

RUSSIAN FEDERATION
FEDERAL CONSTITUTIONAL LAW

On the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation

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Chapter 1. General Provisions

Article 1. Subject Matter of this Federal Constitutional Law

This Federal Constitutional Law establishes, in accordance with the Constitution of the Russian Federation and Federal Constitutional Law No. 1 of 31 December 1996 “On the Judicial System of the Russian Federation” (hereinafter referred to as Federal Constitutional Law “On the Judicial System of the Russian Federation”), the powers, manner of establishment and activities of the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation.

Article 2. Powers of the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation

1. The Supreme Court of the Russian Federation is the supreme judicial body in civil, criminal and administrative cases, in cases regarding the resolution of economic disputes and other cases within the jurisdiction of the courts established in the Russian Federation in accordance with Federal Constitutional Law “On the Judicial System of the Russian Federation” and federal laws.

2. The Supreme Court of the Russian Federation performs judicial supervision in procedural forms stipulated in federal law over the activities of courts, established in accordance with Federal Constitutional Law “On the Judicial System of the Russian Federation” and federal laws, by considering civil, criminal and administrative cases, cases regarding the resolution of economic disputes and other cases within the jurisdiction of the aforementioned courts as a court of supervision, and also, within the framework of its competence, as a court of appeal and cassation.

3. The Supreme Court of the Russian Federation considers cases within its jurisdiction as a court of first instance and due to new or newly discovered facts.

4. As a court of first instance, the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation considers the following administrative cases:

1) on challenge of normative legal acts of the President of the Russian Federation, the Government of the Russian Federation, federal executive bodies, the Prosecutor General's Office of the Russian Federation, the Investigative Committee of the Russian Federation, the Judicial Department at the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation, the Central Bank of the Russian Federation, the Central Election Commission of the Russian Federation, state non-budgetary funds, including the Pension and Social Insurance Fund of the Russian Federation, the Federal Compulsory Medical Insurance Fund and of state corporations;

1.1) on challenge of acts of federal executive bodies, other federal state bodies, of the Central Bank of the Russian Federation, state non-budgetary funds, including the Pension and Social Insurance Fund of the Russian Federation, the Federal Compulsory Medical Insurance Fund, that contain legislation interpretation and have normative features;

2) on challenge of non-normative legal acts of the President of the Russian Federation, the Federation Council of the Federal Assembly of the Russian Federation, the State Duma of the Federal Assembly of the Russian Federation, the Government of the Russian Federation, the Government Commission on Monitoring Foreign Investments in the Russian Federation;

2.1) on challenge of non-normative legal acts of the Ministry of Defence of the Russian Federation and of other federal executive bodies, in which military service is stipulated by federal law, where such acts affect the rights, freedoms and legally protected interests of the military personnel and of citizens undergoing military training;

2.2) on challenge of non-normative legal acts of the Prosecutor General's Office of the Russian Federation and of the Investigative Committee of the Russian Federation, where such acts affect the rights, freedoms and legally protected interests of the military personnel of the bodies of the military prosecutor's office and of the military investigative agencies of the Investigative Committee of the Russian Federation;

3) on challenge of decisions of the High Qualification Board of Judges of the Russian Federation and of decisions of qualification boards of judges of constituent entities of the Russian Federation regarding the suspension or termination of judicial powers or the suspension or termination of a judge's retirement, as well as on challenge of other decisions of qualification boards of judges, which may be appealed before the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation in accordance with federal law;

4) on challenge of decisions and actions (failures to act) of the High Examination Commission during a judicial qualification examination, based on procedural violations; on challenge of the commission's decisions to deny access to the examination; on challenge of actions (failures to act) of the aforementioned commission, as a result of which a candidate for the judicial office was denied access to the examination;

5) on suspension of activities of political parties, all-Russia and international public associations; on liquidation of political parties, all-Russia and international public associations; on liquidation of centralised religious organizations that have local religious organizations in two or more constituent entities of the Russian Federation;

6) on termination of activities of mass media, the production of which is intended for distribution in two or more constituent entities of the Russian Federation;

7) on challenge of decisions (evasion from making decisions) of the Central Election Commission of the Russian Federation (independent from the level of elections or of a referendum), except for decisions upholding the decisions of lower election commissions or referendum commissions;

8) on deregistration of a candidate for the position of the President of the Russian Federation, on deregistration of a federal list of candidates, on deregistration of a candidate included into a registered federal list of candidates, on withdrawal of a regional group of candidates from a federal list of candidates during the elections of deputies of the State Duma of the Federal Assembly of the Russian Federation;

9) on termination of activities of a Russian Federation referendum initiative group, an initiative campaign group;

10) on disestablishment of the Central Election Commission of the Russian Federation;

11) on resolution of disputes between federal public authorities and public authorities of constituent entities of the Russian Federation, between public authorities of constituent entities of the Russian Federation, referred for consideration to the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation by the President of the Russian Federation in accordance with Article 85 of the Constitution of the Russian Federation;

12) on compensation claims for the violation of right to trial within a reasonable time or of right to enforcement of a judicial act within a reasonable time in cases within the jurisdiction of federal courts of general jurisdiction, except for district courts and garrison military courts.

5. As a court of first instance, the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation considers cases on resolution of economic disputes between federal public authorities and public authorities of constituent entities of the Russian Federation, between the highest public authorities of constituent entities of the Russian Federation.

