

FEDERAL LAW
NO. 184-FZ OF OCTOBER 6, 1999
ON THE GENERAL PRINCIPLES OF THE ORGANIZATION
OF THE LEGISLATIVE (REPRESENTATIVE) AND EXECUTIVE ORGANS
OF STATE POWER OF THE SUBJECTS OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION
(with the Amendments and Additions of July 29, 2000, February 8, 2001)

Adopted by the State Duma on September 22, 1999

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The system of the legislative (representative) and executive organs of state power in the subjects of the Russian Federation shall be established by them independently, in conformity with the basic principles of the constitutional form of government of the Russian Federation and with the present Federal Law.

The establishment, formation and functioning of the legislative (representative) and executive organs of state power of the subjects of the Russian Federation shall be regulated by the Constitution of the Russian Federation, federal laws, and also by the Constitution of a Republic, the Charter of a territory, region or city of federal importance, autonomous region, autonomous area (hereinafter referred to as the "Constitution" or "Charter") of a subject of the Russian Federation, the laws and other normative acts of the subjects of the Russian Federation.

In the present Federal Law, the terms "the executive organs of state power of a subject of the Russian Federation" and "the organs of executive power of a subject of the Russian Federation" shall be used with one meaning.

Chapter I. General Provisions

Article 1. The Principles of the Functioning of the Organs of State Power of a Subject of the Russian Federation

1. In accordance with the [Constitution](#) of the Russian Federation the activity of the organs of state power of a subject of the Russian Federation shall be carried out in keeping with the following principles:

- a) the state and territorial integrity of the Russian Federation;
- b) the spread of the sovereignty of the Russian Federation to all its territory;
- c) the supremacy of the Constitution of the Russian Federation and of the federal laws throughout the territory of the Russian Federation;
- d) the unity of the system of state power;
- e) the division of state power into the legislative, executive and judicial branches for the purposes of ensuring a balance of power and excluding the concentration of all power or a greater part of them in one organ of state power or one official;
- f) the delimitation of jurisdiction and powers between the organs of state power of the Russian Federation the organs of state power of the subjects of the Russian Federation;
- g) the independent implementation by the organs of state power of the subject of the Russian Federation of their powers;
- h) the independent realization of their powers by the local self-government bodies.

2. The organs of state power of a subject of the Russian Federation shall ensure the realization of the rights of citizens to take part in the administration of the state affairs both directly and through their representatives, including by the legislative consolidation of the guarantees of the timely appointment of a date of elections to the organs of state power in a subject of the Russian Federation and to the local self-government bodies and of the guarantees of the periodical holding of said elections.

3. The organs of state power of a subject of the Russian Federation shall encourage the development of local self-government on the territory of this subject of the Russian Federation.

4. The authority of the organs of state power in a subject of the Russian Federation shall be established by the [Constitution](#) of the Russian Federation, the federal laws, the Constitution (Charter) and the laws of a subject of the Russian Federation and may only be modified by introducing appropriate amendments to the Constitution of the Russian Federation and/or by a review of its provisions, by the adoption of new federal laws, the Constitution (Charter) and laws of a subject of the Russian Federation, or by introducing appropriate amendments and/or addenda to the said acts in force.

5. The delimitation of the scope of jurisdiction and the powers between the organs of state power of the Russian Federation and the organs of state power of the subjects of the Russian Federation shall be effected by the [Constitution](#) of the Russian Federation, the Federative Treaty and other treaties on the delimitation of the scope of jurisdiction and powers, concluded in conformity with the Constitution of the Russian Federation and the federal laws.

6. In accordance with the [Constitution](#) of the Russian Federation, the federal organs of executive power and the organs of executive power of the subjects of the Russian Federation may be mutually agree transfer to the other a part of their powers, unless this contradicts the Constitution of the Russian Federation and the federal laws.

Article 2. The System of the Organs of State Power of a Subject of the Russian Federation

The system of the organs of state power of a subject of the Russian Federation consists of the following bodies: the legislative (representative) organ of state power of a subject of the Russian Federation; the higher executive organ of state power of a subject of the Russian Federation; other organs of state power of a subject of the Russian Federation, formed in accordance with the Constitution (Charter) of a subject of the Russian Federation.

The Constitution (Charter) of a subject of the Russian Federation can be established by the office of the higher functionary of a subject of the Russian Federation.

Article 3. The Exercise by the Federal Courts and the Federal Organs of Executive Power of Their Authority on the Territory of a Subject of the Russian Federation

1. Federal courts shall be formed to carry out their activity on the territory of a subject of the Russian Federation in accordance with the Constitution of the Russian Federation, the Federal Constitutional Law on the Judicial System of the Russian Federation and other federal laws.

2. The federal organs of executive power shall exercise their powers on the territory of a subject of the Russian Federation directly or through the territorial agencies they set up. Statutes of said territorial agencies shall be approved by the corresponding federal organs of executive power.

Federal Law No. 106-FZ of July 29, 2000 supplemented Chapter I of this Federal Law with Article 3.1 of the following content:

Article 3.1. Responsibility of the State Power Bodies of the Subjects of the Russian Federation

The state power bodies of the subjects of the Russian Federation shall be held responsible for violating the Constitution of the Russian Federation, the federal constitutional laws and the federal laws, and shall be obliged to provide for the correspondence to the Constitution of the Russian Federation, to the federal constitutional laws and to the federal laws of the Constitutions and the laws of the Republics, adopted by them, of the charters, laws and other legal normative acts of the Territories and the regions, of the cities of federal importance, of the autonomous region and of the autonomous areas, as well as of the activity performed by them.

If the state power bodies of the subjects of the Russian Federation adopt legal normative acts which contradict the Constitution of the Russian Federation, the federal constitutional laws and the federal laws, and which have entailed massive and flagrant violations of the rights and freedoms of man and citizen and have put under a threat the unity and the territorial integrity of the Russian Federation, the national security of the Russian Federation and its defence capability, as well as the integrity of the legal and the economic space of the Russian Federation, the state power bodies of the subjects of the Russian Federation shall be held responsible in conformity with the Constitution of the Russian Federation and with the present Federal Law.

Charter II. The Legislative (Representative) Organ of State Power of a Subject of the Russian Federation

Article 4. The Principles of the Status of the Legislative (Representative) Organ of State Power of a Subject of the Russian Federation

1. The legislative (representative) organ of state power of a subject of the Russian Federation shall be a single and higher permanently functioning organ of legislative authority of this subject of the Russian Federation.

2. The name of the legislative (representative) organ of state power of a subject of the Russian Federation and its structure shall be instituted by the Constitution (Charter) of this subject of the Russian Federation with regard to the historical, national and other traditions of the subject of the Russian Federation.

3. The number of deputies to the legislative (representative) organ of state power of a subject of the Russian Federation shall be fixed by the Constitution (Charter) of this subject of the Russian Federation (hereinafter referred to as the fixed number of deputies).

4. The term in office of the deputies of the legislative (representative) organ of state power of a subject of the Russian Federation (hereinafter referred to as the "deputies" unless specified specially) of one convocation shall be fixed by the Constitution (Charter) of this subject of the Russian Federation and may not exceed five years.

5. The number of deputies working on a permanent professional basis shall be established by the legislative (representative) organ of state power of a subject of the Russian Federation independently.

6. The legislative (representative) organ of state power of a subject of the Russian Federation

shall enjoy the rights of a legal entity and have its official stamp.

