

**DIRECTORATE FOR FINANCIAL AND ENTERPRISE AFFAIRS
COMPETITION COMMITTEE****Working Party No. 2 on Competition and Regulation****Publicly funded education markets – Note by the Russian Federation****3 June 2019**

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More documents related to this discussion can be found at

<http://www.oecd.org/daf/competition/publicly-funded-education-markets.htm>

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Russian Federation

1. Relations in education sphere are regulated by the Constitution of the Russian Federation, the Federal law on education¹, as well as other federal laws, regulatory legal acts of the Russian Federation that contain the rules governing relations in the field of education.

2. The Constitution of the Russian Federation guarantees the general access to free preschool, basic general and secondary vocational education in state or municipal educational institutions and at enterprises. Everyone has the right to education, including the right to receive on a competitive basis of free higher education in a state or municipal educational institution and an enterprise. Basic general education in the Russian Federation is compulsory and parents or persons replacing them ensure that children receive such education.

1. The FAS initiatives concerning legislation on education

3. The Law on Education, which is currently in force in Russia, was adopted in 2012. The FAS took an active part in the development of the draft law, including in the State Duma, one of the chambers of the country's legislative body. Until 2012, Russia had a law on education, which by that time had already ceased to conform to the market form of the economy, securing preferences for state and municipal educational organizations. The market for private educational services in Russia has developed, rather, in violation of the legislation. Since educational services relate to the social sphere, the attitude towards private schools and universities in Russia was ambiguous, including among lawmakers. At the same time, the quality of public education has noticeably decreased, therefore, consumers of educational services have increasingly begun to turn to private educational organizations, especially in large cities. The system of preschool educational organizations had its own problems associated with the lack of places in municipal kindergartens, and the opening of private kindergartens was the only solution for many parents.

4. When drafting the new Law on Education, the FAS initiated introduction in it the norms ensuring the equal legal status of all educational organizations, regardless of their form of ownership. Moreover, there were adopted norms that ensure the participation of the state in supporting private education in the financing of non-state educational institutions of secondary and pre-school education. In addition, equal rights were granted to receive state and municipal support, to participate in state and municipal programs, for universities - the right to train their students at the expense of the relevant budgets of the budget system of the Russian Federation, for non-state preschool and general education organizations - the right to budget regulatory financing per capita.

¹ Federal Law "On Education in the Russian Federation" No. 273-FZ of December 29, 2012: <https://rg.ru/2012/12/30/obrazovanie-dok.html>

2. The FAS analysis of the school textbook market

5. In 2013, FAS carried out the school textbook market analysis within the framework of consideration of the application, as the result of which was planned to unite two large market participants («Publishing house «Prosveshchenie» OJSC, «Drofa» LLC).

6. The research has pointed out two markets within the geographical boundaries of the Russian Federation:

- school textbooks market recommended (approved) by the Ministry of Education and Science of the Russian Federation for use in the educational process in educational institutions implementing educational programs of general education and having state accreditation (hereafter referred to as the school textbook market № 1);
- the market for school textbooks recommended (approved) by the Ministry of Education and Science of the Russian Federation for use in the educational process in special (correctional) educational institutions that have state accreditation (hereinafter referred to as the school textbook market № 2).

7. The calculation of the volume of these markets and the share of business entities in the school textbook markets was carried out in terms of the volume of sales (sales) by textbook publishers to educational organizations, as well as on the commercial market in kind (units) and value (rubles).

8. The share of each publisher (seller) in the considered markets was calculated as the percentage ratio of sales volumes of school textbooks of the respective publisher to educational organizations and in the commercial market, to the market volume.

9. As a result of determining the shares of business entities in the market of school textbooks № 1, the FAS has determined that «Publishing House «Prosveshchenie» OJSC occupies a share of more than 35% in the number of textbooks sold in pieces. The second largest publisher is Drofa LLC, which has a share of 11.15% in the school textbook market № 1 in the number of textbooks sold in pieces. The rest of the market participants have insignificant shares.