6. Within the framework of its competence, the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation exercises its right of legislative initiative, guaranteed to it by Part 1 of Article 104 of the Constitution of the Russian Federation, and elaborates suggestions on improvement of legislation of the Russian Federation.

7. The Supreme Court of the Russian Federation:

- 1) in order to guarantee the uniform application of legislation of the Russian Federation, gives the courts clarifications on issues of judicial practice, based on its study and generalization;
- 2) addresses the Constitutional Court of the Russian Federation with requests regarding the constitutionality of laws and other normative legal acts and treaties, in accordance with Part 2 of Article 125 of the Constitution of the Russian Federation, or with a request regarding the constitutionality of a law that is to be applied during the consideration of a case in any instance, in accordance with Part 4 of Article 125 of the Constitution of the Russian Federation;
- 3) concludes, whether there are elements of a crime in the actions of the President of the Russian Federation, if the State Duma of the Federal Assembly of the Russian Federation accuses the President of the Russian Federation of high treason or another grave crime;
- 4) concludes, in accordance with the Criminal Procedure Code of the Russian Federation, whether there are elements of a crime in the actions of the Prosecutor General of the Russian Federation and (or) the Chairperson of the Investigative Committee of the Russian Federation, necessary for the adoption of a decision to initiate a criminal case against the aforementioned persons or a decision to name them as defendants in a criminal case, if the criminal case was initiated against other persons or on the basis of an act containing elements of a crime;
- 5) resolves issues of international treaties of the Russian Federation within the framework of its competence;
- 6) publishes the judicial acts of the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation and resolves issues of access to information about the activities of the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation in accordance with federal laws;
- 6.1) stipulates the manner in which judges of the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation are recognised in need of housing, so that a one-time social payment may be made to them for acquisition or construction of residential premises or that residential premises may be provided to them for ownership; the manner in which judges of the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation are recognised as having no residential premises at the location of the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation, so that service residential premises may be provided to them; the manner in which judges of the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation are registered as those in need of housing, so that a one-time social payment may be made to them for acquisition or construction of residential premises or that residential premises may be provided to them for ownership; the manner in which judges of the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation are registered as having no residential premises at the location of the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation, so that service residential premises may be provided to them; the manner in which such registration is performed and in which decisions are adopted to provide judges of the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation with one-time social payments for acquisition or construction of residential premises, with residential premises for ownership or with service residential premises; also stipulates the grounds and conditions on which

judges of the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation are provided with additional floor space of service residential premises;

7) exercises other powers in accordance with this Federal Constitutional Law, other federal constitutional laws and federal laws.

8. The powers of the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation stipulated in this Article may only be altered by amending this Federal Constitutional Law.

Chapter 2. Composition and Activities of the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation

Article 3. Composition of the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation

1. The Supreme Court of the Russian Federation consists of 170 judges of the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation.

2. The Supreme Court of the Russian Federation is composed of the following bodies:

1) the Plenary Session of the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation;

2) the Presidium of the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation;

3) the Appellate Chamber of the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation – as a judicial chamber of the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation;

4) the Judicial Chamber of the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation for Administrative Cases;

5) the Judicial Chamber of the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation for Civil Cases;

6) the Judicial Chamber of the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation for Criminal Cases;

7) the Judicial Chamber of the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation for Economic Disputes;

8) the Judicial Chamber of the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation for Cases of the Military;

9) the Disciplinary Chamber of the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation – as a judicial chamber of the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation.

3. The composition of the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation may be altered by amending this Federal Constitutional Law.

Article 4. Formation of the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation

1. Judges of the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation are appointed by the Federation Council of the Federal Assembly of the Russian Federation on proposal of the President of the Russian Federation.

2. The Supreme Court of the Russian Federation is composed of the following judges:

- 1) the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation;
- 2) the First Deputy Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation;
- 3) Deputy Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation – Chairperson of the Judicial Chamber of the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation for Administrative Cases;
- 4) Deputy Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation – Chairperson of the Judicial Chamber of the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation for Civil Cases;
- 5) Deputy Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation – Chairperson of the Judicial Chamber of the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation for Criminal Cases;
- 6) Deputy Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation – Chairperson of the Judicial Chamber of the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation for Economic Disputes;
- 7) Deputy Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation – Chairperson of the Judicial Chamber of the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation for Cases of the Military;
- 8) Deputy Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation – Chairperson of the Disciplinary Chamber of the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation;
- 9) Chairperson of the Appellate Chamber of the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation and deputy Chairperson of the Appellate Chamber of the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation;
- 10) judges of the Judicial Chamber of the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation for Administrative Cases;
- 11) judges of the Judicial Chamber of the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation for Civil Cases;
- 12) judges of the Judicial Chamber of the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation for Criminal Cases;
- 13) judges of the Judicial Chamber of the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation for Economic Disputes;
- 14) judges of the Judicial Chamber of the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation for Cases of the Military.

Article 5. The Plenary Session of the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation

1. The Plenary Session of the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation is composed of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation, the First Deputy Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation, Deputy Chief Justices – Chairpersons of Judicial Chambers of the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation referred to in Part 2 of Article 3 of this Federal Constitutional Law (hereinafter also referred to as Deputy Chief Justices of the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation) and judges of the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation.

