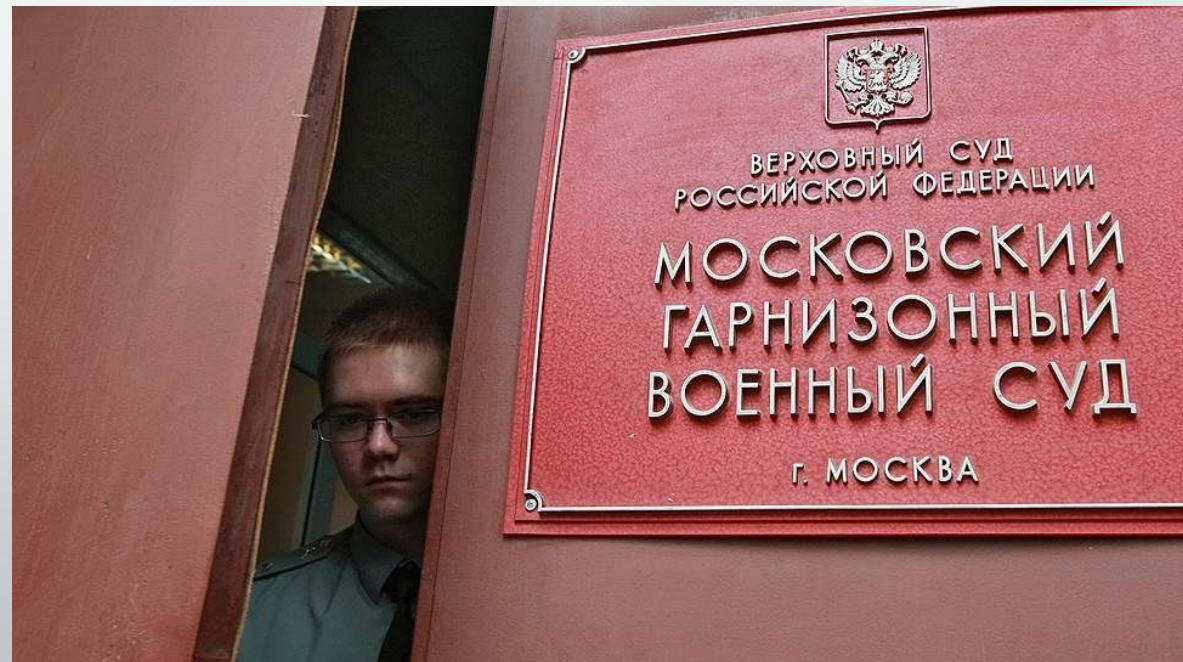




# **Military courts**

- Military courts of the Russian Federation are federal courts of general jurisdiction, forming a part of the judicial system of the Russian Federation, exercising judicial power within the Armed Forces of the Russian Federation, other military forces, military formations and bodies in which military service is stipulated by federal law (hereinafter also referred to as bodies) and other powers in accordance with federal constitutional laws and federal laws.



- Military courts are established and disestablished in accordance with a federal law. No military court may be disestablished, unless the issues within its jurisdiction are simultaneously transferred to the jurisdiction of another court. The total number of judges of military courts is established by the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation within the limits of the total number of judges of federal courts of general jurisdiction, stipulated in the federal law on the federal budget for the next financial year and the planning period.

