

## To Question about Struggle Against Corruption in Russia

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**Abstract:** The study is devoted to rather actual problem struggle against corruption. The researchers analyze the conditions in which corruption bloom like flowers give many examples of bribery, embezzlement of state property, back-off, corrupt practice and other demonstrations of corruption among Russian officials. These examples show public danger of corruption, its harm for reforms realizing, directed on modernization of economics and social sphere. The researchers regret that now the struggle against corruption in Russia does not give the positive results and indicate obvious ways of its activation. The arguments and facts given in the study can be useful for the students, post-graduates and everybody who investigate the problems of modern politics against corruption in Russia.

**Key words:** Corruption, corruption recess, system character of corruption, politics against the corruption, international experience of opposition

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### INTRODUCTION

Relevance of the topic of this study is due to a number of circumstances. First, corruption is now becoming one of the attributes of the functioning of the Russian State, an integral part of the relationship of civil servants to citizens that generates perverse forms of governance and the functioning of public institutions. Today, these crimes become the greatest scope in terms that can be expressed in the overwhelming dominance of money, leading to the corruption of not only government officials and officers but also political and public figures.

Identification of the functioning of mechanisms for combating corrupt practices in contemporary Russian society actualize the theme of this dissertation research.

Secondly, corruption, its level and scope, greatly increased in the past two decades, a negative impact on the socio-economic development of Russia, reduce its international prestige. The scale of this phenomenon indicates defeat corruption, most of the state institutions, the spread of this social evil in all layers of society. Corruption entered the everyday consciousness of citizens as a rational and pragmatic form of relationship, so that the citizens of our country are increasingly losing confidence in the state and municipal authorities as well as the belief in its legitimacy and fairness of its decisions.

Thirdly in the context of widespread corruption that threatens national security, increase the relevance and importance of the state anti-corruption policy, strategy and tactics of fighting corruption, both at the federal and regional levels.

Fourth, rethinking the content and the main directions of the state policy of the Russian Federation in the fight against corruption is becoming the urgent necessity. The facts indicate that political anti-corruption mechanisms involved in Russia do not have any results. According to the international organization for combating corruption "Transparency International" our country is among the most corrupt countries in the world. It was on the 154th place among 178 countries.

Fifth, the fight against corruption announced one of the priorities of modern public policy in various spheres of state and society. It is known, the ex-president, Dmitry Medvedev called corruption "number one enemy" in Russia.

These factors demonstrate not only the relevance of the chosen topic but also require more in-depth study of the phenomenon of corruption, the formation of new conceptual and methodological approaches to the state anti-corruption policy.

Applied to the selected theme publications to some extent reveal the essence of corruption and measures to combat it can be divided into four main groups.

The first group includes works by foreign researchers. Political science study the mechanisms of anti-corruption in the middle of 70es of XX century by S. Rose-Ackerman, "Corruption and the State". Not only does it cited numerous instances of abuse of public power for taking advantage but for the first time and summarizes the experience of anti-corruption policies of the major countries in Europe and America as well as some developing countries in Asia and Africa. In political science studies of foreign researchers (S. Huntington, F. Fukuyama, D. Simon, D. Eytzena and others) mainly studied the elite with the resources of power and prone to corruption as well as ways to reduce corrupt practices. Experience in combating corruption, described in monographs and other scientific works of foreign researchers is also important from the point of view that they have made a significant contribution to the study of the forms and methods of struggle against this social evil.

The second group of sources includes Russian scientific publications of the early 90es of XX century in which an analysis of the reasons for the growth of corruption in the Russian Federation in the new socio-political conditions. The greatest interest of the publications of those years are in our opinion, the works of Astafjeva L.V. Volzhenkin B.V., S.A. Denisova, Kabanov P.A., Kirpichnikova A.I., Shabalina V.A. and some other researchers.