2. The President of the Constitutional Court of the Russian Federation, the Prosecutor General of the Russian Federation, the Minister of Justice of the Russian Federation, their deputies, judges of the Constitutional Court of the Russian Federation, judges of other courts and other persons may participate in sessions of the Plenary Session of the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation by invitation of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation.

3. The Plenary Session of the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation:

1) considers the materials acquired through analysis and generalisation of judicial practice and gives clarifications on issues of judicial practice to the courts in order to ensure the uniform application of legislation of the Russian Federation;

2) resolves issues pertaining to the use of right of legislative initiative, belonging to the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation in accordance with Article 104 of the Constitution of the Russian Federation within the framework of its competence;

3) addresses the Constitutional Court of the Russian Federation with requests in accordance with Part 2 of Article 125 of the Constitution of the Russian Federation;

4) on proposal of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation, elects one of the judges of the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation as the Secretary of the Plenary Session of the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation for a three-year term. A judge of the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation may be elected Secretary of the Plenary Session of the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation multiple times;

5) adopts the lists of members of the Judicial Chamber of the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation for Administrative Cases, the Judicial Chamber of the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation for Civil Cases, the Judicial Chamber of the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation for Criminal Cases, the Judicial Chamber of the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation for Economic Disputes, the Judicial Chamber of the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation for Cases of the Military (hereinafter referred to as the Judicial Chambers of the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation) and approves the transfers of judges from one judicial chamber of the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation to another;

6) on proposal of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation, elects the judges of the Appellate Chamber of the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation from among the judges of the Judicial Chambers of the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation;

7) on proposal of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation, elects the judges of the Disciplinary Chamber of the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation from among the judges of the Judicial Chambers of the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation;

8) following an address of the President of the Russian Federation, adopts the list of members of a judicial chamber of the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation that concludes, in accordance with

the Criminal Procedure Code of the Russian Federation, whether there are elements of a crime in the actions of the Prosecutor General of the Russian Federation and (or) the Chairperson of the Investigative Committee of the Russian Federation, when it is necessary to adopt a decision to initiate a criminal case against the aforementioned persons or a decision to name them as defendants in a criminal case, if the criminal case was initiated against other persons or on the basis of an act containing elements of a crime;

9) on proposal of the president of the corresponding court, stipulates the number of members and adopts the list of members of the presidium of a general jurisdiction court of cassation, military court of cassation, general jurisdiction court of appeal, appellate military court, of the supreme court of a republic, the court of a territory, region, federal city, autonomous region, autonomous circuit, of a circuit (fleet) military court, commercial court of a circuit, appellate commercial court, commercial court of a constituent entity of the Russian Federation, of the Intellectual Property Rights Court;

10) hears reports regarding the work of the Presidium of the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation, reports of Deputy Chief Justices of the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation – Chairpersons of Judicial Chambers of the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation, of Deputy Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation – Chairperson of the Disciplinary Chamber of the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation and of the Chairperson of the Appellate Chamber of the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation regarding the activities of the corresponding Judicial Chambers of the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation;

11) on proposal of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation, adopts the list of members of the Scientific-Consultative Council under the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation and its regulations;

12) annually, on proposal of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation, presents for the approval of the High Qualification Board of Judges of the Russian Federation the list(s) of members of a judicial chamber (of judicial chambers) of the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation that will resolve the issues of administrative liability of judges of the Constitutional Court of the Russian Federation, of the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation, of a general jurisdiction court of cassation, general jurisdiction court of appeal, of the supreme court of a republic, the court of a territory, region, federal city, autonomous region, autonomous circuit, of a military court, commercial court of a circuit, appellate commercial court, commercial court of a constituent entity of the Russian Federation, of the Intellectual Property Rights Court and other issues stipulated in the Law of the Russian Federation No. 3132-I of 26 June 1992 “On the Status of Judges in the Russian Federation” (hereinafter referred to as the Law of the Russian Federation “On the Status of Judges in the Russian Federation”);

13) adopts the Rules of the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation;

13.1) adopts the Rules of Court Conciliation and also forms and adopts the list of court conciliators based on proposals of general jurisdiction courts of cassation, general jurisdiction courts of appeal, of the supreme courts of republics, courts of territories, regions, federal cities, of a court of an autonomous region, courts of autonomous circuits, circuit (fleet) military courts, commercial courts;

14) exercises other powers in accordance with other federal constitutional laws and federal laws.

4. The Plenary Session of the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation is quorate if at least two thirds of acting judges of the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation are present.

5. Rulings of the Plenary Session of the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation are adopted by a majority vote of its members present in the session and signed by the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation and the Secretary of the Plenary Session of the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation.

6. The rules of procedure of the Plenary Session of the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation are stipulated in the Rules of the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation.

Article 6. The Presidium of the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation

1. The Presidium of the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation is composed of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation, Deputy Chief Justices of the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation and judges of the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation.

2. The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation and Deputy Chief Justices of the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation are members of the Presidium of the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation ex officio.

3. Judges of the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation are appointed members of the Presidium of the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation by the Federation Council of the Federal Assembly of the Russian Federation on proposal of the President of the Russian Federation, based on presentation of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation, if there is a positive conclusion of the High Qualification Board of Judges of the Russian Federation. The number of such members is stipulated in the Rules of the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation.

