



## EURODOC 2005 QUESTIONNAIRE

### **PART 1**

#### **General questions and discussion**

1. At present Russian scientific and educational standard sticks to a tendency on working out and promoting special support programs for junior researchers and doctoral candidates.

As of January 1, 2005, according to the decree of the President of the Russian Federation there were introduced 500 annual grants of The President of the Russian Federation to support scientific researches of junior Russian scientists (up to 35 years old) and PhD candidates. Total sum of funds for grants pay-out amounts to 120 mln rubles in 2005, and 150 mln rubles every subsequent year.

In 2004 there was a launch of support program for junior researchers, which is financed by the Foundation for education support and development. Junior Scientists have also got the possibility to participate in government (presidential programs, programs of the Ministry of Education) and international programs. Besides there are nongovernmental support programs for junior scientists (Charity Fund of V. Potanin).

There is also a reverse side – difficulties in primary presenting of projects, execution of documents for fellowship. Red-tape and obstacles hinder projects implementation.

The greatest hindrance, which prevents mobility, lies in lack of funds for the payment of extra charges, even in case of providing mobility grants. Another difficulty is the problem of academic recognition, and the third problem lies in language barriers. The representatives of the Russian educational association regard the informative and language barriers as quite surmountable, referring normative and legislative mobility barriers to the most difficult ones. Financial resources are the main limiting factor. Neither private income nor university profit allows staff of Russian universities taking part in academic mobility on equal terms with Western and European universities.

2. Currently general condition of PhD candidates in Russia is satisfactory both for career promotion and actualization of scientific potential. The main improvement will be:

- Improvement of material situation of PhD candidates;
- Creation of unified information and analytic base for mobilization of junior researchers of Russia aimed at scientific and technological progress on a worldwide scale;
- Mobility of junior researchers for solving global problems facing humanity;
- Improvement of education level, increasing of chances for post-graduate study (search for ways to attract talented young people to scientific research, to stimulate career promotion).

In the nearest future we expect a jump in production and demand for highly educated staff, improvement of financing of science and education (sources can be very different) for worthy payment to researchers.

3. - Competitive recovery of Russian universities via presenting transparent information about Russian universities in accepted in EU language for European and other foreign universities and residents, competitive recovery of graduates of Russian universities in job market.

- Demonstration of comparability of degrees and diplomas of Russian and European universities.
- Improvement of students, instructors and lecturers, researchers and administrative staff mobility through the development of general frame approach toward bachelor's and master's degrees, "comparability" of diplomas, some particular courses, credits.
- Improvement of the system of education quality by means of using experience of European Network of Quality Assurance in Higher Education as well as information exchange and assurance.
- Introducing innovation approach in education, transparency of academic programs, requirements and standards.
- Integration of the Russian Federation into the European and Global Educational community.
- Continuous monitoring of the situation connected with introducing instruments and mechanisms of Bologna Process, aiming at identifying and spreading the best practices, and determining difficulties and problems and possible ways of their overcoming.
- Interaction of the Ministry of Education and Science, information centers on academic recognition and mobility with universities community for the purpose of raising awareness and putting into practice provisions of Lisbon convention on national and institution levels.
- Introducing programs of Bachelor's degree, providing multiple-choice alternatives for graduates after the graduation.

**4.** The idea of establishing the All-Russia Public Organization "Young Researchers of Russia" appeared in summer 2004. That is why during the previous year we solved organization issues, there was formed organization structure, and we carried out work in the regions: organization of seminars promoting the development and estimation of major activity directions.

We plan to unite young researchers of Russia to solve national problems of graduate and post-graduate education:

- To develop national scholarship system for students and staff; to providing targeted funds from university budgets for mobility and international cooperation; to work out assessment of mobility and introduce it as a component part in the national rating of universities.

- To organize a dialogue of Higher Educational Institutions, employers, professional community and executive and legislative bodies regarding the status of Bachelor's degree in labor legislation, to support the dialogue of higher educational institutions, employers and professional community regarding program content and requirement toward skills and competences of graduates.

