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# Abstract

This document is a study on the Federal Bailiff Service (FSSP) of the Russian Federation. The work examines key aspects of the service's activities, including its structure, goals, objectives and powers. The first chapter analyzes in detail the concept of the FSSP, its organizational structure, as well as the main goals and objectives facing the service. Particular attention is paid to the powers of the FSSP employees who ensure the execution of court decisions and other legal acts.

The second chapter is devoted to the legal status of the Federal Bailiff Service. It examines the rights and obligations of bailiffs, as well as issues of their responsibility for the functions they perform.

The project is intended for legal specialists, law students and anyone interested in enforcement proceedings and the activities of bailiffs in Russia.

**Key words(10):**

Federal Bailiff Service (FSSP), enforcement proceedings, legal status, organizational structure, employee powers, rights, duties, responsibilities, court decisions, legal acts.

# Introduction:

Relevance: The Federal Bailiff Service is a body of compulsory execution, the main tasks of which are: ensuring the established order of the courts, execution of judicial acts and acts of other organizations.

The need for the FSSP in the enforcement system is beyond doubt, it is responsible for finding debtors in respect of whom an act on debt repayment was presented in the interests of the state and other persons. The expansion of the powers of the FSSP and the application of modern norms and requirements for bailiffs-executors strengthens the need for such a body in the legal system of the state.

**The aim of the project:** to analyze the organization of the bailiff service, the role and place of the Federal Bailiff Service in the system of executive authorities.

**Objectives:**

• Study the literature used to study this topic.

• Consider the main objectives and study the goals of this structure.

• Identify the need for this body as a separate structure

• Learn the interaction of the Bailiff Service with other law enforcement agencies.

• Research the legal status of bailiffs.

• Improve the vocabulary of professional vocabulary.

**Hypothesis:** The main reason for the high efficiency of enforcement of court decisions is sufficient coordination between the FSSP and other government agencies.

**Subject of research:** bailiff service

# CHAPTER 1 ORGANIZATION OF THE BAILIFFS SERVICE

## 1.1. Structure of the Federal Bailiff Service

The FSSP of Russia is headed by the Director of the Federal Bailiff Service - the Chief Bailiff of the Russian Federation (hereinafter referred to as the Director), appointed to the position and dismissed from the position by the President of the Russian Federation.

The Director is personally responsible for the implementation of the powers vested in the FSSP of Russia.

The Director has Deputy Directors of the Federal Bailiff Service - Deputy Chief Bailiffs of the Russian Federation, appointed to the position and dismissed from the position by the President of the Russian Federation. The number of Deputy Directors is established by the President of the Russian Federation.

The Chief Bailiff of the Russian Federation has the following powers:

- manages the activities of the Federal Bailiff Service;

- exercises control over the compulsory execution of judicial

acts, acts of other bodies and officials;

- exercises control over ensuring the established procedure

for the activities of the courts and the protection of buildings, premises of the courts;

- if necessary, makes a decision on the protection of the building,

premises of the court on a 24-hour basis;

- exercises control over ensuring security during the performance of enforcement actions and the application of enforcement measures, the conduct of a preliminary investigation in the form of an inquiry, the protection of buildings and premises of the Federal Bailiff Service;

- exercises control over the activities of officials of the Federal Bailiff Service in the search for a debtor, his property or the search for a child;

- issues orders, instructions and orders on matters of organizing the activities of the Federal Bailiff Service;

- has the right to cancel or change those that do not meet the requirements of the Legislation;

- ensures interdepartmental coordination of the activities of bodies and organizations that comply with the requirements of judicial acts, acts of other bodies and officials, has the right to form advisory and consultative bodies for these purposes, request statistical and other necessary information;

- when performing the tasks assigned to bailiffs, organizes interaction with authorized government agencies on counter-terrorism issues;

- organizes control in the established area of ​​activity;

- exercises other powers provided for by Federal legislation, as well as other regulatory legal acts adopted in accordance with it.



Scheme 1 - Structure of the Federal Bailiff Service of Russia

## 1.2. Tasks of the Federal Bailiff Service

The Federal Bailiff Service is a federal executive body and carries out functions to ensure the established procedure for the activities of the courts, the execution of judicial acts, acts of other bodies and officials, as well as law enforcement functions and functions of control and supervision in the established area of ​​activity.

