

БРЯНСКИЙ ФИЛИАЛ
ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОГО ОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНОГО УЧРЕЖДЕНИЯ
ВЫСШЕГО ПРОФЕССИОНАЛЬНОГО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ
«МОСКОВСКИЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ МВД РОССИИ»

Конституционные органы Российской Федерации

Учебное пособие

Брянск 2008

УДК 811.111
ББК 81.2Англ
Г62

Рекомендовано к печати Советом Брянского филиала МосУ МВД России
протокол № 4 от 27 февраля 2008 г.

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Г62 Конституционные органы Российской Федерации: учебное пособие. – Брянск: БФ МосУ МВД России, 2008. – 48 с.

Учебное пособие предназначено для курсантов, слушателей, а также для студентов, желающих расширить свои языковые и специальные знания.

Учебное пособие обсуждено на заседании кафедры иностранных языков протокол № 10 от 5 февраля 2008 г.

УДК 811.111
ББК 81.2Англ

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ПРЕДИСЛОВИЕ

Учебное пособие «Конституционные органы Российской Федерации» предназначено для курсантов и слушателей в качестве составной части учебно-методического комплекса по изучению английского языка, а также для тех студентов, которые желают расширить свои языковые и специальные знания о конституционных органах Российской Федерации.

Основная цель учебного пособия – развитие навыков чтения и перевода текстов, развитие коммуникативных навыков, формирование умения пользоваться английским языком как средством общения.

Пособие состоит из 5 юнит. Первая юнита предусматривает знакомство с основами конституционного строя Российской Федерации. Вторая юнита содержит учебный материал о президенте Российской Федерации и его полномочиях. Третья, четвертая и пятая юниты знакомят обучаемых с тремя ветвями власти: законодательной, исполнительной, судебной. Пособие содержит лексику к текстам, лексические упражнения, среди которых имеют место упражнения проблемного характера.

Все тексты содержат аутентичный языковой материал, взятый в большей степени из современных источников.

Каждое последующее занятие строится на основе ранее изученного материала, что способствует не только изучению нового материала, но и совершенствованию ранее полученных языковых навыков.

UNIT I

The Fundamentals of the Constitutional System

EX. 1. *Text for Reading*

The Constitutional System of Russia

Russia is a democratic federative law-governed state with a republican form of government. People exercise their power directly, and also through the bodies of state power and local self-government. No one may usurp power in the Russian Federation. Seizure of power or usurping state authority is prosecuted by federal law.

The Russian Federation consists of 84 constituent entities (republics, krais, oblasts, cities of federal significance, an autonomous oblasts and autonomous okrugs, which have equal rights). The authorities of the constituent entities have the right to pass laws independently from the federal government. These laws are valid on the territory of the appropriate federate division, but they cannot contradict the federal laws. In case of conflicts between federal and local authorities, the President uses consensual procedures to resolve the problem. In the event a consensus is not reached, the dispute is transferred to the appropriate court for its resolution. The Russian President has the right to suspend acts passed by local executive authorities in case that these acts conflict with federal laws of Russia, its international commitments, or if they violate the human and civil rights and freedoms until the issue is resolved by appropriate court.

State power in Russia is carried out by dividing power into three independent branches: legislative, executive and judicial. Legislative power belongs to the Federal Assembly (the Parliament). Executive power belongs to the central and local governments. Judicial power is provided by appropriate judicial system and by civil, administrative and criminal legislation. The bodies of state authority, the bodies of local self-government, officials, private citizens and their associations are obliged to observe the Constitution of the Russian Federation and laws.

Every citizen of the Russian Federation enjoys in its territory all the rights and freedoms and bears equal duties provided for by the Constitution of the Russian Federation.

EX. 2. *Special Vocabulary for Speech*

a law - governed state

правовое государство

government	['gʌvnmənt]	форма правления, управление
Government	['gʌvnmənt]	правительство
to usurp	[ju:'zə:p]	узурпировать, незаконно захватывать
to seizure	['si:ʒə]	захватывать, конфисковывать
to prosecute	['prɒsɪkjʊ:t]	преследовать судебным порядком
to consist of	[kən'sɪst]	состоять из
constituent entity	[kən'sɪtɪjʊənt ['entɪti]	субъект федерации
significance	[sɪ'gnɪfɪkəns]	значение, смысл, важность, значительность
autonomous	[ɔ:'tɒnəməs]	автономный, самоуправляющийся
authority	[ɔ:'θɒrɪti]	власть, полномочие, авторитет
to pass the law	[pa:s]	провести закон
law	[lɔ:]	закон, право
independent	[,ɪndɪ'pendənt]	независимый, самостоятельный, независящий (of – от)
valid	['vælɪd]	действительный, имеющий силу
appropriate	[ə'prəʊpɪɪt]	подходящий, соответствующий
to contradict	[,kɒntrə'dɪkt]	противоречить, возражать
consensual	[kən'senʃuəl]	согласованный, всеобщий
procedure	[prə'si:dʒə]	процедура
to resolve the problem	[ri'zɔ:lv]	решать проблему
consensus	[ən'sensəs]	согласие, единодушие, консенсус
dispute	[dɪs'pju:t]	спор, разногласие
to suspend	[səs'pend]	приостанавливать, откладывать, (временно) прекращать
commitment	[kə'mɪtmənt]	вручение, передача
to violate	['vaɪəleɪt]	нарушать, попира́ть, преступать (клятву, закон)
issue	['ɪʃu:]	разногласие, проблема, спорный вопрос, предмет спора

branch	[bra:ntʃ]	ветвь, отрасль, филиал, отделение
legislative	[ˈledʒislətɪv]	законодательный
executive	[ɪgˈzɛkjʊtɪv]	исполнительный
judicial	[dʒuˈdʃiəl]	судебный, судейский
the Federal Assembly	[əˈsembli]	Федеральное собрание
executive power	[ɪgˈzɛkjʊtɪv] [ˈpaʊə]	исполнительная ветвь власти
to belong to	[biˈlɒŋ]	принадлежать, быть связанным
to provide	[prəˈvaɪd]	предусматривать, обуславливать, предоставлять
legislation	[ˌledʒɪsˈleɪʃ(ə)n]	законодательство, закон, законопроект
to be obliged to	[əˈblaɪdʒd]	быть обязанным
to bear	[ˈbeə]	носить, нести, иметь
to deprive	[diˈpraɪv]	лишать

EX. 3. Suggest the Russian for the following.

A law-governed state; a republican form of government; to consist of; constituent entity; an authority; to pass a law; to be valid; an appropriate federate division; to contradict the federal laws; consensual procedures; to resolve the problem; in the event; the appropriate court; to suspend act; local executive authorities; in case; international commitments; to violate the human and civil rights and freedoms; to resolve the issue; to carry out; three independent branches; legislative power; to belong to; the Federal Assembly; executive power; judicial power; to provide; civil, administrative and criminal legislation, to prosecute, to be deprived of his or her citizenship, to bear equal duties.

EX. 4 Suggest the English for the following.

Республиканская форма правления; правовое государство; федеральный округ; власть; состоять из чего-либо; иметь силу (быть действительным); принимать закон; противоречить федеральным законам; гражданское, административное и уголовное законодательство; нарушать свободу и права человека; Федеральное Собрание; законодательная ветвь власти; судебная ветвь власти; исполнительная ветвь власти; предусматривать; приостановить действие закона; международные обязательства; местные исполнительные органы власти; при-

надлежать; решить спорный вопрос; в случае, лишать гражданства, преследовать судебным порядком.

EX. 5. Match these words and word combinations with their Russian equivalents.

a) to pass law	соответствующий административный округ
b) to be valid	принять закон
c) to suspend the activity of an act	международные обязательства
d) appropriate division	достичь согласия
e) international obligations	быть действительным
f) to reach consensus	приостановить действие закона
g) criminal legislation	уголовное законодательство
h) to prosecute	лишать гражданства
i) to deprive of citizenship	преследовать судебным порядком

EX. 6. Complete the sentences.

- a) Russia is a ...state.
- b) People exercise their power directly, and also ...
- c) ... is prosecuted by federal law.
- d) Russia consists of
- e) Authorities of the republics and regions have the right to pass laws independently from
- f) These laws cannot contradict
- g) The President has the right to suspend ... passed by local executive authorities.
- h) State power in Russia is carried out by
- i) ... are obliged to observe the Constitution of the Russian Federation and laws.

EX. 7. Choose from the given groups of words the appropriate one which fits each gap.

- a) The President uses consensual procedures ... *(to veto the act, to perform duties, to resolve the problem).*
- b) The dispute is transferred to the appropriate court ... *(for its resolution, for suspension, for discussion).*
- c) State power in Russia is carried out by dividing powers ... *(between citizens, into three independent branches, for performing duties).*

d) Legislative power belongs to (*the Federal Assembly, the State Duma, the President*).