4. The Presidium of the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation holds its sessions as deemed necessary, but at least once a month. A session of the Presidium is quorate, if it is attended by the majority of its members.

5. Rulings of the Presidium of the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation are adopted by a majority vote of its present members and signed by the person presiding over the session of the Presidium of the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation.

Article 7. Powers of the Presidium of the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation

1. The Presidium of the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation:

- 1) in accordance with procedural legislation of the Russian Federation and in order to ensure the uniformity of judicial practice and the rule of law, checks effective judicial acts in supervisory review or in renewal of proceedings due to new or newly discovered facts;
- 2) addresses the Constitutional Court of the Russian Federation with a request regarding the constitutionality of a law that is to be applied during the consideration of a certain case in accordance with Part 4 of Article 125 of the Constitution of the Russian Federation;
- 3) coordinates the activities of the Judicial Chambers of the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation, of the panels of judges of these chambers and of the staff of the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation;
- 4) adopts the manner in which the accurateness and completeness of information regarding the income, expense, property and property obligations of judges of the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation, of judges of courts of general jurisdiction, commercial courts and of justices of the peace, of their spouses and minor children is verified in accordance with the Law of the Russian Federation "On the Status of Judges in the Russian Federation";
- 5) adopts the staff regulations of the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation, its staff structure and schedule;
- 6) vests one of the Deputy Chief Justices of the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation with the powers of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation in case of absence of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation;
- 7) considers certain issues of judicial practice;
- 8) exercises other powers in accordance with federal constitutional laws and federal laws.

2. The manner of consideration of effective judicial acts in supervisory review during the session of the Presidium of the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation is stipulated in the procedural legislation of the Russian Federation.

3. The manner of consideration of issues not pertaining to the consideration of judicial cases during the session of the Presidium of the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation is stipulated in the Rules of the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation.

Article 8. The Appellate Chamber of the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation

1. The Appellate Chamber of the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation is composed of the Chairperson of the Appellate Chamber of the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation, deputy Chairperson of the Appellate Chamber of the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation and ten members of the Appellate Chamber of the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation, elected by the

Plenary Session of the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation on proposal of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation for a five-year term in the manner stipulated in the Rules of the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation.

2. The Appellate Chamber of the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation:

1) considers cases within the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation, previously considered in first instance by the Judicial Chambers of the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation, as a court of second instance (a court of appeal), in accordance with the procedural legislation of the Russian Federation;

2) considers cases due to new or newly discovered facts within the framework of its competence;

3) addresses the Constitutional Court of the Russian Federation with a request regarding the constitutionality of a law that is to be applied in a certain case in accordance with Part 4 of Article 125 of the Constitution of the Russian Federation;

4) exercises other powers in accordance with federal laws.

3. The activities of the Appellate Chamber of the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation are organized by its Chairperson, who presides at court sessions, informs the Plenary Session of the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation and the Presidium of the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation about the activities of the Appellate Chamber of the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation and exercises other powers in accordance with federal laws.

Article 9. Judicial Chambers of the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation

1. The Judicial Chambers of the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation are composed of Deputy Chief Justices of the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation – Chairpersons of the Judicial Chambers of the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation and of judges of these chambers.

2. When necessary, the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation may direct judges of one of the judicial chambers of the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation to consider cases as members of another judicial chamber of the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation.

3. Panels of judges are formed within the judicial chambers of the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation out of judges composing the corresponding judicial chambers of the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation.

4. Panels of judges of the Judicial Chambers of the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation are formed by the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation for a three-year term.

5. Panels of judges of the Judicial Chambers of the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation are presided by heads of panels of judges, appointed by the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation. A judge may be appointed head of a panel of judges multiple times.

Article 10. Competence of Judicial Chambers of the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation

The Judicial Chambers of the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation:

- 1) consider cases within the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation as a court of first instance and due to new or newly discovered facts;
- 2) within the framework of their competence and in accordance with procedural legislation of the Russian Federation consider cases in appeal or in cassation;
- 3) address the Constitutional Court of the Russian Federation with a request regarding the constitutionality of a law that is to be applied in a certain case in accordance with Part 4 of Article 125 of the Constitution of the Russian Federation;
- 4) generalize judicial practice;
- 5) exercise other powers in accordance with federal laws.

Article 11. Disciplinary Chamber of the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation

1. Disciplinary Chamber of the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation considers cases:

- 1) on challenge of decisions of the High Qualification Board of Judges of the Russian Federation and of qualification boards of judges of constituent entities of the Russian Federation regarding the removal of judges for commission of disciplinary offences;
- 2) on challenge of decisions of the High Qualification Board of Judges of the Russian Federation regarding the disciplinary punishments of judges;
- 3) on challenge of decisions of the High Qualification Board of Judges of the Russian Federation regarding the results of qualification attestation of judges.

2. The Disciplinary Chamber of the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation is composed of the Deputy Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation – Chairperson of the Disciplinary Chamber of the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation and six members of the chamber, elected by the Plenary Session of the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation on proposal of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation for a three-year term. Elections are conducted on a competition basis through secret vote with the use of ballots.

