UDC 00.5:006.015.8:328.185:349.442:349.6:504:624.51:69.05

Panin V.V.

Legal aspect of corruption impact on the state of environmental security, environmental sustainability and environmental risks in the construction industry

Panin Victor Viktorovich,
Lecturer of the Department of Construction Organization and Real Estate Management; Moscow State University of Civil Engineering (National Research University) (MGSU); 26 Yaroslavskoe shosse, Moscow, 129337, Russian Federation;
panin_v@mail.ru

This scientific paper examines an important aspect of modern issues — the influence of corruption on the state of environmental security of the country, environmental sustainability, and risks in the construction sector. The author investigates how the penetration of corruption into the construction industry has a negative impact on the environment, increasing the likelihood of environmental disasters and emergencies. The study analyzes the current state of environmental security issues in the Russian Federation in the modern conditions of the global economic crisis and the sanctions pressure from Western countries, including restrictions on access to international environmentally friendly innovative technologies, materials, and equipment. As a result of the research, the conclusion is drawn about the inseparable connection between the legal level of fighting against corruption and ensuring the environmental security of the country, emphasizing the importance of taking measures to strengthen legal mechanisms for fighting against corruption in the construction sector to ensure sustainable environmental development and prevent negative consequences for the environment. The material contains significant analysis that can serve as a basis for the development of effective strategies to improve environmental sustainability and reduce environmental risks in the construction sector through countering corruption, as well as practical recommendations for improving the regulatory framework and strengthening control and supervision measures in the construction industry to reduce environmental risks and enhance the level of environmental security of the country.
Keywords: *corruption, environmental security, environmental risks, environmental sustainability of construction, environmental crime, construction management, environment, resource conservation*

Environmental security plays a key role for the state in the modern world, as it is directly related to ensuring sustainable development and the well-being of society. It is no secret that the state of the environment affects human health, economic development, and social stability. Therefore, the pursuit of environmental security becomes a priority for any state. Construction and environmental security are closely interrelated, as the activities of the construction industry have a significant impact on the environment and require compliance with environmental standards to minimize negative impacts on nature, timely identification, and prevention of possible environmental risks (ER). Corruption in the construction industry can seriously undermine environmental security, leading to negative consequences for the environment, human health, and sustainable development of regions. Fighting against corruption and supporting transparency in construction play an important role in ensuring environmental sustainability and preserving natural resources. Modern construction faces numerous challenges and tasks, among which the need to ensure the environmental sustainability of construction (ESC) stands out as an area of particular significance. The importance of ESC is particularly high for projects implemented in the urbanization process of large cities, which are experiencing accelerating trends towards increased population density and construction in urban areas, dynamic development of infrastructure and the economy, educational and scientific activities, tourism, and other service sectors. The explanation is simple — each year, society becomes more aware of environmental problems, and consumers become more demanding of the construction projects they support. This increasing awareness, along with climate change, depletion of natural resources, and environmental crisis, makes ESC essential criteria in the planning and implementation of projects, and issues such as identifying environmental risks at early stages of construction, finding effective ways to minimize them, and preventing potential consequences become the most priority directions for scientific research, providing motivation for the construction industry to review its methods and approaches. For a more detailed analysis of the conceptual apparatus and the disclosure of the topic, it will be necessary to consider the main definitions and mentions of such concepts as “environmental sustainability”, “environmental risks”, “environmental security”, “corruption” in scientific materials and regulatory legal acts.

In the International Standard ISO 6707-3:2022 “Buildings and civil engineering works — Vocabulary — Part 3: Sustainability terms”, the following definition of “sustainable development” in relation to construction is given: “development aimed at meeting contemporary environmental, social, and economic needs without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs” [1]. In ecological scientific literature, the concept of “ecological sustainability” was introduced in 1973 by the famous Canadian biologist and ecologist C.S. Holling to better understand and study the nonlinear dynamics observed in ecosystems [2]. He defined ecological sustainability as “the degree of disturbance an ecosystem can withstand without changing its self-organizing processes and structures (defined as alternative stable states)”.