EX. 8. Read the text in detail to answer the following questions.

- a) What type of state is Russia?
- b) How do people exercise their power?
- c) What is prosecuted by federal law?
- d) Who has the right to pass laws independently from the federal government?
- e) When does the President use consensual procedures to resolve the problem?
- f) Where is the dispute transferred to in case a consensus is not reached?
- g) In which case does the President have the right to suspend acts passed by local executive authorities?
- h) What are the three independent branches of state power in Russia?
- i) Who is obliged to observe the Constitution of the Russian Federation and laws?
- j) What does every citizen of the Russian Federation enjoy in its territory?

UNIT II

The President of the Russian Federation

EX. 1. Special Vocabulary for Speech

guarantor of the Constitution	[,gær(ə)n'to:]	гарант Конституции
to adopt measures	['meɜəz]	принимать меры
the sovereignty of the Russian Federation	['sov(ə)nti]	суверенитет Российской Федерации
independence and state integrity	[in'tegriti]	независимость и государственная целостность
to ensure	[in'juə]	обеспечивать
coordinated functioning and interaction of all the bodies of state power	[,intər'æks](ə)n]	согласованное функционирование и взаимодействие всех органов государственной власти
to determine	[di'tə:min]	определять
the guidelines of the internal and foreign	['gaidlain]	основные направления
	[in'tə:nl]	внутренней и внешней

policies	['forin]	политики государства
direct suffrage	[di'rekt] ['sʌfri:ʒd]	прямое избирательное право
by secret ballot	['si:krit] ['bælət]	при тайном голосовании
with a permanent residence record	['pə:mənənt] ['rezid(ə)ns]['reko:d]	постоянно проживающий
to take the oath of loyalty	[əuθ][lɔi(ə)lti]	приносить присягу
to chair meetings		председательствовать на заседаниях
to adopt decision on the registration	[di'si:ʒ(ə)n] [ˌredʒis'treɪ](ə)n]	принимать решение об отставке
to raise before the State Duma	['reiz]	ставить перед Государственной Думой
the issue of dismissing	['i]u:]	вопрос об освобождении от должности
to dismiss	[dis'mis]	освобождать от должности
deputy chairmen	['depju:ti][tʃɛmən]	заместители Председателя
the Procurator-General	['prɒkjʊəreɪtə][dʒenərəl]	Генеральный прокурор
the Security Council	[si'kjʊəri:ti][kaʊnsl]	Совет Безопасности
to approve the military doctrine		утверждать военную доктрину
the supreme command of the Armed Forces	[kə'ma:nd]	высшее командование Вооруженных Сил
to recall diplomatic representatives		отзывать дипломатических представителей
to dissolve the rules fixed by the Constitution	[di'zɒlv]	распускать в порядке, установленном федеральным конституционным законом
a referendum	[ˌrefə'rendəm]	референдум
to submit bills	[səb'mit]	вносить законопроекты
to make public the federal laws		обнародовать федеральные законы
annual messages	['ænjʊl][meseɪdʒ]	ежегодные послания
to hold negotiations	[ni,gəʊ]i'eɪ](ə)n]	вести переговоры
to sign international treaties and agreements		подписывать международные договоры

to introduce the state of emergency	[,intrə'dju:s][i'mə:dʒ(ə)nsi]	ввести военное положение
to possess immunity	['imju:niti]	обладать неприкосновенностью
to resign	[ri'zai]	прекращать полномочия
due to	[dju:]	из-за, благодаря
on the basis of the charges	['beisis][tʃa:dʒ]	на основании выдвинутого обвинения
high treason	['tri:zn]	государственная измена
grave crime	[greiv]	тяжкое преступление
advanced	[əd'va:nst]	выдвинутый
confirmed by the conclusion	[kən'fə:md][kən'klu:ʒ(ə)n]	подтвержденный заключением

EX. 2. Text for Reading

The President of the Russian Federation

The President is the head of the state. The President of the Russian Federation is guarantor of the Constitution of the Russian Federation, of the rights and freedoms of man and citizen. According to the rules fixed by the Constitution of the Russian Federation, he adopts measures to protect the sovereignty of the Russian Federation, its independence and state integrity, ensures coordinated functioning and interaction of all the bodies of state power.

According to the Constitution of the Russian Federation and the federal laws the President of the Russian Federation determines the guidelines of the internal and foreign policies of the State.

As the head of the State the President of the Russian Federation represents the Russian Federation within the country and in international relations. The President of the Russian Federation is elected for four years by citizens of the Russian Federation on the basis of universal, equal, direct suffrage by secret ballot. Any citizen of the Russian Federation not younger than 35 years of age and with a permanent residence record in the Russian Federation of not less than 10 years may be elected President of the Russian Federation. One and the same person may not be elected President of the Russian Federation for more than two terms running. The rules of electing the President of the Russian Federation are determined by the federal law. When taking office the President of the Russian Federation takes the oath of loyalty to the people.

The President of the Russian Federation appoints by agreement with the State Duma the Chairman of the Government of the Russian Federation. He has the right:

- to chair meetings of the Government of the Russian Federation;
- to adopt decision on the registration of the Government of the Russian Federation;
- to present to the State Duma a candidate for the appointment to the post of the Chairman of the Central Bank of the Russian Federation, to raise before the State Duma the Chairman of the Central Bank of the Russian Federation.

On the proposal by the Chairman of the Government of the Russian Federation the president appoints and dismisses deputy chairmen of the Government of the Russian Federation and federal ministers.

He presents to the Council of the Federation candidates for appointment as judges of the Constitution Court of the Russian Federation, the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation, the Higher Court of Arbitration of the Russian Federation, as well as a candidate for the post of the Procurator-General of the Russian Federation and appoints judges of other federal courts.

He forms and heads the Security Council of the Russian Federation, the status of which is determined by the federal law; approves the military doctrine of the Russian Federation; forms the Administration of the President of the Russian Federation. The President appoints and dismisses the supreme command of the Armed Forces of the Russian Federation; after consultations with corresponding committees and commissions of the chambers of the Federal Assembly appoints and recalls diplomatic representatives of the Russian Federation in foreign States and international organizations.

The President of the Russian Federation announces elections to the State Duma according to the Constitution of the Russian Federation and the federal law, dissolves the State Duma in cases and according to the rules fixed by the Constitution of the Russian Federation, announces a referendum according to the rules fixed by the federal constitutional law.

The President has the right to submit bills to the State Duma, to sign and make public the federal laws, to address the Federal Assembly with annual messages on the situation in the country, on the guidelines of the internal and foreign policy of the State.

The President of the Russian Federation governs the foreign policy of the Russian Federation, holds negotiations and signs international treaties

and agreements of the Russian Federation. He has the right to introduce a state of emergency in the territory of the Russian Federation.

The President of the Russian Federation possesses immunity.

The President of the Russian Federation stops performing his duties ahead of time if he resigns, because of impeachment, or if he cannot continue to carry out his duties due to poor health.

The President of the Russian Federation may be impeached by the Council of the Federation only on the basis of the charges of high treason or another, advanced by the State Duma and confirmed by the conclusion of the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation on the presence of the elements of crime in the actions of the President of the Russian Federation and by the conclusion of the Constitution Court of the Russian Federation confirming that the rules of advancing the charges were observed.

EX. 3. Find the sentences in the text corresponding to these:

a) Президент Российской Федерации является главой государства.

b) Президент Российской Федерации является гарантом Конституции Российской Федерации, прав и свобод человека и гражданина.

c) Президент Российской Федерации в соответствии с Конституцией Российской Федерации и федеральными законами определяет основные направления внутренней и внешней политики государства.

d) Президент Российской Федерации избирается на четыре года гражданами Российской Федерации на основе всеобщего равного и прямого избирательного права при тайном голосовании.

e) Порядок выборов Президента Российской Федерации определяется федеральным законом.

f) Президент Российской Федерации назначает с согласия Государственной Думы Председателя Правительства Российской Федерации.

g) Президент Российской Федерации представляет Совету Федерации кандидатуры для назначения на должности судей Конституционного Суда Российской Федерации, Верховного Суда Российской Федерации, Высшего Арбитражного Суда Российской Федерации, а также кандидатуру Генерального прокурора Российской Федерации.

h) Президент формирует и возглавляет Совет Безопасности Российской Федерации.

i) Президент Российской Федерации назначает выборы Государственной Думы в соответствии с Конституцией Российской Федерации и федеральным законом.

j) Президент Российской Федерации обладает неприкосновенностью.