10. As a result of determining the shares of business entities in the school textbook market № 2, the FAS has determined that Prosveshchenie OJSC has a share of more than 50% in the number of textbooks sold in pieces. Drofa LLC is the third largest publisher and occupies a share of 3.6% in the school textbook market № 2 by the number of textbooks sold in pieces.

11. Thus, a high level of concentration in the markets of school textbooks № 1 and 2 was revealed.

12. In the case of the merger of two large market participants, there would be an increase in the concentration of school textbook markets (up to 60.18% in the school textbook market № 1 and up to 94.4% in the school textbook market № 2).

13. The FAS has decided that this transaction would lead to restriction of competition in the markets in question.

14. Due to these facts, the FAS has concluded that this transaction has to be blocked. At the same time, the applicants withdrew their merger application after the market research conducted by the FAS.

3. Methodological Recommendations for equipping general educational organizations with training and education facilities

15. Besides the legislative activity, the FAS exercises antimonopoly control over the activities of federal executive bodies, state authorities of the constituent entities of the Russian Federation, local governments, other bodies or organizations performing the functions of these bodies, related to the prevention and suppression of monopolistic activity and unfair competition, prevention, restriction, elimination of such competition.

16. FAS ensures the unity of the economic space, the free movement of goods, the freedom of economic activity in the Russian Federation, protection of competition and the creation of conditions for the effective functioning of commodity markets, including the educational services market.

17. Since 2015, the FAS has been working to clarify the Methodological Recommendations for equipping general educational organizations with training and education facilities, the list of which was approved by order of the relevant Ministry.

18. The list provides with excessively detailed regulation of the characteristics of certain types of training and education facilities, which, in the opinion of the FAS, may lead to a violation of the Law on Protection of Competition and the Law on the Contract System in terms of reducing the number of participants in the market of educational equipment for secondary schools and granting unreasonable competitive advantages of educational equipment to some manufacturers.

19. Due to this fact, the FAS repeatedly refused the Ministry of Education and Science of Russia to agree on the List, proposing to consider removing certain details from the characteristics of certain types of training and education tools, leaving references to regulatory requirements (state standards, sanitary regulations and standards, technical regulations, etc.).

20. In 2015, the FAS considered the case against the Ministry of Education and Science of the Russian Federation on the grounds of violation of clause 8 of part 1 of article 15 of the Law on Protection of Competition, which resulted in the establishment of redundant standards for approving the procedure and criteria for including educational organizations in the list of educational organizations conducting state testing in Russian as a foreign language and a comprehensive exam.

21. Reviewing this case, The FAS's Commission concluded that the Russian Ministry of Education and Science established unreasonable criteria for including educational organizations in the list of educational organizations conducting state testing in Russian as a foreign language and a comprehensive exam, which led to the restriction of competition in the sphere of educational services in testing in Russian as a foreign language and a comprehensive exam. As a result, in the course of selection according to the approved criteria of educational organizations, there was a reduction in testing organizations.

22. Regarding this, the FAS Commission recognized the Ministry of Education and Science of Russia as having violated the Law on Protection of Competition and issued an order to cancel or amend the relevant orders of the Ministry. The FAS prescription addressed to the Ministry of Education and Science of the Russian Federation was executed fully.

23. In 2018, the FAS issued a warning to the Moscow Regional Duma on the grounds of violation of paragraphs 2, 5, and 8 of part 1 of article 15 of the Law on Protection of Competition.

24. The Moscow Regional Duma established the powers of the Moscow State Regional University not envisaged by the legislation of the Russian Federation by adopting and implementing the Law of the Moscow Region “On Establishing the Powers of the State Educational Institution of Higher Education of the Moscow Region - the Moscow University”, according to which the University is the only provider in the Moscow Region of educational services for the training of contractor services' employees, contract authorities of state power of the Moscow region, state authorities and local self-government bodies of municipalities of the Moscow region, as well as state institutions and state unitary enterprises of the Moscow region, municipal institutions and municipalities of the Moscow region.