- To work out and organize national policy on raising attractiveness of the Russian system of higher education on the worldwide market of education services. This policy must include both information and financial constituents (information in foreign mass media and in the Internet, activity of embassies and representative offices, establishing of respective agency (as the British council, Education UK, DAAD, etc.)

- To perform changes in the management structures of universities: development of information services, institutional structures and procedures in universities; to establish the infrastructure to support during the period of adaptation, provide consultation services, social and cultural support for foreign students, to provide accommodations, develop economic tutoring, provide information on educational options.

- To improve Russian educational standard via introducing in universities programs in the English language comparable by their structure to the Bologna system, as well as development and implementation of internationalization strategy and marketing policy.

- Development of organizational basis that assures the participation of the Russian university community in the activities of All-European forums, conferences, symposia, working groups in different aspects, including the advancing to the main objective of Bologna Declaration - harmonization of the national higher education systems.

- Involvement of students to the process of self-governing and collaboration within the university activities.
- Dialogue between higher institutes on the one side and employers, professional community and executive and legislature bodies on the other regarding the status of bachelor's diploma in the labour legislation, the substance of programs and requirements to the skills and competences of the graduates.
- Establishing of the regional centres of research and innovation activities – techno parks.
- Cooperation of Russian and European universities, taking as guidance: TESIS and TESIS/TEMPUS, ERASMUS MUNDUS and others.

**5. YRR (Young Researchers of Russia)** sets itself issues of current importance (referred above p.3) considering the needs and viewpoints of its members. The main objectives of the organization are as follows:

- to assist on advancement and development of master's, post-graduate, doctorate education in Russia;
- interests protection of university graduates, masters, post-graduates, PhD candidates of Russian institutes of higher education;
- social, informational, financial supporting of young researchers, and also group projects of scientists from Russian universities.

At the present moment *YRR* is not registered in Russian Department of Justice due to the reorganization process in this Department.

**6.** PhD surveys haven't been carried out yet but in the future it is essential to increase the qualification of our organization members.

In the frameworks of integration progress of countries to the spheres of joint scientific researches, academic exchanges and realization of multinational joint projects, the unification problem of organizational methods and young researchers training control aggravates.

According to the analysis, carried out by Eurodoc Supervision and Training Charter (Gathering of Evidence and Development of a European Supervision and Training Charter, Tim Brown, September 2004), the training standards in various countries differ greatly that doesn't contribute to the process of scientific researches international integration.

Evidently, the activity aimed at elaboration of uniform methods in working-out of young researchers training standards within the activities of Eurodoc Supervision and Training Charter presupposes the collection and analysis of information on such an activity in various countries, discussion organization at all the levels, development of joint programs on the problem investigation and elaboration of training methods for young scientists, oriented on the international researches.

**7.** - Taking into account the importance of international research activities for the Russian science and the presence of a number of differences between the Russian standards and the European ones, it is essential to work out programs to study the problem on the elaboration of uniform methods for young researchers training for the European countries; and to develop the methods for training and organization of scientific advisers activity.

- It is essential to join the activity of *EAYR (European Association of Young Researchers)* working groups and enter into the projects brought about by *EAR* jointly with EC and national governments and universities, such as "*Tuning of Educational Structures in Europe*".

- Simplification of entry visas receipt procedures for young researchers from the third countries, applying for participation in the European mobility programs.
- Inclusion of probation period into the overall seniority.
- More flexible mechanism of joint academic degrees acknowledgement.

- Supporting of Russian higher institutes in their participation in All-European programs focused on elaboration of qualified frames for various training directions, and development of joint curricula/joint academic degrees.

- Universities should actively participate in programs *ERASMUS MUNDUS* and *TEMPUS*, *EAR* projects, elaborate their own programs and the programs of double diploma as well.

- Elaboration and development of joint diplomas programs between Russian and European universities, signing of international cooperation contracts, development of full cycle programs taught in English, set up of the abode, modernization of programs to assure their compatibility with the programs of European universities, introduction of two-level system with the division of programs into B.S.-M.S. and B.A.– M.A.

### **Bologna Process and Lisbon Strategy**

**8.** The influence would be positive, first of all, due to the introduction of intermediate (master's) degree as an element in the process of students' selection, who have potentialities and skills for scientific research. Compatibility of degrees, unified form of diploma enclosure and accounting of credits would contribute the young researchers academic mobility.