The third group of publications on the selected theme are works by Russian researchers in which not only provides numerous facts to counter corruption in Russia but some theoretical problems of struggle against corruption in government and administration. These include the works of Yu. M Antonyan, G.I. Bondarenko, V.A. Vantsev, V.V. Golubev, A.I. Dolgovoy, I.Yu. Zilin, A.M. Ivanov, P.A. Kabanov V.S. Komissarov, M.V. Korolyov, A.G. Korchagin, N.F. Kuznetsov, I.I. Lukashuk, V.K. Maximov, G.K. Mishin, V.V. Moiseev, V.F. Nitsevich, O.S. Novikov, L.M. Timofeev and other Russian scientists.

The fourth group of studies on the selected theme researchers included a set of protected in Russian master's and doctoral thesis which analyzes the causes of corruption, its historical roots and types as well as forms of opposition to corruption practices. Analysis of these and other dissertation research allowed a reasonable conclusion that among them only few political studies. This reflects the perception that corruption problems lie mainly in the mainstream of legal science and do not consider the process of conversion of corruption in the political and social disease which affect the possible and necessary with the help of political mechanisms.

Thus, the socio-political aspects of corruption relations and opposition to them by the state as well as the public policy of combating corruption in Russia in the new socio-economic and political have not received yet adequately addressed.

## **MATERIALS AND METHODS**

**The main part:** Dictionary of Russian language defines corruption as bribery, corruption of officials, politicians. This definition implies that the essence of corruption is the corruption and corruption of government officials, politicians and public figures, officials of different levels which for the money, other benefits make decisions in the interests of the briber.

Corruption is sometimes compared to the social plague epidemic that affects all modern nations-large and small, rich and poor. This dangerous disease took acute forms and in our country.

Corruption in the new Russia blossomed because the official was not only an opportunity to dispose of budget funds but the state or municipal property, government contracts, licenses, concessions, etc. Corruption niches created in large numbers in the current legislation allow officials to extract previously unseen income from their posts. Corruption today has become a major source of income for a certain part of the leaders of the federal, regional and municipal levels, legislators and political parties became the main motive in management decisions.

In conditions, where existing legislation does not establish any criminal liability or the confiscation of property or other harsh measures against corruption, it flourishes. In 2001, the volume of corrupt deals in the amount estimated \$50 billion while in 2007, it reached 250 billion. This five-fold increase in 6 years. It turns out that the war on corruption, announced V.V. Putin has brought a completely opposite results. The report of the Interior Ministry in the Summer of 2007, it was noted that "the scale of corruption already pose a real threat to national security". "Corrupt system" called the V.V. Putin its state apparatus in February 2008. Thus, the former head of the Russian state indirectly acknowledged that those frames which he picked, appointed or recommended the State Duma, the Federation Council, the regional legislative assemblies did not meet his high confidence.

A new stage in the struggle against corruption began in spring 2008 with the election of D.A. President Medvedev. At the initiative of D.A. Medvedev, the National Plan to combat corruption, adopted a package of anti-corruption laws which came into force from 1 January

2009, they provide a number of measures including a total revision of the existing legislation on the subject of corruption component, filing of financial disclosure statements of officials of different levels and all.

However, the draft anti-corruption laws for the State Duma have so many amendments that have managed to make them toothless and almost dangerous to corrupt officials. Of these, removed the main thing that require Russian UN Convention and the Council of Europe anti-corruption namely the introduction of criminal responsibility for illegal enrichment and confiscation of property of corrupt officials.

Punishment in the form of long terms of imprisonment and confiscation of property contained in the codes of most European states. But, similar rules have not been included in the Russian Law on anti-corruption. For this reason, Russia occupied in 2010 law honorable 154th in the world out of 178 countries, leading the fight against corruption. The same amount of points, how many and Russia, according to the international non-governmental organization transparency international, scored Papua New Guinea, Kenya, Laos, Tajikistan, Congo-Brazzaville and the Comoros Islands. All of these countries are in the so-called "zone of national shame".

Dmitry Medvedev as president in July 2010 was forced to admit that they declared anti-corruption fight almost did not give positive results. "The state of the fight against corruption is not happy no one-neither citizens nor officials, neither the corrupt-the president said at the recent July 14, 2010 meeting of the legislators on the fight against corruption. So far, no significant progress in this direction, I note I can not". This recognition of the former head of the state reinforces the director of the Russian branch of "Transparency International" Elena Panfilova that the fight against corruption in Russia has reached an impasse. If our country is to remain in this impasse, it degenerates into a classic third-world country where corruption is the norm not the exception.