25. The violation resulted in the creation of discriminatory conditions for participants in the educational services market by requiring that all customers in the Moscow Region purchase only from a single supplier. The warning of the FAS was executed by the Moscow Regional Duma fully (the Law of the Moscow Regional Duma was repealed).

4. Activities for the development of competition in the education markets for 2019-2020

26. In accordance with the National Competition Development Plan in the Russian Federation for 2018–2020, approved by Presidential Resolution No. 618 “On the Main Directions of State Policy on the Development of Competition”², the Government of the Russian Federation approved action plans (an integrated "road map") for the development of competition for 2018-2020 in the sectors of the Russian economy³.

27. In 2018, within the framework of implementation of the integrated "road map", the FAS has developed measures aimed at developing competition in the pre-school and general education markets, complex educational equipment, and the educational services market in the field of training appraisers.

28. The following was provided:

- studying of existing practices of supporting private educational organizations implementing an educational program of pre-school education and (or) caring for children with the subsequent distribution of these practices to all regions of Russia;
- preparation of clarifications on the implementation of the right of teachers of private educational organizations living in rural areas, working-class settlements (urban-type settlements) for reimbursement of expenses for utilities, along with teaching staff of state and municipal educational organizations. (This right is enshrined in the Law on Education, but there are instances of its violation in law enforcement practice).

29. Ensuring competition in the market of complex equipment with training equipment is also provided, namely, the preparation and sending to the constituent entities of the Russian Federation of an information letter on the use of mechanisms of separation of

² <http://en.fas.gov.ru/documents/documentdetails.html?id=15342>

³ <https://en.fas.gov.ru/press-center/news/detail.html?id=53303>

public procurement tenders for the construction of objects of general education organizations and complex supply/delivery with training equipment of these organizations.

30. For the implementation of the Resolution № 618, there were developed methodologies for calculating key indicators of the development of competition in the constituent entities of the Russian Federation in the following markets: pre-school education; recreation and health of children; higher education services; secondary vocational education services; preschool education services; services of general education and psychological and pedagogical support of children with disabilities in the constituent entities of the Russian Federation.

31. Nowadays the FAS together with interested authorities is working on the draft federal law “On amendments to certain legislative acts of the Russian Federation in terms of improving state regulation of recreation and rehabilitation for children” and the corresponding Federal Law “On amendments to Code of the Russian Federation on Administrative Offenses ”.

32. The draft law on recreation and rehabilitation of children is proposed to grant an equal right to enter the market for recreation and rehabilitation of children to all economic entities that comply with legal requirements, and also establish the obligation of recreation and rehabilitation organizations to submit information about their activities to the executive authority of the Russian Federation in the field of recreation and health improvement of children for inclusion in the register of children's recreation organizations and their recovery.

33. In general, the FAS notes that the educational services market in the Russian Federation is competitive, but in spite of this, the antimonopoly body closely follows the development and participants' activity in this market in order to prevent violations of the Law on Protection of Competition.

Annex: The Russian educational system

34. The Russian Federation has established federal state educational standards (hereafter referred to as FSES)⁴, which are the part of the regulation of educational services. This is a set of mandatory requirements for the education of a certain level and (or) for the profession, specialty and direction of training approved by the federal executive body in the field of education, regardless of the form of education. The procedure for developing and approving federal state educational standards and introducing amendments thereto shall be established by the Government of the Russian Federation.

35. The standard is the basis for the development of model basic educational programs through which students acquire the education of different levels. Thus, the educational program includes a set of mandatory elements: the volume, content, expected results, forms of certification, schooling schedule, work programs.

36. Education in Russia is divided into general, vocational, additional education and vocational training, which provides the possibility of receiving education throughout life (continuing education) and the simultaneous acquiring of several educational programs.

37. General education and vocational education are realized by levels of education.

38. The following levels of general education are established in the Russian Federation: pre-school education, primary general education, basic general education, secondary general education.

39. There are the following levels of vocational education in Russia:

- secondary vocational education;
- higher education – bachelor’s degree;
- higher education - specialist, master’s degree;
- higher education for preparing highly qualified personnel.

40. Additional education includes both additional education for children and adults as well as additional vocational education.