7. The legislative (representative) organ of state power of a subject of the Russian Federation shall independently decide questions of the organisational, legal, information, logistic and financial supply for its activity.

8. Expenses on the functioning of the legislative (representative) organ of state power of a subject of the Russian Federation shall be approved by this legislative (representative) organ of state power of the subject of the Russian Federation and shall be provided with a separate line in the budget of the subject of the Russian Federation.

9. The legislative (representative) organ of state power of a subject of the Russian Federation shall be competent, if at least two-thirds of the established number of deputies has been elected to the said body.

10. The competence of a sitting of the legislative (representative) organ of state power of a subject of the Russian Federation shall be determined by its rules of procedure or by any other act adopted by this body and establishing the order of its activity.

11. Sittings of the legislative (representative) organ of state power of a subject of the Russian Federation shall be open with the exception of cases set by federal laws, the Constitution (Charter) of this subject of the Russian Federation and its laws, and also by its rules of procedure or any other act adopted by this body and establishing the order of its activity.

Article 5. The Basic Powers of the Legislative (Representative) Organ of State Power of a subject of the Russian Federation

1. The legislative (representative) organ of state power of a subject of the Russian Federation shall:

a) adopt the Constitution of the subject of the Russian Federation and amendments to it, unless otherwise stipulated by the Constitution of the subject of the Russian Federation or adopt the Charter of the subject of the Russian Federation and amendments to it;

b) carry out legislative regulation of the scope of jurisdiction of the subject of the Russian Federation and the scope of concurrent jurisdiction of the Russian Federation and its subjects within the limits of the powers of the subject of the Russian Federation;

c) exercise other authority prescribed by the [Constitution](#) of the Russian Federation, the present Federal Law, other federal laws, the Constitution (Charter) and laws of the subject of the Russian Federation;

2. The law of a subject of the Russian Federation shall:

a) approve the budget of this subject of the Russian Federation and the report on its execution, submitted by the top functionary of the subject of the Russian Federation, and if this office has not been established, by the head of the higher executive organ of state power of the subject of the Russian Federation (hereinafter referred to as the "higher functionary of the subject of the Russian Federation" or the "head of the higher executive organ of state power of the subject of the Russian Federation");

b) establish the principles of the organisation and functioning of the legislative (representative) organ of state power of the subject of the Russian Federation in accordance with the Constitution (Charter) of the subject of the Russian Federation;

c) establish the order of holding elections to the local self-government bodies on the territory of the subject of the Russian Federation and determine the order of the activity of the local self-government bodies within the limits of the jurisdiction of the legislative (representative) organ of state power of the subject of the Russian Federation;

d) approve the programmes of socio-economic development of the subject of the Russian Federation, submitted by the top functionary of the subject of the Russian Federation or the head of the higher executive organ of state power of the subject of the Russian Federation;

e) introduce taxes and fees, the establishment of which is referred by the federal law to the jurisdiction of the subject of the Russian Federation, and also approve the procedure for their collection;

f) establish the order of forming and functioning extra-budgetary and foreign exchange funds

of the subject of the Russian Federation and approve the reports on the spending of the resources of these funds;

g) establish the order of managing and disposing of the property of the subject of the Russian Federation, including the stakes or shares of the subject of the Russian Federation in the capitals of economic companies, partnerships and enterprises of different organisational and legal forms;

h) endorse the conclusion and rescission of agreements of the subject of the Russian Federation;

i) establish the procedure for scheduling and holding of referendum in the subject of the Russian Federation;

j) establish the procedure for holding elections to the legislative (representative) organ of state power of the subject of the Russian Federation, and also the procedure for holding the election of the top functionary of the Russian Federation or the head of the higher executive organ of state power of the subject of the Russian Federation;

k) institute the administrative and territorial structure of the subject of the Russian Federation and the procedure for its change;

l) approve the scheme of the administration of the subject of the Russian Federation and determine the structure of the higher executive organ of state power in the subject of the Russian Federation;

m) regulate other questions relating to the jurisdiction and the powers of the subject of the Russian Federation in accordance with the [Constitution](#) of the Russian Federation, the federal laws, the Constitution (Charter) and the laws of the subject of the Russian Federation.

3. The resolution of the legislative (representative) organ of state power of a subject of the Russian Federation shall:

determine the order of the functioning of the said body;

appoint to the post and release from office certain officials of the subject of the Russian Federation, and also express consent to their appointment to the respective posts, if such procedure for appointment is stipulated by the [Constitution](#) of the Russian Federation, federal laws and the Constitution (Charter) of the subject of the Russian Federation;

appoint a day for holding the election of the legislative (representative) organ of state power of the subject of the Russian Federation, and also the day for holding the election of the top functionary of the subject of the Russian Federation or the head of the higher executive organ of state power of the subject of the Russian Federation;

call a referendum in the subject of the Russian Federation in cases stipulated by the law of the subject of the Russian Federation;

draw up a decision on a vote of non-confidence (confidence) in the top functionary of the subject of the Russian Federation or the head of the higher executive organ of state power of the subject of the Russian Federation, and also a decision on a vote of non-confidence (confidence) in the heads of the organs of executive power of the subject of the Russian Federation, in whose appointment to the post the legislative (representative) organ of state power of the subject of the Russian Federation took part in accordance with the Constitution (Charter) of the subject of the Russian Federation;

approve agreements on the change of the borders of the subject of the Russian Federation;

appoint to office the judges of the constitutional (chartered) court of the subject of the Russian Federation;

draw up other decisions on the questions referred by the [Constitution](#) of the Russian Federation, the present Federal Law and other federal laws to the jurisdiction of the legislative (representative) organ of state power of the subject of the Russian Federation.

4. Within the limits and the forms established by the Constitution (Charter) of the subject of the Russian Federation and the laws of this subject of the Russian Federation, the legislative (representative) organ of state power of the subject of the Russian Federation shall:

a) exercise, alongside other bodies authorized thereof, control over the observance and execution of the laws of the subject of the Russian Federation, the performance of the budget of the subject of the Russian Federation and the observance of the order of disposing of the property of

the subject of the Russian Federation;

b) exercise other powers established by federal laws and the laws of the subject of the Russian Federation.

5. If the Constitution (Charter) of a subject of the Russian Federation provides for a bicameral legislative (representative) organ of state power of the subject of the Russian Federation, the powers of each chamber shall be exercised in conformity with the present Federal Law, the Constitution (Charter) and the laws of the subject of the Russian Federation.

Article 6. The Power to Initiate Legislation in the Legislative (Representative) Organ of State Power of a Subject of the Russian Federation

1. The power to initiate legislation in the legislative (representative) organ of state power of a subject of the Russian Federation shall belong to the deputies, the top functionary of the subject of the Russian Federation or the head of the higher executive organ of state power of the subject of the Russian Federation and to the representative bodies of local self-government. The Constitution (Charter) of the subject of the Russian Federation may grant the power to initiate legislation to other bodies, public associations, and also to individual citizens residing on the territory of the given subject of the Russian Federation.

2. Bills introduced in the legislative (representative) organ of state power of a subject of the Russian Federation by the top functionary of the subject of the Russian Federation or the head of the higher executive organ of state power of the subject of the Russian Federation shall be examined upon his proposal in a priority order.