Since then, the concept of ESC, although frequently encountered in popular scientific literature, still does not have a unified scientific interpretation and is based on characteristic ecological principles adhered to by most scientists, specialists, and practitioners from various fields of activity: environmental preservation, resource conservation, reduction of harmful impact on nature, and creating healthy, comfortable conditions for people [3–5]. In general, the main idea of ESC is to minimize the negative impact of construction on the environment while creating objects that are sustainable, energy-efficient, safe for residents, and harmoniously integrated into the natural environment. The process of the overall development of a sustainable system can only be ensured by processes of coordinated development of all its elements. It is enough for one undeveloped element, remaining in a state of "stability", to stop the whole system from developing.

It should be noted that the current legislation of the Russian Federation does not contain the concept of "ecological sustainability" but widely uses the terms "environmental risk" and "environmental security". Compliance with and protection of citizens' constitutional right to a favorable environment (Art. 42 of the Constitution of the Russian Federation) is a fundamental condition for the implementation of any economic activity with negative environmental consequences [6]. The term "environmental risk" is used in various domestic regulatory legal acts, but its legal definition is enshrined in Article 1 of the Federal Law "On Environmental Protection" dated January 10, 2002, No. 7-FL — this is the probability of an event with adverse consequences for the environment caused by the negative impact of economic and other activities, emergencies of a natural and man-made nature [7]. Unfortunately, the law does not contain anything more to disclose the essence of this construct, as well as the absence of mechanisms, methods, and technologies for assessing environmental risks, a system and methodology for managing such risks. In the modern scientific environment, environmental risk is most often understood as a measure of danger characterizing the probability of possible negative consequences for humans and the environment [4, p. 450]. However, there is still no strict definition of the concept of environmental risk in science. This is primarily due to the fact that environmental risk is a multifactorial system based on its causes and effects, and different scientists and experts have different views on how to define, measure, and manage environmental risks, which leads to inevitable discussions and debates in the scientific community [3–5]. Environmental risks can be classified conditionally based on a multitude of grounds: by the degree of risk spread (local and global), by the level of permissibility (permissible and unlawful), by the type of risk perception recipient (risks accompanying dangerous consequences for humans, for nature, for the economy), and so on. The most important classification to the author seems to be the classification of environmental risks by the source of danger. The source can be: a dangerous natural phenomenon independent of humans; large technological accidents and disasters; economic activities of people. With regard to each of these sources, the legislator takes a series of measures to prevent a risky situation or minimize its consequences.

The term "environmental security" in Russian legal practice is a variety of a broader concept — "security". Thus, the Federal Law of December 28, 2010, No. 390-FL "On Security" not only includes the need to ensure security in all areas of life but also includes environmental security as the subject of its regulation. Essentially, this is also reflected in section 1. The Strategy of Environmental Security of the Russian Federation until 2025: "The environmental security of the Russian Federation (hereinafter — environmental security) is an integral part of national security" [9]. However, despite the impressive number of regulatory legal documents related to ensuring environmental security and environmental protection, at the highest level, the legislator often does not differentiate between these categories, using one of them as an integral part of the other. The same Federal Law of January 10, 2002, No. 7-FL "On Environmental Protection" reflects the need to ensure environmental security as a goal and content of the state policy in the field of environmental protection. Ensuring environmental security is an integral part of environmental regulation (Article 19), environmental certification (Article 31). Economic entities are obliged to take a series of measures to ensure and maintain environmental security (Articles 34, 35, 40, 44, 48, and others) [7]. Ensuring environmental security directly or indirectly affects other regulatory legal acts. For example, the Federal Law of November 23, 1995, No. 174-FL "On Environmental Expertise" obliges to take into account the requirements for ensuring environmental security when conducting environmental expertise of economic entities [10]. In general, it can be noted that the level and quality of legal regulation in terms of ensuring environmental security in our country largely have a formal nature, a unified view on the legal nature of the concept of "environmental security" has not been developed, the current state of regulation of public relations is characterized by a wide range of uses of the legal institution of environmental security and the absence of clear mechanisms and criteria for ensuring it.