41. According to the levels of general and vocational education, for vocational training are implemented basic educational programs, and for additional education - additional educational programs. Model basic educational programs are included according to the results of examination in the register, information on which is publicly available.

42. Organizations of higher education according to the Law on Education have the right to develop independently and approve educational standards, develop appropriate programs of higher education based on such educational standards.

43. Educational programs are implemented by organizations engaged in educational activities (educational organizations). A required condition is a license for educational activities. Individual entrepreneurs licensed to carry out educational activities also have the right to implement educational programs.

44. The licensing of educational activities is carried out by types of education, by levels of education, by professions, specialties, areas of training (for vocational education), by subspecies of additional education.

⁴ <https://fgos.ru/>

45. In addition, educational organizations implementing basic educational programs in accordance with the FSES must have state accreditation, with the exception of educational programs of pre-school education, as well as basic educational programs implemented in accordance with educational standards. The purpose of accreditation is compliance with the FSES.

46. Educational organization has the right to choose the method and form of implementation of educational programs. The organization can carry out educational activities:

- independently, i.e. on their own resources, on the basis of one educational organization. For example, a comprehensive school solely carries out training in basic general education programs;
- with the involvement of other educational organizations, i.e. through network forms.

47. The network form of education means a form of education, which provides the opportunity for students to get the educational program using the resources of several educational organizations, including foreign ones, and, if necessary, using the resources of other organizations.

48. Thus, the network form of realization allows more flexible and effective implementation of educational programs. At the same time, not only educational organizations can be involved into the network form of education, but also scientific, medical and cultural organizations, sports and other organizations that have the resources necessary to carry out training, provide educational and working practice, carry out other types of training activities provided by appropriate educational program.

49. Applying the network form of the implementation of educational programs is carried out on the basis of an agreement between organizations. To organize the implementation of educational programs through using a network form by several educational organizations, educational programs are jointly developed and approved.

50. Educational organizations are also entitled to apply e-learning, distance learning technologies.

51. E-learning is the organization of educational activities with the use of information contained in databases and used in the implementation of educational programs through information technologies, technical means, as well as information and telecommunication networks which, firstly, provide the transmission of the specified information via communication lines, and, secondly, ensure the interaction of students and teachers.

52. Distance learning technologies are educational technologies implemented mainly with the use of information and telecommunication networks with indirect (at a distance) interaction of students and teachers.

53. In the Russian Federation, education can also be obtained in the form of family education and self-education. This implies an individualized training plan.

54. Local governments of municipal and urban districts keep record of children eligible for general education of each level and residing in the territories of the respective municipal formations, and forms of education, defined by parents (or legal representatives) of children.

55. Obtaining pre-school education in educational organizations can begin when children reach the two months' age.
56. The founder of the educational organization has the right to set the parental fee and its size for the supervision and care of the child, unless otherwise provided by the legislation on education. The founder has the right to reduce the size of such a fee or not to charge it from certain categories of parents (legal representatives) in cases and procedures determined by it.
57. The costs of the implementation of the educational program of primary general, basic general and (or) secondary general education, as well as the maintenance of immovable property of state and municipal educational organizations are not included in the parent fee.
58. Obtaining primary general education in educational organizations begins when children reach the age of six years and six months with no contraindications for health reasons, but no later than the age of eight. According to the application of the parents (legal representatives) of children, the founder of the educational organization has the right to allow the admission of children to the educational organization to study at an earlier or later age.
59. The rules of admission to the basic educational programs must ensure the admission of all citizens who have the right to receive a general education of the appropriate level, unless otherwise provided by the legislation on education.
60. In educational organizations, libraries are formed for students, including digital (electronic) libraries, which provide access to professional databases, information reference and search engines, as well as other information resources. The library fund should be completed with printed and (or) electronic educational editions (including textbooks and teaching aids), methodical and periodicals for all educational subjects, courses, disciplines (modules) being implemented in the main educational programs.
61. Students who master basic educational programs at the expense of the budget allocations of the federal budget, budgets of the constituent entities of the Russian Federation and local government budget, are provided by textbooks and teaching aids, as well as teaching materials, training and education facilities free of charge for the duration of education.
62. The using of textbooks and teaching aids by students who master subjects, courses, disciplines (modules) outside the FSES, educational standards and (or) receiving paid educational services is carried out in the way established by the educational organization.
63. The mastering of the educational program is accompanied by an intermediate certification of students, conducted in the forms defined by the curriculum, and in the manner prescribed by the educational organization.
64. The final attestation is a form of assessing the degree and level of the students' comprehension of the educational program and is carried out on the basis of the principles of objectivity and independence of assessing the quality of students' training.
65. The final attestation is the final stage of basic general, secondary general and basic professional educational programs' mastering, it is mandatory and is carried out in the manner and form established by the educational organization, unless otherwise provided by the legislation on education. Charging fees from students for passing the state final certification is prohibited.

