

CONSTITUTIONAL AND LEGAL FOUNDATIONS OF THE UNIFIED SYSTEM OF PUBLIC POWER IN THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION (REGIONAL ASPECT)

Oleg A. Kozhevnikov^{1,2}, Alexander V. Chuklin³

¹ Ural State Law University, Yekaterinburg, Russia

² Ural State University of Economics, Yekaterinburg, Russia

³ Siberian Law University, Omsk, Russia

Article info

Received –

2023 January 30

Accepted –

2023 June 20

Available online –

2023 September 20

Keywords

Unified system of public power in the subjects of the Russian Federation, state power, levels of public power

Within the framework of this study, theoretical approaches to understanding public power in the context of various areas of scientific knowledge are analyzed. In the course of this work, attention is drawn to the constitutional approach, according to which the unified system of public power in the Russian Federation includes two independent, but interacting levels: state and municipal. In this regard, it is noted that the federal legislation adopted in the development of constitutional provisions significantly expands this approach and actually establishes a three-level system of public power. As a consequence, the problem of substantiating the existence of a unified system of public power in the subjects of the Russian Federation is being actualized. Using the system-logical method of research, the provisions of Federal Law No. 414-FZ of December 21, 2021 "On the general principles of the organization of public power in the Subjects of the Russian Federation", which normatively establish the category of a unified system of public power in the subject of the Russian Federation, are analyzed in the work. Certain provisions of the said federal law are not fully consistent with each other and with other federal legislation, including with regard to the constitutional and legal understanding of the unified system of public power. At the same time, attention is drawn to the fact that the territorial principle cannot underlie the allocation of an independent regional level of public power, since the derivation of public power from the understanding of "state" and "statehood", on the basis of equality of the subjects of the Russian Federation as a constitutional principle, makes it impossible to have a different ratio of intra-system connections in the systems of public power in the subjects of the Russian Federation.

The formal legal approach made it possible to trace the dynamics of changes in the constitutional (statutory) legislation of the subjects of the Russian Federation, depending on the understanding of the place of state authorities of the subjects of the Russian Federation in the unified system of public power. Various normative variations of the constitutional (statutory) legislation of the subjects of the Russian Federation, aimed at bringing it into line with the same constitutional text, indicates the absence of an unambiguous and uniform understanding of the place of the system of state authorities of the subjects of the Russian Federation in the unified system of public power in the country.

Thus, it is noted that the development of a uniform approach based on the positions of the Constitutional Court of the Russian Federation, which are mandatory for all subjects of legislative activity, to the content of the category "unified system of public power in the Russian Federation" is fully capable of ensuring the goal of its formation stated in Part 3 of Article 132 of the Constitution of the Russian Federation in compliance with all constitutional principles and norms. In this regard, within the framework of the unified system of public power in Russia, we should not talk about independent unified systems of public power in the subjects of the Russian Federation, but should focus on the formation of a unified system of public power throughout the territory of our state.

1. Introduction. Statement of the problem of the level reflection of the system of public power.

Currently, the constitutional and legal reality is experiencing an era of deep modernization. The basis of this modernization was laid by amendments to the Constitution of Russia in 2020¹.

The amendments to the Constitution of the Russian Federation in 2020 are of a complex nature, within the framework of which the clarification of the constitutional and legal status of the Russian Federation is traced, taking into account the special protection of sovereignty and its territorial integrity, taking into account the recognition of historically established state unity and special socio-economic responsibilities of the state. These provisions are aimed at specifying Article 2 of the Foundations of the Constitutional system, according to which the recognition, observance and protection of human and civil rights and freedoms is the responsibility of the State.

The appearance in the Constitution of Russia of norms concerning the functioning of a unified system of public power in the Russian Federation gave an unprecedented impetus to scientific research on the justification of the need for this system, its structural and factual content. Over the past three years, since the entry into force of amendments to the Constitution of the Russian Federation, the term "public power" and related categories have been studied from various sides: from the point of view of general theoretical positions (for example, E.V. Kombarova[1]), taking into account the consideration of issues of the political and legal content of this concept (for example, A.F. Small[2]), within the framework of the structural identification of its organizational forms (for example, S.A. Avakian, who distinguishes state power, public power and the power of local self-government as public-state power[3]), including in the context of the constitutional principle of democracy (for example, O.N. Migushchenko[4]), taking into account the search

for an effective basis for its functioning (for example, I.A. Alekseev, A.M. Tsaliev[5], G.N. Chebotarev[6]).

