

**FEDERAL LAW NO. 147-FZ OF AUGUST 17, 1995 ON THE NATURAL MONOPOLIES (with the Amendments and Additions of August 8, 2001, January 10, March 26, 2003, June 29, 2004, December 31, 2005, May 4, December 29, 2006, October 18, November 8, 2007)**

**Adopted by the State Duma on July 19, 1995**

**Chapter I. General Provisions**

**Article 1. The Purposes of the Federal Law**

The present Federal Law defines the legal principles of the federal policy vis-a-vis the natural monopolies in the Russian Federation, and is aimed at reaching a balance of interests between the consumers and subjects of the natural monopolies, which ensures access for consumers to the goods sold, and ensures the effective functioning of the subjects of the natural monopolies.

**Article 2. The Sphere of Application for This Federal Law**

The present Law shall extend to the relations which arise in the commodity markets of the Russian Federation and in which the subjects of the natural monopolies, consumers, federal executive bodies, executive bodies of the subjects of the Russian Federation, and local self-government bodies take part.

The regulation of the activity of the subjects of the natural monopolies, provided for by this Federal Law, may not be applied in the spheres of activity that do not relate to the natural monopolies, except for in cases stipulated by federal laws.

**Article 3. Definitions of the Basic Concepts**

The following definitions of the basic concepts shall be applied for purposes of this Federal Law:  
a **natural monopoly** is the state of a commodity market in which the satisfaction of the demand on this market is more effective in the absence of competition, due to the specific technological aspects of production (in connection with the substantial decrease in the production costs per unit of goods to the extent of growing volume of output), whereas goods produced by the subjects of a natural monopoly cannot be replaced by consumption of other goods in connection with which the demand on the given commodity market for goods produced by the subject of the natural monopolies depends to a lesser degree on changes of prices for these goods than on the demand for other goods;

the **subject of a natural monopoly** is a transactor unit (legal entity) engaged in the production (sale) of goods in the conditions of the natural monopoly;

the **consumer** is a natural person or legal entity, buying goods produced (sold) by the subject of a natural monopoly;

the **manager of the subject of a natural monopoly (other transactor unit)** is a person authorized to act without a power a attorney on behalf of the subject of a natural monopoly (other transactor unit).

The concept "**goods**", "**a commodity market**", "**transactor units**", and "**a group of persons**" shall be applied according to the meanings referred to in Article 4 of the RSFSR Law on Competition and the Restriction of Monopolistic Activity in Commodity Markets.

The notion "general-use railway infrastructure" shall be applicable in the meaning specified in Article 2 of the Federal Law "The Charter of the Railways of the Russian Federation".

**Article 4. The Spheres of Activity of the Natural Monopolies**

**1.** The present Federal Law regulates the activity of the subjects the natural monopolies in the following spheres:

the transportation of oil and oil products along the main pipelines;

the transportation of gas along pipelines;

transportation by rail;

the services of transport terminals, ports and airports;

the services of generally accessible electric communication and generally accessible postal communication;

services on the transfer of electric power;

services on the operative-dispatch management in the electric-power industry;

services in the transfer of thermal energy;

the services concerning the use of the infrastructure of inland water ways.

**2.** In compliance with the railway market demonopolisation implemented by the decision of the Government of the Russian Federation a switch from the regulation of natural monopoly entities in the field of railway carriage to the regulation of the activities of natural monopoly entities in the field of providing the services of using the general-use railway infrastructure is being brought about.

3. It is prohibited to impede an economically justified transition of the natural monopoly spheres specified in Item 1 of the present article from the state of a natural monopoly defined in compliance with Paragraph 2 of Part 1 of Article 3 of the present Federal Law to the state of a competitive market.

#### **Article 5. Organs Regulating the Activity of the Subjects of Natural Monopolies**

1. Federal executive bodies regulating natural monopolies (hereinafter referred to as the organs regulating natural monopolies) shall be set up to regulate and control the activity of the subjects of natural monopolies, in the order established for the federal executive bodies.

2. To exercise their powers, the organs regulating natural monopolies shall have the right to set up their territorial bodies and to invest them with powers within their jurisdiction.

3. Executive bodies of constituent entities of the Russian Federation in the area of the state tariff regulation shall participate in the state regulation of, and exercise of control over, the activities of the subjects of natural monopolies.

A procedure for participation of executive bodies of constituent entities of the Russian Federation in the area of the state tariff regulation and the scope of the state regulation and control over the activities of the subjects of natural monopolies to be exercised by them shall be determined by the laws of the Russian Federation.