It is our deep conviction to reduce the current level of corruption in Russia is possible if you start something real to do. The positive experience of anti-corruption has gained a number of countries. Some researchers as an example lead the Scandinavian countries where the level of corruption is much lower than in Russia.

In our opinion, it is extremely interesting anticorruption experience of Singapore. Three quarters of the population of this small but very economically developed states-ethnic Chinese who from time immemorial it happened: go to the official to capture "a present". Even the "public servants" was considered a bribe norm. The police extorted money from merchants, school teachers to accept gifts. Envelopes with crunchy pieces of paper. People were taking open reward, it's part of their lives.

The situation was corrected when came to power, Lee Kuan Yew has created an independent body to fight corruption in the highest echelons of power the Agency for Anti-Corruption (ABA). Its director reported directly to the head of government. The agency was endowed with significant powers: it received the right to detain potential bribe-takers to conduct a search in their homes and at work, checking bank accounts, etc. Investigations were initiated even against relatives premiere. Several ministers implicated in corruption were sentenced to various terms of imprisonment, some committed suicide, some fled the country.

In 1989, the Singapore Law has a provision for the confiscation of property. She gave good results: the level of corruption has fallen sharply and the treasury significantly enriched by the sale of confiscated goods. The fight against corruption was accompanied by a simplification of decision-making procedures and the elimination of ambiguity in the law. As a result of the publication of clear and simple rules, including the abolition of permits and licensing, former bureaucrats bribe-takers lost the opportunity to qualify for gratitude in the form of bribes.

Anti-corruption policy has become more effective after a sharp rise in salaries. The government has decided and police and officials should have the pay which would preclude the temptation to take bribes.

We do not have the new "judges claimed the former president of Russia Dmitry Medvedev in a famous researchers there is no new public prosecutors, police officers, security officers, officials, businessmen, etc. Necessary to create normal working conditions for the actions of law enforcement body, strongly disposing of crooks" (Medvedev, 2009). But, Singaporeans found new judges. All corrupt judiciary has been replaced by the best lawyers in the country which are dominated by private lawyers. Moreover to increase the independence of judges, their social status were not only passed the relevant legislation but also sharply increased salaries. Salary Singapore judge in 90 years reached \$1 million Which is 10 times higher than the ministerial salary.

Original and parliamentarians and easy Singaporeans took these initiatives the country's leadership in disbelief. Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew paid much attention to them explaining publicly justifying the feasibility of such measures. The politician was able to prove the elite and the public and that the ministers and judges and officials is absurd to risk the freedom and reputation at such a high salary and without bribes they receive a decent standard of living. Indeed, very soon these categories are civil servants began to be afraid of losing a high-paying job.

Integrity officer in Singapore has become appreciated as one of the most important qualities: it promoted the service were awarded prizes, etc. And officials and policies are now openly platinum watches and everyone knows that they bought their salary. And in Russia is to put the official clock for 100,000. Dollars as many would say that they were the result of “good for rollback cut the budget”.

Stringent laws corresponding salary for ministers, judges, civil servants, the punishment of corrupt officials, the effective functioning of agency to fight corruption, personal example senior managers are the main tools allowed Singapore to win bribery. Carrot and stick policy has brought the results: the level of corruption has fallen significantly. Bribery is absent here as such: officials do not take bribes, the courts are effective and businessmen do not pay kickbacks to anyone.

The fight against corruption has become a way to achieve economic success of Singapore. Country with no resources (even water and sand, it is forced to import) was able to make the leap to the level of advanced countries with high living standards of its citizens. GDP per capita (in 2008 it was \$52,000) Singapore entered the top ten countries in the world, surpassing that of the United States. Compared with Russia which in the ranking of the world takes only 51 th place (11.8,000\$ Single Russians), Singapore indicator of socio-economic development, weighing >4 times (Moiseev, 2011, 2013).