Of course, it is impossible not to mention V.E. Chirkin's approach to understanding "public power" as a reflection of the power of a territorial public collective[7]. The great interest of researchers is focused on the emerging constitutional and legal category "unified system of public power in the Russian Federation". In this regard, attention is focused on the controversial aspects of the regulatory regulation of this concept (O.A. Kozhevnikov, A.N. Kostyukov, A.A. Larichev[8]), the issues of the place and role of local self-government in the unified system of public power are considered (for example, O.A. Kozhevnikov[9], O.A. Andreeva[10], E.V. Gritsenko[11], N.M. Dobrynin[12]).

This interest of researchers is not accidental, since, referring to the text of the Constitution of the Russian Federation, which enshrines the constitutional and legal foundations of a unified system of public power, it is impossible not to pay attention to the fact that the relevant norms on a unified system of public power are largely contained in Chapter 8 "Local self-government". So, part 3 of art. 132 of the Constitution of the Russian Federation explicitly provides that local self-government bodies and state authorities are part of a unified system of public authority in the Russian Federation and interact for the most effective solution of tasks in the interests of the population living in the relevant territory. The logical and normative-systemic interpretation of these provisions makes it possible to talk about the need to understand the institution of a unified system of public power, first of all, in the context of the interaction of state power with local self-government bodies.

There is no doubt that with a literal interpretation of Part 3 of Article 132, we can clearly state that there are two levels of a unified system of public power in the country: the state level and the level of municipal power. This perception of a unified system of public power is currently reflected in many scientific approaches to this phenomenon

¹ Rossiyskaya Gazeta.-2020.-16 March.-№ 55

of legal reality (for example, E.Yu. Kireeva, L.A. Nudnenko[13], I.V. Zakharov[14], I.V. Goncharov[15], A.V. Bezrukov[16], A.N. Pisarev[17]).

In this capacity, the unified system of public power appears as a set of relatively separate and independently structured subsystems, which are the state and municipal level of implementation of the corresponding power of the people. In this context, many questions arise, only by answering which it is possible to know the nature of a single system of public power, in terms of its genetic characteristics.

The constitutional and legal justification for the legal institute "unified system of public power" can be found in various decisions of the Constitutional Court of the Russian Federation, as well as in the conclusion of the Constitutional Court of the Russian Federation No. 1-3 dated March 16, 2020². The conclusion of the Constitutional Court of the Russian Federation directly indicates the derivation of the category "unified system of public power" from the fundamental concepts of "statehood" and "state", and the basic principles of the constitutional and legal understanding of these concepts define the provisions on the only source of power in Russia - the multinational people of the Russian Federation, which is the bearer of sovereignty, extending to the entire territory of Russia, and There are also provisions on Russia as a democratic federal rule-of-law state with a republican form of government. Ultimately, the category of "unified system of public power" is necessary to reflect the state unity of the Russian Federation and determines the applicability of these constitutional and legal characteristics of the Russian state to local self-government.

In these fundamental constitutional and legal sources, the system of public power is always defined from the point of view of its two-level organization: the state and municipal levels. In this connection, a natural question arises about the possibility and necessity of the existence of a system of public power in the subjects of the Russian Federation as an independent level of

public power in the country, or should we talk only about a unified system of public power in the Russian Federation, since the interest of the multinational people of Russia is reflected in the concept of "state", which is Russia as a whole? Is it worth talking about several systems of public power in the country as a reflection of various independent levels of public power (federal level and regional level)?

2. Constitutional and legal approaches to understanding a unified system of public power in the subjects of the Russian Federation

Numerous attempts are made in the scientific literature to analyze certain aspects of the problems related to the understanding of a unified system of public power in the subjects of the Russian Federation.

For example, A.V. Bleshchik, analyzing the content of the concept of "unified system of public power", comes to the conclusion that federal state bodies are an integral part of the unified system of public power in the subject of the Russian Federation[18]. Although on the pages of this work A.V. Bleshchik speaks about the absence of their own systems of public power in every public legal entity, including in the subjects of the Russian Federation, nevertheless, it is the "unified system of public power in the subject of the Russian Federation" that is subjected to a meaningful analysis.