EX. 4. Choose from the given groups of words the appropriate one which fits each gap.

a) The President of the Russian Federation is elected (*for four years by citizens of the Russian Federation, for eight years by the citizens of foreign states, for eight years by the citizens of the Russian Federation*).

b) The rules of electing the President of the Russian Federation are determined (*by the law of local authorities, by the federal law, by the federal and local laws*).

c) The President of the Russian Federation appoints by agreement (*with the Security Council, with the State Duma, with the Supreme Court*) the Chairman of the Government of the Russian Federation.

d) He forms and heads (*the Constitutional court, the Security Council of the Russian Federation, the Supreme Court*).

e) The President of the Russian Federation stops performing his duties ahead of time if he resigns, (*because of elections, because of, a state of emergency, because of impeachment*).

EX. 5. Word study. Find verbs in the text that correspond to-the nouns:

Election, service, resignation, management, confirmation, decision, introduction, dissolution, assignment, formation, suspension, enforcement, agreement, government, adoption, appointment, dismissal.

EX. 6. Read the text in detail to answer the following questions.

a) Who is the guarantor of the Constitution?

b) What does the President of the Russian Federation determine?

c) What period is the president elected for?

d) Who appoints the Chairman of the Government of the Russia Federation?

e) What rights does the president have?

f) Who heads the Security Council?

g) Has the President the right to submit bills to the State Duma?

h) The President of the Russian Federation possesses immunity, doesn't he?

- i) When does the President stop performing his duties?
 h) What are the basic principles of voting when electing the President?

EX. 7. Match these words and word combinations with their Russian equivalents.

a) guarantor	1) ежегодные послания
b) to introduce a state of emergency	2) на основании выдвинутого обвинения
c) to make public the federal laws	3) гарант
d) to recall diplomatic representatives	4) обнародовать федеральные законы
e) independence and state integrity	5) вводить чрезвычайное положение
f) to take the oath of loyalty	6) независимость и государственная целостность
g) to hold negotiations	7) тяжкое преступление
h) grave crime	8) приносить присягу
i) annual messages	9) вести переговоры
j) on the basis of the charges	10) отзываться дипломатических представителей

DEVELOPMENT

EX.7. Read the texts on the Russian state system and translate the Russian words in the texts from Russian into English.

Choose from: *set up, executive, chambers, legislature, branches, vested, a bill, enforces laws, veto, judicial, customs borders, money emission, cultural values, ensuring the stability, flow of goods, state loans.* Give the summary of the texts.

RF STATE SYSTEM

The Russian Federative Republic was *учреждать* by the Constitution of 1993.

Under the Constitution Russia is a Presidential Republic. The federal government consists of three *ветвей*: legislative, *исполнительная* and judicial. Each of them is balanced by the President. The legislative power is *принадлежит* in the Federal Assembly. It consists of two *палат*. The Upper Chamber is the Council of Federation. The Lower Chamber is the State Duma. Each chamber is headed by the Speaker. *Законодательная*

власть (инициатива) may be initiated by the two chambers. But to become a law *законопроект* must be approved by both chambers and signed by the President. The President may *накладывает вето* the bill. The President is the Commander-In Chief of the Armed Forces, he signs treaties, *обеспечивает соблюдение законов*, appoints ministers to be approved by the Federal Assembly.

The executive power belongs to the government which is headed by the Prime Minister. The first action of the Prime Minister on appointment is to form the Cabinet.

The *судебная* branch is represented by the Constitutional Court, the Supreme Court and district courts.

The members of the Federal Assembly are elected by popular vote for a four year period.

Article 74

1. In the territory of the Russian Federation it shall not be permitted to establish *таможенные границы*, duties, levies or any other barriers to the free *поток товаров*, services and financial resources.

2. Restrictions on the movement of goods and services may be introduced in accordance with federal law only to ensure security, to protect the life and health of people, and to preserve nature and *культурные ценности*.

Article 75

1. The monetary unit in the Russian Federation shall be the rouble. *Денежная эмиссия* shall be carried out exclusively by the Central Bank of the Russian Federation. The introduction and emission of other currencies in Russia shall not be permitted.

2. Protecting and *обеспечение стабильности* of the rouble shall be the principal function of the Central Bank of the Russian Federation, which it shall fulfill independently of other State governmental bodies.

3. The system of taxes paid to the federal budget and the general principles of taxation and levies in the Russian Federation shall be determined by federal law.

4. *Государственные займы* shall be issued in accordance with the procedure specified by federal law and shall be floated on a voluntary basis.

UNIT III

The Legislative Branch

EX. *Special Vocabulary for Speech*

adjustment	[ə'dʒʌstmənt]	регулирование, установка
martial law	['ma:]əl]	военное положение
to entrust	[in'trʌst]	вверить, возлагать, поручать
fiscal measures	['fiskəl]	финансовые меры
a conciliation commis- sion	[kən,sili'eɪʃən]	согласительная комиссия
vis-a-vis	['vi:za:vi:]	в отношении, по отношению
to detain	[di'tein]	задерживать
to search	[sə:tʃ]	искать, разыскивать, производить обыск
to envisage	[in'vizidʒ]	рассматривать (вопрос), преду- сматривать
to ensure the safety	[in'juə]	обеспечивать, гарантировать безопасность
to deprive	[di'praiv]	отрешать от должности, лишать (чего-либо)
severely	[si'viəli]	строго, сурово
to schedule new legisla- tive elections	['ʃedju:l]	назначать новые выборы
virtually	['və:tjuəli]	эффективно, фактически
to preclude	[pri'klu:d]	предотвращать, устранять

EX. 2. *Text for Reading*

Legislative Bodies of the Russian Federation

The Legislative Branch

1) The Federal Assembly – the Parliament of the Russian Federation is the representative and legislative body of the Russian Federation. It consists of two chambers, upper and lower. Initially, a new law is discussed in the lower chamber and, then, in the upper one. The upper chamber is called the Federation Council, the lower one – the State Duma. They have separate sessions and each chamber has its own responsibilities. Joint sessions of both chambers are held to hear messages of the President, or discussions of the Constitutional Court, or speeches of foreign Presidents. No one can be a member of both chambers at the same time. Deputies of the State Duma are not allowed to be the members of any other representative or legislative organizations.

The Federation Council has 198 members representing regions and republics of the Russian Federation. The legislative and the executive branches of every region and republic have one representative each in the Federation Council. There is no definite term of office for the Federation Council. Its members have sessions in Moscow part of the year, but mostly they work in legislative or executive organizations of the regions and republics. The Council of the Federation elects from among its deputies the Chairman of the Council of the Federation and his deputies.

The Federation Council deals primarily with issues of concern to the sub national jurisdictions, such as adjustments to internal borders and decrees of the president establishing martial law or states of emergency. As the upper chamber, it also has responsibilities in confirming and removing the procurator general and confirming justices of the Constitutional Court, the Supreme Court, and the Superior Court of Arbitration, upon the recommendation of the president. The Federation Council also is entrusted with the final decision if the State Duma recommends removing the president from office. The constitution also directs that the Federation Council examine bills passed by the lower chamber dealing with budgetary, tax, and other fiscal measures, as well as issues dealing with war and peace and with treaty ratification.

In the consideration and disposition of most legislative matters, however, the Federation Council has less power than the State Duma. All bills, even those proposed by the Federation Council, must first be considered by the State Duma. If the Federation Council rejects a bill passed by the State Duma, the two chambers may form a conciliation commission to work out a compromise version of the legislation. The State Duma then votes on the compromise bill. If the State Duma objects to the proposals of the upper chamber in the conciliation process, it may vote by a two-thirds majority to send its version to the president for signature. The part-time character of the Federation Council's work, its less developed committee structure, and its lesser powers vis-a-vis the State Duma make it more a consultative and reviewing body than a law-making chamber.

2) There are 450 deputies of the State Duma who work permanently. They can't have other state positions or any other paid job except for creative one (teaching, scientific, literary, etc.). A citizen of the Russian Federation over 21 years of age and with the right to participate in elections may be elected deputy of the State Duma. The State Duma is elected for a term of four years.

The State Duma elects from among its deputies the Chairman of the State Duma and his deputies.

Members of the Council of the Federation and deputies of the State Duma possess immunity during the whole term of their mandate. They may not be detained, arrested, searched, except for cases of detention at the site of crime. They may not be personally inspected, except for the cases envisaged by the federal law in order to ensure the safety of other people.

The issue of depriving immunity is solved upon the proposal of the Procurator General of the Russian Federation to the corresponding chamber of the Federal Assembly.

The Federal Assembly works out Federal laws. Initially, the law is adopted by majority of votes of the Duma. Then the Federation Council considers it. The law is adopted if either more than a half of members of the Federation Council has voted for it or if it has not been considered for longer than two weeks. Laws of great importance have to be necessarily considered by the Council.

The State Duma confirms the appointment of the prime minister, although it does not have the power to confirm Government ministers. The power to confirm or reject the prime minister is severely limited. According to the 1993 Constitution, the State Duma must decide within one week to confirm or reject a candidate once the president has placed that person's name in nomination. If it rejects three candidates, the president is empowered to appoint a prime minister, dissolve the parliament, and schedule new legislative elections.

