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Interdisciplinary educational project on the subjects "Prosecutor's supervision in the executive branch" and "Foreign language"

Interdisciplinary educational project in the disciplines “Prosecutorial supervision in the executive branch” and “Foreign language”

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Abstract

Prosecutorial supervision over the executive branch is a special type of state activity carried out on behalf of the Russian Federation.

This project examines the key aspects of prosecutorial supervisory activity, including its role within the system of state governance, the structure and main areas of activity of the prosecutor’s office, as well as the powers of prosecutors in exercising supervision. Particular attention is given to the algorithm of prosecutorial inspections, including the legal grounds and principles regulating their actions.

Special focus is placed on the impact of prosecutorial supervision on the effectiveness of state authority, including the fight against corruption and crime, as well as the role of the prosecutor’s office in ensuring citizens’ rights and maintaining public order.

Keywords (10)

Prosecutorial supervision, Executive authority, Constitution of the Russian Federation, Federal laws, Prosecutorial powers, Protection of rights, Maintenance of public order, Legal acts, checks, corruption.

Introduction

**Relevance:** Prosecutorial supervision in executive power is one of the significant systems of the state. The Prosecutor's Office ensures legality and law and order in Russia, especially in the context of executive authority activities. Based on this, the topic of prosecutorial supervision is relevant because it addresses the key role of the prosecutor's office in ensuring the legality and law and order in public administration. Given the increasing complexity of administrative processes and the growing burden on executive authorities, the role of prosecutorial supervision becomes even more important for the protection of citizens' rights and the prevention of potential legal violations.

**Project goal:** To study the main roles and activities of the prosecutor's office in executive power, the procedure for exercising supervision, and the impact of prosecutorial supervision in public administration.

**Project tasks:**

1. To analyze and identify the main role of prosecutorial supervision in executive power.
2. To study the procedure for exercising prosecutorial supervision and the powers of prosecutors.
3. To examine the main principles of conducting inspections.
4. To highlight the significance of the prosecutor's office's activities in public administration and its relationship with citizens of the Russian Federation.
5. To improve the vocabulary of professional terminology in English.

**Hypothesis:** It is assumed that effective prosecutorial supervision in executive power contributes to increased legality in the actions of government bodies, a reduction in legal violations, and strengthens citizens' trust in the authorities.

**Research object:** The activities of the prosecutor's office in the field of executive power, as well as the processes of prosecutorial supervision.

Main Part

1. Theoretical and Legal Foundations of Prosecutorial Supervision in the Sphere of Executive Power

1.1. Concept and Essence of Prosecutorial Supervision

Prosecutorial supervision is a special form of control over compliance with the law, carried out on behalf of the Russian Federation. Its key objective is to ensure the rule of law, unity and strengthening of legality, protection of human and civil rights and freedoms, as well as the interests of society and the state.

The essence of prosecutorial supervision lies in overseeing the precise and uniform enforcement of laws by all bodies of state power, local self-government authorities, officials, legal entities, and individuals. This supervisory function is particularly significant with regard to the executive branch, as it is the body directly responsible for implementing state policy in various areas such as the economy, social sphere, law and order, and others.

1.2. Legal Nature and Regulatory Framework of Supervisory Activity

The legal nature of prosecutorial supervision is based on the Constitution of the Russian Federation and the Federal Law "On the Prosecutor’s Office of the Russian Federation" dated January 17, 1992, No. 2202-1. According to Article 129 of the Russian Constitution, the Prosecutor’s Office is a unified and centralized system of bodies exercising supervision over compliance with the Constitution of the Russian Federation and the enforcement of laws.

The key normative document defining the functions and powers of the Prosecutor’s Office is the aforementioned law, which contains a systematic description of the objectives, structure, powers of prosecutors, as well as the procedure for carrying out supervisory activities.

In addition, the legal framework includes:

• The Criminal Procedure Code of the Russian Federation (in terms of supervision over inquiry bodies and preliminary investigation);

• The Code of Administrative Offenses of the Russian Federation;

• Federal constitutional laws;

• Departmental orders and instructions of the Prosecutor General’s Office of the Russian Federation.

Prosecutorial supervision has a public-legal nature and is carried out independently of subordination. It differs from other forms of control in that it is not limited to specific branches or functions but encompasses the entire body of legal relations subject to legal assessment for compliance with the law.

Thus, the legal nature of prosecutorial supervision lies in its universality, autonomy, and reliance on legislation that guarantees the independence of prosecutors in the performance of their functions.

2. Organization and Structure of the Prosecutor’s Office Exercising Supervision Over the Executive Authorities

2.1. The Role of the Prosecutor’s Office in the System of State Power

The Prosecutor’s Office of the Russian Federation occupies an independent position within the system of state authorities. In accordance with Article 129 of the Constitution of the Russian Federation, the Prosecutor’s Office does not belong to any of the three branches of power — legislative, executive, or judicial — which underscores its special, supra-systemic status.

This position is due to the necessity of ensuring the independence of prosecutors in the exercise of their supervisory powers. The Prosecutor’s Office acts as a guarantor of the rule of law, overseeing the implementation of legislation by all bodies, including executive authorities.

This function is crucial for maintaining a balance of interests within the state, strengthening the rule of law, and protecting the rights of citizens.

2.2. Structure of the Prosecutor’s Office and Specialization of Supervisory Functions

The Prosecutor’s Office of the Russian Federation constitutes a unified and centralized system headed by the Prosecutor General’s Office of the Russian Federation.