V.A. Lebedev[19], when considering the state authorities of the subjects of the Russian Federation, came to the conclusion that it is necessary to adopt the law "On Public Authorities in the Russian Federation", which will reflect the system of public authority of the subject of the Russian Federation, including the state authority of the subject of the Russian Federation, the highest official of the subject of the Russian Federation, federal public authorities, located on the territory of the subject of the Russian Federation, local self-government bodies, public associations of citizens. As we can see, V.A. Lebedev adheres to the broadest approach to understanding public power.

M.N. Kobzar-Frolova[20], considering the system of public authorities of the Russian Federation, identifies elements of such a system (federal public authorities, public authorities of

² Rossiyskaya Gazeta.-2020.-17 March.-№ 56
Law Enforcement Review
2023, vol. 7, no. 3, pp. 55–64

subjects of the Russian Federation, other state bodies, the whole set of local self-government bodies), which are a kind of subsystems of a unified system of public power. It is noteworthy that the system of state authorities of the subjects of the Russian Federation is revealed as an independent subsystem of the unified system of public power in Russia and does not indicate the need to consolidate in legislation a separate legal institution of a unified system of public power in the subject of the Russian Federation.

Within the framework of the regulatory analysis of the category "unified system of public power in the subjects of the Russian Federation", the correlation of the provisions of the Constitution of the Russian Federation, Federal Law No. 394-FZ of 8.12.2020 "On the State Council of the Russian Federation"³ (hereinafter - FZ No. 394) and Federal Law No. 414-FZ of 21.12.2021 "On General Principles of Organization" is noteworthy public authorities in the subjects of the Russian Federation"⁴ (hereinafter – Federal Law No. 414).

It should be noted that the analysis of individual problems related to the content of Federal Law No. 414 was undertaken by O.A. Kozhevnikov, A.N. Kostyukov, A.A. Larichev[8]. These authors reveal in detail the target nature of the formation of a unified system of public power, including taking into account the problems of a unified system of public power in the subjects of the Russian Federation.

At the same time, these works speak of the undoubted relevance of this topic and the need for its further detailed consideration, taking into account both the scientific approach and the real embodiment of its basic concepts in legal reality.

The normative and legal consolidation of the constitutional and legal category "unified system of public power" does not reflect not only a monotonous understanding of the purpose of creating this system, but also its content side. In many ways, this is facilitated by the inconsistency of the constitutional legislation itself.

The Constitution of Russia establishes a two-level approach to the system of public power.

The level of state authorities appears as a single subsystem, not divided depending on territorial affiliation, which is based on the constitutional and legal principle of unity of the system of state power (Part 3 of Article 5 of the Constitution of the Russian Federation). The need for an objective combination of the constitutionally established principles of "unity of the system of state power" and "unity of the system of public power" was pointed out by A.N. Chertkov[21], on the need for the correlation of public power and state power in the context of local self-government - V.A. Shchepachev[22]. We believe that these systems do not compete with each other, but correlate as philosophical categories of the whole and the part. Otherwise, the inconsistency of constitutional and legal regulation should be recognized.

If we pay attention to the regulatory regulation of this approach at the level of federal legislation, it is impossible not to notice the obvious expansion of the boundaries of the constitutional approach.

Federal Law No. 394 refers to a unified system of public power in the Russian Federation, and Federal Law No. 414, to a greater extent, respectively, about a unified system of public power in the subjects of the Russian Federation. Federal Law No. 414 in Article 1 fixes provisions aimed at regulating the organization of public power in the subjects of the Russian Federation. In part 3 of Art. 1 of the said Federal Law provides a description of the subject composition of the bodies that are part of the unified system of public authority in the subject of the Russian Federation, which include federal state authorities and other federal state bodies, state authorities of the subject of the Russian Federation, other state bodies of the subject of the Russian Federation, local self-government bodies operating on the territory of the subject of the Russian Federation. Article 4 of Federal Law No. 414 regulates relations concerning the public authorities of the subject of the Russian Federation in the unified system of public authority in the Russian Federation. Thus, even in Federal Law No. 414 itself, there is conceptually both a unified system of public power in the Russian Federation and a unified system of public power in the subjects of the Russian Federation, which does not give

³ Rossiyskaya Gazeta.-2020.-11 December.-№ 280

⁴Rossiyskaya Gazeta.-2021.-27 December.-№ 294

unambiguity in the question of understanding and correlation of these legal categories. At the same time, if we compare the subject composition of the bodies that are part of the unified system of public power in the subject of the Russian Federation with the composition of the bodies enshrined in Part 1 of Article 2 of Federal Law No. 394, which establishes the concept of a unified system of public power in the Russian Federation, we will see their complete similarity (identity). Thus, it turns out that the differences between the two systems are only in the territory of the relevant authorities.