The State Duma's power to force the resignation of the Government also is severely limited. It may express a vote of no-confidence in the Government by a majority vote of all members of the State Duma, but the president is allowed to disregard this vote. If, however, the State Duma repeats the no-confidence vote within three months, the president may dismiss the Government. But the likelihood of a second no-confidence vote is virtually precluded by the constitutional provision allowing the president to dissolve the State Duma rather than the Government in such a situation. The Government's position is further buttressed by another constitutional provision that allows the Government at any time to demand a vote of confidence from the State Duma; refusal is grounds for the president to dissolve the Duma.

EXERCISES

EX. 3. Scan the text to choose the best ending to these incomplete sentences.

- a) The Federal Assembly consists of ... (one branch only, two chambers, several committees).
- b) The Federation Council and the State Duma sit ... (separately, together, with other governmental subcommittees).
- c) Military forces cannot be used outside the country without the approval of ... (The State Duma, the Federation Council, the President).
- d) Appointment of the Supreme body of the judicial branch is within the competence of ... (the Chairman of the Government, the Federation Council, the Treasury).
- e) Charges against the President can be issued by ... (the government, the deputy chairmen, the State Duma).
- f) The Chairman's candidate is appointed by ... (the deputy Chairman, the Federation Council, the President).

EX. 4. Say if it is true or false.

- a) The Federal Council doesn't approve decisions on changes of borders between the constituent entities.
- b) It is within the competence of the State Duma to appoint and dismiss the Chairman of the Central Bank.
- c) The government consists only of the federal ministers.
- d) The Chairman's candidate is not to be approved by the State Duma.
- e) Should the selected candidate be rejected three times, the President appoints the Prime Minister himself.
- f) Measures to ensure state security are carried out by the government.

EX. 5. Word check. Match these words and word combinations with Russian equivalents.

- | | |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------|
| a) committee | 1. Совет безопасности |
| b) commission | 2. Федеральное Собрание |
| c) the Federal Assembly | 3. Генеральный прокурор |
| d) supreme body | 4. помощник председателя |
| e) the General Prosecutor | 5. Совет Федерации |
| f) the Federation Council | 6. Совет Министров |
| g) the deputy Chairman | 7. комиссия |
| h) the Council of ministers | 8. комитет |

- i) the Accounts Chamber
- j) the Security Council

- 9. Счетная палата
- 10. верховная власть

EX. 6. Find pairs of words from these two lists:

- | | |
|-----------------|--------------------------------|
| a) to carry out | 1. deputy Chairman |
| b) to appoint | 2. changes |
| c) to execute | 3. law/decision |
| d) to pass | 4. hearings, measures |
| e) to consider | 5. decisions, selections |
| f) to approve | 6. new elections |
| g) to issue | 7. the Prime Minister |
| h) to sign | 8. the state budget |
| i) to select | 9. law, document |
| j) to announce | 10. questions, issues |
| k) to assign | 11. policy |
| l) to present | 12. no-confidence |
| m) to realize | 13. a draft |
| n) to ensure | 14. rights, freedoms, legality |
| o) to vote | 15. the State Duma |
| p) to dissolve | 16. government |
| q) to form | |

EX.7. Put the missing verbs into these sentences:

- a) The Federation Council ... two representatives from each region.
- b) The Federation Council and the State Duma ... separately but they have the right ... the decision ... closed sessions.
- c) The Federal Council ... decisions on changes of borders between the constituent entities.
- d) The State Duma ... charges against the President and gives suggestions on his impeachment.
- e) Should the selected candidate be rejected three times, the President ... the Chairman of the Government himself ... the State Duma and ... new elections.

EX. 8. Read the text in detail to answer the following questions.

- a) What kind of a functioning body is the Federal Assembly?
- b) Are there clear limitations of competence in each chamber in the Federal Assembly?

- c) What chamber is responsible for the consideration of financial problems?
- d) What does the text say about the adoption of the laws?
- e) What does the text say about the confirmation of the prime minister and government ministers?

DEVELOPMENT

EX. 1. *Read the text and translate the Russian words from the text from Russian into English.*

Choose from: authorities, mentioned, movement, appropriate, means, property, activity, ownership. Give the summary of the text.

Federal and local власти form a single system of the government's executive branch to control the previously упомянутые issues and to pass the соответствующие federal and local laws. In Russia they guarantee common economic area, the free передвижение of goods, services, the financial, средства, the support- of competition and the freedom of economic activity. They recognize and protect in an equal way the private, state, municipal and other forms of собственности. Land and other natural resources are used and protected in Russia as a basis of the life and деятельности of the people who live on those territories. Land and other natural resources can be in private, state, municipal and other forms of собственности.

EX. 2. *Scan the articles of the Russian Constitution to define the rights and duties of the deputies of the State Duma.*

Article 97

1. Any citizen of the Russian Federation who has reached 21' years of age and who has the right to participate in elections may be elected deputy of the State Duma.

2. One and the same person may not be simultaneously a member of the Federation Council and a deputy of the State Duma. A deputy of the State Duma may not be a deputy of other representative State government bodies and local government bodies.

3. Deputies of the State Duma shall work on a professional permanent basis. Deputies of the State Duma may not be employed in State service or engaged in other paid activities, except for teaching and scientific and other creative work.

Article 98

1. Members of the Federation Council and deputies of the State Duma shall enjoy immunity during the whole term of their office. They may not be detained, arrested or searched, except in the event of detention at the scene of a crime. They may not be subjected to personal searches, except in instances where this is provided for by federal law in order to ensure the safety of other people.

2. The issue of the removal of immunity shall be resolved by an appropriate chamber of the Federal Assembly upon submission of the Prosecutor General of the Russian Federation.

Article 99

1. The Federal Assembly shall be a permanently functioning body.

2. The State Duma shall convene its first session on the thirtieth day after election. The President of the Russian Federation may convene a session of the State Duma earlier than this date.

MEMORY CHECK

EX. 3. Which house of the Federal Assembly deals with:

- a) peace and war
- b) announcing an amnesty
- c) appointment and dismissal of the Accounts Chamber
- d) ratification and denunciation of international treaties of Russia
- e) appointment and dismissal of the Prosecutor General
- f) decision on the impeachment of the President
- g) federal taxes and charges

EX. 4. Translate the table from Russian into English.

ГОСУДАРСТВЕННАЯ ДУМА

Участие в контроле за исполнением федерального бюджета
Назначение на должность и освобождение от должности Уполномоченного по правам человека
Решение вопроса о доверии правительству РФ
Выдвижение обвинения против Президента РФ для отрешения его от должности
Объявление амнистии
Решение вопросов своей внутренней организации
Создание собственных комитетов и комиссий
Избрание половины депутатов по одномандатным округам

Избрание половины депутатов по общефедеральным спискам
Назначение на должность и освобождение от должности Председателя счетной палаты и половины состава его аудиторов
Назначение на должность и освобождение от должности Председателя Центрального банка РФ
Дача согласия Президенту РФ на назначение Председателя правительства РФ
Принятие федеральных законов в рамках ее компетенции

TALKING POINTS AND WRITING

EX. 5. *Ask and answer questions on the functions of each branch of the state supreme body.*

EX. 6. *Speak on the differences between the responsibilities of the two Houses of Russia's Parliament.*

EX. 7. *Compare Russia's state power structure with that of Great Britain.*

EX. 8. *Describe the system of government in your country. Include the following points:*

THE HEAD OF STATE: appointment, functions and powers, relationship with other state bodies.

THE LEGISLATURE. THE EXECUTIVE: composition, functions and powers, relationship with other state bodies.

EX. 9. *Read the text on passing the law and discuss it in the class.*

Federal laws adopted by the State Duma are submitted within five days for examination by the Federation Council. A federal law is considered to have been approved by the Federation Council if over a half of the total number of members of that chamber has voted for it or if the Federation Council does not examine it within fourteen days. In the event that the Federation Council rejects a federal law, the chambers may set up a conciliatory commission to settle differences, after which the federal law shall be reconsidered by the State Duma.

In the event that the State Duma disagrees with the decision of the Federation Council a federal law is considered to have been adopted if in the second vote not less than two thirds of the total number of deputies of the State Duma have voted in favour of it. If the President of the Russian Federation rejects a federal law within fourteen days of receiving it, the State Duma and the Federation Council shall reconsider that law in accordance

with the procedure established by the Constitution of the Russian Federation. If upon reconsideration the law is approved in the previously adopted wording by a majority of not less than two thirds of the total number of members of the Federation Council and of deputies of the State Duma, it must be signed by the President within seven days and promulgated.