### **Chapter II. State Regulation and Control in the Spheres of Natural Monopoly**

#### **Article 6. Methods of Regulating the Activity of the Subjects of Natural Monopolies**

The organs regulating natural monopolies may apply the following methods of regulating the activity of the subjects of natural monopolies (hereinafter referred to as the methods of regulation):

price regulation through the setting (fixation) the maximum level for prices (tariffs);

the definition of consumers subject to obligatory service and/or the fixation of a minimum level of their supply, if it is impossible to fully satisfy the needs in goods produced (sold) by the subject of natural monopoly in order to protect the rights and lawful interests of individuals, to safeguard the security of the State, and to protect natural and cultural valuables.

When oil exportation off the customs territory of the Russian Federation is concerned the right of access to the Russian main pipeline and terminal system shall be granted to oil-producing organisations registered in the established manner and also to organisations being parent companies in respect of oil-producing organisations in proportion to the volume of produced oil which has been delivered to the main pipeline system, given a 100-per cent main pipeline capacity (based on the pipelines' technical specifications).

A list of the commodities (works or services) of the subjects of natural monopolies whose prices (tariffs) are regulated by the State and a procedure for the state regulation of prices (tariffs) of these commodities (works or services), including the fundamentals of price formation and the rules of the state regulation and control, shall be endorsed by the Government of the Russian Federation.

#### **Article 7. State Control in the Spheres of Natural Monopoly**

1. In order to carry on an effective state policy in the spheres of the activity of the subjects of natural monopolies, the organs regulating natural monopolies shall exercise control over the actions which are performed with the participation of natural monopolies or in respect of their subjects or which can result in the infringement of the interests of consumers of goods, regulated in keeping with the present Federal Law or subject to the restraint of the economically justified transition of the corresponding commodity market from the state of natural monopoly to that of a competitive market.

2. The organs regulating natural monopolies shall exercise control over: any transactions, as a result of which a subject of natural monopoly acquires the right of ownership of fixed assets or the right of using fixed assets, not intended for production (sale) of goods, regulated in accordance with the present Federal Law, if the book value of such fixed assets exceeds 10 per cent of the value of the ownership capital of the subject of natural monopoly according to the latest approved balance-sheet;

the investments of a subject of natural monopoly in production (sale) of goods, which are not regulated in keeping with the present Federal Law and which do not comprise more than 10 per cent of the value of the ownership capital of a subject of natural monopoly according to the latest approved balance-sheet;

the sale, lease, or any other transaction, as a result of which the transactor unit acquires the right of ownership or possession and/or use of the part of the fixed assets of the subject of natural monopoly, intended for the production (sale) of goods, regulated in conformity with the present Federal Law, if the book value of such fixed assets of a natural monopoly accords with the latest approved balance-sheet.

3. To perform the actions referred to in Item 2 of this Article, the subject of a natural monopoly shall be obliged to submit to the corresponding organ regulating the natural monopoly, its application for permission to perform such actions, and to supply information needed for the adoption of a decision.

Requirements for the content of such information and the form of its presentation, and also the procedure for considering the request, shall be determined by the rules approved by the corresponding organ regulating the natural monopoly.

The organ a regulating a natural monopoly shall have the right to refuse the request, if the actions declared in it can lead to the negative consequences referred to in Item 1 of this Article, and also in cases where the applicant has not submitted all the necessary documents, or if examination of the documents leads to questions as to their that their information of veracity.

Within 30 days of the receipt of the request, the organ regulating a natural monopoly shall inform the applicant in writing about the decision on its consent or refusal. The refusal must have grounds.

If additional information is needed for the adoption of a decision, then the organ regulating the natural monopoly shall have the right to require it from the applicant and to increase the period for considering the request by 30 days, provided that such inquiry, together with the notification about the prolongation of the period of considering the request, has been sent to the applicant within 15 days of its receipt.

If within 15 days from the day of the expiration of the period of considering the request, the reply of the organ regulating a natural monopoly is not received, or if the satisfaction of the request is refused on grounds which the applicant deems to be unlawful, then the applicant shall have the right to apply to a court of law for the protection of its rights.