In the Strategy of Environmental Security of the Russian Federation until 2025, along with such global challenges as, for example, the reduction of biological diversity (which leads to irreversible consequences for ecosystems, destroying their integrity), there are internal challenges, including significant criminalization and the presence of a shadow market in the field of nature management [9]. To a large extent, this situation is determined by the construction industry, where significant financial resources are involved. According to Rosstat, the volume of construction works in Russia in 2023 amounted to 15.1 trillion rubles, increasing by 7.9 % in comparable prices compared to 2022[1]. The year 2024 promises to be significant for the Russian construction industry. The announced state initiatives and economic trends push this sector towards new horizons of growth and development. This is also related to global external and internal political processes in which our state is involved. On September 30, 2022, the President of Russia V.V. Putin signed agreements with the leadership of the Donetsk People's Republic, Lugansk People's Republic, Zaporozhye, and Kherson regions on their admission to the Russian Federation as new regions. The Constitutional Court of Russia on October 2 found the documents in compliance with the Basic Law of the country. After that, the State Duma and the Council of the Federation of the Federal Assembly of the Russian Federation unanimously ratified the agreements and adopted draft federal constitutional laws on the accession of new territories to the country and the formation of new entities within it. In light of the recent decisions, the question of the urgent restoration of the infrastructure of the new regions of the Russian Federation, which suffered as a result of hostilities, becomes acute. According to the deputy head of the budget committee of the Federation Council of Russia, Sergey Ryabukhin, the restoration of housing, infrastructure facilities, and roads only in

1 Dmitrieva A. Ahead of Europe as a whole. URL: http://www.kommersant.ru/doc/6550716

the DPR and LPR will cost 1.5 trillion rubles over three years, or nearly 20 billion dollars[2]. At the same time, a series of large-scale state programmes have been launched in Russia: modernization of housing and utilities infrastructure, road construction, construction of social facilities, street-road networks, multifunctional complexes, greenhouse complexes in agricultural regions, purchase of public transport, etc. According to the head of the Ministry of Construction of the Russian Federation, Irek Fayzullin, starting from 2022, within five years, the Government plans to allocate about 750 billion rubles for the housing and utilities modernization programme. The most acute problems require solutions — the growth of debts for communal payments and the wear and tear of infrastructure, including heat networks. According to some estimates, the deficit of funds for the modernization of housing and utilities actually amounts to about 4.6 trillion rubles[3]. About 33.4 billion rubles from the federal budget is allocated for subsidizing loans under the preferential mortgage programme this year, and it is expected that this will help improve housing conditions for at least 46,000 citizens of the Russian Federation. About 7.15 billion rubles will be allocated this year from the federal budget to subsidize interest rates on loans issued to system-forming organizations in the commercial real estate construction sector and organizations belonging to their group of companies for the implementation of investment projects (Government Order of the Russian Federation of April 28, 2022, No. 1046-r)[4]. The synergy of expanding various state programmes and investments in housing and utilities creates a unique field of opportunities for construction companies. It is expected that the total volume of construction works in the country will reach a new record of 14.4 trillion rubles, which is 8.5 % higher than the previous indicators. The total funding for the five-year road construction programme, according to Deputy Prime Minister of the Russian Government Marat Khusnullin, will amount to 13.2 trillion rubles. Of these, 5.4 trillion will come from the Federal Road Fund, 7.2 trillion will come from regional funds, and 436 billion from the National Wealth Fund. During this period, it is planned to build about four thousand kilometers of roads. Within five years, 85 % of the Russian road network will be put in order. The Deputy Prime Minister noted that the Government expects to fulfill the President of Russia Vladimir Putin's instructions in the field of road construction ahead of schedule[5].