3. The activities of the Disciplinary Chamber of the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation are organized by the Deputy Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation – Chairperson of the Disciplinary Chamber of the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation, who presides at court sessions, informs the Plenary Session of the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation and the Presidium of the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation about the activities of the Disciplinary Chamber of the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation and exercises other powers in accordance with federal laws.

4. The activities of the Disciplinary Chamber of the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation are organized in accordance with the Regulations of the Disciplinary Chamber of the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation, adopted by the Plenary Session of the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation.

Article 12. The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation

1. The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation is appointed by the Federation Council of the Federal Assembly of the Russian Federation on proposal of the President of the Russian Federation for a six-year term, if there is a positive conclusion of the High Qualification Board of Judges of the Russian Federation.

2. A person may be appointed Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation multiple times.

The age limit stipulated for judges in federal constitutional laws and federal laws does not apply to the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation.

3. Along with exercising the powers of a judge of the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation and the procedural powers of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation, stipulated in federal constitutional laws and federal laws, the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation performs the following functions:

1) resolves issues within the framework of her/his competence, regarding the organization of activities of the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation, of the systems of courts of general jurisdiction and commercial courts;

2) organizes the study and generalization of judicial practice and the analysis of judicial statistics;

3) convenes the Plenary Session of the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation and presides at its sessions;

4) proposes candidates for the position of the Secretary of the Plenary Session of the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation and the composition of the Scientific-Consultative Council under the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation to the Plenary Session of the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation;

5) plans the work of the Plenary Session of the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation and forms the agenda of the Plenary Session of the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation;

6) convenes the Presidium of the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation and presides at its sessions;

7) distributes duties among the Deputy Chief Justices of the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation and judges of the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation;

8) presents candidates for the positions of judges of the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation to the President of the Russian Federation, so that the President may propose them to the Federation Council of the Federal Assembly of the Russian Federation for appointment in the stipulated manner. This includes candidates for the positions of the First Deputy Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation, Deputy Chief Justices of the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation – Chairpersons of the Judicial Chambers of the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation, of the Chairperson of the Appellate Chamber of the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation, deputy Chairperson of the Appellate Chamber of the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation, judges of the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation;

9) presents judges of the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation to the President of the Russian Federation as candidates for appointment to the Presidium of the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation in the stipulated manner;

10) forms panels of judges of the Judicial Chambers of the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation and appoints the heads of the panels of judges;

11) presents candidates for the positions of judges of federal courts to the President of the Russian Federation for appointment in the stipulated manner. This includes candidates for the positions of presidents and deputy presidents of general jurisdiction courts of cassation, general jurisdiction courts of appeal, of the supreme courts of republics, courts of territories, regions, federal cities, of a court of an autonomous region, courts of autonomous circuits, military courts, commercial courts of circuits, appellate commercial courts, commercial courts of constituent entities of the Russian Federation, of the Intellectual Property Rights Court;

12) abrogated

13) presents judges of judicial chambers of the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation to the Plenary Session of the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation as candidates for election to the Appellate Chamber of the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation and the Disciplinary Chamber of the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation;

14) submits proposals regarding the qualification attestation of judges of the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation, the suspension or termination of their powers to the High Qualification Board of Judges of the Russian Federation;

15) submits proposals to the High Qualification Board of Judges of the Russian Federation regarding the qualification attestation of presidents and deputy presidents of general jurisdiction courts of cassation, military court of cassation, general jurisdiction courts of appeal, appellate military court, the supreme courts of republics, courts of territories, regions, federal cities, of a court of an autonomous region, courts of autonomous circuits, circuit (fleet) military courts, of commercial courts of circuits, appellate commercial courts, commercial courts of constituent entities of the Russian Federation, of

the Intellectual Property Rights Court, as well as regarding the suspension or termination of their powers;

16) submits proposals to the High Qualification Board of Judges of the Russian Federation regarding the decoration of judges of the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation, judges of courts of general jurisdiction and commercial courts with state awards of the Russian Federation;

17) submits proposals to the President of the Russian Federation regarding the decoration of judges of the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation, judges of courts of general jurisdiction and commercial courts with state awards of the Russian Federation, based on decisions of the High Qualification Board of Judges of the Russian Federation;

18) abrogated

19) organizes the verification of information regarding the conduct of judges of the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation, of courts of general jurisdiction and commercial courts, where such conduct violates the provisions of the Law of the Russian Federation "On the Status of Judges in the Russian Federation", the Code of Judicial Ethics and diminishes the authority of the judiciary;

20) represents the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation in relations with state bodies, international and intergovernmental organizations;

21) interacts with the Government of the Russian Federation during elaboration of the draft federal budget, as regards the financing of courts;

22) appoints and dismisses the Director-General of the Judicial Department at the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation with the consent of the Council of Judges of the Russian Federation;

23) appoints and dismisses deputies of the Director-General of the Judicial Department at the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation on proposal of the Director-General of the Judicial Department at the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation;

24) appoints members of the Board of the Judicial Department at the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation, except those who are members of the Board ex officio;

25) in the stipulated manner, submit proposals to the President of the Russian Federation regarding the conferment of class ranks of state civil service of the Russian Federation upon the Director-General of the Judicial Department at the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation and regarding the decoration of the Director-General of the Judicial Department at the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation with state awards of the Russian Federation;