In the United States anti-corruption legislation is characterized by extreme rigidity with respect to those who are trying to commit unlawful acts. So for different types of corruption-bribery, kickbacking (payment of the illegal money party transactions) and others. Provides for fines treble bribes or imprisonment of 15 years or both simultaneously and aggravated assault-imprisonment of up to 20 years.

US Law provides for punishment for giving and receiving remuneration for services included in the terms of reference of the official. Promotion, according to American law, the officer can only get official-from the government. The penalty for violation of this rule subject to a fine or imprisonment for up to 2 years or a set of sentences.

Recognized corrupt transaction between any parties about the device to the federal public service. Thus, a criminal offense is the requirement of money or property benefits or receive them in a device to assist in the public service. Guilty is punished imprisonment for one year or a fine of the amount received or required or by combining both kinds of punishment. An exception is the special activities of recruitment agencies that have permission participate in recruitment to the public service.

The laws of the United States provide the legal responsibility for both active and passive bribery of officials, institutions or organizations. The laws of the United States set even criminalize the offering, promising or giving a bribe in exchange for a commission of unlawful acts by an official (the so-called “active bribery”).

The fight against corruption is facilitated by the fact that the United States is virtually no immunities for officials. Any official including the president, congressman and senators can be prosecuted, although in special circumstances, after his removal from office.

Another important provision of anti-corruption strategy of the USA are the same for all branches of government regulations that restrict the receipt of official gifts from individuals and organizations. For example, United States Senator as well as his or her staff should not accept gifts from private individuals and legal entities that may be interested in the approval of the senate of specific laws. Value of gifts received by the senator from other sources (excluding relatives) during a calendar year shall not exceed in the aggregate \$300.

Law on Ethics imposes restrictions on the payment of gifts to individuals in the form of travel. The senate has set a limit of three days (and nights) for travel within the country and in seven days (and six nights) for travel abroad. These restrictions also apply to family members of senators. Anti-corruption system in Germany is based on 10 principles:

- To protect the state treasury and competition through the register of corruption
- Create incentives for new business ethics
- Prohibit officials dismissed from service for the provision of patronage for 5 years to have the attitude to entrepreneurship
- Fill in the gaps in the laws
- Authorized to monitor the telephone conversations;
- To address the situation through the main witness in mitigation of punishment
- To improve the prosecution by establishing centers to combat corruption
- Ensure wide publicity of their activities
- Create a “helpline”
- To strengthen the control in order to prevent self-enrichment and abuse of the subjective right
- Thus in the advanced countries of the world have accumulated considerable experience in combating corruption. Russia should carefully study and its creative use according to national circumstances

## **RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

In this study, it should be noted the following. Corruption in our country was struck not only by their metastases middle management personnel but also the

highest levels of government. This is evidenced by the numerous arrests of high-ranking officials involved in corruption, “kickbacks” and bribes. Arrest and trial for corruption and fraud on a large scale are exposed even ministers, members of the Russian government.

Corruption niches created in large numbers in the current legislation, allow officials to extract unprecedented revenues from their posts. Corruption today has become a major source of income for a certain part of the leaders of the federal, regional and municipal levels, legislators and political parties became the main motive in management decisions.

Corruption, penetrating into the upper echelons of power, affecting the judicial system, discredits the right as the main tool for regulating the life of the state and society. In the public mind to form a view about the helplessness of the citizens and of crime and in the face of power, its corrupt. Reduced confidence in the government, its growing alienation from society. Thereby put at risk any good beginnings power. Corruption as one of the most pernicious effects of any state has become for modern Russia, the main obstacle to the political, economic and spiritual rebirth.

Political corruption is gradually changing (weakens and degrades) social function not only of the main political institutions but also the entire political system to the detriment of the public interest. As a consequence, there is a destruction of the political and legal culture in the society.

Currently, the scope of the sprawling corruption pose a real threat to national interests and national security. Because of the extent of corruption falls the country’s prestige in the international arena, growing threat to its economic and political isolation.