It is important to take into account that from the point of view of a systematic approach, any system is not reduced only to the totality of its elements. An integral system has properties that are absent from its elements, but it acquires them due to the uniqueness of the connections between the elements of such a system. By and large, it is the properties of the system that are not reducible to the properties of its elements that allow us to talk about the integrity of such a system and its uniqueness, its self-sufficiency.

The federal nature of the Russian state determines the constitutional and legal equality of the subjects of the Russian Federation. In the conditions of such equality, the territory of the subjects of the Russian Federation cannot be the criterion that will determine the fundamentally different nature of relations between public authorities. The constitutional principle of equality of the subjects of the Russian Federation and the principle of state unity and territorial integrity dictate the uniformity of the functional and institutional basis for the activities of public authorities within a single system. The mention of the territory of the public authorities as a fundamental criterion for the allocation of a unified system of public authority in the subjects of the Russian Federation, allows us to draw attention to the fact that the subject of the Russian Federation in this formula is understood as an administrative-territorial entity, and not as a subject of a federal state. In this context, it is important not to cross the line and stay within the limits of Article 1 of the Constitution of Russia. The doctrinal consideration of the category "unified system of public power" should remain within the framework of the federal

concept of our state and should not create the potential for practical centralization of the bodies included in this system by identifying the subjects of the Russian Federation with administrative-territorial entities.

In addition to what is stated in Federal Law No. 414, there is no clear understanding of what is considered to be the levels of public authority. In Part 6 of Article 1 of Federal Law No. 414, the levels of public authority are understood as federal state authorities, state authorities of the subjects of the Russian Federation, and local self-government bodies. At the same time, paragraph 6 of Part 1 of Article 2 of Federal Law No. 414 formulates the principle of the activities of bodies that are part of the unified system of public authority in the subjects of the Russian Federation, which consists in the coordinated functioning and interaction of these bodies at the federal, regional, and municipal levels. Apparently, they mean levels of public power, but they are identified not with public authorities, but with the territory of their functioning and interaction.

Thus, we believe that the regional and municipal level in Federal Law No. 414 is considered primarily in the administrative-territorial context, which largely contradicts the federal nature of the state and the independence of local self-government[23].

It does not contribute to an unambiguous approach to the knowledge of the unified system of public power and its interpretation as a principle of the activities of the relevant bodies (paragraph 5 of Part 1 of Article 2 of Federal Law No. 414). On the one hand, as we have already noted, the unified system of public power is determined through the totality of its constituent bodies. On the other hand, a unified system of public power is the principle of the activity of these same bodies. It turns out that the bodies that are part of a single system of public power should act with a single system of public power in mind. In such a situation, it is obvious that the oversaturation of the specified concept of normative-legal material makes it difficult to doctrinal assessment, does not allow to build a clear logical concept of a unified system of public power and thereby carry out an epistemological analysis of this constitutional-legal category.

The problem of inconsistency of constitutional legislation does not allow the subjects of the Russian Federation to uniformly approach the preparation of amendments to their constitutions (charters). Moreover, a number of subjects of the Russian Federation amended constitutions (charters) after the adoption of amendments to the Constitution, but before the adoption of Federal Law No. 414, and other subjects of the Russian Federation amended their Basic Laws after the adoption of this law. At the same time, the difference in the normative material in the constitutions (charters) of the subjects of the Russian Federation clearly shows the ambiguity of the perception of the constitutional provisions and Federal Law No. 414.