**9.** Our attitude is positive on the whole, basically in respect to acknowledgement of degrees in Europe. The application of outcomes-based requirements to the programs/graduates should contribute to the training quality improvement.

Aspirantura (post-graduate studies) is a traditional 3 years' program at HE institutions and research organisations, leading to the degree of Kandidat Nauk ('candidate of sciences/arts').

It has not been subject to modifications within the Bologna Process. Formally, aspirantura is not regarded as the third HE level. The latest acts regulating Kandidat Nauk training are the Federal Law "On Higher and Post-graduate Professional Education" of 29 July 1996 (no.125-FZ) and the "Regulations on Training of Research and Pedagogical Personnel in the system of postgraduate study in the Russian Federation" of 27 March 1998 (no. 581) adopted by the Ministry Decree. The Kandidat Nauk programs include compulsory theoretical courses taught in accordance with the Ph.D. students' individual curricula. These courses include foreign languages (Russian for foreign students), philosophy, and special disciplines, each of these leads to the State exam. Theoretical courses cover approximately 20 per cent of the program, the rest of it being devoted to research. Eligible for Kandidat Nauk programmes are holders of specialist's diploma and master's degree. Officially, bachelor's degree holders are also eligible, provided they pass the entrance exams.

**10.** In accordance with the Federal law of the Russian Federation of 4.05.2000 № 65-ФЗ, on May, 25, 2000 Secretary General of Council of Europe received the instruments of ratification on the Russian Federation entering the joint Convention of the Council of Europe and UNESCO on the qualification acknowledgement referring to the higher education in the European region (Lisbon, April, 1997). Consequently, from July, 1, 2000 the Convention came into force regarding the Russian Federation.

The functions of contributing to the statutes of the Lisbon Convention are partially carried out in Russia by regional and institutional centers of international cooperation and academic mobility.

But on the whole, the Lisbon Strategy has a slight influence on the policy of our country regarding the attracting of young researchers.

### **Labour conditions**

**11.** The academic degree of candidate of science (PhD candidate) usually gives its holder a certain preference, while applying for a job in the public sector. In the Russians Federation the

additional payment is set at the rate of \$30. Lately, academic degrees have been taken into account in the private firms, while remunerating of labour. The special state programs are established for the candidates of sciences that stimulate the scientific research activity.

**12.** The status of the organization member does not depend on a degree, but is determined by his zeal and active life position.

### **Supervision and Training.**

**13.** The Russian Ministry of Education regulates general and scientific evaluation of Doctoral degrees in HE institutions and scientific establishments alongside with monitoring of the scientific and pedagogical staff in the field of post-university professional studies. In particular, the Decree of Researchers and Pedagogical Staff Training in the system of post-university professional studies in the Russian Federation determines the admission requirements for post-graduate students, working conditions, duration of research work, resources and equipment.

The role of a supervisor, as well as rules and standards are set by the Government Standard of The Russian Ministry of Education. This Standard implies stringent requirements to the role of a supervisor, duration, planning and supervision of the research work. It should be mentioned that the current Supervision and Training Standards for research workers in the Russian Federation coincide with the standards of Eurodoc Supervision and Training Charter in due form, but have a well-defined national character that may hamper the integration of the Russian scientists to the European scientific community.

In Russia the research dates back two hundred years and positively influences post-university professional studies. However, due to the current situation in the field of international scientific integration, Russian HE institutions face the problem of investigation the leading European experience of supervision and training of research workers, application of general European standards and development of the methodology of supervisors training.

**14.** The Candidate should pass the qualifying examinations for the candidate degree, which include three subjects (Philosophy, a foreign language, and a major). The program of a qualifying examination for the candidate degree on general scientific subject, referring to a particular scientific branch is set by the Decision of the Academic (Scientific) Council of the institution, where this Council is located. The number of subjects should refer to the corresponding scientific field and educational standards of HE levels (a specialist with diploma or master's degree).

The candidate should publish not less than 3 articles connected with the topic of dissertation in a reviewed magazine, approve the defended topic on scientific conferences, seminars and as inventors certificate, patents.