3. Bills on the introduction or cancellation of taxes, the exemption from their payment, the change of the financial liabilities of a subject of the Russian Federation and other bills providing for expenses to be covered from the budget resources of the subject of the Russian Federation shall be examined by the legislative (representative) organ of state power of the subject of the Russian Federation upon the proposal of the top functionary of the subject of the Russian Federation or the head of the higher executive organ of state power of the subject of the Russian Federation, and also in the presence of the conclusion of the said person. This conclusion shall be submitted to the legislative (representative) organ of state power of the subject of the Russian Federation within the time which is fixed by the Constitution (Charter) of the subject of the Russian Federation and may not be less than 14 calendar days.

Article 7. Procedure for the Adoption by the Legislative (Representative) Organ of State Power of a subject of the Russian Federation of Normative Legal Acts

1. The Constitution (Charter) of a subject of the Russian Federation and amendments to its shall be adopted by a two thirds majority of the elected deputies.

2. Laws of a subject of the Russian Federation shall be passed by a majority of votes of the elected deputies, unless otherwise stipulated by the present Federal Law.

3. Resolutions of the legislative (representative) organ of state power of a subject of the Russian Federation shall be passed by a majority of votes of the elected deputies, unless otherwise stipulated by the present Federal Law.

4. A draft law of a subject of the Russian Federation shall be considered by the legislative (representative) organ of state power of the subject of the Russian Federation in no less than two readings. A decision on the adoption or the rejection of a draft law, and also on the adoption of a law shall be legalized by the resolution of the legislative (representative) organ of state power of the subject of the Russian Federation.

Article 8. Procedure for the Publication and the Entry into Force of Normative Legal Acts of a Subject of the Russian Federation

1. Laws of a subject of the Russian Federation adopted by its legislative (representative) organ of state power shall be forwarded by this body for publication to the top functionary of the subject of the Russian Federation or the head of the higher executive organ of state power of the

subject of the Russian Federation within the period of time, which is fixed by the Constitution (Charter) and the law of this subject of the Russian Federation.

2. The top functionary of a subject of the Russian Federation or the head of the higher executive organ of state power of a subject of the Russian Federation shall be obliged to publish the law of the subject of the Russian Federation by certifying its publication by signing or promulgating a special act or to reject the law within the period of time which is fixed by the Constitution (Charter) and the law of the subject of the Russian Federation and which shall not exceed 14 calendar days from the receipt of the said law.

3. If the law of the subject of the Russian Federation is rejected by the top functionary of the subject or by the head of the higher executive organ of state power of the subject, the said law may be approved in the earlier adopted wording by a two-thirds majority of the votes of the elected deputies.

4. The law of the subject of the Russian Federation approved in the earlier taken wording may not be rejected by a higher functionary of the subject of the Russian Federation or the head of the higher executive organ of state power of the subject of the Russian Federation and shall be subject to publication within the time fixed by the Constitution (Charter) and the law of the subject of the Russian Federation.

5. The Constitution (Charter) and a law of a subject of the Russian Federation shall take effect after their official publication. The laws and other normative legal acts of a subject of the Russian Federation on the protection of the rights and freedoms of man and citizen shall take effect 10 days after their official publication.

6. The [Constitution](#) of the Russian Federation, the federal laws, the Constitution (Charter) and the laws of a subject of the Russian Federation shall be liable to state protection on the territory of the subject of the Russian Federation.

[Federal Law No. 106-FZ of July 29, 2000 amended Article 9 of this Federal Law](#)

[See the previous text of the Article](#)

Article 9. Procedure for the Anticipatory Termination of the Authority of the legislative (representative) Organ of State Power of a Subject of the Russian Federation

1. The powers of the Legislative (representative) organ of state power of a subject of the Russian Federation may be terminated in cases of:

a) the adoption by the said body of a decision on its dissolution, with this decision being taken in the order provided for by the Constitution (Charter) or a law of the subject of the Russian Federation;

b) the dissolution of the said body by a higher functionary of the subject of the Russian Federation or the head of a higher executive organ of state power of the subject of the Russian Federation on the grounds provided for by Item 2 of the present Article;

c) the entry into force of a decision taken by the Supreme Court of a Republic, the court of a territory, or region, a city of federal importance, an autonomous region or autonomous area to the effect that the given composition of the deputies of the legislative (representative) organ of state power of a subject of the Russian Federation is incompetent in connection with the fact of ending of office.

d) of the dissolution of the said body in the way and on the grounds stipulated by Item 4 of the present Article.

2. The top officer of a subject of the Russian Federation or the head of the higher executive organ of state power of a subject of the Russian Federation shall have the right to take a decision on the anticipatory termination of the authority of the legislative (representative) organ of state power of the subject of the Russian Federation in case this body adopts the Constitution (Charter) and a law of the subject of the Russian Federation, another normative legal act that contradicts the [Constitution](#) of the Russian Federation and the federal laws adopted on the terms of reference of the Russian Federation and the concurrent jurisdiction of the Russian Federation and the subjects

of the Russian Federation, the Constitution (Charter) of a subject of the Russian Federation, if such contradictions have been found by the respective court, whereas the legislative (representative) organ of state power of the subject of the Russian Federation has not removed them during six months from the entry into force of the court's decision.

3. The decision of the top public officer of a subject of the Russian Federation or of the head of the higher executive organ of state power of a subject of the Russian Federation on the anticipatory termination of the powers of the legislative (representative) organ of state power of the subject of the Russian Federation shall be taken in the form of a decree or resolution.

4. If the corresponding court establishes that the legislative (representative) body of the state power of the subject of the Russian Federation has passed the Constitution (the Charter) or the law of the subject of the Russian Federation, or another legal normative act contradicting the Constitution of the Russian Federation, the federal constitutional laws and the federal laws, while the legislative (representative) body of the state power of the subject of the Russian Federation has not taken measures in the course of six months from the date of enforcement of the court decision or in the course of another time term, envisaged by the court decision within the scope of its jurisdiction for the execution of the court decision and, among other things, has not repealed the legal normative act recognized by the corresponding court as contradicting the federal law and as not operative, and if after an elapse of the given time term the court establishes that, as a result of the legislative (representative) body of the state power of the subject of the Russian Federation abstaining from taking measures within the scope of its powers for the execution of the court decision, the obstacles were put up in the way of implementation of the powers of the federal state power bodies and of the local self-government bodies, confirmed by the Constitution of the Russian Federation, by the federal constitutional laws and by the federal laws, or the rights and freedoms of man and citizen, as well as the rights and the law-protected interests of legal entities were violated, the President of the Russian Federation shall make a warning to the legislative (representative) body of the state power of the subject of the Russian Federation.

The decision of the President of the Russian Federation on making a warning to the legislative (representative) state power body of the subject of the Russian Federation shall be adopted in the form of a Decree.

If in the course of three months from the day when the President of the Russian Federation made a warning to the legislative (representative) body of the state power of the subject of the Russian Federation the said body has not taken measures within its powers aimed at the execution of the court decision, the President of the Russian Federation shall submit to the State Duma a draft federal law on the dissolution of the legislative (representative) body of the state power of the subject of the Russian Federation. The State Duma shall be obliged to consider the said draft federal law within two months.

The powers of the legislative (representative) body of the state power of the subject of the Russian Federation shall be terminated as from the day of enactment of the federal law on the dissolution of the legislative (representative) body of the state power of the subject of the Russian Federation.

The term within which the President of the Russian Federation shall make a warning to the legislative (representative) body of the state power of the subject of the Russian Federation or shall submit to the State Duma a draft federal law on the dissolution of the legislative (representative) body of the state power of the subject of the Russian Federation, shall not exceed one year from the day of the court decision coming into force.