UNIT IV

The Government of the Russian Federation

The Executive Branch

EX. 1. *Special Vocabulary for Speech*

Deputy Chairman	[ˈdepjuːtɪ]	заместитель председателя
to appoint	[əˈpɔɪnt]	назначать, определять, предписывать
with the consent of	[kənˈsent]	с одобрения, с согласия
to consider	[kənˈsɪdə]	рассматривать, обсуждать, полагать, считать
submission	[səbˈmiːʃ(ə)n]	подчинение, представление
to reject	[ˈriːdʒekt]	отвергать, отказывать, отклонять
to dissolve	[dɪˈzɒlv]	распускать (парламент), аннулировать
to propose	[prəˈpəʊz]	предлагать, вносить предложения, представлять (кандидата на должность)
to determine	[dɪˈtɜːmɪn]	определять, устанавливать, решать(ся)
guideline	[ˈgaɪdlaɪn]	общий курс, генеральная линия
to submit	[səbˈmɪt]	представлять на рассмотрение, подчинять(ся)
the federal budget	[ˈbʌdʒɪt]	федеральный бюджет
to ensure	[ɪnˈʃʊə]	обеспечивать, гарантировать
implementation	[ˌɪmplɪmenˈteɪʃn]	осуществление, выполнение
to work out		разрабатывать (план, проект)
to implement measures	[ˈɪmplɪmənt] [ˈmeʒəz]	выполнять, осуществлять (меры)
to be vested in		облекать кого-либо властью, наделять правами
to be inconsistent with	[ˌɪnkənˈsɪst(ə)nt]	непоследовательный, противоречивый
to cancel	[ˈkæns(ə)l]	аннулировать, отменять

to resign

[ri'zain]

слагать (с себя обязанности), уходить в отставку

EX. 2. Text for Reading

The executive power

The executive power in Russia is exercised by the Government of the Russian Federation. The Government of the Russian Federation consists of the Chairman of the Government of the Russian Federation, Deputy Chairman of the Government of the Russian Federation and federal ministries. The Chairman of the Government of the Russian Federation is appointed by the President of the Russian Federation with the consent of the State Duma. The State Duma considers the candidate nominated by the President of the Russian Federation for the post of the Chairman of the Government of the Russian Federation during week after the submission of the nomination. In case the State Duma rejects three times the candidates for the post of the Chairman of the Government of the Russian Federation, the President dissolves the State Duma and appoints new elections.

The Chairman of the Government of the Russian Federation proposes to the President of the Russian Federation candidates for the posts of Deputy Chairmen of the Government of the Russian Federation and federal ministries.

According to the Constitution of the Russian Federation, the federal laws and decrees of the President of the Russian Federation the Chairman of the Government of the Russian Federation determines the guidelines of the activities of the Government of the Russian Federation and organizes its work.

The work of the Government of the Russian Federation is:

to work out and submit to the State Duma the federal budget and to ensure its implementation;

to ensure the implementation in the Russian Federation of a single financial, credit and monetary policy;

to manage the federal property;

to carry out measures to secure the defence of the country, the state security, and the implementation of the foreign policy of the Russian Federation;

to implement measures to ensure the rule of law, human rights and freedoms, protection of property and public order, and crime control;

to exercise other powers vested in it by the Constitution of the Russian Federation, the federal laws and decrees of the President of the Russian Federation.

The rules of activities of the Government of the Russian Federation are determined by the federal constitutional law.

The decisions and orders of the Government of the Russian Federation are obligatory for fulfillment in the Russian Federation.

The decisions and orders of the Government of the Russian Federation, if they are inconsistent with the Constitution of the Russian Federation, federal laws and decrees of the President of the Russian Federation, may be cancelled by the President of the Russian Federation.

The Government of the Russian Federation resigns before a newly-elected President of the Russian Federation.

EX. 3. Read and translate into Russian the following words and word-combinations.

To be exercised by; Deputy Chairman of the Government; to be appointed by; with the consent of the State Duma; the submission of the nomination; in case; to reject; to dissolve; to appoint new elections; to propose candidates for the posts; to determine the guidelines of the activities of the Government; to submit the federal budget; to ensure the implementation; a single financial, credit and monetary policy; to manage the federal property; to carry out measures to secure the defence of the country; to ensure the rule of law; to be determined by the federal constitutional law; to be obligatory for fulfillment; to be inconsistent with the Constitution; may be cancelled by the President of the Russian Federation; to resign.

EX. 4. Read and translate into English the following words and word-combinations.

Осуществлять; состоять из кого-либо; заместители Председателя Правительства Российской Федерации; назначаться; с согласия Государственной Думы; рассматривать кандидатуру; после трехкратного отклонения представленных кандидатур Председателя Правительства Российской Федерации; Президент распускает Государственную Думу и назначает новые выборы; структура федеральных органов исполнительной власти; определять; основные направления деятельности Правительства Российской Федерации; организовывать работу Правительства; разрабатывать и представлять Государственной Думе федеральный бюджет; обеспечивать его исполнение; представлять

Государственной Думе отчет об исполнении федерального бюджета; обеспечивать проведение в Российской Федерации единой финансовой, кредитной и денежной политики; осуществлять управление федеральной собственностью; осуществлять меры, обеспечение обороны страны, государственной безопасности; реализация внешней политики Российской Федерации; осуществлять меры по обеспечению законности, прав и свобод граждан; охрана собственности и общественного порядка; постановления и распоряжения Правительства Российской Федерации; порядок деятельности Правительства Российской Федерации; обязательны к исполнению; в случае их противоречия Конституции Российской Федерации; могут быть отменены; слагать свои полномочия.

EX. 4. *Decide which statements are true (T) or false (F).*

1. The executive power in Russia is exercised by the Federal Assembly.
2. The Government of the Russian Federation consists of the Chairman of the Government of the Russian Federation, Deputy Chairman of the Government of the Russian Federation and federal ministries.
3. The Chairman of the Government of the Russian Federation is appointed by the State Duma with the consent of the President of the Russian Federation.
4. In case the State Duma rejects four times the candidates for the post of the Chairman of the Government of the Russian Federation, the President dissolves the State Duma and appoints new elections.
5. The State Duma proposes to the President of the Russian Federation candidates for the posts of Deputy Chairmen of the Government of the Russian Federation and federal.
6. The Chairman of the Government of the Russian Federation determines the guidelines of the activities of the Government of the Russian Federation and organizes its work.
7. The government of the Russian Federation works out and submits to the President the federal budget.
8. The government of the Russian Federation manages the federal property.
9. The Federal Assembly carries out measures to secure the defence of the country, the state security, and the implementation of the foreign policy of the Russian Federation.

10. The decisions and orders of the Government of the Russian Federation are not obligatory for fulfillment in the Russian Federation.

EX. 5. Restore the word order in the following statements.

1. The executive power in Russia by is exercised the Government of the Russian Federation.

2. The Russian Federation is appointed the Chairman of the Government of by the President of the Russian Federation.

3. Federal ministries proposes candidates for the posts of Deputy Chairmen of the Government of the Russian Federation and the Chairman of the Government.

4. The Government of the Russian Federation the Chairman of the Government of the Russian Federation determines the guidelines of the activities of.

5. The federal budget works out the Government of the Russian Federation and submits to the State Duma.

6. To secure the defence carry out measures of the country the Government of the Russian Federation.

7. The Government of the Russian Federation vested in it other powers exercises by the Constitution of the Russian Federation.

8. The rules of activities by the federal constitutional law of the Government of the Russian Federation are determined.

9. The decisions and orders are obligatory the Russian Federation of the Government of for fulfillment in the Russian Federation.

10. The Government resigns before a newly-elected President of the Russian Federation of the Russian Federation.

EX. 6. Complete the following statements.

1. The executive power in Russia is exercised by ...

2. The Government of the Russian Federation consists of ...

3. ... is appointed by the President of the Russian Federation with the consent of the State Duma.

4. ... the President dissolves the State Duma and appoints new elections.

5. The Chairman of the Government of the Russian Federation proposes to the President of the Russian Federation candidates.

6. ... determines the guidelines of the activities of the Government of the Russian Federation and organizes its work.

7. The rules of activities of the Government of the Russian Federation are determined.
8. ... are obligatory for fulfillment in the Russian Federation.
9. The decisions and orders of the Government of the Russian Federation, if they are inconsistent with the Constitution of the Russian Federation, federal laws and decrees of the President of the Russian Federation, ...
10. The Government of the Russian Federation resigns ...

EX. 7. Read the text in detail to answer the following questions.

1. Who is the executive power in Russia exercised by?
2. Who is the Government of the Russian Federation consists of?
3. When does the President dissolve the State Duma and appoint new elections.
4. The Chairman of the Government of the Russian Federation proposes to the President of the Russian Federation candidates for the posts of Deputy Chairmen of the Government of the Russian Federation and federal ministries, doesn't he?
5. Who determines the guidelines of the activities of the Government of the Russian Federation and organizes its work?
6. What does the work of the Government of the Russian Federation include?
7. What are the rules of activities of the Government of the Russian Federation determined by?