4. A person or a group of persons, who as a result of acquiring on the market, shares in the authorized (pooled) capital of the subject of a natural monopoly or as a result of other transactions (including contracts of agency, trust management, and pledge), acquires over 10 per cent of the total number of voting shares comprising the authorized (pooled) capital of the subject of a natural monopoly, shall be obliged to notify about this, and also about all cases of changing the number of votes belonging to them, the respective organ regulating the natural monopoly, within 30 days from the time of the acquisition. The same duty shall be borne by the subject of a natural monopoly that acquires a transactor unit that presents to it more than 10 per cent of the total number of votes of all the shares.

To exercise control over the observance of the requirements provided for by this item, the organ regulating a natural monopoly shall have the right to request from economic societies and partnerships, information about their partners who possess over 10 per cent of the total number of votes.

#### **Article 8. The Duties of the Subjects of Natural Monopolies**

1. The subjects of natural monopolies shall have no right to refuse to conclude contracts with particular consumers for the production (sale) of goods which are regulated in keeping with the present Federal Law, provided that the subject of a natural monopoly has the possibility of producing (selling) such goods.

2. The subjects of natural monopolies shall be obliged to submit the following documents to the respective organ regulating the natural monopoly:

current reports on their activities, in the order and in the time-limits fixed by the organ regulating the natural monopoly;

draft of plans for capital investments.

3. The entities of the natural monopolies must provide access to the commodity markets and/or manufacture (realise) goods and services in whose respect regulation is applied in accordance with this Federal Law on non-discriminatory conditions according to the requirements of the antimonopoly legislation.

4. Natural monopolists are obliged to keep separate records on incomes and outlays in accordance with the kinds of activity. Separate recording of incomes and outlays of a natural monopolist in accordance with the kinds of activity shall be carried out in accordance with the procedure, approved by the Government of the Russian Federation and (or) by the federal executive power body, authorised by the Government of the Russian Federation.

### **Chapter III. Organs Regulating Natural Monopolies, Their Functions and Powers**

#### **Article 9. Organs Regulating Natural Monopolies**

1. Organs regulating natural monopolies shall be set up in the spheres of activity referred to in Article 4 of the present Federal Law.

2. The following guidance of the federal executive body for the regulation of a natural monopoly shall be carried out by its chiefs.

3. Abolished.

4. Abolished.

5. The federal executive body regulating a natural monopoly shall be liquidated, if there is a possibility of developing competition in the relevant commodity market, and/or in case of a change in the demand for the goods of subjects of the natural monopolies.

**Article 10. The Functions of the Organs Regulating Natural Monopolies**

The organs regulating natural monopolies shall discharge the following basic functions:  
form and keep the register of the subjects of natural monopolies regulated and controlled by the State;  
determine regulatory methods, provided for by the Federal Law with reference to the concrete subject of the natural monopoly;  
control the observance of the requirements of this Federal Law within their jurisdiction;  
table in the statutory manner proposals on the improvement of legislation on natural monopolies.

**Article 11. The Powers of the Organs Regulating Natural Monopolies**

1. The organs regulating natural monopolies shall have the right:  
to adopt decisions, obligatory for the subjects of natural monopolies, on the introduction, modification and cessation of regulation and on application of the methods of regulation, stipulated by this Federal Law, including on the fixation of prices (tariffs);  
to establish the rules for fixing prices (tariffs) in respect of commodities (works or services) of the subjects of natural monopolies;  
to adopt in accordance with their jurisdiction decisions to be executed without fail on the facts of breaking this Federal Law;  
to forward orders to be executed without fail on the cessation of breaches of this Federal Law to the subjects of natural monopolies, including orders on the removal of their consequences, on the conclusion of contracts with consumers, subject to compulsory servicing, on the introduction of amendments to the concluded contracts and on the remittance to the federal budget of the profit, received by them as a result of the actions violating the present Federal Law;  
to take decisions on the inclusion into the register of the subjects of natural monopolies or on the exclusion from it;  
to send to the executive bodies and the local self-government bodies orders to be executed without fail on the repeal or modification of the acts adopted by them as inconsistent with this Federal Law and (or) on the cessation of breaches of this Federal Law;  
to take decisions on the imposition of fines on a subject of natural monopoly;  
to apply to a court of law with a claim, and also to take part in the examination by the court of cases, associated with the application or infringement of this Federal Law;  
to exercise other powers set by federal laws.

2. Disputes and differences arising between the subjects of natural monopolies, their consumers and executive bodies of the subjects of the Russian Federation connected with fixing and application of prices (tariffs), regulated in compliance with this Federal Law, shall be subject to obligatory regulation in a pre-judicial procedure by the body in charge of regulation of natural monopolies. A procedure for a prejudicial consideration of the said disputes and differences shall be endorsed by the Government of the Russian Federation.

