charge of the penitentiary a request regarding the assurance of personal security. In this case, the person in charge is obliged to take immediate measures to ensure the personal security of the convict and, where appropriate, measures of protection taken by the state. The administration of the penitentiary takes the necessary measures in order to eliminate the danger for the personal security of the convict. Those measures shall be maintained for as long as their purpose requires.

The basis for taking measures to ensure the personal security of the convicts is the direct addressing of the convict or the existence of truthful information, received from other sources, including as a result of special investigative measures.

The basis for taking measures to ensure the personal security of the convicts is the direct address of the convict or the existence of truthful information, received from other sources, including the result of special investigative measures: real, which do not depend on the conscience and will of the convict, and artificial, created intentionally by the convict for his placement in a safe place for the purpose of self-isolation from other detainees<sup>1</sup>.

The results of another study<sup>2</sup> conducted at the national level showed that the most common causes of conflicts between detainees are: imposing rules of conduct by some detainees in relation to other detainees; the desire of some detainees to show superiority; imposing opinion and solution to certain problems; spreading rumors; personal issues; violation of order and neglect of living conditions; perpetuation of conflicts of freedom; debts; theft and forced seizure of property of other detainees; imposing abusive behavior by other detainees.

At the same time, the frequent causes of abuse by detainees by some representatives of the administration are the challenges by some detainees; stress, unstable emotional state of some officials; unprofessionalism, ignorance of working methods and lack of special communication skills of some officials; spread of rumors by a detainee regarding the official; desire of some officials to demonstrate their power and authority; professional solidarity and revenge for the

---

<sup>1</sup> Александр Смирнов, *Предоставление осужденным к лишению свободы безопасного места как один из важных факторов обеспечения их личной безопасности и внутренней безопасности учреждения*, in *Актуальные проблемы деятельности подразделений УИС: Сб. матер. Все-рос. науч.-практ. Конф.*, Воронеж, 2017, p. 376

<sup>2</sup> Igor Dolea, Victor Zaharia, *Securitatea personală în mediul penitenciar*, Cartea Juridică, Chişinău, 2014, p. 14

abuse of detainees in relation to officials; imposition by some officials with excessive severity of the conditions provided by the legislation; pedantism<sup>1</sup>.

The increased danger of threats to personal security in the penitentiary environment is partially offset by a wide range of regime measures, taken in the direction examined. At the same time, in the conditions of the collective detention of the convicts and the reduction of personnel, the security is ensured at the expense of the technical-engineering means. The ineffectiveness of such an approach is demonstrated by the practice of other states. Thus, the increase in the number of means of technical supervision, simultaneously with the decrease in the number of personnel, leads to the decrease of the discipline and respectively to the increase of the number of violations of the regime<sup>2</sup>.

In this regard, we consider it appropriate to keep in isolation, in special rooms, during the evening and at night, people who show aggressive behavior. It should be noted that such an approach is common in international practice. Thus, the Russian author D. Macarov, describing the German experience, mentions that solitary confinement is advantageous in terms of the prevention of interpersonal conflicts, the mutual influence of convicts, a healthy psychological climate and personal security. In particular, it was shown that during the period when two convicts were held in cells, there were numerous cases of violation of the right to personal security (conflict, aggression, violence, and suicide). Following the resumption of solitary confinement of the most dangerous detainees, the situation immediately recovered<sup>3</sup>.

Given that the contingent with the highest level of criminalization is concentrated in places of detention, the provision of a safe place in case of danger to the rights and freedoms of convicts, in particular related to endangering their lives and health, is to be recognized, as an effective method of ensuring the personal security of detainees, but also of the internal security of the penitentiary institution as a whole<sup>4</sup>.

The security of the convict, his protection against physical and mental violence by other convicts, depends directly on the state of the regime in the penitentiary institution, the discipline among the convicts and the measures taken to improve them. Practice shows that in the event of a worsening of the regime, there is an increase in disciplinary violations among convicts, including an increase

---

<sup>1</sup> Igor Dolea, Victor Zaharia, *Securitatea personală în mediul penitenciar*, Cartea Juridică, Chişinău, 2014, p. 67

<sup>2</sup> Максанс Кани, «Корбас»: провал концепции современной тюрьмы? ”Преступление и наказание”, No. 7, 2013, pp. 57-58