5. In case of the anticipatory termination of the powers of the legislative (representative) organ of state power of a subject of the Russian Federation in accordance with the respective federal law, the Constitution (Charter) and/or the law of the subject of the Russian Federation, extraordinary elections shall be called to the legislative (representative) organ of state power of the subject of the Russian Federation. Said elections shall be held within at least six months from the day of the entry into force of the decision on the anticipatory termination of the authority of the legislative (representative) organ of state power of the subject of the Russian Federation.

Article 10. Principles of the Election of the legislative (representative) Organ of State Power of a Subject of the Russian Federation

1. Deputies shall be elected by citizens of the Russian Federation residing on the territory of a subject of the Russian Federation and possessing the right to elect deputies in keeping with the federal law.

2. A citizen of the Russian Federation may be elected as a deputy, if he possesses the right to be elected in keeping with the federal law, the Constitution (Charter) and/or the law of a subject of the Russian Federation.

3. Elections shall be held on the basis of universal equal and direct suffrage with secret ballot.

4. The status of a deputy, the term of his office, the order of preparing and holding elections shall be regulated by the present Federal Law, other federal laws, the Constitution (Charter) and the laws of a subject of the Russian Federation.

Article 11. Conditions for the Conduct by a Deputy of his Lawful Activity

Conditions for the conduct by a deputy of his lawful activity (on a permanent or temporary professional basis or on a part-time basis) shall be established by the Constitution (Charter) and/or a law of a subject of the Russian Federation.

Article 12. Limitations on the Deputy's Activity

1. During the term of his office the deputy concerned may not be a deputy to the State Duma of the Federal Assembly of the Russian Federation and a judge and may not hold other public posts of the Russian Federation, public posts in the federal civil service, other public posts of a subject of the Russian Federation, unless otherwise stipulated by the federal law.

2. If a deputy carries out his activity on a permanent professional basis, he may not engage in other paid activity, except for teaching, scientific research and other creative work, unless otherwise stipulated by the legislation of the Russian Federation.

3. A deputy shall not be entitled to use his status for activity not related to his deputy functions.

Article 13. Immunity of a Deputy

1. In accordance with the present Federal Law a deputy shall possess immunity during the entire term of his office. He may not be called to criminal or administrative account through legal proceedings, may not be detained, arrested, searched or interrogated without the consent of the legislative (representative) organ of state power of a subject of the Russian Federation, except for the cases of apprehending him flagrante delicto, and also may not be subjected to personal inspection, except for cases when this is provided for by federal law for the sake of the security of other people.

2. The deputy's immunity shall extend to his living and office accommodation, to his luggage, personal and official motor transport vehicles, his correspondence and communication facilities used by him, and also to the documents belonging to him.

3. The limitations indicated in Items 1 and 2 of this Article shall not extend to the deputy's actions connected with crimes against persons, and also to other actions which are not related to the discharge of his powers.

4. In case of instituting proceedings involving criminal or administrative responsibility imposed by a court of law against the deputy's actions not connected with the discharge of his powers, upon the completion of an inquest, preliminary investigation or administrative offence proceedings, such a case may not be remanded to a court of law without the consent of the legislative (representative) organ of state power of a subject of the Russian Federation. Investigatory actions and administrative offence proceedings against the deputy shall be carried out under the direct supervision of the Procurator of a subject of the Russian Federation.

5. A deputy may not be called to criminal or administrative account for the opinion he has expressed, for the position stated during voting and for other actions corresponding to his legal status even at the time when his term of office has expired. This provision shall not extend to the cases when the deputy has made public insults, slandered and committed other breaches, the

responsibility for which is stipulated by federal law.

Article 14. Procedure for the Receipt of Consent of the Legislative (Representative) Organ of State Power of a Subject of the Russian Federation to the Deprivation of the Deputy's Immunity

1. The question of depriving a deputy of his immunity shall be decided upon the proposal of the Procurator of a subject of the Russian Federation.

2. To obtain the consent of the legislative (representative) organ of state power of a subject of the Russian Federation to call a deputy to criminal or administrative account imposed by a court of law, to his detention, arrest, search or interrogation, except for cases of apprehending him flagrante delicto, and also to his personal inspection, except for the cases when this is stipulated by the federal law for the sake of the safety of other people, the Procurator of the subject of the Russian Federation shall make a proposal to the legislative (representative) organ of state power of the subject of the Russian Federation. The receipt of such consent shall be envisaged in respect of the deputy's actions connected with the discharge of his powers.

3. The Procurator of a subject of the Russian Federation shall submit his proposal also for the receipt of the agreement of the legislative (representative) organ of state power of the subject of the Russian Federation to remand the case to a court of law in cases envisaged by [Item 4 of Article 13](#) of the Federal Law.

4. The legislative (representative) organ of state power of a subject of the Russian Federation shall consider the proposal of the Procurator of the subject of the Russian Federation in the procedure established by the rules of procedure or by any other upon defining the order of its activity, and within 14 days from the receipt of this proposal shall take a motivated decision on it.

5. The Constitution (Charter) of a subject of the Russian Federation may settle the question of removing immunity from all deputies.

Article 15. The Right of a Deputy to Refuse to Testify as a Witness

A deputy shall have the right to refuse to give testimony in a civil or a criminal case about circumstances which have become known to him in connection with the discharge of his powers.

Article 16. The Release of a Deputy from Conscription and Training Assemblies

A deputy shall be released from conscription and military assemblies through the term of his office as a deputy.

Charter III. The Organs of Executive Power of a Subject of the Russian Federation

Article 17. The System of the Organs of Executive Power of a Subject of the Russian Federation

1. The subject of the Russian Federation shall establish a system of the organs of executive power with the head of the higher executive organ of state power of the subject of the Russian Federation led by the chief executive of this subject.

2. The Constitution (Charter) of the subject of the Russian Federation may institute the post of the top functionary of the subject of the Russian Federation. The top functionary of the subject of the Russian Federation shall direct the higher executive body of state power of this subject.

3. The federal organs of executive power and the organs of executive power of the subject of the Russian Federation form a single system of executive authority in the Russian Federation in accordance with the [Constitution](#) of the Russian Federation and within the terms of reference of the Russian Federation and the authority of the Russian Federation in the concurrent jurisdiction of the Russian Federation and the subjects of the Russian Federation.

Article 18. The Top Functionary of a Subject of the Russian Federation (Head of the Higher Executive Organ of State Power of a Subject of the Russian Federation)

Federation)

1. The top functionary of a subject of the Russian Federation or the head of the higher executive organ of state power of this subject shall be elected by citizens of the Russian Federation, residing on the territory of the subject of the Russian Federation and possessing the right to elect in conformity with the federal law, on the basis of universal equal and direct suffrage with a secret ballot, except for the cases when on the day of the entry into force of the present Federal Law the Constitution (Charter) of the subject of the Russian Federation provides for the vesting of a citizen with the powers of the top functionary of the subject of the Russian Federation or the head of the higher executive organ of state power of the subject of the Russian Federation by electing him by specially convened assembly of representatives.

2. In case of recognizing the election of the top functionary of a subject of the Russian Federation or of the head of the higher executive organ of state power of a subject of the Russian Federation as non-realized or invalid, or if neither balloted candidate was elected, the duties of the top functionary of the subject of the Russian Federation or the head of the higher executive organ of state power of the subject of the Russian Federation shall be discharged in accordance with the Constitution (Charter) of the subject of the Russian Federation. Repeated elections shall be held within six months of the official announcement of the results of the previous elections.