26) performs the general management of staff of the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation;

27) appoints and dismisses members of staff of the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation;

28) in the stipulated manner, submit proposals to the President of the Russian Federation regarding the conferment of class ranks of state civil service of the Russian Federation upon members of staff of the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation, confers class ranks of state civil service of the Russian Federation upon members of staff of the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation within the framework of her/his competence;

29) submit proposals to the President of the Russian Federation regarding the decoration of members of staff of the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation with state awards of the Russian Federation;

30) stipulates the internal regulations of the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation and monitors compliance therewith;

31) issues orders and instructions within the scope of her/his competence;

31.1) in accordance with the Law of the Russian Federation “On the Status of Judges of the Russian Federation”, makes decisions on the increase of the one-time social payment for acquisition or construction of residential premises or decisions on the increase of the overall floor space of residential premises provided for ownership, as regards Deputy Chief Justices of the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation and judges of the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation;

32) exercises other powers regarding the organization of work of the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation.

Article 13. Deputy Chief Justices of the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation

1. The First Deputy Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation, Deputy Chief Justices of the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation – Chairpersons of the Judicial Chambers of the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation are appointed for six-year terms by the Federation Council of the Federal Assembly of the Russian Federation on proposal of the President of the Russian Federation, based on proposal of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation, if there is a positive conclusion of the High Qualification Board of Judges of the Russian Federation.

2. A person may be appointed Deputy Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation multiple times.

2.1. The age limit stipulated for a Deputy Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation is 76 years.

3. Along with exercising the powers of a judge of the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation, a Deputy Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation performs the duties of a Deputy Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation, stipulated in the procedural legislation of the Russian Federation.

4. A Deputy Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation – Chairperson of a Judicial Chamber of the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation manages the activities of the chamber.

5. On instructions of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation, Deputy Chief Justices of the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation also exercise other powers regarding the organization of activities of the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation.

6. In case of absence of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation, her/his rights and obligations are performed by one of the Deputy Chief Justices of the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation.

Article 14. Judges of the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation

Judges of the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation:

1) participate, within the framework and in the manner stipulated in procedural legislation of the Russian Federation, in the consideration of cases within the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation by the Judicial Chambers of the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation. If a judge of the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation is elected judge of the Appellate Chamber of the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation or of the Disciplinary Chamber of the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation, he/she participates in the consideration of cases within the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation by those chambers. Judges also exercise other procedural powers;

2) generalize judicial practice; study the practice of application of legislation of the Russian Federation directly in courts of general jurisdiction and in commercial courts;

3) make suggestions regarding the issues discussed at sessions of the Plenary Session of the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation; participate in preparation and discussion of its draft rulings and, on instructions of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation, present them at sessions of the Plenary Session of the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation;

4) exercise other powers, stipulated in the Rules of the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation;

5) wear gowns during the administration of justice.

Chapter 3. Support of Activities of the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation

Article 15. Funding of the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation

1. The activities of the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation are funded through budgetary allocations of the federal budget in the manner stipulated in this Federal Constitutional Law, other federal constitutional laws, other federal laws and normative legal acts of the Russian Federation.

2. The funding of the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation is performed by the staff of the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation.

Article 16. Material and Technical Support of the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation

1. The material and technical support of activities of the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation is funded through budgetary allocations of the federal budget in the amount necessary to guarantee the full and independent administration of justice.

2. The material and technical support of the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation is performed by the staff of the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation.

Article 17. The Staff of the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation

1. The staff of the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation is formed in order to provide organizational, informational, documental, financial, material and technical support to the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation.

2. The number of staff of the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation is stipulated in the federal law on the federal budget for the next financial year and the planning period. The staff schedule of the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation is adopted by the Presidium of the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation.

3. General management of staff of the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation is performed by the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation.

4. The structure of staff of the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation, its tasks, functions and the manner of activities of its departments are stipulated in the staff regulations of the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation, adopted by the Presidium of the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation.

5. Members of staff of the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation that have class ranks are provided with official uniform in the manner and in the norms adopted by the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation.

6. The rules of wearing official uniform for the members of staff of the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation are stipulated by the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation. Wearing official uniform is obligatory for the members of staff of the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation participating in court sessions, as well as engaged in direct (personal) interaction with citizens and representatives of organisations in performance of their duties pertaining to the organisation of court proceedings and organisational support of consideration of addresses received by the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation.

7. The technical description of specimen items of official uniform of members of staff of the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation is elaborated and adopted by the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation with approval of the Heraldic Council of the President of the Russian Federation.

Article 18. Bodies of the Judiciary within the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation

The general assembly of judges of the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation and the Council of judges of the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation act within the Supreme Court of the Russian

Federation. Their powers, manner of formation and activities are stipulated in regulations adopted by the general assembly of judges of the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation.

Article 19. Scientific-Consultative Council under the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation

1. The Scientific-Consultative Council under the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation acts in order to elaborate scientifically-based recommendations on fundamental issues of the judicial practice. The list of the council members is adopted by the Plenary Session of the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation.