Against the backdrop of the record sums of money and plans mentioned above, as well as existing domestic corrupt practices of "arranging matters", there is no doubt that embezzlement in the construction industry, which occurs at all stages from selecting a site for construction to tenders, obtaining permits from various authorities, distributing multimillion investments, selecting contractors and subcontractors, etc., will continue to multiply. The economic crisis and the sanctions pressure from Western countries only exacerbate the situation as the threat of restricting access to foreign environmentally friendly innovative technologies, materials, and equipment is forming due to the policy of containment towards the Russian Federation. Of course, for the average resident of Russia, who often hears about corruption in housing and communal services, in the system of public procurement, in the police, education systems, healthcare, etc., it may be unusual to hear that corruption can also impact the environment. However, the fact remains: it is precisely corrupt practices in the field of natural resource management and construction that cause greater harm to the environment, and therefore, not only to the well-being but also to the health of the country's residents.

By the way, many legal scholars in their research talk about the significant influence of corruption on environmental damage. For example, T.V. Rednikova [11] in her study raises issues of organized environmental crime and names corrupt connections in nature conservation authorities as one of the reasons for its existence and development, S.A. Bogolyubov analyzes legal liability for corrupt violations in environmental legal relations [12]. In Russian criminal law and criminology, the concept of corruption is a subject of discussion. The main difference lies in the interpretation of the term "corruption". Supporters of a narrow interpretation define corruption as bribery of government officials. For example, A.I. Dolgova and S.V. Vanyushkin understand corruption as a "social phenomenon characterized by bribery of state and other officials and the selfish use by them, in personal or narrow group, corporate interests of their official powers related to authority and opportunities" [13, p. 501]. Supporters of a broad understanding of corruption focus not so much on the criminal deal between a public official and a private individual but on any selfish behaviour of an official. B.V. Volzhenkin believed that corruption is "…a social phenomenon that involves the decay of power, where state (municipal) officials and other persons authorized to perform state functions use their official position, status, authority of the position held for personal enrichment or in group interests" [14, p. 47].

The official definition of corruption is given in Article 1 of the Federal Law of December 25, 2008, No. 273-FL "On fighting against Corruption". According to the provisions of the law, corruption is: "a) abuse of official position, giving a bribe, receiving a bribe, abuse of authority, commercial bribery or other illegal use by an individual of their official position contrary to the lawful interests of society and the state to obtain a benefit in the form of money, valuables, other property or services of a property nature, other property rights for themselves or for third parties or unauthorized provision of such benefit to the specified person by other individuals; b) committing acts specified in subparagraph "a" of this paragraph on behalf or in the interests of a legal entity" [15]. Most violations of environmental legislation and citizens' rights to a favorable environment are based on corrupt crimes of officials — whether it is issuing illegal permits for the construction of environmentally hazardous facilities, falsifying project documentation, manipulating the results of public hearings, implementing costly and dubious programmes for "improvement", which result in the destruction of greenery. Thus, the connection between corrupt offenses in the construction industry and environmental security, ESC and ER is evident.

As an example of successful international experience in addressing this issue, one can mention one of the world's cleanest countries (ranked 10th in 2022) — the Kingdom of the Netherlands[6], which is also considered one of the least corrupt countries in the world (ranked 8th in 2023)[7]. This was made possible primarily

2 Goncharuk D. Senator Ryabukhin: The restoration of the infrastructure of Donbass will require about 1.5 trillion rubles. URL: enator-riabuhin-vosstanovlenie-infrastruktury-donbassa-potrebuet-okolo-15-trln-rublej.html

3 Meeting of the Presidium of the State Council. URL: http://www.kremlin.ru/events/president/transcripts/68687

4 The government has allocated another 49.6 billion rubles to subsidize preferential mortgage programs. URL: http://government.ru/docs/45454/

5 Meeting on the development of road construction. URL: http://www.kremlin.ru/catalog/persons/625/events/68558

6 Environmental Performance Index by country 2024. URL: https://worldpopulationreview.com/country-rankings/environmental-performance-index-by-country