3. Only a citizen of the Russian Federation possessing the right to be elected in accordance with the federal law, the Constitution (Charter) and/or the law of a subject of the Russian Federation may be elected the top functionary of the subject of the Russian Federation or the head of the higher executive organ of state power of the subject of the Russian Federation.

4. The top functionary of a subject of the Russian Federation or the head of the higher executive organ of state power of a subject of the Russian Federation may not be simultaneously a deputy of the legislative (representative) organ of state power of the subject of the Russian Federation and a deputy of the representative organ of local self-government and may not engage in any other paid activity, except for teaching, scientific research or other creative activity, unless otherwise stipulated by the legislation of the Russian Federation.

5. The top functionary of a subject of the Russian Federation or the head of the higher executive organ of state power of a subject of the Russian Federation shall be elected for a term of five years and may not be elected to this post for more than two terms in a row.

6. The name of the post of the top functionary of a subject of the Russian Federation or of the head of the higher executive organ of state power of a subject of the Russian Federation shall be instituted by the Constitution (Charter) of the subject of the Russian Federation with due account of the historical, national and other traditions of the given subject of the Russian Federation.

7. The top functionary of a subject of the Russian Federation or the head of the higher executive organ of state power of a subject of the Russian Federation shall:

a) represent the subject of the Russian Federation in relations with the federal organs of state power, the organs of state power of the subject of the Russian Federation, the organs of local self-government and in foreign economic relations, and have the right to sign treaties and agreements on behalf of the subject of the Russian Federation;

b) publish laws and certify their promulgation by signing these laws or issuing special acts or reject the laws adopted by the legislative (representative) organ of state power of the subject of the Russian Federation;

c) form the higher executive organ of state power of the subject of the Russian Federation in conformity with the legislation of the subject of the Russian Federation;

d) have the right to demand the convocation of an extraordinary sitting of the legislative (representative) organ of state power of the subject of the Russian Federation, and also convene the newly-elected legislative (representative) organ of state power of the subject of the Russian Federation for the first sitting before the time fixed therefor for this legislative (representative) organ of state power of the subject of the Russian Federation by the Constitution (Charter) of the subject of the Russian Federation.

e) have the right to take part in the work of the legislative (representative) organs of state power of the subject of the Russian Federation with deliberate vote;

f) exercise other powers in keeping with the present Federal Law, other federal laws, the Constitution (Charter) and the laws of the subject of the Russian Federation.

8. The top functionary of a subject of the Russian Federation or the head of the higher executive organ of state power of a subject of the Russian Federation shall be obliged, while exercising his powers, to observe the [Constitution](#) of the Russian Federation, federal laws, the Constitution (Charter) and the laws of the subject of the Russian Federation, and also shall implement decrees of the President of the Russian Federation and the decisions of the Government of the Russian Federation.

[Federal Law No. 106-FZ of July 29, 2000 amended Article 19 of this Federal Law](#)
[See the previous text of the Article](#)

Article 19. The Early Termination of the Powers of the Top Functionary of a Subject of the Russian Federation or the Head of Higher Executive Organ of State Power of a Subject of the Russian Federation

1. The powers of the top functionary of a subject of the Russian Federation or the head of the higher executive organ of state power of a subject of the Russian Federation shall be terminated in the following cases:

- a) his death;
- b) his resignation in connection with non-confidence expressed by the legislative (representative) organ of state power of the subject of the Russian Federation;
- c) his resignation on his own will;
- d) his dismissal from the post by the President of the Russian Federation;
- e) the recognition of him by a court of law as legally unfit or having limited active capacity;
- f) the recognition of him by a court of law as a missing person or dead;
- g) the enforcement of the court's conviction of him;
- h) his departure beyond the confines of the Russian Federation for a permanent place of residence;
- i) the loss of citizenship of the Russian Federation;
- k) his recall by the constituents of the subject of the Russian Federation, if such provision is stipulated by the legislation of the subject of the Russian Federation.

2. The legislative (representative) organ of state power of a subject of the Russian Federation shall have the right to express non-confidence in the top functionary of the subject of the Russian Federation or the head of the higher executive organ of state power of the subject of the Russian Federation in the following cases:

- the promulgation by him of acts contradicting the [Constitution](#) of the Russian Federation, the federal laws, the Constitution (Charter) and the laws of the subject of the Russian Federation, if such contradictions are established by the corresponding court of law, and the top functionary of the subject of the Russian Federation or the head of the higher executive organ of state power of the subject of the Russian Federation does not remove the said contradictions within a month from the time of the entry into force of the court's decision;

- any other gross violation of the [Constitution](#) of the Russian Federation, the federal laws, the decrees of the President of the Russian Federation, the decisions of the Government of the Russian Federation, the Constitution (Charter) and the laws of the subject of the Russian Federation, if this has involved the massive violation of the rights and freedoms of citizens.

3. A decision of the legislative (representative) organ of state power of the subject of the Russian Federation on the confidence in the top functionary of the subject of the Russian Federation or the head of the higher executive organ of state power of the subject of the Russian Federation shall be taken by a two-thirds majority of the elected deputies on the initiative of at least of one third of the fixed number of deputies.

4. In the bicameral legislative (representative) organ of state power of a subject of the Russian Federation a decision on the non-confidence in the top functionary of the subject of the Russian Federation or the head of the higher executive organ of state power of the subject of the Russian

Federation shall be taken by a two-thirds majority of the fixed number of deputies in each chamber at the initiative of one third of the fixed number of deputies of the chamber vested by the Constitution (Charter) of the subject of the Russian Federation with the right to initiate the question of expressing non-confidence in the top functionary of the subject of the Russian Federation or the head of the higher executive organ of state power of the subject of the Russian Federation.

5. The decision of the legislative (representative) organ of state power of a subject of the Russian Federation on non-confidence in the top functionary of the subject of the Russian Federation or the head of the higher executive organ of state power of the subject of the Russian Federation shall involve the immediate resignation of the top functionary of the subject of the Russian Federation or the head of the executive organ of state power of the subject of the Russian Federation and of the retirement of the higher executive organ of state power of the Russian Federation which he heads.

6. The decision of the President of the Russian Federation on the dismissal from the post of the top official person of the subject of the Russian Federation (of the head of the higher executive state power body of the subject of the Russian Federation) shall entail the retirement of the higher executive body of the state power of the subject of the Russian Federation, headed by the said person.

7. In case of the retirement of the higher executive organ of state power of a subject of the Russian Federation, stipulated by Item 5 of this Article, this body shall continue to function until the formation of a new executive organ of state power of this subject of the Russian Federation.

8. In all the cases, when the top official person of the subject of the Russian Federation (the head of the higher executive body of the state power of the subject of the Russian Federation) is unable to discharge his duties, including in the case stipulated by Item 4 of Article 29 of the present Federal Law, these duties shall be temporarily discharged by an official person envisaged by the Constitution (the Charter) or by the law of the subject of the Russian Federation.

In the case of the dismissal from the post by the President of the Russian Federation of the top official person of the subject of the Russian Federation (of the head of the higher executive body of state power of the subject of the Russian Federation), unless the Constitution (the Charter) or the law of the subject of the Russian Federation has established the order for a temporary discharge of the duties of the top official person of the subject of the Russian Federation (of the head of the higher executive body of the state power of the subject of the Russian Federation), the President of the Russian Federation may appoint an acting top official person of the subject of the Russian Federation (an acting head of the higher executive body of the state power of the subject of the Russian Federation) for the period until the office is assumed by the newly elected top official person of the subject of the Russian Federation (by the newly elected head of the higher executive body of the state power of the subject of the Russian Federation).