2. The organization and manner of activities of the Scientific-Consultative Council under the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation are stipulated in the council regulations, adopted by the Plenary Session of the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation.

Article 20. Official Publication of the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation

The official publication of the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation is the “Bulletin of the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation”.

Article 21. Civil Law Status of the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation

1. The Supreme Court of the Russian Federation has the rights of a legal person, including the right to dispose, in the name of the Russian Federation, of its settled federal property and to act, in the name of the Russian Federation and in accordance with the legislation of the Russian Federation, as a founder of federal state budgetary enterprises and of other organizations subordinate to the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation.

2. The Supreme Court of the Russian Federation has a seal with an image of the State Coat of Arms of the Russian Federation and its name on it.

Article 22. Permanent Location of the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation

1. The permanent location of the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation is the city of Saint-Petersburg.

2. In order to ensure constant communication of the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation with other public authorities of the Russian Federation in the city of Moscow and to facilitate the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation in the exercise of its powers, a representation office of the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation is created in Moscow.

3. Court sessions of the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation are held at its permanent location. The Supreme Court of the Russian Federation can hold its sessions in other places if it so deems necessary.

4. Expenses incurred by the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation while holding its sessions in places other than its permanent location are covered from the budgetary allocations, foreseen in the federal budget for the support of the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation.

Chapter 4. Concluding and Transitory Provisions

Article 23. Entry of this Federal Constitutional Law into Force

1. This Federal Constitutional Law enters into force after 180 days that follow the entry into force of the Law of the Russian Federation on the amendment of the Constitution of the Russian Federation “On the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation and the Prosecutor’s Office of the Russian Federation”, except for provisions that enter into force at other times, as stipulated in this Article.

2. Provisions of Articles 3 and 4 of this Federal Constitutional Law, describing the composition of the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation, enter into force on the day of entry into force of the Law of the Russian Federation on the amendment of the Constitution of the Russian Federation “On the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation and the Prosecutor’s Office of the Russian Federation” and the federal law adopted in accordance with that law.

3. Part 2 of Article 22 of this Federal Constitutional Law enters into force on the day the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation begins to exercise its powers in the city of Saint-Petersburg. That day is to be designated by the President of the Russian Federation with the consent of the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation. Prior to that date, the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation exercises its powers in the city of Moscow.

4. Provisions of Parts 2 - 4 of Article 24 of this Federal Constitutional Law enter into force on 15 February 2014.

Article 24. Material Support of Judges, Prematurely Terminating Their Powers due to Formation of the Initial Composition of the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation

1. Powers of judges of the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation and of the Supreme Commercial Court of the Russian Federation, appointed before the entry into force of the Law of the Russian Federation on the amendment of the Constitution of the Russian Federation “On the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation and the Prosecutor’s Office of the Russian Federation”, and not appointed as judges of the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation during the formation of the initial composition of the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation, are to be terminated by the High Qualification Board of Judges of the Russian Federation of the Russian Federation by virtue of Sub-item 11 of Item 1 of Article 14 of the Law of the Russian Federation “On the Status of Judges in the Russian Federation” from the day that the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation, established in accordance with the Law of the Russian Federation on the amendment of the Constitution of the

Russian Federation “On the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation and the Prosecutor’s Office of the Russian Federation”, begins to exercise its powers.

2. Upon retirement, judges of the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation and of the Supreme Commercial Court of the Russian Federation, whose powers were prematurely terminated during the period from 15 February to 1 September 2014 (except for removal of judges, where Sub-items 6¹, 7, 8 and 13 of Item 1 of Article 14 of the Law of the Russian Federation “On the Status of Judges in the Russian Federation” apply), receive compensation stipulated in the second paragraph of Item 6 of Article 19 of the Law of the Russian Federation “On the Status of Judges in the Russian Federation”. They also receive full monthly lifetime allowance and a dismissal wage for every full year of their work as judges, based on their choice of one of the following:

1) based on provisions of the Law of the Russian Federation “On the Status of Judges in the Russian Federation” and Federal Law of 10 January 1996, No. 6 “On Additional Social Security Guarantees for Judges and Court Staff of the Russian Federation”;

2) for judges with at least 20 years of service in the field of law, at least 9 years and 6 months of which they served as judges of the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation or of the Supreme Commercial Court of the Russian Federation, the length of service used to calculate the amount of the monthly lifetime allowance will include not only the time served as judges of the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation or of the Supreme Commercial Court of the Russian Federation, but also the time served in other positions stipulated in Item 5 of Article 4 of the Law of the Russian Federation “On the Status of Judges in the Russian Federation”.

3. Upon retirement, judges of the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation and of the Supreme Commercial Court of the Russian Federation, whose powers were prematurely terminated during the period from 15 February to 1 September 2014 (except for removal of judges, where Sub-items 6¹, 7, 8 and 13 of Item 1 of Article 14 of the Law of the Russian Federation “On the Status of Judges in the Russian Federation” apply) and who are not entitled to a monthly lifetime allowance and a dismissal wage in accordance with Part 2 of this Article, receive compensation stipulated in the second paragraph of Item 6 of Article 19 of the Law of the Russian Federation “On the Status of Judges in the Russian Federation”. If their length of service in the field of law is at least 20 years, at least 4 years and 6 months of which they served as judges of the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation or the Supreme Commercial Court of the Russian Federation, they also receive monthly lifetime allowance in the volume of 50 % of its possible full amount and receive a dismissal wage for every full year of their work as judges. In this case, the length of service used to calculate the amount of the monthly lifetime allowance will include not only the time served as judges of the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation or of the Supreme Commercial Court of the Russian Federation, but also the time served in other positions stipulated in Item 5 of Article 4 of the Law of the Russian Federation “On the Status of Judges in the Russian Federation”.