The main tasks of the Federal Bailiff Service (FSSP) are:

1. Ensuring the established procedure for the activities of the Constitutional Court of the Russian Federation, all courts of general jurisdiction and arbitration courts;

2. Organization of compulsory jurisdiction and arbitration courts, as well as acts of other bodies provided for by the legislation of the Russian Federation;

3. Management of territorial bodies of the FSSP of Russia. The legal basis for the activities of the FSSP of Russia are the Constitution of the Russian Federation, federal laws, including the Federal Law "On Bailiffs"; the Federal Law "On Enforcement Proceedings", acts of the President and the Government of the Russian Federation, international treaties, acts of the Ministry of Justice of Russia.

4. Organization of storage and forced sale of arrested and confiscated property.

5. Organization of search for debtors (both individuals and organizations).

6. Participation in protecting the interests of the Russian Federation as a creditor in bankruptcy proceedings.

7. Carrying out inquiries into criminal cases and proceedings on administrative offenses within the limits of its competence.

8. Conducting an analysis of the activities of territorial bodies and developing measures to improve them.

9. Formation and maintenance of databases containing information necessary to perform the tasks assigned to bailiffs.

10. Generalization of the practice of applying the legislation of the Russian Federation in the established sphere of activity and making proposals for its improvement to the Ministry of Justice of the Russian Federation.

11. Carrying out procurement of goods, works, services in the established sphere of activity in accordance with the legislation of the Russian Federation and other regulatory legal acts.

12. Ensuring, within the limits of its competence, the protection of information constituting state and other secrets protected by law.

13. Organizing the reception of citizens, ensuring timely and complete consideration of their oral and written requests.

14. Carrying out work in accordance with the legislation of the Russian Federation on the acquisition, storage, accounting and use of archival documents of the FSSP of Russia.

15. Interaction with government bodies of foreign states and international organizations on issues related to the competence of the FSSP of Russia.

## 1.3. Interaction of the Federal Bailiff Service with other law enforcement agencies.

Interaction of the Federal Bailiff Service (FSSP) with other executive authorities is an important part of the system of enforcement of court decisions and other procedures aimed at protecting the rights and legitimate interests of citizens and organizations. The main aspects of interaction of the FSSP with other executive authorities can be considered from several positions.

**1. Cooperation with law enforcement agencies.**

The FSSP actively works with law enforcement agencies, including the police, to ensure the enforcement of court decisions related to criminal cases. If necessary, bailiffs may request assistance in seizing property, detaining debtors and carrying out other measures to ensure the enforcement of court decisions.

**2. Interaction with tax authorities.**

Bailiffs also impose penalties on tax and fee debts. To ensure efficient operation, the FSSP cooperates with the Federal Tax Service (FTS), receiving information about debts and the financial situation of debtors. This cooperation allows for more efficient debt collection, minimizing losses to the budget.

**3. Working with social protection agencies.**

The FSSP cooperates with social protection agencies to ensure compliance with the rights of citizens receiving social security. For example, if a debtor receives benefits or other cash payments, bailiffs can seize these funds within the limits established by law.

**4. Partnership with state registration authorities and land resources**.

The FSSP cooperates with registration and cadastral authorities to obtain up-to-date information about registered property and its value, which is important for successful auctions and trades.

**5. Coordination with local governments.**

The FSSP also works with local authorities to resolve issues related to the execution of court decisions concerning municipal property. This may include issues related to the collection of debts for utilities, property taxes and other obligations.

**6. Information and data exchange.**

The FSSP actively uses electronic databases and information systems to exchange data with other executive authorities. This simplifies the process of obtaining the necessary information, which allows for faster procedures for debt collection and enforcement of court decisions.

**7. Training and advanced training.**

The FSSP also interacts with other government agencies in the field of training and advanced training of its employees. Joint seminars and trainings can be organized to exchange experiences and best practices in the field of enforcement proceedings.

# CHAPTER 2 LEGAL STATUS OF THE FEDERAL BAILIFFS SERVICE.

## 2.1. Powers of the employees of the Federal Bailiff Service.

1) carries out inquiries into criminal cases and proceedings on administrative offences within the limits of their competence;

2) manages the activities of territorial bodies, exercises control over their

activities;

3) analyses the activities of territorial bodies and develops measures to improve them;

4) creates and maintains databases containing information necessary for

performing the tasks assigned to bailiffs;

5) generalises the practice of applying the legislation of the Russian Federation in the established sphere of activity and submits proposals to the Ministry of Justice of Russia for its improvement;

6) carries out procurement of goods, works, services in the established sphere of activity in accordance with the legislation of the Russian Federation and other regulatory legal acts on the contract system in the sphere of procurement of goods, works, services to meet state and municipal needs;