The presidential decree on the approval of the strategy recognized that despite the state and society measures, corruption is still seriously hampers the normal functioning of all social arrangements, hampers social transformation and modernization of the national economy is in Russian society of serious concern and distrust of public institutions, creates a negative image of Russia in the international arena and rightly regarded as one of the threats to the security of the Russian Federation.

For anti-corruption needs system, comprehensive, concerted action. In the meantime, these systemic measures in our country, unfortunately is not observed. Anti-corruption rhetoric gladly used the political elite. However, any steps to limit corruption are still either symbolic or fragmented. For this reason, corruption is growing every year.

Due to the lack of anti-corruption policy and system in its practical implementation, corruption now reached unprecedented proportions not only penetrated into the regional and municipal authorities, the courts, the prosecutor’s office, the customs, the police, the police but in the upper echelons of power: the presidential administration, government, the State Duma, the Federation Council.

It is obvious that the solution of the fight against corruption in our country will require many years of sustained effort, including such time-consuming as conducting a thorough reform of the administrative and judicial apparatus, the development and adoption of effective anti-corruption legislation, the introduction of more effective policy mechanisms.

The Russian State has adopted many legislative measures to combat corruption in recent years in particular, made it mandatory for high-ranking officials, deputies, senators and their families to declare income and also banned officials to receive gifts worth more 3,000.

It is important to understand that the fight against, it should not be to fight with its individual manifestations. Such a struggle is always closely related to the settlement of all aspects of society and the state. In addition to combat corruption by the corrupt themselves meaningless. We must start with the political environment with the creation of an enabling policy environment for this fight which implies not only the presence of the opposition but the real freedom of speech, the ability to open discussions on current political issues as well as political competition and transparency in government. All this is not just a pretty picture and the necessary conditions, the absence of which any struggle “for power without corruption” is a simple fiction.

Other, no less important conditions are clear legal definition of the functions of the state and individual officials; reduction in areas where decision making is dependent on the will of individuals; clarity, simplicity and stability of the law; creation of conditions for the formation of civil society; increasing the educational level of the population, including in terms of legal literacy.

It is obvious that we should talk also about how to minimize the social and economic conditions that give rise to the venality of politicians, bureaucrats and officials. And, we must not only indicate a problem but also to achieve through political mechanisms to address them if not to achieve eradication (which is practically impossible), at least a significant reduction in corrupt practices.

## CONCLUSION

The study researchers came to the following conclusions. Firstly, the current scale of the sprawling corruption pose a real threat to national interests and national security. Because of the extent of corruption falls the country's prestige in the international arena, growing threat to its economic and political isolation. However, the scale of the Russian State struggle is in our opinion not a social phenomenon not the causes of its generators and with some corrupt officials. For example, at the federal level, until recently were not eliminated loopholes that promote "sawing" cost of money has not been established strict rules on public procurement tenders, etc. Instead, there were occasional arrests of the most rapacious officials, organizing tenders and competitions in favor surcharges structure. Lack of transparency and stricter rules on public procurement campaign, allowing not only to individual officials but also the whole ministries and departments "sawing" the expenditure side of the state budget.

These and other facts strongly suggest that at the federal level is not a system of anti-corruption in the expenditure of the state budget. Instead, the police produce a "catching" some corrupt officials. And to change the order, you need to create effective political mechanisms of control over the expenditure of the state budget and public procurement and not a substitute for the work only arrests or criticism Serdyukov, Vasiliev and others do not clean the hands of officials at both the federal and regional levels.

Secondly, on the scale of the Russian state anti-corruption is not yet systematic. Struggle is in our opinion not a social phenomenon, not the causes of its generators and a separate corruption. For example, at the federal level, until recently were not eliminated loopholes that promote "sawing" cost of money has not been established strict rules on public procurement tenders, etc. Instead, there were occasional arrests of the most rapacious officials, organizing tenders and competitions in favor surcharges structure. Lack of transparency and stricter rules on public procurement campaign, allowing not only to individual officials but also the whole ministries and departments "sawing" the expenditure side of the state budget.

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substitute for the work only arrests or criticism Serdyukov, Vasiliev and others did not clean the hands of officials at both the federal and regional levels.