Thus, Part 1 of Article 56 of the Charter of the Novosibirsk Region⁵ was edited before the adoption of Federal Law No. 414 and stipulates that local self-government bodies and public authorities of the Novosibirsk Region are part of a unified system of public authority in the Russian Federation and interact for the most effective solution of tasks in the interests of the population living in the relevant territory. These provisions exactly (even taking into account the sequence of enumeration of the elements of the system) repeat Part 3 of Article 132 of the Constitution of Russia and focus on the unified system of public power in the Russian Federation.

And, for example, Article 9 of the Charter (Basic Law) of the Tomsk Region⁶ was edited after the adoption of Federal Law No. 414 and stipulates that the state authorities of the Tomsk Region, other state bodies of the Tomsk Region, local self-government bodies of municipalities of the Tomsk Region are part of a unified system of public authority in the Tomsk region. In this case, we see a reflection of the unified system of public power in the subject of the Russian Federation.

The experience of making amendments to the statutory legislation of the Sverdlovsk region is noteworthy. After the adoption of amendments to the Constitution of Russia in strict accordance with Part 3 of Article 132 of the Constitution of the

Russian Federation, amendments were prepared to the Charter of the Sverdlovsk region⁷ and Part 3 appeared in Article 10, fully corresponding to the Constitution of Russia. In the future, after the adoption of Federal Law No. 414, amendments to the Charter of the Sverdlovsk Region were again prepared, within the framework of which art. 8 it has been changed and now it establishes that the state authorities of the Sverdlovsk region, other state bodies of the Sverdlovsk region, local self-government bodies of municipalities located on the territory of the Sverdlovsk region are part of the unified system of public authority in the Russian Federation. It can be assumed that in this case, Part 1 of Article 1 of Federal Law No. 414 is taken as a basis, and not its Part 3 of Article 1, which establishes a new concept of a unified system of public power in the subjects of the Russian Federation.

In any case, we see that when preparing amendments to the constitutional (statutory) legislation of the subjects of the Russian Federation, Federal Law No. 414 is taken as a basis, and not the provisions of the Constitution of Russia directly.

Another problem of Federal Law No. 414 can be considered the concept of the system of executive authorities of the subjects of the Russian Federation that has changed in comparison with the previously existing legislation. If earlier the system of executive authorities of the subject of the Russian Federation was headed by the supreme executive authority of the subject of the Russian Federation, then under Federal Law No. 414 it is the highest official of the subject of the Russian Federation who directs the executive power in the subject of the Russian Federation (Part 1 of Article 20). The supreme executive body of the subject of the Russian Federation is a permanent executive body of the subject of the Russian Federation and no longer heads the system of executive authorities of the subject of the Russian Federation (Part 1 of Article 32). Thus, on the one hand, the status of the highest official of the subject of the Russian Federation has become more defined, including from the standpoint of the theory of separation of powers, but, on the other hand, the status of the

⁵ Soviet Siberia.-2005.-29 April.-№ 81

⁶ Tomsk Bulletin.-1995.-30 August.-№ 154

⁷ Regional newspaper.-2010.-24 December.-№ 466-467

highest executive body of the subject of the Russian Federation has been significantly lowered.

In addition, other norms of Federal Law No. 414 concerning the legal status of the highest official of the subject of the Russian Federation still do not allow to outline with sufficient certainty the circle of his powers, which was not fully unambiguously defined before[24]. Part 6 of Article 20 of Federal Law No. 414 stipulates that, in accordance with the principle of unity of the system of public power, the highest official of a subject of the Russian Federation simultaneously replaces the state position of the Russian Federation and the state position of the subject of the Russian Federation. This formulation raises a lot of questions, firstly, what duties are imposed on the highest official of the subject of the Russian Federation by his replacement of the state office of the Russian Federation, secondly, how such a provision corresponds to the federal nature of our state [25], thirdly, when the subject of the Russian Federation regulates the activities of the highest official of the subject of the Russian Federation, does the subject of the Russian Federation invade within the scope of the exclusive jurisdiction of the Russian Federation?

It seems that soon there will be changes in Federal Law No. 414, specifying certain aspects of the implementation of the principle of a unified system of public power in relation to the system of executive authorities of the subjects of the Russian Federation.