The Candidate pronounces the urgency of the dissertation content to the discipline, novelty, the degree of the author's personal participation in obtaining research results, the practical value of the dissertation, the degree of validity of scientific findings, and conclusions. After preliminary evaluation of the dissertation the experts recommend the dissertation for defense in public at the Dissertation Council Meeting. After the defense the members of the Dissertation Council (honorable specialists, Doctors and candidates of Science) vote by secret ballot on whether or not to confer the Candidate of Science. Diploma of the Candidate of Science is given after the execution of the necessary documents, conferring the defense of the dissertation and sending them to the Supreme Certifying Committee (Moscow).

The dissertation is not an officially published document.

(Decree of the Russian Ministry of Education of 17 February 2004 (no. 696) comprising the new list of subjects for the candidate degree and Decree of the Russian Ministry of Education of 17 February 2004 (no. 697) "The Adoption of programs for qualifying examinations for the candidate degree").

New unified programs for the qualifying examinations for a candidate degree, approved by the Russian Ministry of Education of 17 February 2004 (no. 697) should be used as the basis during the qualifying examinations for the candidate degree on majors and a foreign language in a procedure, adopted by the Russian Ministry of Education of 23 March 1998 (no. 814) with changes, adopted by the Russian Ministry of Education of 16 March 2000 (no. 780) and 27 December 2000 (no. 3410).

**15.** According to the requirements to the basic educational program of the post-university professional education (Decree of the Government of the Russian Federation of 30 August 2001 (no. 640) the qualification examinations for a candidate degree may be taken by students who have higher professional education and successfully pass the entrance examinations on a competitive basis. A post-graduate course lasts 3 years at the end of which a student should defend a dissertation.

A postgraduate school provides full-time and part-time study for duration of three and four years, respectively. There is also a possibility for independent study (soiskatelstvo). A full-time study implies that a student gets a grant and may work only 0.5 % wage rate. During part-time study students can work but they do not get a grant and usually pay for their study. Independent students (soiskateli) pass qualification examinations for a candidate degree and defend a dissertation without attending lectures. All the requirements are equal to the students: higher education, qualification examinations for a candidate degree (Philosophy, a foreign language, Major).

**16.** The main supervision body is the Supreme Certifying Committee. It approves, opens and monitors the Dissertation Councils. The Committee supervises the level of a dissertation, has the right to adjourn the Council if the level of dissertations is inappropriate. There exists a classification of research specialties that can be the objects of the award of doctoral degrees. The Russian Ministry of Education adopts the requirements for each specialty.

In the past ten years, the legal basis of the quality assurance system for the HE institutions has been created, viz. the Russian Federation Law "On Education" (Ob obrazovanii) of 10 July 1992 (no. 3266-1) and the Federal Law "On Higher and Post-graduate Professional Education" (O vysshem i poslevuzovskom professional'nom obrazovanii) of 29 August 1996 (no. 125-FZ), as well as the acts of the Government of the Russian Federation, "On State Accreditation of HE Institutions" (O gosudarstvenoj akkreditacii visshego uchebnogo zavedeniya) of 2 December 1999 (no. 1323) and "On Education Licensing" (O licenzirovanii obrazovatel'noj deyatel'nosti) of 18 November 2000 (no. 796).

The State accreditation was legally implemented in 1992, as a governmental instrument of quality assurance and established the official status of HE Institutions (resp. type and category of an institution).

The procedure of state recognition consists of three stages: Licensing, i.e. evaluation of the conformity of teaching conditions to the governmental requirements to classrooms, laboratory equipment, faculty, teaching materials, etc.; Attestation, i.e. evaluation of the conformity of the content, level, and quality of training to the governmental educational standards; Accreditation, i.e. recognition (confirmation) of the governmental accreditation status of a HE Institution according to its type (higher educational establishment) and category (institute, academy, university), with the specification of diploma/degree educational programmes, in which the institution is entitled to award diplomas of the governmental standard. In order to reduce paperwork and evaluation costs on the part of HE Institutions, the Ministry of Education introduced, on 1 January 1, 2000, a single complex evaluation that includes the three procedures. International experts do not take part in the administration of quality assurance agencies of the Russian Federation. Using international experts on evaluation panels is planned beginning 2005. The National Accreditation Centre of the Ministry of Education of Russia is a member of the International Network for Quality Assurance in Higher Education (INQAAHE) and the Central

and Eastern European Network (CEENET). In May 2004, the Centre applied for membership in ENQA.