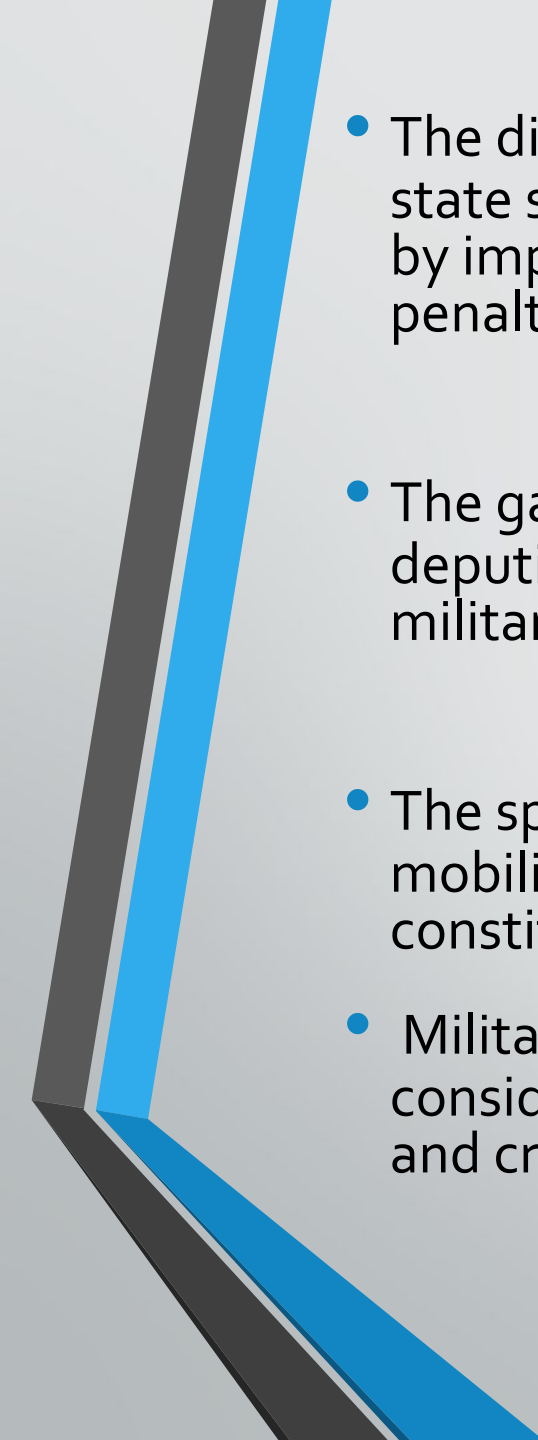


- Military courts, within the limits of their powers, consider cases and materials related to restrictions on constitutional freedoms and the rights to privacy of correspondence, telephone and other conversations, postal, telegraph and other messages, to the inviolability of the home.
- The military court system includes district (naval) military courts and garrison military courts. The highest judicial body for military courts is the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation, which exercises its functions in relation to military courts through the Military Collegium of the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation.
- The district military court is formed in the composition of the chairman, his deputies, as well as other judges and operates on the territory of one or several constituent entities of the Russian Federation.

- The Presidium of the District Military Court, consisting of the chairman, his deputies, deputy presidents, hears civil, administrative and criminal cases based on the protests of the garrison military courts. Coordinates the work of the judicial board. Confirms the chairmen of the judicial boards.





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- The district (naval) military court hears in the first instance civil cases related to state secrets and cases of crimes for the commission of which may be punishable by imprisonment for a term exceeding 15 years, life imprisonment or the death penalty.
  - The garrison military court is formed in the composition of the chairman, his deputies, and other judges and operates on the territory in which one or more military garrisons are deployed.
  - The special features of organization and activities of military courts during mobilization and in war time are determined by the corresponding federal constitutional laws.
  - Military courts administer justice in the name of the Russian Federation, considering the cases within their jurisdiction in the manner of civil, administrative and criminal judicial procedure.

The main tasks of military courts in consideration of cases are to ensure and protect:

- - the violated and (or) disputed human and civil rights, freedoms and legally protected interests, those of legal persons and their associations;
- - the violated and (or) disputed rights and legally protected interests of the local self-government;
- - the violated and (or) disputed rights and legally protected interests of the Russian Federation, of constituent entities of the Russian Federation, of federal public authorities and public authorities of constituent entities of the Russian Federation.



- The proceedings and the records management in military courts are conducted in the Russian language – the state language of the Russian Federation. The right to speak in court and to provide explanations in one's native language or any freely chosen language, as well as to use the services of an interpreter, is guaranteed to persons participating in the case who do not speak Russian.