7 Corruption Perceptions Index. URL: https://www.worldeconomics.com/Indicator-Data/Corruption/Corruption-Perceptions-Index.aspx

thanks to the country's modern anti-corruption legislation and related regulations aimed at protecting the environment. Just four decades ago, the Netherlands faced seemingly insurmountable challenges in ensuring environmental safety. These were not just local problems of damage to specific areas, but a global environmental crisis affecting entire regions of Western Europe and the basins of international rivers flowing through it. The powerful environmental and industrial boom, the use of coal as the main energy resource, led to total environmental pollution and had a detrimental impact on plant and animal life. The rapid pace of industrialization, the lack of free spaces, and a critical population level resulted in high levels of noise in cities from street and railway transport, airports, and air pollution. The consequences of uncontrolled discharge of tens of tons of oxidizing substances into Dutch waters led to the water becoming poisoned and foul-smelling. Many species of fish and other representatives of ichthyofauna completely disappeared. There was a shortage of water suitable for agricultural use, and serious problems arose in providing drinking water to the country's population. Additionally, due to the geographical location of the country, a huge amount of pollutants from neighboring countries entered its territory along with the river flows of the Rhine and Meuse. In such complex conditions in the 1980s, the public authorities of the Netherlands were forced to urgently adopt a series of legislative acts ensuring environmental safety for the population, including the Water Surface Pollution Act as the main source of norms regulating the maximum allowable concentrations of discharges into water bodies, the Housing Act providing for the implementation of an eco-usage strategy, the Air Pollution Act defining requirements for air purity, and the Waste Management Act regulating issues including their recycling. For violations of environmental legislation, the state provided for the strictest measures of criminal, administrative, and civil responsibility. For example, in accordance with Article 173a of the Dutch Criminal Code, a person who intentionally and illegally places any substance on the soil or introduces it into the soil, air, or surface water is subject to imprisonment for up to 12 years, and in cases of danger to another person's life or death, the punishment is increased to up to 15 years. For causing harm to the environment that poses low public danger, legal accountability measures include arrest for up to 14 days or a fine of up to 2,000 euros (Article 429(4) of the Dutch Criminal Code). In accordance with the country's new environmental policy, environmental protection has become one of the main priorities of the Dutch police. In the circumstances that unfolded, in 2001, the state was also forced to adopt new anti-corruption legislation, declaring that the main task of the authorities in anti-corruption measures is to protect the public sector from the influence of the criminal world. In order to protect public institutions from aiding crime or being involved in money laundering, a special state organization was created. Its task includes providing public institutions with information about the companies they intend to do business with, specifically who in these companies is responsible for decision-making, where their capital comes from, whether they comply with the law, etc. An important structural level in the anti-corruption system is the so-called Public Prosecution Service, which has 19 regional offices, each with its own public prosecutor handling criminal investigations. As a result of all the measures taken, the volume of emissions into the atmosphere decreased by 70 % overall, and the total volume of harmful substance emissions decreased by 40 % [16]. This experience can undoubtedly be useful for Russia.

In conclusion, it is important to note that alongside the implementation of the Strategy for Environmental Security of the Russian Federation until 2025 [9], and the National Anti-Corruption Plan for 2021–2024, approved by Presidential Decree No. 478 of August 16, 2021 [17], both the state and society should take effective measures now to address the issue outlined in the article. To reduce the impact of corruption on the environmental security of the state, the environmental sustainability of construction, and environmental risks, the following set of measures needs to be implemented at both legislative and practical levels:

1. Improvement of existing legislation: it is necessary to review the existing legal acts ensuring environmental security, making necessary changes and adopting new laws considering successful international experience, as well as specifying the necessary conceptual apparatus; link the state's anti-corruption legislation with regulatory acts aimed at protecting the environment; strengthen penalties for violations in the field of ecology, including the degree of criminal responsibility for serious violations.
2. Strengthening the system of control and supervision: ensure maximum transparency and openness in the processes of issuing permits for construction, various approvals, certifications, etc.; enhance monitoring by environmental inspections, alternative public, and independent organizations for compliance with environmental standards in construction; independent environmental impact assessment should become a mandatory stage for any construction project.
3. Active development of anti-corruption education and awareness in environmental issues, education, and propaganda: training and informing the population, leaders of construction companies with wide use of anti-corruption programmes, environmental awareness activities focusing on the development of necessary values and competencies aimed at promoting an intolerant civic attitude towards corruption, awareness of the importance of environmental protection, and maintaining environmental safety.