**17.** The indicator of international academic mobility is the number of foreign students in Russia and Russian students abroad. In 2002-03, Russia had 61,497 foreign students; of them, 33,091 from the NIS countries, and 28,045 from other countries, mostly developing. In 2003– 04, the number of foreign students supported by the Russian national budget was about 25,000, including 15,700 students from the NIS countries. Nowadays, over 80,000 foreign students are studying in Russia on the principle of education cost compensation. About 20,000 Russian students are studying abroad, mainly the U.S.A. and Western Europe. Every year, over 6,000 Russians (undergraduates, post-graduates, faculty and researchers) undergo study programmes in more than 30 countries, either on the basis of Russia's international agreements or as a result of direct contacts of Russian and foreign educational institutions.

Factors limiting the participation of Russian higher education institution in the European mobility process include inability of the majority of Russian HE institution to finance studies at Western European schools; lack of an infrastructure to provide for the participation of Russian HE institutions in European programmes implying academic mobility development; visa problems, including Schengen visas.

**18.** Currently young researchers have a wide range of possibilities and an excess to information resources, containing data about national and international programs of academic mobility.

These are such national portals as:

Federal Educational Agency (the Russian Ministry of Education)

<http://www.ed.gov.ru/>

Federal portal "Russian Education": <http://www.edu.ru>

State Institute of Information Technologies and Telecommunications  
<http://www.informika.ru/text/index.html>

Moreover, almost each HE institution in Russia has its own database of funds, grants and competitions. Currently Russian junior researchers hanker for mobility programs and such issues as:

1. The recognition of the Russian diploma abroad,
2. The possibility of getting two diplomas.
3. The opportunity to study one or several semesters abroad and include the studied subjects in the Russian diploma.
4. As an alternative – to include the studied subjects in European diploma.
5. The admission to Ph.D. department after getting higher education in Russia.
6. Cooperation with foreign Universities

Students cater for the level of education, which is proved by the International Community of Higher Education.

**19.**

TEMPUS [http://europa.eu.int/comm/education/programmes/tempus/index\\_en.html](http://europa.eu.int/comm/education/programmes/tempus/index_en.html)

MARIE CURIE FELLOWSHIPS [http://europa.eu.int/comm/research/fp6/mariecurie-actions/indexhtm\\_en.html](http://europa.eu.int/comm/research/fp6/mariecurie-actions/indexhtm_en.html)

INTAS <http://www.intas.be> PhD fellowships, Post PhD fellowships

DAAD <http://www.daad.ru> , <http://www.daad.de>

ERASMUS MUNDUS [http://europa.eu.int/comm/education/index\\_en.html](http://europa.eu.int/comm/education/index_en.html)

<http://www.britishcouncil.org/>

AIESEC <http://www.ru.aiesec.org/about/>

The Open Society Institute <http://www.soros.org/>

[Chevening Scholarship Programme](#)

[The Fulbright Senior Scholar Program](#)

The FORD FOUNDATION [www.fordfound.org](http://www.fordfound.org)

The information about national programs of academic mobility, in which Russian young researchers take an active part, can be found on the site of each Embassy in the exchange programs section.

**20.** Now there are no special grants in Russia for training foreign students, post-graduate students and researchers.

But there is a number of Russian funds supporting the international scientific cooperation of young scientists:

International scientific and technical center (MHTII) [www.istc.ru](http://www.istc.ru)

The Russian fund of basic researcher (Russian Federal Property Fund) [www.rfbr.ru](http://www.rfbr.ru)

The Russian Humanitarian Scientific Fund [www.rfh.ru/](http://www.rfh.ru/) is created by the decision of the Government of the Russian Federation from September 8, 1994, item № 1023 " About the Russian humanitarian scientific fund ".