**Article 12. Grounds for Taking Decisions on the Application of Regulation Methods by Organs Regulating Natural Monopolies**

1. The organ regulating a natural monopoly shall take a decision on the application of regulation methods, provided by this Federal Law and other federal laws with reference to a concrete subject of natural monopoly, on the basis of the analysis of its activity, with due account of its stimulating role in improving the quality of produced (sold) goods and in satisfying the demand for them. It shall assess the justification of expenses and take into consideration:  
costs of production (sale) of goods, including wages and salaries, the cost of raw and auxiliary materials and overhead expenses;  
taxes and other payments;  
the cost of fixed production assets, the requirements for investments needed for their reproduction and depreciation deductions;  
predictable profit from the possible sale of goods at different prices (tariffs);  
the remoteness of various groups of consumers from the place of production of goods;  
the compliance of the quality of produced (salable) goods with the demand of consumers;  
government subsidies and other measures of state support.

2. While taking a decision on the application of measures regulating the activity at a concrete subject of natural monopoly, the organ regulating the natural monopoly shall be obliged to examine information, submitted by interested persons about the activity of this subject of natural monopoly.

**Article 13. The Right of Access to Information about the Activity of Subjects of Natural Monopolies**

1. In order to discharge the functions of the organs regulating natural monopolies, their employees shall have the right to the unhindered access to the information on the activity of subjects of

natural monopolies, available for the executive bodies and the local self government bodies, and also for the subjects of natural monopolies.

2. On the demand of the bodies regulating natural monopolies the subjects of these monopolies, the executive bodies and the local self-government bodies shall be obliged to submit reliable documents, explanations in written and oral form and other information, needed for the discharge by the organs regulating natural monopolies of the functions, envisaged by the present Federal Law.

3. Information which makes up a commercial secret and has been received by the organ regulating a natural monopoly on the basis of this Article shall not be subject to disclosure.

#### **Article 14. Information Provision by Organs Regulating Natural Monopolies about Adopted Decisions**

1. The organs regulating natural monopolies shall be obliged to notify the public through mass media about the adopted decisions on the introduction, change or termination of the regulated activity of the subjects of natural monopolies, and also on the inclusion into a register of subjects of natural monopolies or on their exclusion from it, on the used methods of regulating the activity of the subjects of natural monopolies and on the specific indicators and requirements made to them by the organs regulating the natural monopolies.

Every year the natural monopolies regulation bodies shall publish reports on their activity.

2. The natural monopolies regulation bodies shall be obliged to notify the public through mass media about all the cases of applying the responsibility for breaking the present Federal Law.

3. Announcements about the liquidation of the natural monopolies regulation bodies and about the grounds for the adoption of such decision shall be published in mass media.

### **Chapter IV. Responsibility for Breaking the Present Federal Law**

#### **Article 15. Consequences of Breaking the Present Federal Law**

1. In cases of breaches of this Federal Law the subjects of natural monopolies (their heads), the executive and local self-government bodies (their officials) shall be obliged to take the following measures in accordance with the decisions (orders) of the natural monopolies regulation bodies:

- to stop breaches of this Federal law and/or remove their consequences;
- to restore the original position or perform other actions, indicated in the decision (order);
- to cancel or modify the act that is inconsistent with the present Federal Law;
- to conclude a contract with the consumer subject to obligatory servicing;
- to introduce amendments to the contract concluded with the consumer;
- to pay a fine;
- to compensate for the losses caused.

2. The subject of a natural monopoly shall be obliged to remit to the federal budget the profit, received by it as a result of breaking the present Federal law in the period, fixed by the decision of the respective organ regulating the natural monopoly.

3. Fines subject to payment by decision of the natural monopoly regulation body shall be remitted to the federal budget within the period, fixed by this decision.

#### **Article 16. Grounds for the Imposition of Fines on the Subjects of Natural Monopolies for Breaking the Present Federal Law**

The subjects of natural monopolies shall bear responsibility in the form of fines for the following breaches of the law:

the overstatement of prices (tariffs), fixed by the organ regulating a natural monopoly, - in the amount of up to 15,000 minimum wages or salaries;

the non-execution of the decision (order), issued by the organ regulating the natural monopoly in keeping with Article 11 of the present Federal Law, - in the amount of up to 10,000 minimum wages or salaries;

the submission of unreliable information to the organ regulating the natural monopoly - in the amount of up to 1,000 minimum wages or salaries;

the non-submission to the organ regulating the natural monopoly of the notification, provided for by Item 4 of Article 7 of this Federal law, - in the amount of up to 600 minimum wages or salaries;

the non-submission on time by the demand of the organ regulating the natural monopoly of documents or other information, needed for the performance of its activity, - in the amount of up to 500 minimum wages or salaries.