For additional reading

Federal Ministries, Agencies and Services under the President

Ministry of Internal Affairs

Federal Migration Service

Ministry of Civil Defense, Emergencies and Disaster Relief

Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Ministry of Defense

Federal Service for Military and Technical Cooperation

Federal Service for Defense Contracts

Federal Service for Technical and Export Control

Federal Agency for Special Construction

Ministry of Justice

Federal Penitentiary Service Federal Registration Service

Federal Bailiff Service

State Courier Service
Foreign Intelligence Service
Federal Security Service
Federal Service for Control of Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Circulation
Federal Guard Service
Directorial Board for the Special Programs of the President of the Russian Federation (Federal Agency)
Administrative Board of the President of the Russian Federation (Federal Agency)
Federal Ministries, Federal Services and Federal Agencies under the President of the Russian Federation; Federal Services and Federal Agencies within the Jurisdiction of Federal Ministries.
Ministry of Internal Affairs
Federal Migration Service
Ministry of Civil Defense, Emergencies and Disaster Relief
Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Ministry of Defense
Federal Service for Military and Technical Cooperation
Federal Service for Defense Contracts
Federal Service for Technical and Export Control
Federal Agency for Special Construction
Ministry of Justice
Federal Penitentiary Service
Federal Registration Service
Federal Bailiff Service
State Courier Service
Foreign Intelligence Service
Federal Security Service
Federal Service for Control of Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Circulation
Federal Guard Service
Directorial Board for the Special Programs of the President of the Russian Federation (Federal Agency)
Administrative Board of the President of the Russian Federation (Federal Agency)
Federal Ministries under the Government of the Russian Federation; Federal Services and Agencies within the Jurisdiction of these Federal Ministries

Ministry of Public Health and Social Development
Federal Service for Supervision of Consumers Protection and Welfare
Federal Supervision Service for Public Health and Social Affairs
Federal Service for Employment and Labor Relations
Federal Agency for Public Health and Human Services
Federal Bio-Medical Agency
Ministry of Culture and Mass Communications
Federal Archives Agency
Federal Agency for Culture and Film
Federal Agency for Print and Mass Media
Ministry of Education and Science
Federal Service for Intellectual Property, Patents and Trade Marks
Federal Service for Supervision of Education and Science
Federal Agency for Science and Innovation
Federal Agency for Education
Ministry of Natural Resources
Federal Service for Supervision of Nature Resources
Federal Agency for Water Resources
Federal Agency for Forestry
Federal Agency for Management of Mineral Resources
Ministry of Industry and Energy
Federal Industrial Agency
Federal Agency for Technique Regulation and Metrology
Federal Energy Agency
Regional Development Ministry
Federal Agency for Construction and Housing and Communal Services
Ministry of Agriculture
Federal Service for Veterinary and Phytosanitary Supervision
Federal Agency for Fishery
Ministry of Transport
Federal Service for Supervision of Transport
Federal Air Transport Agency
Federal Road Agency
Federal Agency for Rail Transportation
Federal Agency for Sea and Inland Water Transport
Federal Agency for Geodesy and Cartography
Ministry of Information Technologies and Communications
Federal Supervision Service for Communications
Federal Agency for Information Technologies

Federal Communications Agency
Ministry of Finance
Federal Taxation Service
Federal Service for Insurance Supervision
Federal Service for Fiscal and Budgetary Supervision
Federal Service for Fiscal Monitoring
Federal Treasury (federal service)
Ministry of Trade and Economic Development
Federal Agency for State Reserves
Federal Agency for Realty Cadastre
Federal Agency for Management of Federal Property
Federal Agency for Special Economic Zones Management
Federal Bodies of the Executive Power within the Jurisdiction of the Government of the Russian Federation
Federal Antimonopoly Service
Federal Aero-Navigation Service
Federal Customs Service
Federal Tariff Service
Federal Service for Hydrometeorology and Environmental Monitoring
Federal Service for State Statistics
Federal Service for Financial Markets
Federal Service for Supervision of Environment, Technology and Nuclear Management
Federal Service for Supervision of Mass Media, Communications and Protection of Cultural Heritage
Federal Agency for Nuclear Power
Federal Space Agency
Federal Tourism Agency
Federal Sports and Physical Culture Agency

UNIT V

The Judicial Branch

EX. 1. *Text for Reading.*

The structure of the judicial system of the Russian Federation

The structure of the judicial system of the Russian Federation and the sphere of activities of its various parts are determined by the Constitution and federal constitutional laws (paragraph 3 Article 118 of the Constitution of the Russian Federation).

The Judicial Branch, as well as the Legislative and the Executive branch, is an independent branch of the Federal Government.

The judiciary in Russia is not a single whole; it is split into three branches: the regular court system with the Supreme Court at the top, the arbitration court system with the High Court of Arbitration on top, and the Constitutional Court as a single body with no courts under it.

The Supreme Court is the highest judicial body for civil, criminal, business and other cases. It has the power of supervision over the activities of all the judicial bodies of the state. The Supreme Court gives the court interpretation on the issues of court practice. It tries the most important criminal and civil cases and likewise hears appeals against the judgments and sentences of other courts as well as appeals against the judgments and sentences of the military courts of the state.

The Supreme Court of Russian Federation has the right of the legislative initiative. The Supreme Court of the Russian Federation acts as a court of first instance for cases of special importance or special public interest when it accepts them for consideration according to the legislation. The law determines a category of cases which are included in the sphere of activities of the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation as a court of first instance.

The Supreme Court of the Russian Federation is a cassation instance in relation to the federal courts of general jurisdiction of republics or oblast.

The Supreme Court of the Russian Federation supervises legality, validity and substantiality of sentences and other decisions of courts of lower level.

The Supreme Court of the Russian Federation is composed of its Chairman, first deputy and deputies of the Chairman, the justices of the Court and People-s assessors.

The Supreme Court of the Russian Federation is assisted in exercising its powers by several offices, departments and other structural units.

The Constitutional Court of the Russian Federation is the first judicial body of constitutional review in the history of Russia. According to the Constitution of 1993, the Constitutional Court can rule on the constitutionality of federal laws, presidential decrees, constitutions of the republics and international treaties that are not yet in force. The court can examine cases on request. The President, the Council of the Federation, the State Duma, and one fifth of the deputies of the Duma or of the members of the Council of the Federation, the Government, both Supreme Courts and the

executive or legislative organs of the subjects of the Federation have the right to make a request.

In accordance with the principle of separation of powers, the Constitutional Court, along with all the other judicial bodies, constitutes the third branch of government, which is independent from the other two branches - legislative and executive, and is no longer subordinate to them.

It decides cases exclusively on the basis of the Constitution of the Russian Federation. The Court limits its considerations to matters of law, it refrains from examination of the facts whenever such activity falls within the competence of another court or another authority. The Court does not consider political cases. The Court establishes its own Rules of Procedure for judicial proceedings.

The competence of the Constitutional Court is provided for in the Art. 125 of the Constitution of the Russian Federation. The Constitutional Court operates on the principles of collegiality (decisions are taken by a majority vote of present quorum), open access (hearings are open to the press and the public), adversarial nature of the proceedings (parties to a case enjoy equal rights).

The Constitutional Court considers and decides cases in plenary sessions and in sessions of chambers. The Court consists of two chambers comprising nine and ten justices respectively. The decisions of plenary sessions and sessions of chambers have equal legal force. The decisions are final and may not be appealed. The provisions declared to be unconstitutional deemed to be de facto null and void, since the Constitutional Court's decisions require no further confirmation by any other bodies.

The justice of the Constitutional Court who disagrees with the decision of the Constitutional Court may state his/her dissenting opinion in writing. The Constitutional Court has evolved to be the true protective body of citizens' rights within the Russian Federation court system. The Court, in its decisions, has many times referred to the protection of the following constitutional rights: the right to a fair trial, the right to be protected against accusation and judicial mistakes, the right to vote, the right to strike, the right for social security for elderly citizens, freedom within the country and traveling abroad, the right for dual citizenship, the right to be protected against ecological disasters, inviolability of an individual, rights to private property and freedom of inheritance.

In its work, the Constitutional Court relies on the provisions of international human rights law. This provides an opportunity to imple-

ment the democratic rules and standards recognized by the European and world community while resolving cases on the basis of the Constitution.

The Constitutional Court has also played an important role in the formation of the new relations between the Russian Federation and its constituent entities, ensuring conformity of their constitutions and charters to the Constitution of the Russian Federation.

Whenever there is a dispute between business entities, the case is taken for trial by **the courts of arbitration** (business or economic courts in fact). The system of arbitration courts is organizationally divided into **three tiers**. **The first tier** is made up of the Federal arbitration courts of the constituent parts of the Russian Federation. These comprise the arbitration courts of the republics, territories, regions, cities with the federal status (Moscow and St.Petersburg), autonomous areas, and the autonomous region. They hear cases as courts of first instance and re-examine fully cases on appeals if the decision on them has not yet come into effect and has been appealed against. There are 82 arbitration courts of first instance.