9. For the acting top functionary of a subject of the Russian Federation or for the head of the higher executive organ of the Russian Federation of a subject of the Russian Federation, the Constitution (Charter) of the subject of the Russian Federation may establish limitations on the exercise of particular powers of the public officer of the subject of the Russian Federation or of the higher executive organ of state power of the subject of the Russian Federation.

10. In case of the anticipatory termination of the powers of the top functionary of a subject of the Russian Federation or the head of the higher executive organ of state power of a subject of the Russian Federation, the authorized bodies or public officers shall, in conformity with the federal law, the Constitution (Charter) and/or the law of the subject of the Russian Federation arrange extraordinary elections of the top functionary of the subject of the Russian Federation or the head of the higher executive organ of state power of the subject of the Russian Federation. The said elections shall be held within six months from the day of the anticipatory termination of the powers of the top functionary of the subject of the Russian Federation or the head of the higher executive organ of state power of the subject of the Russian Federation.

Article 20. The Principles of the Functionary of the Higher Executive Organ of State Power of a Subject of the Russian Federation

1. The higher executive organ of state power of a subject of the Russian Federation shall be a permanent functionary organ of executive power of this subject of the Russian Federation.

2. The higher executive organ of state power of a subject of the Russian Federation shall ensure the execution of the [Constitution](#) of the Russian Federation, the federal laws and other normative legal acts of the Russian Federation, the Constitution (Charter), the laws and other normative acts of subjects of the Russian Federation on the territory of this subject of the Russian Federation.

3. The name of the higher executive organ of state power of a subject of the Russian Federation, its structure, and procedure of its formation shall be established by the Constitution (Charter) and the laws of the subject of the Russian Federation with due account of its historical, national and other traditions.

4. The higher executive organ of state power of a subject of the Russian Federation shall enjoy the rights of a legal entity and have its official stamp.

5. The higher executive organ of state power of a subject of the Russian Federation and the organs of executive power of this subject of the Russian Federation headed by it shall be financed from the resources of the budget of the subject of the Russian Federation, provided for by a separate article.

Article 21. The Basic Powers of the Higher Executive Organ of State Power of a subject of the Russian Federation

1. The higher executive organ of state power of a subject of the Russian Federation shall elaborate and realize measures of the comprehensive socio-economic development of the subject of the Russian Federation, participate in the pursuit of a single state policy in the sphere of finance, science, education, public health, social security and ecology.

2. The higher executive organ of state power of a subject of the Russian Federation shall:

a) implement within its terms of reference measures of realizing, safeguarding and protecting the rights and freedoms of man and citizen, protecting property and public order and of crime control;

b) draft the budget of the subject of the Russian Federation, and also elaborate draft programmes of socio-economic development of the subject of the Russian Federation for the submission by the top functionary of the subject of the Russian Federation or the head of the higher executive organ of state power of the subject of the Russian Federation to the legislative (representative) organ of state power of this subject of the Russian Federation.

c) ensure the performance of the budget of the subject of the Russian Federation and prepare a report on the performance of the said budget and areport on the implementation of the programmes of socio-economic development of the subject of the Russian Federation for their submission by the top functionary of the subject of the Russian Federation or by the head of the higher executive organ of state power of the subject of the Russian Federation to the legislative (representative) organ of state power of this subject of the Russian Federation.

d) form other organs of executive power of the subject of the Russian Federation;

e) manage and dispose of the property of the subject of the Russian Federation in keeping with the laws of this subject, and also the federal property transferred for management to the subject of the Russian Federation in accordance with the federal laws and other normative legal acts of the Russian Federation;

f) have the right to propose to the local self-government body, to the elective or any other official of local self-government to bring into conformity with the legislation of the Russian Federation the legal acts promulgated by them, if the said acts contradict the [Constitution](#) of the Russian Federation, the federal laws and other normative legal acts of the Russian Federation, the Constitution (Charter), the laws and other normative legal acts of the subject of the Russian Federation, and also to apply to a court of law;

g) conclude in conformity with the federal law treaties with the federal organs of executive power on the delimitation of the jurisdiction and powers, and also agreements on the mutual

transfer of a part of its powers;

h) exercise other powers established by the federal laws, the Constitution (Charter) and the laws of the subject of the Russian Federation, and also by the agreements with the federal executive organs of executive power, provided for by [Article 78](#) of the Constitution of the Russian Federation.

Article 22. Acts of the Top Functionary of a subject of the Russian Federation or the Head of the Higher Executive Organ of State Power of a Subject of the Russian Federation and Acts of the Higher Executive Organ of State Power of a Subject of the Russian Federation

1. The top functionary of a subject of the Russian Federation or the head of the higher executive organ of state power of the subject of the Russian Federation shall issue decrees (decisions) or orders on the basis and in pursuance of the [Constitution](#) of the Russian Federation, the federal laws, the normative acts of the President of the Russian Federation, the decisions of the Government of the Russian Federation, the Constitution (Charter) and the laws of the subject of the Russian Federation.

2. Acts of the top functionary of the subject of the Russian Federation or the head of the higher executive organ of state power of the subject of the Russian Federation and acts of the higher executive organ of state power of the subject of the Russian Federation, adopted within the terms of their reference, shall be binding for execution in the subject of the Russian Federation.

3. Acts of the top functionary of the subject of the Russian Federation or the head of the higher executive organ of state power of the subject of the Russian Federation and acts of the higher executive organ of state power of the subject of the Russian Federation shall not contradict the [Constitution](#) of the Russian Federation, the federal laws adopted within the jurisdiction of the Russian Federation or the concurrent jurisdiction of the Russian Federation and the subject of the Russian Federation, the decrees of the President of the Russian Federation, the decisions of the Government of the Russian Federation, the Constitution (Charter) and the laws of the subject of the Russian Federation.

Chapter IV. The Mutual Relations Between the Legislative (Representative) Organ of State Power of a Subject of the Russian Federation, the Top Functionary of a Subject of the Russian Federation (Head of the Higher Executive Organ of State Power of a Subject of the Russian Federation) and the Organs of Executive Power of a Subject of the Russian Federation

Article 23. The Principles of Cooperation Between the Legislative (Representative) Organ of State Power of a Subject of the Russian Federation and the Organs of Executive Power of a Subject of the Russian Federation

1. In accordance with the constitutional principle of the division of state power into the legislative, executive and judicial branches, the legislative (representative) organ of state power of a subject of the Russian Federation and the higher executive organ of state power of a subject of the Russian Federation shall exercise their powers independently.

2. The legislative (representative) organ of state power of a subject of the Russian Federation and the higher executive organ of state power of a subject of the Russian Federation shall interact in the ways established by the present Federal Law and the law of the subject of the Russian Federation for the purpose of the effective management of the processes of the economic and social development of the subject of the Russian Federation and in the interests of its population.

3. The legal acts of the top functionary of the subject of the Russian Federation and the head of the higher executive organ of state power of the subject of the Russian Federation, and the normative legal acts of the organs of executive power of the subject of the Russian Federation shall be forwarded to the legislative (representative) organ of state power of the subject of the Russian Federation within the terms fixed by the Constitution (Charter) and/or the law of the subject of the

Russian Federation.