4. Upon retirement, judges of the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation and of the Supreme Commercial Court of the Russian Federation, whose powers were prematurely terminated during the period from 15 February to 1 September 2014 (except for removal of judges, where in Sub-items 6¹, 7, 8 and 13 of Item 1 of Article 14 of the Law of the Russian Federation “On the Status of Judges in the Russian Federation” apply) and who are not entitled to a monthly lifetime allowance and a dismissal wage in accordance with Parts 2 or 3 of this Article, receive a dismissal wage for every full year of their work as judges, but no less than 3 such dismissal wages. They also receive compensation stipulated in the second paragraph of Item 6 of Article 19 of the Law of the Russian Federation “On the Status of Judges in the Russian Federation”.

5. Provisions of Parts 2, 3 and 4 of this Article apply to the grounds for removal of judges, stipulated therein, independent from the participation of judges in the competition during the selection of candidates for vacant positions in the initial composition of the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation.

Article 25. Transitory Provisions

1. The initial composition of the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation, established in accordance with the Law of the Russian Federation on the amendment of the Constitution of the Russian Federation “On the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation and the Prosecutor’s Office of the Russian Federation”, is formed in the manner stipulated in the aforementioned Law of the Russian Federation and the federal law adopted in accordance with it.

2. During the period, beginning two months after the entry into force of the Law of the Russian Federation on the amendment of the Constitution of the Russian Federation “On the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation and the Prosecutor’s Office of the Russian Federation” and ending with the full entry into force of this Federal Constitutional Law, the powers of funding the Supreme Commercial Court of the Russian Federation are exercised by the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation, acting on the day of entry into force of the Law of the Russian Federation on the amendment of the Constitution of the Russian Federation “On the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation and the Prosecutor’s Office of the Russian Federation”, which continues to exercise its powers until the entry of this Federal Constitutional Law into force, and by the Judicial Department at the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation, within the framework of their competence.

3. The Supreme Court of the Russian Federation, acting on the day of entry into force of the Law of the Russian Federation on the amendment of the Constitution of the Russian Federation “On the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation and the Prosecutor’s Office of the Russian Federation”, which continues to exercise its powers until the entry of this Federal Constitutional Law into force, and the Judicial Department at the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation also finance the arrangements related to the liquidation of the Supreme Commercial Court of the Russian Federation and the transfer of its functions to the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation, established in

accordance with the Law of the Russian Federation on the amendment of the Constitution of the Russian Federation “On the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation and the Prosecutor’s Office of the Russian Federation”, using the budgetary allocations foreseen in the federal budget for the funding of the Supreme Commercial Court of the Russian Federation.

4. During three years that follow the entry of this Federal Constitutional Law into force, the amount of budgetary allocations, foreseen in the federal budget for the funding of the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation, established in accordance with the Law of the Russian Federation on the amendment of the Constitution of the Russian Federation “On the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation and the Prosecutor’s Office of the Russian Federation”, cannot be less than the joint amount of budgetary allocations foreseen in the federal budget for the funding of the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation and the Supreme Commercial Court of the Russian Federation, acting on the day of entry into force of the Law of the Russian Federation on the amendment of the Constitution of the Russian Federation “On the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation and the Prosecutor’s Office of the Russian Federation”, which continue to exercise their powers until the entry of this Federal Constitutional Law into force, in the years 2014-2016.

5. The Supreme Court of the Russian Federation, established in accordance with the Law of the Russian Federation on the amendment of the Constitution of the Russian Federation “On the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation and the Prosecutor’s Office of the Russian Federation”, is the legal successor of the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation and of the Supreme Commercial Court of the Russian Federation, acting on the day of entry into force of the Law of the Russian Federation on the amendment of the Constitution of the Russian Federation “On the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation and the Prosecutor’s Office of the Russian Federation”, which continue to exercise their powers until the entry of this Federal Constitutional Law into force. This also applies to obligations arising as a result of execution of court decisions.

6. Federal state civil servants – members of staff of the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation and of the Supreme Commercial Court of the Russian Federation, acting on the day of entry into force of the Law of the Russian Federation on the amendment of the Constitution of the Russian Federation “On the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation and the Prosecutor’s Office of the Russian Federation”, who continue to exercise their powers until the entry of this Federal Constitutional Law into force and are not appointed to positions of federal state civil service as members of staff of the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation, established in accordance with the Law of the Russian Federation on the amendment of the Constitution of the Russian Federation “On the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation and the Prosecutor’s Office of the Russian Federation”, and members of staff of the Judicial Department at the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation, are entitled to guarantees and compensations stipulated in the legislation of the Russian Federation for the events of disestablishment of positions of federal state civil service or liquidation of a state body.

President of the Russian Federation

V. Putin

Moscow, the Kremlin

5 February 2014

Federal Constitutional Law No. 3