#### **Article 17. The Compensation by the Subject of a Natural Monopoly of the Losses Caused by the Breach of the Present Federal Law**

If the actions (inaction) of the subject of a natural monopoly that contravene the present Federal Law have caused losses, including by understating prices (tariffs), to another transactor unit, these losses shall be liable to compensation by the subject of the natural monopoly in conformity with civil legislation.

#### **Article 18. The Responsibility of the Head of the Subjects of Natural Monopolies, the Officials of the Executive and Local Self-government Bodies for Breaches of the Present Federal Law**

The heads of the subjects of natural monopolies, the officials of the executive and local self-government bodies shall bear administrative responsibility for:

the non-execution on time of the decision (order) of the respective organ regulating the natural monopoly in the form of a warning or a fine in the amount of up to 50 minimum wages or salaries;

the non-submission of documents and other information, requested by the natural monopoly regulation body, or the submission of obviously unreliable information in the form of a warning or a fine in the amount of up to eight minimum wages or salaries.

**Article 19.** The Responsibility of the Officials of the Natural Monopolies Regulation Bodies for Breaking the Present Federal Law

The officials of the natural monopolies regulation bodies shall bear administrative responsibility for breaking this Federal Law, including for the disclosure of information making up a commercial secret, in the form of a fine in the amount of up to 50 minimum wages or salaries.

**Article 20.** The Compensation of Losses Caused to the Subject of a Natural Monopoly or Other Transactor Unit by the Unlawful Decisions and Actions (Inaction) of the Natural Monopoly Regulation Body

If the natural monopoly regulation body has taken a decision with the contravention of this Federal Law, including that on the fixation of prices (tariffs) without sufficient economic justification and as a result of this has inflicted losses to the subject of the natural monopoly or other transactor unit, they shall have the right to demand the compensation for these losses in the order, prescribed by the civil legislation.

## **Chapter V. Procedure for the Adoption of Decisions (Orders) by Organs Regulating Natural Monopolies, and also Procedure for the Execution of, and Appeal against, These Decisions**

**Article 21.** Procedure for the Adoption by the Natural Monopolies Regulation Organs of Decisions of the Introduction, Modification or Termination of the Regulation of the Activity of Subjects of Natural Monopolies

1. Decisions on all issues, concerning the introduction, amendment or termination of the regulation of activity of natural monopolists, as well as the application of the regulation methods, stipulated in the present Federal Law, shall be adopted in the order defined by the Government of the Russian Federation.

The issues, concerning the introduction, amendment or termination of the regulation of activity of a natural monopolist, may be considered on the ground of the proposals made by the federal executive power bodies, by the executive power bodies of the subjects of the Russian Federation and by the local self-government bodies, as well as by the public consumer organisations, by their associations and unions, and by businesses.

The body, engaged in the regulation of a natural monopoly, shall adopt a decision on the introduction, amendment or termination of the regulation of activity of natural monopolists, as well as the application of the regulation methods, stipulated in the present Federal Law, relying on the materials of an analysis, carried out on the grounds stipulated in Article 12 of the present Federal Law. An independent economic expert examination may be conducted of the decision of the regulation body.

The body for the regulation of a natural monopoly shall approve the list of documents, presented for the adoption of the decision on the introduction, amendment or termination of the regulation of activity of natural monopolists, as well as the procedure for the consideration of such documents.

The representative of a natural monopolist has the right to be present at the consideration by the corresponding body, engaged in the regulation of the natural monopoly, of the introduction, amendment or termination of the regulation of activity of the given natural monopolist. The natural monopolist shall be notified in advance about the date of consideration by the corresponding body engaged in the regulation of the natural monopoly.

The body engaged in the regulation of the natural monopoly shall adopt a decision on changing or stopping the regulation of activity of the natural monopolist taking account of the effected demonopolisation of the areas of natural monopolies.

2. Decisions on the introduction, modification or termination of regulation or on the refusal to accept the tabled proposal shall be taken within six months since the day of the receipt of the proposal. In this case, the refusal or the partial refusal to accept the tabled proposal shall be motivated.