3. Conclusions

Taking into account the position of the Constitutional Court of the Russian Federation on constitutional and legal approaches, on which the understanding of the category "unified system of public power" is based, namely the concept of "state" and "statehood", the sovereignty of the multinational people of Russia, the state unity of the country, we consider it most acceptable to talk about a unified system of public power in the Russian Federation as a single constitutional-legal category. At the same time, from the perspective of the regional aspect of the problems of the unified system of public power, we believe that the state authorities of the subject of the Russian Federation are included in this system as a

component of the unified system of state power in Russia. This approach follows directly from the provisions of the Constitution of the Russian Federation and should not be expanded in the norms of federal legislation.

Only a unified system of public power in the Russian Federation with a consistent basic normative material is fully capable of having the whole range of constitutional principles as its fundamental basis for functioning.

REFERENCES

1. Kombarova E.V. Public power as the basis of the democratic constitutional system: theoretical and legal aspects, in: Salikov M.S. (ed.). *Ural'skii forum konstitutsionalistov*, Yekaterinburg, Ural State Law University Publ., 2022, iss. 7, pt. 1, pp. 47–56. (In Russ.).
2. Maly A.F. On the legal content of the concept of "public power". *Gosudarstvennaya vlast' i mestnoe samoupravlenie = State Power and Local Self-government*, 2020, no. 7, pp. 8–12. (In Russ.).
3. Avakyan S.A. (ed.). *Modern problems of the organization of public power*, Monograph. Moscow, Yustitsinform Publ., 2014. 596 p. (In Russ.).
4. Migushchenko O.N. Democracy and the unified system of public power. *Munitsipal'naya sluzhba: pravovye voprosy = Municipal service: legal issues*, 2022, no. 2, pp. 5–10. (In Russ.).
5. Alekseev I.A., Tsaliev A.M. On strengthening the effectiveness of the activities of public authorities. *Konstitutsionnoe i munitsipal'noe pravo = Constitutional and Municipal Law*, 2022, no. 6, pp. 25–30. (In Russ.).
6. Chebotarev G.N. Constitutional and legal mechanisms of formation of a unified system of public power in the Russian Federation. *Rossiiskii yuridicheskii zhurnal = Russian Law Journal*, 2020, no. 6, pp. 9–17. DOI: 10.34076/2071-3797-2020-6-9-17. (In Russ.).
7. Chirkin V.E. Public power in modern society. *Konstitutsionnoe i munitsipal'noe pravo = Constitutional and Municipal Law*, 2013, no. 4, pp. 12–15. (In Russ.).
8. Kozhevnikov O.A., Kostyukov A.N., Larichev A.A. Unified system of public power: debatable aspects of regulatory regulation. *Pravoprimerenie = Law Enforcement Review*, 2022, vol. 6, no. 3, pp. 49–62. DOI: 10.52468/2542-1514.2022.6(3).49-62. (In Russ.).
9. Kozhevnikov O.A. Local self-government in the system of public power: a new constitutional dimension. *Gosudarstvennaya vlast' i mestnoe samoupravlenie = State Power and Local Self-government*, 2020, no. 10, pp. 23–1. (In Russ.).
10. Andreeva O.A. Local self-government in the system of Russian public power: mechanisms of transformation and legitimization. *Gosudarstvennaya vlast' i mestnoe samoupravlenie = State Power and Local Self-government*, 2021, no. 9, pp. 26–29. (In Russ.).
11. Gritsenko E.V. What will remain of local self-government in the unified system of public power? (problems of legislative interpretation of constitutional amendments). *Konstitutsionnoe i munitsipal'noe pravo = Constitutional and Municipal Law*, 2022, no. 5, pp. 50–57. (In Russ.).
12. Dobrynin N.M. Constitutional principle of unity of the system of public power: on the evolution of municipal government in Russia. *Konstitutsionnoe i munitsipal'noe pravo = Constitutional and Municipal Law*, 2022, no. 11, pp. 13–20. (In Russ.).
13. Kireeva E.Yu., Nudnenko L.A. Constitutional and legal bases of interaction of local self-government bodies with state authorities in the system of public power. *Konstitutsionnoe i munitsipal'noe pravo = Constitutional and Municipal Law*, 2022, no. 3, pp. 62–67. (In Russ.).
14. Zakharov I.V. On the question of the correlation of state power and local self-government in the unified system of public power. *Konstitutsionnoe i munitsipal'noe pravo = Constitutional and Municipal Law*, 2022, no. 11, pp. 21–25. (In Russ.).
15. Goncharov I.V. On the participation of state authorities of the Russian Federation in the formation of local self-government bodies in the conditions of a unified system of public power. *Konstitutsionnoe i munitsipal'noe pravo = Constitutional and Municipal Law*, 2022, no. 10, pp. 51–54. (In Russ.).
16. Bezrukov A.V. State and municipal power in the system unified public authority of Russia. *Gosudarstvennaya vlast' i mestnoe samoupravlenie = State Power and Local Self-government*, 2015, no. 6, pp. 23–28. (In Russ.).
17. Pisarev A.N. Local self-government as a special form of the unified public power system: a theoretical and legal study in the light of constitutional reform-2020. *Gosudarstvennaya vlast' i mestnoe samoupravlenie = State Power and Local Self-government*, 2020, no. 6, pp. 35–39. (In Russ.).
18. Bleshchik A.V. On the question of the content of the concept of "a unified system of public power in a subject of the Russian Federation". *Konstitutsionnoe i munitsipal'noe pravo = Constitutional and Municipal Law*, 2022, no. 12, pp. 16–21. (In Russ.).
19. Lebedev V.A. Public authorities of the subjects of the Russian Federation as an element of the unified system of public power in modern Russia. *Konstitutsionnoe i munitsipal'noe pravo = Constitutional and Municipal Law*,