The second tier is formed by 10 Federal district arbitration courts, each of which functions as a court of cassation (second appellate) with regard to a group of arbitration courts making up one court district. For example, the Moscow Federal District Arbitration Court checks out the decisions which came into legal effect after they were made by the Moscow City Arbitration Court or the Arbitration Court of the Moscow region.

These courts of cassation instance check the decisions of the arbitration courts from the viewpoint of due application of the norms of substantive and procedural law.

The third tier is represented by the Supreme Arbitration Court of the Russian Federation.

The procedure of hearing cases in the arbitration courts has four instances: court of first instance, appellate and cassation instances, instance of judicial supervision.

The structure of the arbitration courts at different tiers is determined depending on the functions they perform and the volume of work.

The Federal district arbitration courts operate through the Presidium of the Federal district arbitration court, the college of judges empowered to consider disputes arising from civil and other legal relations; and the college of judges empowered to consider disputes arising from administrative legal relations.

The arbitration courts of the constituent parts of the Russian Federation operate through their Presidium and the judicial panels, but they can also form requisite colleges.

The Presidiums of the Federal district arbitration courts and the arbitration courts of the constituent parts of the Russian Federation approve upon presentation by their chairmen the members of the colleges of judges and the chairmen of the judicial panels of the relevant courts, and consider other questions relating to the organization of the work of the court and to court practice.

The arbitration courts in Russia administer justice by way of settling economic disputes and examining other cases placed within their competence by the Constitution of the Russian Federation, the Federal constitutional law «On the arbitration courts in the Russian Federation,» the Arbitration procedural code of the Russian Federation and by other federal laws promulgated in keeping with the above.

The arbitration courts in Russia consider several hundreds of thousands of cases every year. These cases deal with disputes concerning sales contracts, property, taxes and evaluation of acts of taxation bodies, insolvency (bankruptcy), loan contracts, insurance, and proclamation of acts of state and other bodies null and void, among many others.

The main tasks of the arbitration courts are to protect the violated or disputed rights and legitimate interests of enterprises, offices, organizations and private citizens in the sphere of entrepreneurial and other economic activity, as well as participation in the enhancement of legality and in delicti prevention in the sphere of entrepreneurial and other economic activity.

All work of the arbitration courts in the Russian Federation is built on the basis of the principles of legality, independence of judges, the equality of organizations and individuals before law and court, controversy and equality of parties, the openness of hearings, etc.

EX. 2. Answer the following questions.

- a) What is the structure of the judicial system determined by?
- b) How many branches is the judiciary system in Russia split into?
- c) What court is the highest judicial body for civil, criminal, business and other cases?
- d) What cases does the Supreme Court try?
- c) What decisions does the Supreme supervise?
- d) What is the Supreme Court composed of?
- e) What structure does the Supreme Court have?
- f) What are the functions of the Constitutional Court?

g) What peculiarities is the legal status of the Constitutional Court characterized by?

h) What does the text say about the decisions of the Constitutional Court?

i) What principles does the Constitutional Court operate on?

j) May the decisions of the Constitutional Court be appealed?

k) What constitutional rights has the Court many times referred to?

l) When is the case taken for trial by the courts of arbitration?

m) How many tiers is the system of arbitration courts divided into?

n) How many arbitration courts of first instance are there?

o) What is the second tier formed by?

p) What is the third tier represented by?

q) What are the main tasks of the arbitration courts?

r) What is the work of arbitration courts built on?

EX. 3. Finish the following sentences.

a) The Judicial Branch, as well as the Legislative and the Executive branch, is

b) The Supreme Court of the Russian Federation acts as a court of first instance for cases....

c) The Supreme Court of the Russian Federation supervises....

d) The Supreme Court of the Russian Federation is composed of....

e) The Plenum of the Supreme Court hears reports on

f) The Presidium of the Supreme Court considers and hears....

g) There are three chambers in the structure of the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation:

h) According to the Constitution of the 1993 the Constitutional Court can rule on....

i) The Constitutional Court decides cases exclusively

j) The Constitutional Court operates on the principles...

k) The Constitutional Court consists of

l) The Constitutional Court has many times referred to the protection of the following constitutional rights:

m) The system of arbitration courts is organizationally divided into....

n) The first tier is made up of

o) The second tier is formed by

p) The third tier is represented by

q) The arbitration courts in Russia administer justice by

r) The main tasks of the arbitration courts are

EX. 4. *Say if it is true or false.*

a) The Judicial Branch is not an independent branch of the Federal Government.

b) The judiciary in Russia is split into three branches.

c) The Supreme Court doesn't try important criminal and civil cases and likewise hear appeals against the judgments and sentences of the other courts.

d) The Supreme Court of the Russian Federation doesn't have the right of the legislative initiative.

e) The Supreme Court supervises legality, validity and substantiality of sentences and other decisions of courts of lower level.

f) The Plenum of the Supreme Court doesn't have the right to present the legislative body with presentations on issues subject to be resolved in the legislative order.

g) The Presidium of the Supreme Court considers and hears issues relating to the organisation of activities of judicial chambers.

h) There are three chambers in the structure of the Supreme Court: Judicial Chamber on Civil Cases; Judicial Chamber on Criminal Cases; and Military Chamber.

i) The Constitutional Court of the Russian Federation is the first judicial body of constitutional review in the history of Russia.

j) The court can examine cases on request.

k) The Constitutional Court constitutes the third branch of government which depends on the other two branches.

l) The Constitutional Court operates on the principles of collegiality open access, adversarial nature of the proceedings.

m) The decisions of the Constitutional Court are not final and may be appealed.

n) Whenever there is a dispute between business entities, the case is taken for trial by the courts of arbitration.

o) The main tasks of the arbitration courts are to protect the violated or disputed rights and legitimate interests of enterprises, offices, organizations and private citizens in the sphere of economic activity.

EX. 5. *What do you think these words and phrases mean:*

Judicial, court of first instance, case of major importance, sit, in public, participant, higher court, lower court, district court, regional court, city court, right to defence.

Instance, examine, appeal, protest, basis, criminal, civil, activity, public, collegium, military, period, material.

EX. 6. Answer the questions.

1. Have you ever been to a court?
2. What types of courts do you know?

EX. 7. Skim the text. Are these statements true or false?

1. There are courts of first instance and second instance.
2. A court of first instance examines appeals and against sentences and decisions of other courts.
3. Any court, from the district court to the Supreme Court of the state, may sit as a court of first instance.
4. Higher courts hear and determine cases of major importance.
5. The basic judicial body is the Supreme Court.

Text

In all legal systems there are institutions for modifying, abolishing and applying the law. Usually these take the form of hierarchy of courts. The role of each court and its capacity to make decisions is strictly defined in relation to other courts. There are two main reasons for variety of courts. One is that a particular court can specialize in particular kinds of legal actions. The other is so that a person who feels his case was not fairly treated in a lower court can appeal to a higher court for reassessment. The decisions of a higher court are binding upon lower courts.

The court is a state body that administers justice on behalf of the state.

There are courts of first instance (original jurisdiction) and second instance (appellate jurisdiction). A court in which a case is first heard is called the court of first instance. A court of original jurisdiction is one which first examines a case in substance and brings in a sentence or decision. Any court, from the district court to the Supreme Court of the state may sit as a court of first instance. In almost all cases it is possible to appeal to higher court for reconsideration of the decision of the original court. A court of second instance is one which examines appeals and protests against sentences and decisions of courts of first instance.

The Constitutional Court ensures that the laws and other normative acts passed or being considered by the supreme and local legislative branches are constitutional.

The Supreme Court is the highest judicial body for civil, criminal, business and other cases. It has the power of supervision over the activities of all the judicial bodies of the state. The Supreme Court gives the court interpretation on the issues of court practice. It tries the most important criminal and civil cases and likewise hears appeals against the judgments

and sentences of other courts, as well as appeals against the judgments and sentences of the military courts of the state.

The basic judicial body is the district court. District courts try both criminal and civil cases. It is also the duty of the district courts to protect the electoral rights of citizens. The higher courts of constituent entities of the Russian Federation hear and determine cases of major importance. They are courts of appellate jurisdiction.

The Supreme Arbitration Court is the highest judicial body for settling economic disputes and other cases examined by courts of arbitration; it exercises judicial supervision over their activities in the procedural forms envisaged by federal law and provides interpretation on issues of court proceedings.

In all courts cases are tried in public. The participants in the trial (the prosecutor, the lawyers, the plaintiff, the judge, the defendant and the others) speak in the open court. The accused is guaranteed the right to defend. The press has the right to be present

During the hearing of a case any citizen may enter the courtroom and be present during the trial from the beginning to the end. The hearing of cases in closed session is allowed only in exceptional cases. Closed sessions are only allowed if it is in the interests of both sides or for the necessity to keep state secrets. Trial without participation of both sides is not allowed. The judges are independent and they must obey the law.