66. Secondary vocational education is aimed at solving the problems of intellectual, cultural and professional development of a person and has the goal of training qualified workers or employees and middle-level specialists in all major areas. Only those who has got an education not lower than the basic general or secondary general one are allowed to master the educational programs of secondary vocational education. Receiving secondary vocational education on the basis of basic general education is carried out while simultaneously receiving secondary general education within the relevant educational program of secondary vocational education.

67. Higher education is aimed at providing training of highly qualified personnel in all major areas. Persons with secondary general education are admitted to mastering bachelor or specialist programs. Persons with higher education of any level are allowed to receive the master's degree. Admission to bachelor and specialist programs is based on the results of the unified state exam.

68. Foreign citizens have the right to enter bachelor and specialist programs in educational organizations of higher education according to the results of entrance examinations conducted by such educational organizations.

69. Disabled children, disabled people of groups I and II, disabled since childhood, disabled due to a military injury or disease received during the period of military service have the right to admit to bachelor and specialty programs at the expense of budget allocations from the federal budget, budgets of constituent entities of the Russian Federation and local budgets within the established quota.

70. The admission quota for higher education in bachelor and specialist programs at the expense of the budget allocations of the federal budget, the budgets of the constituent entities of the Russian Federation and local budgets is set annually by an educational organization in the amount of not less than ten percent of the total amount of control figures of accepted citizens who educate at the expense of the federal budget assignment, the budgets of the constituent entities of the Russian Federation and local budgets allocated to such an educational organization for the next year for some specialties or training directions.

71. The rights to admit to the preparatory departments of federal state educational organizations of higher education for training at the expense of the budget allocations of the federal budget are the following:

1. Foreign citizens and stateless persons have the right to receive education in the Russian Federation in accordance with the international treaties of the Russian Federation and legislation on education.
2. Foreign citizens have equal rights with citizens of the Russian Federation to receive pre-school, primary general, basic general and secondary general education, as well as vocational training in vocational training programs in workers' professions, positions of employees within the limits of mastering the educational program of secondary general education on a public and free basis.
3. Foreign citizens have the right to receive secondary vocational education, higher education and additional vocational education at expenses of the budget allocations of the federal budget, budgets of the constituent entities of the Russian Federation or local budgets in accordance with international treaties of the Russian Federation, federal laws or the education quota which is established by the Government of the Russian Federation for foreign citizens' education in the Russian Federation, as well

as at the expense of individuals and legal entities in accordance with the agreements on the provision of paid educational services.

