

018 Moscow (Russian Federation)

10.5 million inhabitants according to the UN's *Urban Agglomerations 2003*.

1. Territorial Levels, Population and Area

Name	Population	% of total	Area, km ²	Density, people/km ²
Moscow (Federal City)	*10.382.754	7,15 %	1.091 km ²	9.516 hab/km ²
Province of Moscow #	*6.618.538	4,56 %	45,909 km ²	144,19 hab/km ²
	*17.001.292	11,71 %	47.000 km ²	361,73 hab/km ²
Central Federal District	*38.000.651	26,17 %	652.800 km ²	58,21 hab/km ²
Russian Federation	*145.166.731	100 %	17.075.400 km ²	8,5 hab/km ²
	**143.782.338			

#The first set of data refers to the Province of Moscow, excluding the Federal City and the second set includes both territories.

* Census data Nov/2002 given by the State Committee of the Russian Federation on Statistics.

**Estimation by CIA World Factbook for July 2004.

2. Administrative Designation and Number of Municipalities

Name	Designation	Number of Municipalities
Moscow (Federal City)	Federal City of Moscou <i>Federalny Gorod Moskva</i>	1 Federal City 10 Administrative Districts (<i>rayon</i>) 128 Urban Regions
Province of Moscow	<i>Moskovskaya Oblast</i>	39 Administrative Districts (<i>rayon</i>) dependant of the province. 38 Cities not dependant of the province administrative districts.
Central Federal District	<i>Tsentralny Federalny Okrug</i>	1 Federal City. 17 Provinces (<i>Oblast</i>): Belgorod, Bryansk, Ivanovo, Kaluga, Kostroma, Kursk, Lipetsk, Moscow, Oryol, Ryazan, Smolensk, Tambov, Tver, Tula, Vladimir, Voronezh and Yaroslavl.
Russian Federation	Rossiyskaya Federatsiya	It has three levels of government: At a federal level is divided into 89 units or subjects (<i>subyekty</i>): 21 Republics: <i>respubliki</i> , provided with large political autonomy granted by their own constitution, president, parliament... 49 Provinces: <i>oblasts</i> , that depend on the Federal Government 6 Territories: <i>karis</i> , similar to province but less populated and located on the periphery 1 Autonomous province 10 Autonomous Districts: granted with larger autonomy than provinces but smaller than republics 2 Federal Cities: Moscow and Saint Petersburg, they act like autonomous regions. These subjects are grouped into 8 Federal Districts (<i>federalny okrug</i>): Central , Southern, Northeastern, Siberian, Far Eastern, Urals, and Privlzhsy. The second levels consists of: 1.864 districts (<i>rayon</i>), 1.098 cities / towns y 10 Autonomous districts (granted with federal status). The third level is composed by: 333 Districts and urban áreas; 1.850 Urban settlements, 24.326 rural administrations (<i>Soviets</i> , <i>volosts</i> , <i>okrugs</i> and local self-governed authorities).

3. Institutional framework and political powers

Moscow, Federal City:

General Aspects

The Federal City of Moscow constitutes a maximum-level federal entity (*subyekty*) within the Russian Federation. Its government and administration are independent of the government of Moscow Province. The main function of the federal city is to provide services to the public. It develops its activity in the following areas of authority: housing (it is the owner or administrator of a high percentage of the city's housing stock and builds new public housing); owning and managing the water and sewerage systems; managing and executing urban rubbish collection; facilitating healthcare services within the framework of the state public service; providing and managing infant-school and primary-school education; providing social services; maintaining and managing the highway infrastructure; operating the mass public transport system (subway, buses, trolleys and trams) and managing security and emergencies in conjunction with the state.

Mayor

Has executive power in the city and is responsible for the administration and management of the city. Has legislative initiative and can veto laws from the Moscow *Duma* in the first reading. Has the support of an administrative political structure, the City Government, organized around primary spheres of activity: economy and infrastructure, building, land management and development and social policies. The Mayor is elected by direct popular vote every four years and may currently only exercise two mandates consecutively.

Moscow City Duma

Represents the legislative power of the city and is able to issue city laws and approve the budget act. Also exercises political control over the activities of the Mayor, approves the city's general development plan and sectorial development plans. Responsible for the administrative organization and budgetary assignation of the organizations in the city (districts and administrative regions). Made up of 58 members directly elected in single-member districts every four years.