4. The legislative (representative) organ of state power of the subject of the Russian Federation shall have the right to apply to the top functionary of the subject of the Russian Federation or the head of the higher executive organ of state power of the subject of the Russian Federation or to the organs of executive power of the subject of the Russian Federation with a proposal to introduce amendments and/or addenda to the acts, referred to in Item 3 of this Article, or to repeal them, and also have the right to appeal against the said acts through judicial proceedings or in the established manner to apply to the Constitutional Court of the Russian Federation with an inquiry about the correspondence of said normative legal acts to the [Constitution](#) of the Russian Federation.

5. The top functionary of a subject of the Russian Federation or the head of the higher executive organ of state power of a subject of the Russian Federation shall have the right to apply to the legislative (representative) organ of state power of the subject of the Russian Federation with a proposal to introduce amendments and/or addenda to the resolutions of the legislative (representative) organ of state power of the subject of the Russian Federation or to repeal them, and also shall have the right to appeal against the said resolutions through judicial proceedings.

6. The legislative (representative) organ of state power of a subject of the Russian Federation shall forward to the top functionary of the subject of the Russian Federation or to the head of the higher executive organ of state power of the subject of the Russian Federation plans for law-drafting work and drafts of laws of the subject of the Russian Federation.

7. The public officers of the organs of executive power of a subject of the Russian Federation or the persons authorized by the chief executive shall have the right to attend the sittings of the legislative (representative) organ of state power of the subject of the Russian Federation and its bodies.

8. Deputies or the officials of the auxiliary staff of the legislative (representative) organ of state power of a subject of the Russian Federation on the instruction of the legislative (representative) organ of this subject or its chairman shall have the right to attend the sittings of the organ of executive power of the subject of the Russian Federation.

Article 24. The Participation of the Legislative (Representative) Organ of State Power of a Subject of the Russian Federation in the Formation of Organs of Executive Power in the Subject of the Russian Federation. Non-confidence Expressed in the Higher Executive Organ of State Power of a Subject of the Russian Federation and in the Heads of the Organs of Executive Power of this Subject of the Russian Federation

1. The legislative (representative) organ of state power of a subject of the Russian Federation may take part in the formation of the higher executive organ of state power of this subject of the Russian Federation, in the approval of, and in getting agreement on, the appointment of individual public officers of the higher executive organ of state power of the subject of the Russian Federation to the respective posts, and also in getting agreement on the appointment of the heads of the territorial agencies of the federal organs of executive power to the respective posts in cases provided for by the federal law. Forms of such participation shall be instituted by the Constitution (Charter) and the law of the subject of the Russian Federation, and form of such participation of the legislative body in the appointment of heads of territorial agencies of the federal organs of executive power shall also be instituted by the federal law.

2. The legislative (representative) organ of state power of a subject of the Russian Federation shall have the right to express its non-confidence in the heads of the organs of executive power of this subject of the Russian Federation, in the appointment of which it took part, unless otherwise stipulated by the Constitution (Charter) of the subject of the Russian Federation. The adoption of a decision on the non-confidence in the said head shall involve the immediate release of them from office and other consequences set by the Constitution (Charter) and/or the law of the subject of the Russian Federation.

Article 25. The Settlement of Disputes Between the Legislative (Representative) Organ of State Power of a Subject of the Russian Federation and the Higher Executive Organ of State Power of a Subject of the Russian Federation
Disputes between the legislative (representative) organ of state power of a subject of the Russian Federation and the higher executive organ of state power of a Subject of the Russian Federation over the exercise of their authority shall be settled in accordance with the conciliation procedures provided for by the [Constitution](#) of the Russian Federation, the Constitution (Charter) and the law of the subject of the Russian Federation or through legal proceedings.

Article 26. Responsibility for Breaking the Legislation of a Subject of the Russian Federation
The Constitution (Charter), the laws and other normative legal acts of a subject of the Russian Federation, adopted within the framework of their authority, shall be binding on all organs of power, other state agencies and state institutions, local self-government bodies, organisations, public associations, office-bearers and citizens to be found on the territory of the subject of the Russian Federation. Non-performance or breach of said acts shall entail the consequences stipulated by the federal laws and the laws of the subject of the Russian Federation. If administrative responsibility for said actions is not established by a federal law, it may be established by a law of the subject of the Russian Federation.

Chapter V. The Process of Law in the Activity of the Legislative (Representative) Organ of State Power of a Subject of the Russian Federation, the Top Functionary of a Subject of the Russian Federation (Head of the Higher Executive Organ of State Power of a Subject of the Russian Federation and the Organs of Executive Power of a Subject of the Russian Federation)

[Federal Law No. 106-FZ of July 29, 2000 amended Article 27 of this Federal Law](#)
[See the previous text of the Article](#)

Article 27. The Provision of Compliance of the Constitution (Charter), the Laws and Other Legal Acts of a Subject of the Russian Federation with the Constitution of the Russian Federation and the Federal Laws

1. The legal acts of the legislative (representative) organ of state power of a subject of the Russian Federation, the top functionary of a subject of the Russian Federation or the head of the higher executive organ of state power of a subject of the Russian Federation, of the higher executive organ of state power of a subject of the Russian Federation, other organs of state power of a subject of the Russian Federation, and also the legal acts of the public officers of the said organs, which contradict the [Constitution](#) of the Russian Federation, the federal laws, the Constitution (Charter) and the laws of the subject of the Russian Federation, shall be subject to protests by the appropriate procurator or his deputy in the order established by the law.
2. The legislative (representative) organ of state power of a subject of the Russian Federation, the top functionary of a subject of the Russian Federation or the head of the higher executive organ of state power of a subject of the Russian Federation and the organs of executive power of a subject of the Russian Federation shall ensure the observance of the [Constitution](#) of the Russian Federation and the federal laws in the process of exercising their powers.
3. The President of the Russian Federation shall have the right to turn to the legislative (representative) body of the state power of the subject of the Russian Federation with a presentation about an adjustment to the Constitution of the Russian Federation, to the federal constitutional laws and to the federal laws of the Constitution (the Charter) and of the law of the subject of the Russian Federation or of another legal normative act of the legislative (representative) body of the state power of the subject of the Russian Federation.
4. In case the differences of opinion arise when implementing Item 3 of the present Article, the President of the Russian Federation shall make use of the conciliatory procedures to resolve them.

If no coordinated decision is still reached, the President of the Russian Federation may hand over the resolution of the dispute for consideration to the corresponding court.

5. The laws of a subject of the Russian Federation, the legal acts of legislative (representative) organ of state power of the legislative (representative) organ of state power of a subject of the Russian Federation, the legal acts of the organs of executive power of a subject of the Russian Federation, and the legal acts of their office-bearers, which violate the rights and freedoms of man and citizen, the rights of public associations and local self-government bodies, may be appealed against through legal proceedings.

Federal Law No. 106-FZ of July 29, 2000 excluded Article 28 from this Federal Law

~~Article 28. The Responsibility of the Public Officers of Executive Power of a Subject of the Russian Federation~~

~~The public officers of the organs of executive power of a subject of the Russian Federation shall bear the responsibility provided for by the federal laws and the laws of the subject of the Russian Federation.~~

Article 29. The Suspension of the Validity of an Act of the Top Functionary of a Subject of the Russian Federation (the Head of the Higher Executive Organ of State Power of a Subject of the Russian Federation), and Acts of the Organs of Executive Power of a Subject of the Russian Federation

1. The President of the Russian Federation shall have the right to suspend the validity of an act of the top functionary of a subject of the Russian Federation or the head of the higher executive organ of state power of a subject of the Russian Federation, and also the validity of an act of an organ of executive power of a subject of the Russian Federation, if this act contradicts the Constitution of the Russian Federation, the federal laws and international commitments of the Russian Federation, or in case of the violation of the rights and freedoms of man and citizen pending the settlement of this question by the respective court of law.