The structure of the prosecutorial system is based on territorial and functional principles and includes:

1. The Prosecutor General’s Office of the Russian Federation;

2. Prosecutor’s Offices of the constituent entities of the Russian Federation;

3. City and district prosecutor’s offices;

4. Specialized prosecutor’s offices (e.g., transport, environmental, military).

In addition, the structure of the Prosecutor’s Office includes specialized departments responsible for overseeing compliance with laws in various spheres.

including in the area of ensuring that executive authorities comply with the law.

Such a structure enables comprehensive and systematic oversight of legality at all levels of government. Due to its hierarchical organization and the subordination of lower-level bodies to higher ones, uniformity in law enforcement practices is maintained, as well as the independence of prosecutors from local authorities.

3. Main Areas and Powers of Prosecutors in Exercising Supervision Over the Executive Authorities

3.1. Main Areas of Supervisory Activity

The key areas of prosecutorial supervision over executive authorities include:

1. Monitoring compliance with the Constitution of the Russian Federation and federal laws by executive authorities;
2. Supervision over the observance of citizens’ rights and freedoms in the course of the exercise of powers by state authorities;
3. Verification of compliance with budgetary legislation, environmental protection laws, healthcare, education, and other important areas;
4. Supervision of the legality of legal acts issued by executive authorities.

The Prosecutor’s Office identifies cases of abuse of power, inaction, or the issuance of unlawful acts; it submits representations, protests, and initiates court proceedings.

3.2. Prosecutors Powers in the Sphere of Supervising Executive Authorities

Prosecutors are vested with the following powers:

* Conducting inspections of the activities of executive authorities on their own initiative or in response to citizens’ complaints;
* Requesting and obtaining necessary documents, explanations, reports, and other relevant information;
* Issuing representations to eliminate violations of the law;
* Filing protests against unlawful acts;
* Initiating administrative and criminal proceedings.
* Filing lawsuits in court to protect the rights of citizens and the interests of the state.

These powers are exercised in strict accordance with the law and are aimed at restoring violated legal order.

4. Procedure for Conducting Prosecutorial Inspections

4.1. Grounds for Conducting Inspections

Inspections are carried out on the basis of:

* Appeals from citizens, organizations, or government bodies;
* Reports in the media about violations of the law;
* Materials from supervisory or law enforcement agencies.

 The prosecutor’s own initiative, if there are sufficient grounds.

The grounds must be specific and supported by documentation.

An inspection cannot be arbitrary.

4.2. Algorithm and Stages of the Prosecutorial Inspection

 Decision to initiate an inspection — based on received information, an order is issued.

Notification of the inspected body — except in cases of unannounced (surprise) inspections.

 Collection and analysis of documents, site visit — requests for reports, explanations, and, if necessary, an on-site examination are conducted.

 Preparation of the inspection report — identified violations are recorded, responsible parties are determined.

 Prosecutorial response measures — warning, filing of a lawsuit, submission of a representation, protest, and other legal actions.

4.3. Principles and Requirements to Prosecutorial Actions

Inspections must be conducted:

1. On a legal basis — within the scope of authority;
2. Objectively and thoroughly — taking all circumstances into account;
3. Within set time limits — no more than 30 days (in some cases — up to 60 days).
4. Without Violating the Rights of Those Being Inspected — copies of inspection reports must be provided, and objections must be duly considered.

The prosecutor’s actions must remain within the bounds of the law. The purpose of the inspection is not punishment, but the restoration of legality.

5. Current Issues and the Significance of Prosecutorial Supervision in Improving the Efficiency of State Governance

5.1. The Role of Prosecutorial Supervision in Combating Corruption and Crime

Corruption is one of the main obstacles to the effective functioning of the executive branch. The prosecutor’s office combats it through:

* Inspections of compliance with anti-corruption legislation (including laws on income control for public officials);
* Initiating administrative or criminal liability for officials;
* Oversight of the legality of public procurement procedures and budget spending;
* Coordination of law enforcement agencies in anti-corruption efforts.

The prosecutor’s office also identifies cases of official forgery, abuse of power, and conflicts of interest.

5.2. Ensuring Citizens’ Rights and the Protection of Public Order

Violations of citizens' rights by executive authorities are common, especially at regional and municipal levels. The prosecutor’s office responds to such cases through:

* Reviewing complaints and appeals from the public;
* Inspecting the legality of officials’ actions;
* Challenging illegal decisions, decrees, and orders;
* Filing lawsuits to protect an indefinite group of individuals (e.g., in areas such as housing and utilities, healthcare, and education);
* Supervising the observance of rights of socially vulnerable groups (pensioners, persons with disabilities, orphans).

Conclusion

Prosecutorial supervision over the executive branch is a key mechanism for ensuring the rule of law, public order, and the protection of citizens’ rights in the state. The organization of prosecutorial supervision in Russia is based on the principles of independence, objectivity, and legality. The Prosecutor’s Office of the Russian Federation, as the body responsible for this oversight, is an essential part of the state system, fulfilling control functions and protecting citizens' rights.

Despite significant achievements, prosecutorial supervision faces several challenges, including insufficient attention to regional authorities, issues in coordinating the actions of law enforcement agencies, as well as new challenges related to technological development and modern threats. Nevertheless, the prosecutor’s office remains a key element of the legal system, contributing to the increased efficiency of public administration and the protection of citizens’ rights.

Thus, prosecutorial supervision continues to fulfill its main task — ensuring compliance with the law and public order in the activities of executive authorities, which contributes to strengthening public trust in the state and improving the effectiveness of government institutions.

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