Over 40 thousand applications were sent for competitions of Russian humanitarian scientific fund in 1995-2004). The fund supported 14074 scientific projects in more than 800 organizations among all regions of the Russian Federation, including the work on more than 8 thousand researches, publishing of more than 3 thousand scientific editions, carrying out of hundreds of expeditions and scientific conferences (482 and 965 projects respectively), introduction of 395 projects on creation of information systems, support of 1106 projects with participation of the Russian scientists in scientific work abroad, development of 249 projects on scientific telecommunications and a material resources for scientific researches; there is a steady growth in number of applications which in the last years exceeded 4000.

We present only a small part of those programs and funds, which support an exchange of students, participation of scientists in various conferences and joint projects. Besides, higher educational institution of Russia, targeted at joining the international scientific and educational space, build professional relations with foreign higher educational institutions.

**21.** No programs regulatilng mutual recognition of degrees/diplomas have been adopted. However, it should be noted, that there are no legal obstacles to it, because the recognition bodies rely on the Lissabon Recognition Convention and the UNESCO's Recommendations on the Recognitions of Joint Degrees (adopted in June 2004) that supplement the Convention. About 20 HE institutions have joint educational programmes with European countries and the U.S.A., leading to joint degrees. The main aspect is the joint programmes which imply study abroad during 1 or 2 semesters.

Many higher educational institutions in Russia have gained sufficient cooperation experience at a level of the master and the doctor, exchanging students through program Tempus and other programs of mobility more than ten years. Those few, who worked with ECTS (European Credit Transfer System), have got experience of estimating curricula of other institutes and defining equivalence and comparability. It shows, that in Russia the development of joint diplomas programs does not start from zero basis, but it is necessary to emphasize, that these actions still remain the individual initiative of higher educational institutions and professors. System work is necessary for collecting existing knowledge and experience: ammendements to the existing legislation in the field of higher education, regulation of management and definitions concerning joint curricula of/joint degrees.

For higher educational institutions joint curricula/joint degrees are the tool of updating their own programs, receiving foreign accreditation, mastering new types of qualifications which are not provided by national system, amplification of the institution competitiveness or reception of the additional income.

Strong stimulus for the government and higher educational institutions may be represented by realization of ERASMUS MUNDUS initiative. Starting from 2004, it will provide support for higher educational institutions in development of joint master degrees, giving mobility grants for students and teachers / researchers from non-European countries.

### **Professional future**

22. We highly appreciate and support this decision.

23. Via regional net of «YRR».

24. Duration of the contract of the teacher or the scientific employee, chosen on a competitive basis, makes 5 years. In our opinion, this period is quite sufficient. Scientific productivity is at comparatively low level.

The system of career growth in scientific and educational establishments is competently built and provides wide prospects for career promotion.

### **General Equality**

25. Opportunities of research and career growth, occupation of posts in scientific and educational sector are equal for both men and women. There are no administrative, ethical or social obstacles.

26. Occupation of posts does not depend on sex.

Today women make the majority of teachers in higher educational institutions of Russia - 67 % [Bogdanova I.F. Women in a science: yesterday, today, tomorrow. // Sociology of a science, 2004] The index is lower for women holding administrative posts. For example, the share of women - deans makes already 22 %, and women-rectors - 5 %. It is necessary to assume a similar parity in distribution of administrative posts and other fields of activity. The reasons of such parities are historically developed patriarchal relations in Russia and low activity of feminist movement.

## **Part Two: Figures**

### **Number, reception and release of postgraduate students in different scientific fields in 2003**

	Number of post-graduate students (in the end of year)	Admittance to postgraduate study	Release from postgraduate study	Including those who defended dissertation
<b>Total</b>	<b>140741</b>	<b>47803</b>	<b>30799</b>	<b>8378</b>
Including branches of science:				
Physics and mathematics	7640	2730	1889	325
Chemistry	3241	1180	735	206
Biology	6445	2174	1451	351
Engineering	33370	11883	6986	1419
Agriculture	3601	1285	859	230
History	4915	1502	1104	302
Economy	25940	8616	5565	1649
Philosophy	3148	1009	688	193
Philology	7200	2321	1664	453
Law	9111	3132	1584	489
Pedagogics	9149	2916	1921	662
Medicine	9556	3132	2401	1262

Pharmaceutics	294	90	72	30
Veterinary	1128	384	264	102
Arts	1835	712	585	39
Architecture	534	163	113	18
Psychology	3150	1021	674	191
Sociology	2777	897	601	168
Culture studies	941	296	192	44
Politics	1550	564	292	88
Earth sciences	5032	1730	1127	151
Other	184	66	32	6

There is no officially published data for 2004. Higher educational institutions, scientific research institutes and Academies submit data for 2004 to State Statistics Committee in the beginning of 2005.

