

legislation and specific legal acts of other branches of law.

Also, the sources of law on flora include acts of subordinate nature. For example acts of the Cabinet of Ministers such as: Procedure for keeping state records and inventories of flora, provisions of the Green Book of Ukraine and others.

About 15 legal acts which are recommended for the adoption by the main piece of legislation in this area - the Law «On Flora» but which are still do not exist.

It should be noted that most of the regulations, the adoption of which directly provided by the Law of Ukraine «On Flora» has not yet been developed. Therefore, further development of legislation on flora is seen also in the development and adoption of a large number of sub-legal acts provided for blanket rules Law « On Flora», in particular, The general use of natural plant resources of the citizens of Ukraine, is The Special use of natural plant resources (relation to different types of such use) and other acts.

The main problem of legislation on flora is expressed in the insufficiently developed and extensive regulation of relations by laws. This is due to significant branching between general, special and local level regulation and excessive number of reference standards. These shortcomings must be addressed immediately and legal acts or amendments to the Law of Ukraine «On Flora» are to be passed .

Regulatory and legal requirements that govern the use and protection of flora contained in acts of the various areas of the law and, often, in the acts of varying validity, which affects the efficiency of regulation. Ensuring rational use and protection of flora and appropriate legal regulation of these relations is inextricably linked with the codification of legislation on plant life.

So, unfortunately, not all issues are regulated by the Law «On Flora» and normative regulations in this area. But it fills a gap in the adoption of the current regulation of floral relations, and the future importance of legislative regulation of the legal regime of the plant world has to be assigned to the Environmental Code of Ukraine.

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THE ROLE PARLIAMENT IN POLITICAL SYSTEM OF GREAT BRITAIN

In 1259 the Provisions of Westminster reformed the common law. Henry eventually renounced both sets of provisions and challenged the barons. Civil war broke out in 1264, initially going well for Simon de Montfort. During the conflict he sought to boost his baronial support by summoning knights of the shires and burgesses to attend his parliament. This was the first time

that commoners had been represented. De Montfort was killed at the Battle of Evesham in 1265, but his innovation of summoning the commons to attend parliaments was repeated in later years and soon became standard. Thus it is from him that the modern idea of a representative parliament derives.

From the 14th century parliamentary government in the United Kingdom has been based on a two-chamber system. The House of Lords (the upper house) and the House of Commons (the lower house) sit separately and are constituted on entirely different principles. In the 14th century, under King Edward III (1327-1377) it was accepted that there should be no taxation without parliamentary consent, still a fundamental principle of today. Two distinct Houses of Parliament were emerging for the first time, with the "Commons" sitting apart from the "Upper House" from 1342. The "Good Parliament" of 1376 saw the election of the first Speaker, Thomas Hungerford, to represent the Commons. It also saw the use of "impeachment", whereby the House of Commons as a body could accuse officials who had abused their authority and put them on trial before the Lords. In the 15th century the Commons gained equal law-making powers with the Lords, under King Henry V.

The 16th century saw the legal union of Wales – which had long been subject to the English crown – with England under King Henry VIII (1509-1547). Henry's reign also saw the Church of England break away from the Roman Catholic Church. The "Gunpowder Plot" of 1605 may have been hatched when it became clear that the new King, James I, intended to do nothing to ease the plight of the Catholics in the country. In the 17th century, tensions increased between parliament and monarch, such that in 1641 the King and Parliament could not agree on the control of troops for repression of the Irish Rebellion. Civil war broke out the following year, leading to the execution of King Charles I in January 1649. Following the restoration of the Monarchy in 1660, the role of Parliament was enhanced by the events of 1668-1669 (the "Glorious Revolution" and the passage of the Bill of Rights which established the authority of Parliament over the King, the enshrined in law the principle of freedom of speech in parliamentary debates. 1707 brought the Union with Scotland and the first Parliament of Great Britain. Growing pressure for reform of parliament in the 18th and 19th centuries led to a series of Reform Acts which extended the electoral franchise to most men (over 21) in 1867 and finally to women over 21 in 1928. The legislative primacy of the House of Commons over the Lords was confirmed in the 20th century by the passing of the Parliamentary Acts of 1911 and 1949.

The legislative process involves both Houses of Parliament and the Monarch.