REFERENCES

1. ISO 6707-3:2022. Buildings and civil engineering works. Vocabulary. Part 3: Sustainability terms. 2nd Ed. 2022.
2. Holling C.S. Resilience and stability of ecological systems. Annual Review of Ecology and Systematics. 1973; 4:1-23. DOI: 10.1146/ANNUREV.ES.04.110173.000245
3. Park Albert Sanghun. Understanding resilience in sustainable development: a call for unity or a sirens' song? Sustainable Development. 2023; 1-15. DOI: 10.1002/sd.2645
4. Organization of Real Estate Construction and Development. Volume 2. Real Estate Development : textbook in 2 volumes and practical work (volume 3), 5th ed., revised and supplemented. P.G. Grabovoyy (Ed.). Moscow, ASV Publishing House, Prosveshchenie Publ., 2024; 708. (rus.).
5. Vaganov P.A., Man-Son I.M. Environmental Risks : textbook, 2nd ed. St. Petersburg, Publishing House of St. Petersburg State University. 2001; 152.
6. Constitution of the Russian Federation : adopted by a popular vote on 12.12.1993 with amendments approved during the all-Russian vote on 01.07.2020.
7. On Environmental Protection : Federal Law of 01.10.2002 No. 7-FL.
8. On Safety : Federal Law of 12.28.2010 No. 390-FL.
9. Strategy of Environmental Security of the Russian Federation until 2025 : Decree of the President of the Russian Federation dated 04.19.2017 No. 176.
10. On Environmental Impact Assessment : Federal Law of 23.11.1995 No. 174-FL.
11. Rednikova T.V. Organized environmental crime in Russia and abroad: criminological characteristics and countermeasures. LEX RUSSICA. 2018; 9:98-111. DOI: 10.17803/1729-5920.2018.142.9.098-111 (rus.).

12. Bogolyubov S.A. Features of legal responsibility in the system of environmental legal relations. Russian Law Journal. 2019; 4:105-119. (rus.).
13. Criminology : textbook for legal universities. A.I. Dolgova (Ed.). Moscow, NORMA-INFRA-M Publ., 1999; 784. (rus.).
14. Volzhenkin B.V. Official crimes : Commentary on legislation and judicial practice. Saint Petersburg, Publishing house of R. Aslanov "Legal Center Press". 2005; 560. (rus.).
15. On Counteracting Corruption : Federal Law of 12.25.2008 No. 273-FL. (rus.).
16. Kislukhin V.A., Makarov A.N. Legal aspects of environmental security of the Kingdom of the Netherlands. Bulletin of the Nizhny Novgorod Academy of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Russia. 2008; 1(8):84-88.
17. National Anti-Corruption Plan for 2021-2024 : Decree of the President of the Russian Federation No. 478 of 08.16.2021.

Правовой аспект влияния коррупции на состояние экологической безопасности государства, экологическую устойчивость и экологические риски в строительной сфере

Данная научная статья рассматривает важный аспект современной проблематики — влияние коррупции на состояние экологической безопасности государства, экологическую устойчивость и риски в строительной сфере. Автор исследует, как проникновение коррупции в сферу строительства оказывает негативное воздействие на окружающую среду, увеличивая вероятность возникновения экологических катастроф и чрезвычайных ситуаций. В исследовании анализируются текущее состояние вопросов экологической безопасности в Российской Федерации в современных условиях глобального экономического кризиса и санкционного давления западных стран, в том числе через ограничения доступа к международным экологически чистым инновационным технологиям, материалам и оборудованию. В результате исследования делается вывод о неотъемлемой связи между правовым уровнем борьбы с коррупцией и обеспечением экологической безопасности государства, подчеркивается важность принятия мер по укреплению правовых механизмов борьбы с коррупцией в сфере строительства для обеспечения устойчивого экологического развития и предотвращения негативных последствий для окружающей среды. Материал содержит значимый анализ, который может послужить основой для разработки эффективных стратегий по улучшению экологической устойчивости и снижению экологических рисков в строительной сфере через противодействие коррупции, а также практические рекомендации по совершенствованию нормативной базы и укреплению мер контроля и надзора в строительной отрасли с целью снижения экологических рисков и повышения уровня экологической безопасности государства.