Local Organizations

The city is made up of 10 regions and 128 districts. The districts formally have the status of municipalities and have their own institutions, heads of district and district assemblies, with members elected every four years. Their function is to administer the local economy and services. Each of the 10 administrative regions has a Prefect, who is appointed and responds before the Mayor and the government. The Prefect is in charge of administering, coordinating and controlling the functions of the city government in his or her respective region.

Moscow Province

General Aspects

Moscow Province is a federal unit separate from the Federal City of Moscow. The federal constitution attributes to the regions full legislative and political powers in all matters not expressly attributed to the federal institutions, i.e., defense; foreign relations; the federal structure; individual rights; taxes; the federal environmental, cultural, economic and social policies; the justice system and legislative conflicts. The provinces share powers with the state in the fields of public land management, natural resources management (land, water, subsoil, etc.); education; science; healthcare; public health and emergencies; the protection of ethnic minorities and the establishment of joint principles of autonomy in the local government. Federal legislation takes precedence over regional legislation in all

matters that are their joint responsibility or which belong exclusively to the federal sphere. Provinces have the authority to freely organize their institutions.

Governor

Has executive power in the province. The legislative reform approved on 29 October 2004 gives the President of the Federation, after the elections, the responsibility of proposing a candidate to the regional Duma for approval. In the event that the Duma rejects the candidature twice, the President can dissolve the chamber and call new regional elections.

Regional Duma

Legislative power. May approve laws for all matters over which it has authority. Information on the composition of and election to the Duma was not available.

Federal Central District

General Aspects

In the late 1990s, President Putin created this new territorial structure subordinate to presidential authority. Its areas of authority are not well defined and different roles have been played in each of the seven districts.*

Presidential Representative

Responsible for the Federal District and depending directly on the President of the Russian Federation, who is responsible for his or her appointment and removal. Functions have included coordinating ministerial actions in each region of the Federation.

Russian Federation

President

The President is the Head of State and establishes the guidelines for domestic and foreign policies. Proposes the appointment of the president of the government to the Houses, along with the appointment of senior public servants (central bank, supreme court), leads the defense policy, dissolves the Houses, calls referendums and can initiate regulations and legislation. The President can suspend acts from the different regional organs of the Federation if they contradict the federal constitution and can also veto Duma laws at first reading. Prerogatives include removing the mayors of the federal cities (Moscow and St. Petersburg) from their posts, although only under certain special circumstances. The President is elected by direct votes for a four-year mandate and the number of mandates is limited to two.

Government

The Prime Minister is elected by the President of the Republic and ratified by the Duma. The Government prepares budget bills and laws, implements policies and checks compliance with the constitution and laws. It can also initiate regulations. Its action is supervised by the Duma, which may dismiss it through a vote of no confidence.

Federal Assembly

A bicameral assembly composed of the Federation Council (*Soviet Federatsii*), the chamber of territorial representation, and the State Duma (*Gosudarstvennaya Duma*), the

chamber of popular representation. The Federation Council can decide on the delimitation of regions in the Federation and states of emergency, and appoints the Prime Minister and the Constitutional President. Each of the 89 regions in the Russian Federation elects two members to the Federation Council. One is elected by the regional government and the other by the parliament for four-year terms. The functions of the Duma are to elect the Prime Minister and approve budgets, taxes and treaties, vote on motions of confidence and approve federal laws. These may be reviewed in a first and only reading by the Federation Council, although the Duma may approve, by a two-thirds majority, legislation rejected by the Federation Council. Half of the 450 members of the Duma are elected by direct popular vote in single-member districts, while the other 225 are elected by proportional representation from nation-wide party lists.

4. Relevant websites and online documents

City of Moscow: <http://www.mos.ru/index.shtml>

Government of the Province of Moscow: <http://www.mosreg.ru/>

State Committee of the Russian Federation on Statistics

<http://www.gks.ru/eng/default.asp>

Russian Federation Constitution Official website

<http://www.constitution.ru/en/10003000-01.htm>

Central Election Commission of the Russian Federation

http://www.cikrf.ru/m_menu_i.htm

Presidency of the Russian Federation: <http://president.kremlin.ru/eng/index.shtml>

Government of the Russian Federation

http://www.government.gov.ru/government/index.html?he_id=38

State Debt Committee of the City of Moscow

<http://www.moscowdebt.ru/eng/mmdc/>

East West institute <http://www.iews.org/>

The Carnegie Moscow Center <http://www.carnegie.ru/en/>

Russia/Eurasia Program PONARS on CSIS

http://www.csis.org/ruseura/ponars/policymemos/pm_index.cfm

IEW Russian Regional Reports:

<http://www.isn.ethz.ch/researchpub/publihouse/rrr/index.cfm?parent=about>