**1.** Nowadays, there are 685 governmental higher education institutions in the country, all of these have state accreditation. Besides, 619 non-governmental higher education institutions were licensed for educational activities, 367 of these were given accreditation in the past decade. Thus, there are 1304 higher education institutions, among them 1162 are accredited ones. In 2003-2003, the total number of students in higher education institutions was 5947500, including 52287000 and 718800 in governmental and non-governmental education institutions respectively.

1286 dissertational councils of defense of theses for a doctor's degree and 557 councils of Ph. D. defense work in Russia [research and information collection "Professional Training of the Top Specialists", Saint Petersburg, 2004]. 10 % of them are Institutes, 90 % are Universities.

**2.** At the beginning of 2004, more than 105000 candidates and 25000 doctors of science worked in Russia. Within the last five years the number of scientists who annually defended their master's theses varied from 3500 to 4800. The situation remains steady with small increase in number of defenses. At the same time, there is an obvious outflow of candidates abroad. Unfortunately, there is no exact information on amount of candidates of the sciences that left Russia.

**3.** The age of persons participating in the candidate program varies from 22 to 35, depending on the form of training. The internal form of training in postgraduate study is directed on the young people who finished higher educational institution and have received a master degree or expert achievements; this is common for people of 22 to 25 y.o. The correspondence form is designed for experts who already work in the professional area, the given category makes group of people of 24-35 years of age. Thus, the middle age of students who participate in programs for candidates is 28 years old. Requirements are the following: students are admitted to postgraduate study course on a competitive basis, they should have higher vocational education, i.e. master degree or expert qualifications. At admittance, the advantage is given to the persons who finished higher educational institution with the best achievements.

**4.** In the year 2004, researchers defended 278 doctor's and 4966 master's theses in Russia. Changes in quantity of defense of theses for a doctor's degree are obvious: the amount has increased by approximately 1/3 in comparison with the previous year. Middle age of the scientists is about 47 years old.

**5.** The period of doctoral studies (3 years) is regarded as pedagogical and scientific work. The scientists have the right to be paid for their work if they keep to the plan of dissertation work. Actual work on the dissertation lasts for about 5 years. There is no correspondence form of training provided for doctor's programs.

**6.** 34 % of candidates of sciences receive doctor's degree. 27 % of scientists successfully finish doctoral studies in strictly fixed term.

**7.** According to data provided by the State Statistics Committee of Russia, the number of scientists admitted and released from doctoral studies is 1637 and 1251 respectively. The expelled candidates or those who did not complete doctoral studies make up 6 %. There is no intermediate qualification provided if the candidate of science does not finish doctoral studies.

**8.** Every year universities submit registration data on doctors and candidates of sciences to the Ministry. The system of the state registration and certification of scientific and pedagogical specialists with scientific degrees in the Russian Federation consists from:

- Supreme Certifying Commission;
- Councils of doctor's and master's theses defense.

**9.** Candidates of sciences do not have status of the student; they have the status of the researcher, the teacher or the employee. They do not pay subscriptions. Extra payment at a rate of 30 \$ is made from the state budget to all candidates of the sciences working in budgetary sphere. The foreigner having a candidate's degree has the same status. He/She does not pay subscriptions.

**10.** Financial support is provided through offers to take part in various competitions; grants and funds, given by the Russian Ministry of Education and Sciences, and foreign funds. This is quite accessible and helpful, from the point of view of financing and development of science.  
[www.rsci.ru/allFonds.html](http://www.rsci.ru/allFonds.html)

**11.** The salary of the candidate of sciences is 2700 rubles / month  
The minimal wages across Russia is 600 rubles / month  
The average size of the salary is 1000 rubles / month  
Wages of professional specialist is 8000 rubles/ month

**12.** All candidates of sciences have labor rights and responsibilities adjustable by the Labor Code of the Russian Federation.