EX. 8. Scan the text to find the answers to the "What-questions".

1. What is the role of each court?
2. What is the function of a court of first instance?
3. What is the basic judicial body of state?
4. What is the function of a court of second instance?
5. What cases does a district court consider?
6. What are the functions of the Supreme Court?
7. What is the status of judges?
8. What are the participants of the trial?

EX. 9. Match these words and phrases with their English equivalents.

- 1 рассматривать дело по существу
- 2 жалоба
- 3 вынести приговор, решение
- 4 отправлять правосудие
- 5 подлежать отзыву
- 6 право надзора
- 7 обвиняемый

8 обвинитель

9 ответчик

10 истец

11 потерпевший

12 судебный

a) to administer justice

b) to bring in a sentence a decision, a judgment

c) to examine a case in substance

d) an appeal

e) the power of supervision over

f) to be subject to removal

g) a prosecutor

h) an accused

i) a defendant

j) a victim

k) a plaintiff

l) judicial

EX. 10. Here are some dictionary definitions of words.

Name the jobs.

a).. .a public officer with authority to hear and decide a case in a law court.

b)... a person who practices law.

c)... a person who starts legal proceedings against smb. (who prosecutes).

EX. 11. Read the articles from the Constitution of the Russian Federation.

For questions 1~2 choose the answer (A, B, C or D) which you think fits best according to the text.

Questions:

1. Who can be a judge in the Russian Federation?

A. Any citizen of the Russian Federation over 25 years of age can be a judge.

B. A person with no special education.

C. A 25- year- old professional lawyer who is a citizen of the Russian Federation and has served in the legal profession for not less than 5 years can be a judge.

D. Any professional lawyer who is a citizen of the Russian Federation.

2. What is the position of judges in the Russian Federation?

A. Judges can be removed.

B. Judges are dependent and subordinated to the President

C. Judges shall be inviolable.

D. The powers of a judge are terminated or suspended in accordance with the procedure established by the President.

Article 119

Judges shall be citizens of the Russian Federation over 25 years of age with a higher education in law who have served in the legal profession for not less than five years. Federal law may establish additional requirements for judges of the courts of the Russian Federation.

Article 120

1. Judges shall be independent and shall be subordinate only to the Constitution and federal law.

2. Should a court establish when considering a case that a legal act of the State or other body conflicts with law, it shall take a decision in accordance with the law.

Article 121

1. Judges shall be irremovable.

2. The powers of a judge may be terminated or suspended only on the grounds and in accordance with the procedure established by federal law.

Article 122

1. Judges shall be inviolable.

2. A judge cannot face criminal liability otherwise than in accordance with the procedure established by federal law.

EX. 12. Finish the following sentences.

1. There are courts of first ...

2. A court of first instance examines ...

3. A court of second instance examines ...

4. The basic judicial body is...

5. The highest judicial body is ...

6. It has the power of supervision ...

7. It gives interpretation...

8. It tries the most...

9. It hears appeals against...

THE PROSECUTOR'S OFFICE

PRE-READING GUESSES

EX. 1. Look at the heading of the unit. Give a personal opinion about the subject matter of the unit.

EX. 2. What is the function of a prosecutor?

EX. 3. Name some words or phrases related to the subject to be discussed.

EX. 4. Text for Reading.

The Office of the Prosecutor General

Supervision on observing the laws is carried out- by the Office of the Prosecutor General of the Russian Federation. It forms a single, centralized, hierarchical system, public (the lower) prosecutors obeying the higher ones and the Prosecutor General of Russia. As mentioned before, the Prosecutor General of Russia is appointed and dismissed by the Federation Council upon a proposal of the President.

The Prosecutor's Office is the state body that is established to exercise supervisory power over the strict observance and application of law by all ministries, organizations, institutions, officials and citizens of the state.

The prosecutor has the right, and it is his duty, to appeal against all decisions and actions of state bodies and officials which he considers to be unlawful. Every citizen has the right to complain to the prosecutor concerning any violation of the law. When a breach of law contains elements of a crime, it is the duty of the prosecutor to bring the guilty person to trial.

The prosecutor supervises the investigation of cases conducted by the militia, and other state security bodies. The Prosecutor's Office institutes criminal cases and investigates criminal cases, ascertains the circumstances under which crimes were committed, collects evidence against the criminals and their accomplices and sees to it that other investigating bodies act within the law.

During the hearing of cases the prosecutor conducts the prosecution before the court in the name of the state. It is his duty to prove the charges against the accused and to propose the penalty to be imposed on the guilty person. If he is of the opinion that the accused is not guilty, it is his duty to withdraw the charge.

The prosecutor has the right to lodge protests against the sentences and decisions of the courts which he finds illegal.

It may be said that the Prosecutor's Office, like all Russian courts, protects legality, law and order.

EX. 5. Scan the text to answer the 'Who'- questions.

1. Who has the right to appeal against all decisions and actions of the state bodies?
2. Who has the right to complain to the prosecutor concerning any violation of the law?
3. Whose duty is it to bring the guilty person to trial?
4. Who supervises the investigation of cases conducted by the militia?

5. Who conducts the prosecution before the court in the name of the state?
6. Who proves the charges against the accused?
7. Who proposes the penalty to be imposed on a guilty person?
8. Who has the duty to withdraw the charge?
9. Who has the right to lodge protests against the sentences and decisions of the courts which he finds illegal?

EX. 6. Finish the sentences using the facts from the text.

- The General Prosecutor of Russia is appointed by...
- The General Prosecutor of Russia is dismissed by...
- The Prosecutor General of the Russian Federation forms. . .
- The Prosecutor's Office is a state body that exercises. . .
- The prosecutor has the right.
- The prosecutor supervises. . .
- The prosecutor's duty is. . .
- The Prosecutor's Office institutes. . .
- The Prosecutor's Office investigates . . . and sees to it that...

EX.7. Match English words and phrases with their Russian equivalents.

a) supervisory power	1) следственный орган
b) an official	2) преступник
c) a guilty person	3) органы госбезопасности
d) state security bodies	4) надзор
e) a criminal	5) должностное лицо
f) an investigating body	6) виновное лицо
g) the penalty to be imposed	7) наказание, которое должно быть наложено
	8) выразить протест

EX. 8. Read the article from the Constitution of the Russian Federation. For question 1 choose the answer (A,B,C or D) which you think fits best according to the text.

Question 1:

What is the procedure of appointment of Public prosecutors of constituent entities of the Russian Federation?

A. Public prosecutors of constituent entities of the Russian Federation shall be appointed by the Prosecutor General of the Russian Federation.

B. Public prosecutors of constituent entities of the Russian Federation shall be appointed by agreement with the constituent entities.

C. Public prosecutors of constituent entities of the Russian Federation shall be appointed by the President

D. Public prosecutors of constituent entities of the Russian Federation shall be appointed by the Prosecutor General of the ' Russian Federation by agreement with the constituent entities.

Article 129

3. Public prosecutors of constituent entities of the Russian Federation shall be appointed by the Prosecutor General of the ' Russian Federation by agreement with the constituent entities.

4. Other public prosecutors shall be appointed by the Prosecutor General of the Russian Federation.

5. The powers, organization and procedure for the activities of the office of the Prosecutor General of the Russian Federation shall be determined by federal law.

MEMORY CHECK

EX. 9. Study the model. Translate the sentences into English and begin with the phrase in the model.

It is the prosecutor's right... to lodge protests Duty

.. апеллировать против всех действий, решений государственных органов и официальных лиц, которые он считает незаконными.

.. расследовать уголовные дела.

.. устанавливать обстоятельства, при которых было совершено преступление.

.. собирать улики против преступников и их соучастников.

.. поддерживать обвинение.

.. снимать обвинение.

подавать жалобу в вышестоящие инстанции против решения и приговора суда, если он считает их незаконными.

.. выносить предложения о наложении наказания (штрафа).

.. осуществлять надзор за строгим соблюдением закона организациями, министерствами и ведомствами, официальными лицами и гражданами государства.

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**КОНСТИТУЦИОННЫЕ ОРГАНЫ
РОССИЙСКОЙ ФЕДЕРАЦИИ**

Учебное пособие

Компьютерная верстка *Е.А. Поповой*
Корректор Е.А. Ефремова

Подписано в печать с оригинал-макета 13.02.08.
Формат 60x84¹/₈. Печать на ризографе. Бумага офсетная.
Усл. печ. л. 2,79. Тираж 150 экз.

Отпечатано в НИиРИО
БФ МосУ МВД России:
241050, г. Брянск, пер. Советский, д. 2-а.
Тел.: 66-32-72. E-mail: bfmosu@mail.ru