**Article 22.** Grounds for the Consideration by the Natural Monopolies Regulation Bodies of Cases of Breaking the Present Federal Law

1. The natural monopolies regulation bodies shall have the right to consider cases of breaking this Federal Law and to take decisions on them within their jurisdiction.

2. The applications of transactor units, consumer, voluntary organizations of consumers, their associations and unions and the representations of executive and local self-government bodies, and procurator's offices shall be used as the grounds for the examination of cases in question.

3. The natural monopolies regulation bodies shall have the right to consider cases at their own initiative on the basis of reports of mass media and of other materials at their disposal that testify to breaches of this Federal Law.

**Article 23.** Procedure for the Consideration by the Natural Monopolies Regulation Bodies of Cases of Breaching the Present Federal Law and Taking Decisions on Them

1. Procedure for the consideration by the natural monopolies regulation bodies of cases of Breaching This Federal Law shall be determined by the government of the Russian Federation.

2. Decisions taken by the natural monopolies regulation bodies according to the results of considering cases shall be forwarded to the interested persons in writing within 10 days since the day of their adoption. Orders issued in the basis of adopted decisions shall be sent to the interested persons within the same period.

3. Decisions on the cases of violations of this Federal Law which affect public interests shall be published in mass media within one month since the day of their adoption.

**Article 24.** Procedure for the Execution of Decision (Orders) of the Natural Monopolies Regulation Bodies

1. Decisions (orders) of the natural monopolies regulation bodies shall be implemented by the subjects of natural monopolies (by their heads), the executive bodies, the local self-government bodies (their officials) in the period, provided for by the decisions (orders) within 30 days since the day of their reception.

2. In case of the non-execution by executive bodies or local self-government bodies of decisions (orders) on the repeal or on the alteration of the acts, taken in violation of this Federal Law or on the restoration of the original situation, the natural monopolies regulation bodies shall have the right to apply to court of law and claim for the recognition of these acts ad invalid (in full or in part) and/or for the enforcement to restore the position that existed before the breach of the present Federal Law.

3. In case of default by the subject of a natural monopoly of the order to conclude a contract of to introduce amendments to the contract the natural monopoly regulation body shall have the right to lodge a claim in a court of law for obliging the subject of the natural monopoly to conclude a contract or to introduce amendments in the concluded contract.

4. In case of the non-fulfilment by the subjects of natural monopolies of the order to remit to the federal budget the profit, received as a result of the breach of the present Federal Law, the natural monopolies regulation bodies shall have the right to bring an action in a court of law for the recovery of the groundlessly received profit.

5. In case of the evasion by the subjects of natural monopolies, the heads of these subjects or the officials of executive and local self-government bodies from the payment of a fine or in case of the payment of a fine in a less amount than that indicated in decisions (orders), the natural monopolies regulation bodies shall have the right to lodge a claim in a court of law the recovery of the fine.

**Article 25.** Procedure for Appealing Against Decisions (Orders) of the Natural Monopolies Regulation Bodies

1. The subjects of natural monopolies (their heads), the executive bodies and the local self-government bodies (their officials), consumers, the voluntary organizations of consumers, their associations and unions, the procurator shall have the right to apply to a court of law with the application on the recognition as invalid in full or in part of the decisions (orders) of the natural monopolies regulation bodies in case of their inconsistency with the present Federal Law.

2. Filing an application with a court of law shall suspend execution of a decision (order) of the body in charge of regulation of natural monopolies rendered on the basis of the results of considering a case on a breach of this Federal Law for the time period of its consideration by the court pending the entry of the court decision into legal force.

## Chapter VI. Concluding Provisions

**Article 26.** Conditions for the Formation of Federal Executive Bodies for the Regulation of Natural Monopolies

Federal executive bodies for the regulation of natural monopolies shall be formed within the limits of the expenses, provided for by the budget for the maintenance of the state apparatus.

**Article 27.** On the Enforcement of the Present Federal Law

1. The present Federal Law shall be carried into effect since the day of its official publication.

2. The President of the Russian Federation shall be proposed and the Government of the Russian Federation shall be entrusted to bring their normative legal acts into conformity with the present Federal Law during six months since the day of its official publication.

The Government of the Russian Federation shall be instructed to submit in the statutory manner to the State Duma of the Federal Assembly of the Russian Federation its proposals on bringing the laws of the Russian Federation into conformity with the present Federal Law.

President of the Russian Federation

Moscow, the Kremlin

Boris Yeltsin