72. The educational organization is created in accordance with civil law and, depending on who created it, is state, municipal or private.
73. However, educational organizations implementing educational programs of higher education in the field of defense and state security, ensuring the rule of law, can be created only by the Russian Federation.
74. The educational organization acts on the basis of its charter, which all employees, students, parents (legal representatives) of underage students can be acquainted with.
75. In the educational organization are also formed collegial management bodies. This is a general meeting (conference) of workers and students of an educational organization, a pedagogical council, an academic council, a board of trustees, a governing council, a supervisory board, and other collegial management bodies provided for by the charter of the relevant educational organization.
76. In order to take into account the views of students, parents (legal representatives) of underage students and teachers, educational organization creates students councils, parent councils and maintain the performance of professional unions of its students and (or) employees, whose opinions are taken into consideration when adopting local legal acts affecting students and employees of this educational organization.
77. In order to protect their rights, students and parents (legal representatives) of underage students are entitled to send appeals to the governing bodies of the educational organization to take disciplinary actions to employees who violate and (or) infringe the rights of students or parents (legal representatives). Such appeals are subject to mandatory consideration by the indicated authorities with the involvement of students and parents (legal representatives) of underage students.
78. Students, graduate students, interns, assistant trainees who study full-time at the expense of the federal budget allocations are assigned a state academic scholarship and (or) a state social scholarship in an appropriate order.
79. The scholarship is cash payments assigned to students in order to stimulate and (or) support their development of relevant educational programs. The procedure for appointing a state academic scholarship to students and a state social scholarship is established by state authorities of the constituent entities of the Russian Federation and local governments respectively.
80. Professional educational organizations and educational institutions of higher education, providing state services in the field of education at the expense of budget allocations of the federal budget, are allocated funds for the provision of material support to needy students at the expense of scholarship fund.
81. Material support for students is paid in amount and in order determined by local regulations adopted based on the views of the councils of students and representative bodies of students. Also, educational organizations have the right to create, at the expense of funds received from income-generating activities, various types of material support for students.
82. An educational organization has autonomy, which is understood as independence in the implementation of educational, scientific, administrative, financial and economic activities.

83. Educational organizations form open and publicly accessible information resources, namely websites that contain all the necessary information about their activities.

84. Students have the right to:

- choose educational organization, forms of getting education and forms of education after receiving a basic general education or after reaching eighteen years;
- study according to the individual curriculum;
- participate in the formation of the content of their professional education, subject to compliance with the FSES, the choice of facultative and elective (elected on a mandatory basis) school subjects, courses, disciplines (modules) from the list offered by the educational organization (after obtaining basic general education);
- master any other academic subjects, courses, disciplines (modules) taught in an educational organization in its prescribed order, as well as simultaneously master several major professional educational programs;
- transfer to another department in order to change profession, specialty, direction of training or form of education in the order prescribed by the education legislation;
- transfer from paid education form to free education form in appropriate order;
- transfer to another educational organization that implements an educational program of the appropriate level.

85. In addition, students are provided with the following measures of social support and motivation:

1. full state support, including the provision of clothing, footwear, hard and soft inventory;
2. the provision of food in the appropriate order;
3. the provision of places in boarding schools, as well as the provision of housing in dormitories in accordance with the legislation on education and housing legislation;
4. transportation services, for example, reduced fare tickets;
5. obtaining scholarships, material assistance and other monetary payments provided for by the legislation on education;
6. the provision of educational loans;
7. other measures of social support provided for by the regulatory legal acts of the Russian Federation and the regulatory legal acts of the constituent entities of the Russian Federation, the legal acts of local governments, local regulatory acts.

86. In the case of termination of an educational organization activity (revocation of a license, deprivation of state accreditation of appropriate educational program or expiration of a state accreditation) or suspension of a license, suspension of a state accreditation of an educational organization, the founder and (or) authorized by him management body provide transferring adult students with their consent and the underage students with the consent of their parents (the law representatives) to other educational organizations on educational programs of appropriate level and direction.

87. The state control (supervision) in the education sphere includes the federal state control of the quality of education and the federal state supervision in the field of education,

carried out by the educational control and supervision bodies. The federal state supervision in the education field refers to the activities aimed at preventing, detecting and stopping the violation by the state authorities of the constituent entities of the Russian Federation exercising state administration in the education sphere, and the local government bodies exercising management in the education field and educational institutions education.

88. Students of the basic educational programs of secondary vocational and higher education in full-time tuition who need living quarters in dormitories are provided with such living quarters in dormitories for the period of education and passing intermediate and final attestation in correspondence courses by educational organizations in case of availability of appropriate housing facilities of this education organization and in order established by local regulations of the educational organization.