2021, no. 8, pp. 40–43. (In Russ.).

20. Kobzar-Frolova M.N. System of public authorities The authorities of the Russian Federation: concept, characteristic features, interaction. *Sibirskoe yuridicheskoe obozrenie = Siberian Legal Review*, 2021, vol. 18, no. 2, pp. 192–203. DOI: 10.19073/2658-7602-2021-18-2-192-203. (In Russ.).

21. Chertkov A.N. Public power: composition, unity and essence of interaction. *Konstitutsionnoe i munitsipal'noe pravo = Constitutional and Municipal Law*, 2020, no. 10, pp. 19–23. (In Russ.).

22. Shchepachev V.A. Constitution of the Russian Federation 2020: Local Self-government in the unified system of public power. *Konstitutsionnoe i munitsipal'noe pravo = Constitutional and Municipal Law*, 2021, no. 12, pp. 30–36. (In Russ.).

23. Gritsenko E.V. Federalism and local self-government in the light of the Russian constitutional reform of 2020. *Sravnitel'noe konstitutsionnoe obozrenie = Comparative Constitutional Review*, 2020, no. 4, pp. 80–97. (In Russ.).

24. Stepanova A.A. Notes on the highest official of the subject of the Federation. *Gosudarstvennaya vlast' i mestnoe samoupravlenie = State Power and Local Self-government*, 2015, no. 7, pp. 30–35. (In Russ.).

25. Gritsenko E., Kryazhkov V., Brezhnev O., Leksin I., Malyutin N. The law on "zeroing" the terms of office of governors: what awaits Russian federalism and local self-government. *Zakon = Statute*, 2021, no. 12, pp. 20–32. (In Russ.).

INFORMATION ABOUT AUTHORS

Oleg A. Kozhevnikov – Doctor of Law, Professor;

¹Professor, Department of Constitutional Law; ²Professor, Department of Constitutional and International Law

¹ Ural State Law University

² Ural State University of Economics

¹ 21, Komsomol'skaya ul., Yekaterinburg, 620137, Russia

² 62/45, 8 Marta / Narodnoi Voli ul., Yekaterinburg, 620144, Russia

E-mail: jktu1976@yandex.ru

ORCID: 0000-0003-1371-7249

RSCI SPIN-code: 1494-4895; AuthorID: 346061

Alexander V. Chuklin – PhD in Law, Associate Professor, Department of Constitutional and Administrative Law *Siberian Law University*

12, Korolenko ul., Omsk, 644010, Russia

E-mail: chuklinal@yandex.ru

ORCID: 0000-0002-8206-3931

RSCI AuthorID: 580729

BIBLIOGRAPHIC DESCRIPTION

Kozhevnikov O.A., Chuklin A.V. Constitutional and legal foundations of the unified system of public power in the Russian Federation (regional aspect). *Pravoprimenenie = Law Enforcement Review*, 2023, vol. 7, no. 3, pp. 55–64. DOI: 10.52468/2542-1514.2023.7(3).55-64. (In Russ.).