2. In the period of the operation of a decree of the President of the Russian Federation on the suspension of the validity of the acts referred to in Item 1 of this Article, the top functionary of a subject of the Russian Federation or the head of the higher executive organ of state power of a subject of the Russian Federation, and/or the organ of executive power of a subject of the Russian Federation may not promulgate another act with the same object of regulation, except for the act that repeals the act, the validity of which has been suspended by the President of the Russian Federation or which introduce the necessary amendments to this act.

3. In the case provided for by Item 1 of this Article, the top functionary of a subject of the Russian Federation or the head of the higher executive organ of state power of a subject of the Russian Federation shall have the right to apply to the respective court of law for the settlement of the question of the compliance of the act promulgated by him or by the organ of executive power of a subject of the Russian Federation with the Constitution of the Russian Federation, the federal laws and the international commitments of the Russian Federation.

Federal Law No. 106-FZ of July 29, 2000 supplemented Chapter V of this Federal Law with Article 29.1 of the following content:

Article 29.1. Responsibility of the Official Persons of Executive Power Bodies of the Subject of the Russian Federation

1. The official persons of the executive power bodies of the subject of the Russian Federation shall bear the responsibility envisaged by the federal laws and by the laws of the subject of the Russian Federation.

2. The President of the Russian Federation shall make a warning to the top official persons of the subject of the Russian Federation (to the head of the higher executive body of the state power of the subject of the Russian Federation), if:

a) the top official person of the subject of the Russian Federation (the head of

the higher executive body of the state power of the subject of the Russian Federation) issues a legal normative act contradicting the Constitution of the Russian Federation, the federal constitutional laws and the federal laws in case such contradictions have been established by the corresponding court, while the top official person of the subject of the Russian Federation (the head of the higher executive body of the state power of the subject of the Russian Federation) has not taken measures within the scope of his powers aimed at the execution of the court decision in the course of two months from the day of the court decision coming into force, or in the course of another time term envisaged by the court decision;

b) the top official person of the subject of the Russian Federation (the head of the higher executive body of the state power of the subject of the Russian Federation) abstains in the course of two months from the day of issue of the Decree of the President of the Russian Federation on suspending the operation of the legal normative act of the top official person of the subject of the Russian Federation (of the head of the higher executive body of the state power of the subject of the Russian Federation), or of the legal normative act of the executive power body of the subject of the Russian Federation, from the issue of a legal normative act stipulating the cancellation of the suspended legal normative act, or from the introduction into the said act of the amendments, in case the top official person of the subject of the Russian Federation (the head of the higher executive body of the state power of the subject of the Russian Federation) has not turned within this term to the corresponding court for the resolution of the dispute.

The time term, within which the President of the Russian Federation shall make a warning to the top official person of the subject of the Russian Federation (to the head of the higher executive body of the state power of the subject of the Russian Federation) shall not exceed six months from the day of enforcement of the court decision, or from the day of an official publication of the Decree of the President of the Russian Federation on suspending the operation of the legal normative act of the top official person of the subject of the Russian Federation (of the head of the higher executive body of the state power of the subject of the Russian Federation), or of the legal normative act of the executive power body of the subject of the Russian Federation, unless the top official person of the subject of the Russian Federation (the head of the higher executive body of the state power of the subject of the Russian Federation) has turned to the corresponding court for the resolution of the dispute.

3. If in the course of one month from the day of the warning made by the President of the Russian Federation to the top official person of the subject of the Russian Federation (to the head of the higher executive body of the state power of the subject of the Russian Federation) the said person has not taken measures within the scope of his powers aimed at the elimination of the reasons which have served as a ground for making a warning to him, the President of the Russian Federation shall dismiss the top official person of the subject of the Russian Federation (the head of the higher executive body of the state power of the subject of the Russian Federation) from his post.

4. The President of the Russian Federation shall have the right, in accordance with the procedure established by the [criminal procedural](#) legislation of the Russian Federation, at the well-motivated presentation of the Procurator-General of the Russian Federation to dismiss for a time the top official person of the subject of the Russian Federation (the head of the higher executive body of the state power of the subject of the Russian Federation) from the discharge of his duties in case the said person is charged with the commitment of a grave or of an especially grave crime.

5. The decision of the President of the Russian Federation on making a warning to the top official person of the subject of the Russian Federation (to the head of the higher executive body of the state power body of the Russian Federation) or on the dismissal of the top official person of the subject of the Russian Federation (of the head of the higher executive body of the state power of the subject of the Russian Federation) from his post shall be adopted in the form of a Decree.

6. The Decree of the President of the Russian Federation on the dismissal of the top official person of the subject of the Russian Federation (of the head of the higher executive body of the state power of the subject of the Russian Federation) from his post shall come into force in ten days from the day of its official publication.

The top official person of the subject of the Russian Federation (the head of the higher executive body of the state power of the subject of the Russian Federation), whose powers were terminated by the Decree of the President of the Russian Federation on the dismissal of the said person from his post, shall have the right to lodge an appeal against the given Decree to the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation within ten days from an official publication of the Decree. The Supreme Court of the Russian Federation shall be obliged to consider the appeal and to adopt the decision not later than within ten days from its lodging.

Chapter VI. The Concluding and Transitional Provisions

Article 30. The Transition Period

For the purpose of bringing the legislation of the subjects of the Russian Federation into conformity with the present Federal Law and of ensuring the succession of state power, a transition period (two calendar years from the entry into force of the present Federal Law) shall be instituted.

Federal Law No. 3-FZ of February 8, 2001 supplemented this Federal Law with Article 30.1:

Article 30.1. Determination of the Period of Powers of the Higher Official of an Entity of the Russian Federation (the Leader of the Supreme Executive Body of State Power of an Entity of the Russian Federation)

The provision of Item 5 of Article 18 of this Federal Law shall be applied disregarding the period that started prior to the entry into force of this Federal Law and for which was elected the person that, on the day of the entry into force of this Federal Law, held the position of the higher official of an entity of the Russian Federation (the leader of the supreme executive body of state power of an entity of the Russian Federation).

Article 31. The Entry into Force of the Present Federal Law

1. As of the entry into force of the present Federal Law, it is necessary to recognize as invalid the Law of the Russian Federation on the Territorial and Regional Soviet of People's Deputies and the Territorial and Regional Administration with the subsequent amendments and addenda (Vedomosti S' ezda Narodnykh Deputatov Rossiiskoi Federatsii i Verkhovnogo Soveta Rossiiskoi Federatsii, No 13, 1992, item 663; No. 34, item 1966; No. 17, 1993, item 601; No. 34, item 1398) and Resolution of the Supreme Soviet of the Russian Federation No. 2450-1 of March 5, 1992 on the Enforcement of the Law of the Russian Federation on the Territorial and regional Soviet of People's Deputies and the Territorial and Regional Administration (Vedomosti S' ezda Narodnykh Deputatov Rossiiskoi Federatsii i Verkhovnogo Soveta Rossiiskoi Federatsii, No. 13, 1992, item 664).

2. The present Federal Law shall enter into force since the day of its official publication.

President of the Russian Federation

Boris Yeltsin

Moscow, the Kremlin
October 6, 1999
No. 184-FZ