89. Each student living in a dormitory enters into an employment contract according to which the tenant pays the fee for the use of residential premises and the fee for utilities.

90. The size of the fee is set by the educational organization depending on the quality, improvement, location and layout of the dwellings in the dormitory and is determined by the local regulatory act. The educational organization has the right to reduce the amount of payment for the use of residential premises and the size of utility fees in the dormitory for students or not to charge such fees from certain categories of students, taking into account the views of students councils and students representative bodies in organizations conducting educational activities (if available). Certain categories of students defined by the legislation on education (for example, orphans, children left without parental care, disabled people of groups I and II) as an exempt from paying fees for the use of living quarters (rent) in a dormitory.

91. People with secondary vocational or higher education who meet the qualification requirements specified in the qualification reference books, and (or) professional standards has the right to engage in teaching activities.

92. The basis for the emergence of educational relations is the administrative act of an educational organization on the admission of a person to study or to undergo intermediate certification and (or) state final certification, and in the case of the implementation of educational activities by an individual entrepreneur - an agreement on education.

93. Admission to study at an educational organization is carried out on the principles of equal conditions of admission for all applicants, with the exception of persons who are granted special rights (advantages) in admission to study.

94. The number of secondary vocational' and higher education students who study at the expense of the budget allocations of the federal budget, budgets of the constituent entities of the Russian Federation and local budgets is determined on the basis of control figures for admission to studies by profession, specialties and areas of training at the expense of budget allocations of the federal budget, budgets of constituent entities of the Russian Federation and local budgets. The control numbers of admission are distributed according to the results of a public competition and are established by educational organizations.

95. Educational organizations have the right to carry out their activities at the expense of individuals and (or) legal entities under contracts for the provision of paid educational services.

96. Paid educational services represent the implementation of educational activities on assignments and at the expense of individuals and (or) legal entities under contracts for the

provision of paid educational services. Income from the provision of paid educational services is used by these organizations in accordance with the statutory goals.

97. Financial provision of state and municipal services in the education field in the Russian Federation is carried out in accordance with the legislation of the Russian Federation and taking into account the specifics established by this Federal Law.

98. Standards determined by the state authorities of the constituent entities of the Russian Federation in accordance with the legislation on education, normative costs for the provision of state or municipal services in the field of education are determined per student. Regulatory costs for the provision of state or municipal services in the field of education include the costs of teachers' labor. For small-scale educational organizations and educational organizations located in rural areas and implementing basic general education programs, the standard costs for the provision of state or municipal educational services should include, among other things, the costs of educational activities that are not dependent on the number of students.

99. Subsidies for reimbursement of the costs of private educational organizations for the implementation of basic general education programs, which are financed from the budgetary allocations of the budgets of the constituent entities of the Russian Federation, are calculated according to the standards determined by the state authorities of the constituent entities of the Russian Federation.

100. Subsidies for reimbursement of expenses of private educational institutions for professional educational programs, financial support of which is provided from the budget allocations of the federal budget, budgets of the constituent entities of the Russian Federation, local budgets, are calculated according to the standard costs of providing relevant state or municipal education services.

101. Organizations that are members of the education system take part in international cooperation in the field of education by concluding agreements on education with foreign organizations and citizens in accordance with the legislation of the Russian Federation and in other forms, in particular, in the following areas:

1. the development and implementation of educational programs and scientific programs in the field of education together with international or foreign organizations;
2. sending students, pedagogical and scientific workers of Russian organizations engaged in educational activities to foreign educational organizations, which includes the provision of special scholarships for students to study abroad, as well as the admission of foreign students, teachers and scientific workers to Russian organizations carrying out educational activities for the purpose of training, advanced training and improvement of scientific and educational activities, including international academic exchange;
3. carrying out joint research, fundamental and applied research in the field of education, joint implementation of innovative activities;
4. participation in the network form of the implementation of educational programs;
5. participation in the activities of international organizations and the conduct of international educational, research and scientific and technical projects, congresses, symposia, conferences, seminars or independent holding of these activities, as well

as the exchange of educational and scientific literature on a bilateral and multilateral basis.