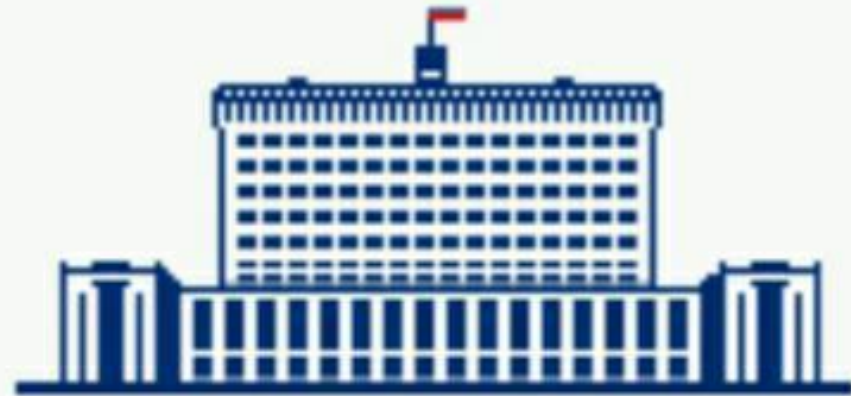


# *Government of Russia*



ПРАВИТЕЛЬСТВО  
РОССИЙСКОЙ  
ФЕДЕРАЦИИ

# *Overview*

- Established 1993
- State Russian Federation
- Leader Prime Minister
- Appointed by President
- Main organ Council of Ministers
- Responsible to State Duma
- Website [Government.ru](http://Government.ru)

## House of the government of the Russian Federation



## Responsibles and powers:

The Government is the subject of the 6th chapter of the Constitution of Russian Federation. According to the constitution, the government of the Russian Federation must:

- draft and submit the [federal budget](#) to the [State Duma](#); ensure the implementation of the budget and report on its implementation to the State Duma;
- ensure the implementation of a uniform financial, credit and [monetary policy](#) in the Russian Federation ;
- ensure the implementation of a uniform state policy in the areas of [culture](#), science, [education](#), [health protection](#), [social security](#) and [ecology](#);
- manage federal property;
- adopt measures to ensure the country's defense, [state security](#), and the implementation of the [foreign policy of the Russian Federation](#);
- implement measures to ensure the [rule of law](#), [human rights](#) and freedoms, the protection of property and [public order](#), and [crime control](#);
- exercise any other powers vested in it by the Constitution of the Russian Federation, federal laws and [presidential decrees](#).<sup>[4]</sup>

The government issues its [acts](#) in the way of decisions (Постановления) and orders (Распоряжения). These must not contradict the [constitution](#), federal constitutional laws, [federal laws](#), and [Presidential decrees](#), and are signed by the [Prime Minister](#)

# Chairman of the Government Dmitry Medvedev



# History

The large body was preceded by [Government of the Soviet Union](#). Since the Russian Federation emerged in 1991 to 1992, the government's structure has undergone several major changes. In the initial years, a large amount of government bodies, primarily the different ministries, underwent massive reorganization as the old Soviet governing networks were adapted to the new state. Many reshuffles and renamings occurred.

On 28 November 1991, President of the RSFSR [Boris Yeltsin](#) signed [presidential decree](#) No.242 "On reorganization of the government bodies of the RSFSR". Yeltsin officially declared the end of the Soviet Union and became the President of the Russian Federation. Yeltsin was a reformer and promised Western-styled democracy.

In 1993 the new Russian Constitution was adopted. The new Constitution gained legitimacy through its bicameral legislature, independent judiciary, the position of the president and the prime minister, and democratic features. These democratic features included competitive multi-party elections, separation of powers, federalism, and protection of civil liberties

.In 1999, Yeltsin appointed Vladimir Putin as the Prime Minister. Later in that year, Yeltsin resigned from the presidency and Putin took over. In 2000 Putin won the presidential election. This is when Putin started centralizing power and becoming authoritative.

The most recent change took place on 21 May 2012, when President [Vladimir Putin](#) signed presidential decree on forming [Dmitry Medvedev's Cabinet](#).