7) exercises the functions of the main administrator of federal budget funds allocated for the maintenance of the central office of the FSSP of Russia and territorial bodies, as well as for the implementation of the functions assigned to it;

8) organizes and ensures mobilization training and mobilization, as well as the implementation of civil defense measures, measures to improve the sustainability of the central office of the FSSP of Russia and territorial bodies in wartime conditions and in the event of emergencies in peacetime;

9) carries out personnel support for the central office of the FSSP of Russia and territorial bodies, as well as psychological support for their employees, organizes training, professional retraining and advanced training of personnel;

10) develops and implements measures to ensure the legal and social protection of employees of the FSSP of Russia;

11) carries out logistical support for the activities of the central office of the FSSP of Russia and territorial bodies, including the provision of weapons in the manner established by the legislation of the Russian Federation;

12) implements measures to comply with the rules for the circulation of weapons in the FSSP of Russia in the manner established by the Government of the Russian Federation;

13) ensures, within the limits of its competence, the protection of personal data, as well as information constituting a state secret or other secret protected by law;

14) organizes the reception of citizens, ensures the timely and complete consideration of their oral and written requests with notification of citizens about the adoption of decisions within the time period established by the legislation of the Russian Federation;

15) carries out work on the acquisition, storage, accounting and use of archival documents of the FSSP of Russia in accordance with the legislation of the Russian Federation;

16) interacts in the established manner with government bodies of foreign states and international organizations on issues within the competence of the FSSP of Russia;

17) participates in the established manner in the development and implementation of international cooperation programs, the preparation and conclusion of international treaties of the Russian Federation, including interdepartmental treaties, on issues within the competence of the FSSP of Russia;

## 2.2. Liability of the bailiff

The actions of the bailiff may be appealed to a superior official or to the court. Filing a complaint with a superior official is not an obstacle to going to court.

The bailiff is liable for misdemeanors and offenses in accordance with the legislation of the Russian Federation.

**Art. 283 of the Criminal Code** - disclosure of information constituting a state secret.

**Art. 285 of the Criminal Code** - use of official powers contrary to the interests of the service, which entailed the violation of the rights and legitimate interests of citizens or organizations.

**Art. 286 of the Criminal Code** - committing actions that go beyond the scope of authority and entailed a significant violation of the rights and legitimate interests of citizens or organizations.

**Art. 290 of the Criminal Code** - receiving a bribe in the form of money (securities, property) for actions (inaction) in favor of the bribe giver.

**Art. 292 of the Criminal Code** - official forgery: entering into official documents knowingly false information that distorts their actual content.

**Art. 293 of the Criminal Code** - negligence: failure to perform or improper performance of one's duties due to a dishonest or careless attitude towards service, which resulted in a significant violation of the rights and legitimate interests of citizens or organizations.

Damage caused by a bailiff to citizens and organizations is subject to compensation in the manner prescribed by the civil legislation of the Russian Federation.

According to **Art. 59** "On the state civil service of the Russian Federation", an official investigation may be conducted with respect to a bailiff. During the investigation, the following must be fully, objectively and comprehensively established:

1) the fact of committing a disciplinary offense.

2) guilt.

3) the reasons and conditions that contributed to the commission of a disciplinary offense.

4) the nature and extent of the damage caused as a result of the disciplinary offense.

5) the circumstances that served as the basis for conducting an official investigation.

For committing a disciplinary offence, that is, for failure to perform or improper performance of the official duties assigned to a bailiff, the following disciplinary sanctions are applied:

1) a reprimand.

2) a reprimand.

3) a warning about incomplete job compliance.

4) dismissal from the position held.

5) dismissal.

# CONCLUSION:

Based on the analysis, it can be concluded that the Federal Bailiff Service plays a critical role in ensuring the execution of court decisions and acts of other government bodies. It ensures the protection of the rights and legitimate interests of citizens, promotes the strengthening of law and order and stability in society.

The FSSP actively cooperates with other government agencies, which allows for a comprehensive approach to resolving issues related to the execution of court decisions. This interaction helps to overcome barriers and improve the quality of work that the effectiveness of the execution of court decisions largely depends on the level of coordination and interaction of the FSSP with various government agencies. Established cooperation between bailiffs and such bodies as tax services, internal affairs agencies, as well as other regulatory and supervisory authorities, contributes to faster and higher-quality execution of court decisions, allows for prompt resolution of problems arising during the execution of decisions, exchange of necessary information and resources, and elimination of legal barriers and difficulties. It is important to note that ineffective coordination can lead to stagnation in the enforcement process, which in turn negatively impacts citizens' trust in the judicial system.

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