Third, the analysis of criminal cases in which Russian courts ruled against corrupt sentences shows that among those convicted of corruption on a national scale the vast majority are not officials of different levels and doctors, teachers, traffic police and other "small fry". Thus, according to the Supreme Court in 2010 most of the dock for taking bribe caught doctors (25%). Followed by the traffic police (14%), small government and municipal employees (14%), Ministry of Internal Affairs (MIA) (11%). All of them as a rule were caught red-handed on a bribe of 500-10,000 Rubles.

These data are puzzling researchers. After all, according to the Department of Economic Security (DES), Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Russian Federation, the average amount of a bribe in the last 6 months has increased by a quarter and by the end of 2010 amounted to 61,000. Rubles (against 23,000. Rubles a year earlier). If hundreds of small clerks took a thousand, two and "the average temperature in the hospital" -61,000. Rubles, it means that someone took so much more. According to the supreme court for accepting a bribe in the amount of 1 million rubles or more in 2010 were convicted of all 35 people. Among them: 10 current and former ministers and their deputies of the executive authorities of subjects of the Russian Federation and 4 current and former deputy governor of the Amur, Volgograd, Kurgan and Bryansk regions. Not escape criminal punishment and 17 heads of structural subdivisions of the federal government, federal government agencies, including the head of the Federal Tax Service 3 regions of the Russian Federation. In addition, thanks to the efforts of law enforcement officers failed to prove corrupt activities of 1 deputy and four assistants to the State Duma, 4 of the Legislative Assembly of the RF subjects as well as 8 heads of municipalities and their alternates 4.

Unfortunately, no measures were taken to exposure to those who nominated and appointed by these people in high positions who still spends, so inefficient personnel policy. And, this is also the researchers sees a weak spot in the fight against corruption in Russia. This means that not all political mechanisms for combating corruption more involved.

Fourth in an anti-corruption policy in the Russian civil society is not involved in due measure. In practice, his participation in the political mechanisms to counter corruption is limited. This fact can be explained not only by themselves passivity of civil society institutions, including the lingering anti-corruption activities of the regional public chambers but the apparent reluctance of

the federal and regional authorities to involve them in the fight against corruption. From the elimination (or disengagement) of civil society at both the regional and federal level, the degree of corruption as a rule, only increases.

This disturbing feature of the society to combat corruption could be reversed by changing the imperfect legislation, increasing the activity of the mass media, taking more effective measures to strengthen civil society. After all, the fight against corruption affects the interests of not only the state but also every citizen and society as a whole. Unlike European countries, mechanisms of public control over the activities of the state bodies in Russia virtually none. Transfer of part of government functions to self-regulatory organizations as well as other non-governmental organizations only declared.

Fifth to the causes of the lack of effectiveness of anti-corruption and inertia should include the citizens of Russia, the lack of sufficient political activity for a fundamental change in attitude towards those who take and those who give bribes. "Our problem so far is that this fact explained the former president, Dmitry Medvedev that we have corruption, unfortunately is not considered shameful, it is ordinary".

If you believe the opinion polls, the public opinion foundation and other official institutions for the study of public opinion, the population of present-day Russia is gradually getting used to the corruption does not perceive it as a uniquely evil and even accept as a norm of behavior in modern society. Thus, according to the Public Opinion Foundation (March 2008), 54% of Russians are tolerant of the fact that it is necessary to bribe officials and nearly two-thirds of Russians admitted to bribing an official. More than 85% of Russians about the state of corruption-related crimes in the Russian Federation as high and very high and the majority of the population considers the level of the fight against corruption insufficient. However, 61% sure that he did not have the ability to somehow influence the government and its decisions. Hence such an inert attitude of citizens to fight against corruption.

However, more recent studies by sociologists conducted in 2011-2013, show that public opinion is slowly changing for the better. As the poll by the Levada Center in the last 10 years has significantly increased the number of Russians who accuse the authorities of corruption and work exclusively in their own interests. The results of a survey conducted in Russia by the international organization *transparency* International even more encouraging. Almost half of Russians believe that the government did not effectively fight corruption

(48.4%) are exactly twice as much as those who are satisfied with the actions of the state, aimed at combating bribery.