<sup>3</sup> Дмитрий Макаров, *Особенности отбывания наказания и обеспечения безопасности в пенитенциарных учреждениях ФРГ на примере исправительного учреждения Брухзаль*, In: Ведомости уголовно-исполнительной системы, No. 9, 2012, p. 52

<sup>4</sup> Александр Смирнов, *Предоставление осужденным к лишению свободы безопасного места как один из важных факторов обеспечения их личной безопасности и внутренней безопасности учреждения*, in *Актуальные проблемы деятельности подразделений УИС: Сб. матер. Все-рос. науч.-практ. конф.*, Воронеж, 2017, p. 376

in the number of cases of physical violence. Therefore, organizational and legal measures, aimed at strengthening the regime in penitentiary institutions and the discipline of convicts, ultimately contribute to ensuring the security of convicts. At the same time, the regime and discipline have the role of complex means of ensuring security in penitentiary institutions.

Currently, the national criminal enforcement legislation<sup>1</sup> contains several provisions aimed at ensuring the security of detainees in the penitentiary environment, such as:

- regime in penitentiary institutions;
- technical-engineering installations;
- control over convicts through video surveillance systems;
- visual surveillance of convicts in penitentiary institutions;
- special regime in penitentiaries;
- application of special means and firearm;
- special investigation activity;
- bringing to the attention of the detainees the provisions of the executive criminal legislation.

All the provisions examined above not only establish the rights and obligations of the convict in the field of personal security, but also represent a system of legal guarantees and measures to achieve security taking into account the special legal status of the convict and the specific conditions of execution. Depending on the type of punishment and the established penitentiary institution in which the convict is detained, his personal security and the particularities of his insurance are established.

## **Conclusions**

The analysis of some provisions and norms of the legislation in force demonstrates the existence of a well-elaborated legal basis, which allows ensuring the personal security of the convicts in the penitentiary institutions. At the same time, it is necessary to continuously improve the enforcement mechanism as well as to look for new approaches regarding the realization of the right of convicts to personal security.

In this regard, we fully share the views of the authors who point out the need to change the content of the convicts' right to personal security and its transition to

---

<sup>1</sup> *Codul de executare al Republicii Moldova* No. 443-XV, 24.12.2004, în vigoare din 01.07.2005 // Monitorul Oficial nr. 214-220 din 05.11.2010; *Legea nr. 300 din 21.12.2017 Cu privire la sistemul administrației penitenciare*, Monitorul Oficial nr. 48-57 din 16.05.18; *Statutul executării pedepsei de către condamnați*, aprobat prin Hotărârea Guvernului Republicii Moldova nr. 583 din 26.05.2006, Monitorul Oficial nr. 91-94/676 din 16.04.2006

a more developed form, in which convicts must be fully protected from any threats<sup>1</sup>.

We find that programs to prevent and combat the violence and abuse of some detainees by other detainees are only partially effective, including due to poor cooperation between prison services. For these reasons, the implementation of programs to reduce violence in prisons will include, as beneficiaries, impulsive detainees, those with a higher status in the criminal hierarchy, those addicted to alcohol and drugs, people with mental disorders, people with disabilities, people with prison experience, people with good physical training.

In the same vein, improving the legislation and the procedure for registering cases, developing methodological rules for investigating cases, training staff investigating cases, increasing the trust of detainees in the representatives of the penitentiary administration, developing work programs with potential victims of abuse would increase the chances of identifying and punishing perpetrators in cases of violence and abuse of detainees committed by other detainees.

At the same time, the management of the penitentiary system has to include the elaboration of certain methodological norms for the investigation of cases of abuse and violence between detainees and to train those responsible for this activity.

The mechanism of ensuring the security of the convicts will be effective only if the security measures will be applied in the complex, taking into account the concrete situation and the factors, which create a danger for the personal security of the convicts<sup>2</sup>.

Therefore, the functioning of the executive criminal systems of modern states must be guaranteed by the security of all subjects of penitentiary relations, such as: convicts, prison staff, and other categories of people. The person's right to security consists in the protection of his or her life and health, rights and freedoms, property, honor and dignity, personal inviolability. In these circumstances, security as a state of physical, mental, legal and socio-economic protection is an indispensable condition for the efficiency of the functioning of the entire executive-criminal system, as it serves as an indicator of rationality and efficiency according to international norms and standards.

