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TYPES OF CONSTITUTIONAL LIABILITY PARLIAMENTARIANS

In article investigated classification for more detailed penetration in essence of constitutional liability. There are propose allocate collective and individual constitutional law liability.

Constitutional law liability has next subjects: parliament, deputies factions and committees of Verkhovna Rada.

Individual constitutional law liability has parliamentarians, parliament Speaker, deputies Speaker, chairman of committees, deputies of chairman or speaker and secretarians of committees and chairman of plenary session of Verkhovna Rada.

This classification explain a norms in Constitution of Ukraine. Regulations of Verkhovna Rada, the law of Ukraine «About status of parliamentarian deputy in Ukraine» and judgment Constitutional Court of Ukraine.

Sanctions of Constitutional law liability for parliament are: 1) dismissal of Verkhovna Rada 2) cancel law that was accepted.

Constitutional liability for committees of Verkhovna Rada, deputies factions and deputies group are not provided in legislation.

Sanctions of constitutional liability for parliamentarians is dissolution or early termination of powers if has a place a judgment of court for violation of the requirements of incompatibility.

The subjects of constitutional liability can be others chairmans in Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine. Also they have constitutional law and realization their constitutional duties.

Therefore, the system is no single source that can be regulate constitutional law liability.

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COMPOSITION, FORMATION AND TERMINATION OF AUTHORITY GOVERNMENT OF THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY

Stability of any civilized state of the world and its social and economic devel-

opment depends on the effective functioning of the higher body of executive

power. The government as the higher body of executive power is the most significant institution of political system of society, activity of which is directly tied to everyday life of citizens. The course of integration to European Union selected by Ukraine testifies importance of investigating the main regularities and tendencies for development of higher bodies of executive power in European countries which have durable experience of democratic processes.

It should be mentioned that currently in the science of constitutional law the matter of constitutional and legislative status of the governments of the countries- EU members is investigated insufficiently. Some matters which are investigated in the given article were the subject of investigation of such lawyers-scholars as Urias Yu., Okunkova L., Khabrieva T., Yegorova M., Yalbulhanova A., Topornina B., Khesse K. and others.

The article is dedicated to the analysis of government of Federal Republic of Germany (further on FRG), order of its forming and terminating its authorities.

While writing these article peculiarities of government of Germany, the role of Federal president and parliament in electing and appointing for the position of Federal chancellor and forming personal composition of cabinet were concerned. Besides during this investigation an author paid attention to the analysis of political parties in forming personal composition of government and coalition

agreements. Besides when investigating the selected topic in this scientific investigation attention was paid to terminating authorities by government of FRG in this scientific investigation.

During scientific investigating of experience of constitutional building Germany an author determined the main conditions of government functioning from which the following is provided: 1) balance in division of powers, high level of democratization (which is displayed in the system of people's representation, efficient party system, able to function government) and transparency in functioning of state bodies; 2) participation of Federal president in the process of nominating and appointing candidacy to the position of Federal chancellor and transparency of such a process; 3) approval of personal composition of the government by Federal president and according to the proposal of Federal chancellor; 4) direct participation of Bundestag in appointing for the position of Federal chancellor and influence of parliament to forming the personal composition of government; 5) availability of alternative mechanism for creating the government of minority on the basis of presumption of trust; 6) availability of mutual authorities and instruments of control for Bundestag and the government, which is displayed in parliamentary responsibility of Federal government and order of terminating their authorities.