However, according to all the same data in contrast to last year, significantly increased the number of people who are ready to fight corruption: 52% of respondents firmly said they would report the fact of bribery while a year ago the figure was only 7% and the other thought it was useless and dangerous. The danger, according to the Russians is that the person who decided to speak out loud about corruption and even more appealing to them to law enforcement agencies can not feel secure.

Summarizing the data of the survey, *transparency* international notes that the growth of corruption in Russia is not going unnoticed by society and a growing number of Russians are ready to the extent possible in one form or another to join the anti-corruption initiatives.

The task of political leadership if it really wants to reduce corruption in the country is on this basis that through political mechanisms to explain to the population the harmfulness of such a position and bring him to expose the corrupt and other anti-corruption activities. It did so at the time, Peter I, interested, including financially, citizens fight against embezzlers and bribe-takers. And as history shows succeeded.

Sixth to the peculiarities of the political mechanisms to counter corruption in Russia can be attributed and a special order to attract certain categories of officials to the criminal liability for corruption. For example, a number of provisions of the Law of the Russian Federation. "On the Status of Judges in the Russian Federation" provide judges unprecedented guarantees of immunity: the impossibility of bringing to disciplinary liability; criminal prosecution, the drive possible only with the consent of the judicial qualification board; detention are possible only with the consent of the judicial qualification Board and with the approval of the attorney general of the Russian Federation or the person performing his duties or court decision; a series of search operations against a judge may be effected only by initiated against his criminal case, etc. This procedure makes it difficult for law enforcement authorities, both in criminal investigations and prosecutions. Manual of the Investigative Committee of the Russian Federation appealed to the political leadership on this issue but adequate measures had been taken.

Seventh, during the reforms of Russians confidence that they live in a thoroughly corrupt society has strengthened significantly. This is evidenced by numerous studies of Russian and foreign scientists, public opinion polls, media and the Internet. Today, Russians are increasingly at the polls say not so much

about the corruption that plagues our society, how much corruption that plagues our government. Therefore, corruption in the higher echelons of government should first take the most severe measures. If in the United States, Japan, Singapore and other countries, officials are required to report on all of its income and expenditure in the Russian civil servants are required to file returns only of income together with their spouses and minor children. On whose initiative was legalized such specificity control for the enrichment of domestic officials, remains a mystery. In such circumstances, it is logical that the income statement officials are not credible people.

Eighth to the specifics of the fight against corruption in Russia can be attributed and the relative softness of criminal penalties for failure to officials of anti-corruption legislation. For example, in the Federal Law of December 25, 2008 # 273-FZ "On Combating Corruption" for the distortion or failure to provide information on income, property and property obligations civil servant shall be subject only to disciplinary action. In the United States, European countries for that penalize.

The Article 7 of the main Russian anti-corruption law on December 25, 2008 contains a provision aimed at the development of effective forms of cooperation with law enforcement agencies and special services of the financial intelligence units of foreign states to "search, seizure and repatriation of assets obtained through corruption and who is abroad". However, confiscation of illegally acquired property in Russia is not applicable and are not applied because the relevant rules of international law has not been ratified by our country. Here, the researchers also perceive one of the reasons for the low efficiency of

the political mechanisms to counter corruption in our country. It follows that Russian Lawmakers need in the nearest future to bring the domestic anti-corruption legislation in line with international agreements and obligations as required by the constitutional norms.

Thus, the fight against corruption in our country is characterized now by a number of features that in our opinion does not help to reduce its level. The main difference between the implementation of anti-corruption policy is that in spite of the efforts in the country, it is not a systemic nature, it is not involved in the institutions of civil society and the media.

Corruption as one of the most pernicious effects of any state has become for modern Russia, the main obstacle to the political, economic and spiritual rebirth. Therefore, the fight against it must be not only the system but also an uncompromising and consistent. Reducing the level of corruption, Russia will be able to more effectively solve the problems of socio-economic development, including the improvement of living standards of its citizens.

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