Ключевые слова: *коррупция, экологическая безопасность, экологические риски, экологическая устойчивость строительства, экологическая преступность, управление строительством, окружающая среда, ресурсосбережение*

СПИСОК ИСТОЧНИКОВ

1. ISO 6707-3:2022. Buildings and civil engineering works. Vocabulary. Part 3: Sustainability terms. 2nd Ed. 2022.
2. Холлинг К.С. Устойчивость и стабильность экологических систем // Ежегодный обзор экологии и систематики. 1973. № 4. С. 1–23. DOI: 10.1146/ANNUREV.ES.04.110173.000245
3. Park Albert Sanghun. Understanding resilience in sustainable development: a call for unity or a sirens' song? // Sustainable Development. 2023. Pp. 1–15. DOI: 10.1002/sd.2645
4. Организация строительства и девелопмента недвижимости. Том 2. Девелопмент недвижимости : учебник в 2 томах и практикум (том 3). 5-е изд., перераб. и доп. / под общ. ред. П.Г. Грабового. М. : Изд-во АСВ, Просвещение. 2024. 708 с.
5. Ваганов П.А., Ман-Сон И.М. Экологические риски : уч. пос., 2-е изд. СПб. : Изд-во Санкт-Петербургского государственного университета, 2001. 152 с.
6. Конституция Российской Федерации : принята всенародным голосованием 12.12.1993 с изменениями, одобренными в ходе общероссийского голосования 01.07.2020.
7. Об охране окружающей среды : Федеральный закон от 10.01.2002 № 7-ФЗ.
8. О безопасности : Федеральный закон от 28.12.2010 № 390-ФЗ.
9. Стратегия экологической безопасности Российской Федерации до 2025 года : Указ Президента Российской Федерации от 19.04.2017 г. № 176.
10. Об экологической экспертизе : Федеральный закон от 23.11.1995 № 174- ФЗ.
11. Редникова Т.В. Организованная экологическая преступность в России и за рубежом: криминологическая характеристика и меры противодействия // LEX RUSSICA. 2018. № 9. С. 98–111. DOI: 10.17803/1729-5920.2018.142.9.098-111
12. Боголюбов С.А. Особенности юридической ответственности в системе экологических правоотношений // Журнал российского права. 2019. № 4. С. 105–119.
13. Криминология : учеб. для юрид. вузов / под общ. ред. д-ра юрид. наук, проф. А.И. Долговой. М. : НОРМА-ИНФРА-М., 1999. 784 с.
14. Волженкин Б.В. Служебные преступления : Комментарий законодательства и судебной практики. СПб. : Изд-во Р. Асланова «Юридический центр Пресс», 2005. 560 с.
15. О противодействии коррупции : Федеральный закон от 25.12.2008 № 273-ФЗ.
16. Кислухин В.А., Макаров А.Н. Правовые аспекты экологической безопасности Королевства Нидерландов // Вестник Нижегородской академии МВД России. 2008. № 1 (8). С. 84–88.
17. Национальный план противодействия коррупции на 2021–2024 годы : Указ Президента РФ № 478 от 16.08.2021 г.

Об авторе: **Панин Виктор Викторович** — преподаватель кафедры организации строительства и управления недвижимостью; **Национальный исследовательский Московский государственный строительный университет (НИУ МГСУ)**; 129337, г. Москва, Ярославское шоссе, д. 26; panin_v@mail.ru.

For citation: Panin V.V. Legal aspect of corruption impact on the state of environmental security, environmental sustainability and environmental risks in the construction industry. *Real Estate: Economics, Management*. 2024; 2:84-88.

Для цитирования: *Панин В.В.* Legal aspect of corruption impact on the state of environmental security, environmental sustainability and environmental risks in the construction industry // Недвижимость: экономика, управление. 2024. № 2. С. 84–88.