The main functions of Parliament are to:

- Make all UK law
- Provide, by voting for taxation, the means of carrying on the work of government
- Protect the public and safeguard the rights of individuals

- Scrutinize government policy and administration, including proposals for expenditure
- Examine European proposals before they become law
- Hear appeals in the House of Lords, the highest Court of Appeal in Britain
- Debate the major issues of the day

Parliament has a maximum duration of five years. At any time up to the end of this period, a general election can be held for a new House of Commons.

The largest reform in the British Parliament is Limitations on the power of the Lords. Most government bills introduced and passed in the Lords pass through the Commons without difficulty, but a bill from the Lords which proved unacceptable to the Commons would not become a law. The Lords do not generally prevent bills from Commons becoming law, although they will often amend them and return them for further consideration by the Commons. The assent of the Lords is not essential, subject to certain conditions, in the case of "money bills". Bills dealing solely with taxation or expenditure must become law within one month of being sent to the Lords.

If, after the process of considering amendments, it proves impossible to reach agreement on non-financial bill, then the bill may be lost. Alternatively, the Commons can use its power to present a bill originating in the House of Commons for Royal Assent after one year and in a new session, even if the Lords' objections are maintained.

These limits to the power of the Lords were contained in the Parliament Acts of 1911 and 1949. They were based on the belief that the main legislative function of the non-elected House was to act as a chamber of revision, complementing, but not rivaling the elected House.

"*Royal Assent*". When a bill has completed all its parliamentary stages, it receives Royal Assent from the Queen. Royal Assent nowadays is generally declared to both Houses by their Speakers and is listed in Hansard, the official record of proceeding in Parliament. After this a bill becomes part of the law of the land and is known as an *Act of Parliament*. Royal Assent was last given in person by the Sovereign in 1854. The Royal Assent has not been refused since 1707 when Queen Anna refused it for a Bill for setting militia in Scotland.

"Queen in Parliament" is the formal title of the British legislature, which consists of the Sovereign, the House of Lords and the House of Commons. The Commons, a majority of whom normally support the elected government of the day, has the dominant political power. As constitutional monarch, the Sovereign is required, on the advice of Ministers, to assent to all Bills. The role of the Sovereign in the enactment of legislation is today purely formal, although The Queen has the right to be consulted, to encourage and to warn. The Queen in Parliament is most clearly demonstrated in the annual State Opening of Parliament, when The Queen opens Parliament in person and addresses both Houses in The Queen's Speech. This speech drafted by

the Government and not by The Queen outlines the Government's policy for the coming session of Parliament and indicates forthcoming legislation. Each session therefore begins with The Queen's Speech and the Houses cannot start their public business until the Speech has been read.

The House of Lords is the second chamber of the UK Houses of Parliament. Members of the House of Lords (known as "peers") consist of Lords Spiritual (senior bishops) and Lords temporal (lay peers). Law Lords (senior judges) also sit as Lords Temporal. Members of the House of Lords are not elected. Originally they were drawn from the various groups of senior and influential nobility in Britain, who advised the monarch throughout the country's early history.

In general, the functions of the House of Lords are similar to those of the House of Commons in legislating, debating and questioning the executive. There are two important exceptions: members of the Lords do not represent constituencies, and are not involved in matters of taxation and finance. The role of the Lords is generally recognized to be complementary to that of the Commons and it acts as a revising chamber for many of the more important and controversial bills.

The House of Commons is the centre of parliamentary power. It is directly responsible to the electorate, and from the 20th century the House of Lords has recognized the supremacy of the elected chamber. The House of Commons is traditionally regarded as the lower house, but it is the main parliamentary arena for political battle. A Government can only remain in office for as long as it has the support of a majority in the House of Commons. As with the House of Lords, the House of Commons debates new primary legislation as part of the process of making an Act of Parliament, but the Commons has primacy over the non-elected House of Lords. 'Money bills', concerned solely with taxation and public expenditure, are always introduced in the Commons and must be passed by the Lords promptly and without amendment. When the two houses disagree on a non-money bill, the Parliament Act can be invoked to ensure that the will of the elected chamber prevails. The House also scrutinizes the work of the Government - it does that by various means, including questioning ministers in the Chamber and through the Select Committee system.

So, Parliament is the centre the political, law and legislation area of life United Kingdom.