## **Abbreviations**

- ECHR = European Court of Human Rights
- UN = United Nations Organization
- EC = Enforcement Code
- RM = Republic of Moldova

---

<sup>1</sup> Сергей Паканич, *Теоретико-правовое исследование понятия права осужденных на личную безопасность в условиях лишения свободы*, "Вестник Кузбасского института", No. 5 (8), 2011, p. 101

<sup>2</sup> Василий Фомин, *К вопросу о личной безопасности осужденных в местах лишения свободы*, "Человек: преступление и наказание", No. 1, 2018, p. 56

## Bibliography

### Books

1. Dolea, Igor; Zaharia, Victor, *Securitatea personală în mediul penitenciar*, Cartea Juridică, Chişinău, 2014
2. Țurcan, Arina; Captari, Victoria; Ciurea, Iuliana, ș.a., *Ghid de bune practici pentru angajații sistemului penitenciar. Asigurarea răspunsului la nevoile special ale femeilor aflate în detenție*, Chişinău, 2019
3. Анисимков, Валерий; Епанешников, Владимир, *Особенности обеспечения безопасности осужденных в исправительно-трудовых учреждениях. Курс лекций по обеспечению безопасности, порядка исполнения и отбывания наказания в ИТУ*, под ред. А. Г. Перегудова, Уфа, 1996
4. Громов, Михаил; Селиверстов, Вячеслав, *Правовые и организационные вопросы обеспечения безопасности работников ИТУ*, РВШ МВД СССР, Рязань, 1991
5. Казак, Бронислав, *Безопасность уголовно-исполнительной системы*, Монография, АПУ Минюста России, Рязань, 2001
6. Матузов, Николай; Малько, Александр, *Теория государства и права: курс лекций*, Юристъ, Москва, 2001
7. Огурцов, Николай, *Правоотношения и ответственность в советском уголовном праве*, Рязань, 1994
8. Перегудов, Анатолий, *Курс лекций по обеспечению безопасности, порядка исполнения и отбывания наказания в ИТУ*, УВШ МВД России, УФА, 1996
9. Уткин, Владимир, *Уголовно-исполнительное право: Общая часть*, Томск, 1995

### Studies and articles

1. Аминов, Илья, *Обеспечение прав осужденных в местах лишения свободы как основа пенитенциарной безопасности*, in *Юридическая наука и практика, Альманах научных трактатов Самарского юридического института ФСИН России*, 2014
2. Кани, Максанс, «Корбас»: провал концепции современной тюрьмы? "Преступление и наказание", No. 7, 2013
3. Макаров, Дмитрий, *Особенности отбывания наказания и обеспечения безопасности в пенитенциарных учреждениях ФРГ на примере исправительного учреждения Брухзаль*, "Ведомости уголовно-исполнительной системы", No. 9, 2012
4. Паканич, Сергей, *Теоретико-правовое исследование понятия права осужденных на личную безопасность в условиях лишения свободы*, "Вестник Кузбасского института", No. 5 (8), 2011
5. Смирнов, Александр, *Предоставление осужденным к лишению свободы безопасного места как один из важных факторов обеспечения их личной*

*безопасности и внутренней безопасности учреждения, in Актуальные проблемы деятельности подразделений УИС: Сб. матер. Все-рос. науч.-практ. Конф, Воронеж, 2017*

6. Смирнов, Александр, *Предоставление осужденным к лишению свободы безопасного места как один из важных факторов обеспечения их личной безопасности и внутренней безопасности учреждения, in Актуальные проблемы деятельности подразделений УИС: Сб. матер. Все-рос. науч.-практ. Конф, Воронеж, 2017*
7. Усеев, Ренат, *Основы фортификации в исправительных учреждениях. "Вестник Самарского юридического института: Научно-практический журнал",* №. 2(13), 2014
8. Фомин, Василий, *К вопросу о личной безопасности осужденных в местах лишения свободы, "Человек: преступление и наказание",* No. 1, 2018
9. Фомин, Василий, *К вопросу о личной безопасности осужденных в местах лишения свободы, "Человек: преступление и наказание",* No. 1, 2018
10. Хохрин, Сергей, *Проблемы организационного и правового обеспечения профилактической работы по предупреждению и пресечению правонарушений осужденных, "Вестник Пермского института ФСИН России",* No. 3 (7), 2012

## **Website**

1. <https://legeaz.net/>