Proceeding from the conventional principles and norms of international law, according to the Constitution of the Russian Federation, the main principles of legal regulation of labor relations and other relations directly connected to labor relations include:

- Freedom of work, including the right to choose or agree to perform certain work, the right to use personal abilities to work, choose a trade and a sort of activity;
- Guarantee each worker the right of duly and complete wages, providing descent existence for worker and his/her family, with payment not lower than the standard established by the federal law;
- Equal opportunities for workers, in terms of work promotion, estimation of labor productivity, qualification and work experience, vocational training, retraining and improvement of professional skills;
- Guarantee of right on obligatory social insurance of workers.
- ...

**13.** 87 % of candidates of science are engaged in teaching activity. If the candidate of science holds a teaching post, his/her activity is directly connected to the teaching process and is paid from his/her basic wages fund. If the candidate of sciences holds a post of the scientific assistant and is also engaged in teaching activity - this work is additionally paid. Payment is made at the rate of the class periods stipulated by the curriculum, allocated by the teacher. Hourly payment in regions of Russian Federations is presented below:

The teacher (without a degree) 72 rubles/hour  
The senior lecturer 144 rubles/hour  
The professor 180 rubles/hour

**14.** According to norms of the labor legislation, the time provided for teaching activity should not exceed 400 hours per year.

**15.** Scientific research institutes allow 100 % application of scientific development in the industry. The index is lower in the field of fundamental research due to its theoretical essence.

**16.** According to data provided by the State Statistics Committee of Russia, the number of scientists admitted and expelled from doctoral studies is 1148 and 180 respectively.

**17.** After receiving doctor's degree practically 99,9 % of scientists continue scientific work since they should head research work carried out in certain scientific branch. The middle age of the candidates with doctor's degree, is 47-50 years old, it is obvious, that at such age people do not change their professional priorities. However, it is not peculiar to young scientists who receive a degree at 28-30 years of age. Many of them do not continue their scientific activity and can change professional interests. It may depend on financial support of research activity and the status of the researcher in Russia.

**18.** There is no precise statistical data on this question, but proceeding from analysis we can assume that about 1/3 of young scientists go/return to work in research laboratories, or institutes as scientific assistants or teachers, because the teaching activity is the basic one for the candidates working in higher educational institution in the Russian Federation. There are also scientific laboratories at the enterprises (basically state) and large firms, which welcome scientific work of employees and take measures on their encouragement (privileges, loans, premiums, etc.).

**19.** In scientific sector, the salary of the employee with doctor's degree is 180 rubles per hour, according to wages scale. In private sector the size of average salary depends on a firm: its professional activity, financial status, etc., because in a private sector having scientific degrees does not influence the size of the salary. The person without a scientific degree can earn more, than the one who has received a degree. It is less easy to provide information on private sector of a science, because the activity and especially the scheme of payment remuneration are not given publicity. Incomes are deliberately underestimated, and sometimes hidden from tax system (due to imperfection of tax system in the Russian Federation).

**20.** "YRR" is in a stage of its formation, as it is specified in item 5. The structure of the Organization will include representative establishments in 7 Federal Districts all over Russia:

1. Privolzhskiy Federal District (Nizhniy Novgorod)
2. Northern-Western Federal District (St.-Petersburg)
3. Siberian Federal District (Novosibirsk)
4. Ural Federal District (Ekaterinburg)
5. Far-Eastern Federal District (Vladivostok)
6. Central Federal District (Moscow)
7. Southern Federal District (Rostov-on-Don) and 56 Regional Branches - so, we will cover all Russia.

**The information is presented with the data provided by:**

National contact point for Marie Curie Mobility Actions in Third Countries (State University-Higher School for Economics (HSE), Moscow).

NATIONAL REPORTS 2004 - 2005

(State University of St. Petersburg, Coordinator of the Bologna Process).

The Russian statistical collection. Moscow, 2004

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