

THE YOUTH SECTOR IN RUSSIA – ACTORS AND STAKEHOLDERS

PREPARED BY Yael OHANA

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INTRODUCTION

The youth sector in Russia is diverse and varied. It includes four main categories of actor or stakeholder that can be considered of importance – in terms of interest, capacity, legitimacy and resources for youth policy-making and the development of youth work. These are:

- 1/ the governmental sector, i.e. the authorities of the government responsible for youth issues at Federal and subject level
- 2/ the non-governmental sector, i.e. the non-governmental youth organisations and movements that work for, and with young people
- 3/ the research community, i.e. the various public and private academic institutions with an interest in studying the condition of youth, their position in relation to society and state and sociological trends in their engagement with culture, politics and social life
- 4/ the international community, i.e. representatives of foreign and international organisations with specific programmes for or a specific interest in young people with a presence in Russia or who actively engage with youth in Russia from outside the country.

In the following, we provide an overview of the most important actors that form each of these sectors or communities and provide some information about their action, along with internet sources for finding more information.

THE GOVERNMENTAL SECTOR

In 2008, the responsible authorities for youth at the Federal level was shifted from the State Committee on Youth Affairs to Ministry for Sport and Youth Policy.

1/ Ministry for Sport, Tourism and Youth Policy of the Russian Federation

www.minstm.gov.ru

Minister

Vitalii Leontovitch Mutko

Minister's Secretariat:

Tel: +7 495 617 11 21

Fax: +7 495 617 11 20

State Secretary – Deputy to the Minister

Natalia Vladimirovna Parishkova

Tel: +7 495 985 05 23

Fax: +7 499 267 88 72

Anastasia Vladimirovna Orechova

Public Information and Contact with Society

Tel: +7 495 250 03 64

Fax: +7 495 251 27 47

e-mail: pressminstm@yandex.ru

The ministry for Sport, Tourism and Youth Policy of the Russian Federation (Minsporturism) was established on the basis of decree of the President of the Russian Federation of the 12th of May 2008. The current minister is Vitalii Leontovitch Mutko.

In the field of youth, one of its three priorities, the role of the Ministry is to

- Coordinate Federal level youth policy and actions
- Develop contacts and maintain relations between Federal-subject level authorities and the

Federal level in the area of youth policy development and implementation

The Ministry is made of up several departments and houses implementation agencies for its several priorities. In relation to youth, the Ministry has a

- Federal Agency for Youth Affairs
- Department for youth policy

a/ Federal Agency for Youth Affairs

www.fadm.gov.ru

125009 Moscow
Gazentnii Pereulok
House 3 – 5, entrance 14

Head of Agency:

Vasilii Grigorevich Yakemenko

Secretariat:

Tel: +7 495 790 73 36

Tel/Fax: +7 495 73 35

The Federal Agency on Youth Affairs (Rossmolodezh) is the only organ of the Russian Federal government with primary responsibility for the development of Russia's young citizens. The agency views young people as the primary resource of Russian society. It is the Agency's mission to improve both the quality and quantity. The mission of the Agency is to improve the quality and quantity of the human resources represented by young people. Its main priorities are:

- inclusion of young people in the process of innovative development of the country through the discovery of talents and the realisation of the potential of the individual;
- support for young people's social initiatives and stimulation of entrepreneurial activity / initiative;
- resolution of the problems of social adaptation of young people that find themselves in difficult life situations;
- the socialisation of the younger generation into a spirit of solidarity, patriotism and tolerance.

The Federal Agency for Youth hopes to become the partner of private and social initiatives that are oriented towards young people and their interests. The agency is developing its work programme in accordance with the principles of cooperation and consultation. It hopes to become a key service provider in the effort to capitalise on the potential of young people in the country.

It has two main departments dealing with the planning and the implementation of projects and programmes in the area of youth policy respectively. The staff and responsibilities within the departments of the agency have not been made public online yet.

b/ Department for Youth Affairs

<http://depmolpol.ru/>

125047 Moscow
Misskaya Square number 3
Tel: +7 495 251 28 12

Director: Boris Borisovich Gusev

Secretariat:

Tel: +7 495 251 28 12

Deputy Director (Youth Policy): Dmitry Michaelovich Vitiunev
Secretariat:
Tel: +7 495 251 28 12

Deputy Director (International Cooperation): Roman Vladimirovich Aleksandrov
Secretariat:
Tel: +7 495 251 46 79

The Department for Youth Affairs and Contacts with Society is responsible for youth policy development and the development of relations between the government and youth civil society. Its work is organised according to several sub-sections, including «state programmes and social initiatives», «regional action, monitoring and analysis», «international cooperation» and «government regulation». According to the website, this department is responsible for the implementation of 2009 The Year of Youth. It is not clear from its website how it relates to or cooperates with the Federal Agency for Youth Policy, which ostensibly has the same functions.

c/ Other Ministry Departments

Within the ministry there are two other departments dealing with issues related to youth with whom inter-departmental cooperation is foreseen by the Department for Youth Affairs and the Federal Agency for Youth on themes where work priorities overlap or complement each other, for example in the case of youth mobility, or youth activities using sport as a primary approach to animation or youth health promotion projects.

Federal Agency for Physical Culture and Sport: <http://sport.minstm.gov.ru/>

Federal Agency for Tourism: <http://tourism.minstm.gov.ru/>

d/ Counterparts in the Federation Subjects

Youth policy and strategy is organised using a decentralised approach, and as a result the Federal Ministry has counterparts in each of the Federation subjects, as outlined in the table. In theory the work of the Ministry complements that of regional and local governmental authorities in the Federation subjects, with the Federal authorities acting as coordinator and knowledge manager. At the same time, the Federal level has its own strategy that it implements through Federal programmes. The approach of the different regional and local authorities to youth issues is very diverse. In some cases, regional and local authorities have their own policies and strategies implemented according to locally identified. In others, the Federal strategy has been the model for implementation. Whatever the approach, the Federal Ministry is responsible for receiving and collating regional and local authority reporting on youth policy implementation.

Name	In Russian	Website (if available)
Altayski Krai – authority for education and youth affairs	Алтайский край управление по образованию и делам молодежи	http://www.educaltai.ru/1_upravlenie/
Amurskaya Oblast – ministry for information and internal policy	Амурская область министерство информационной и внутренней политики	http://www.amurobl.ru/index.php?m=24597&r=6&c=34850
Saratovskaya Oblast – ministry of education	Саратовская область министерство образования	http://www.saratov.gov.ru/government/structure/minobraz/
Tamborskaya Oblast – authority for contact with society	Тамбовская область управление по связям с общественностью	http://www.molod68.ru/

Archangelskaya Oblast – Committee for Youth Policy	Архангельская область комитет по молодежной политике	http://www.molarh.ru/
Astrachanskaya Oblast – Agency for youth affairs	Астраханская область агентство по делам молодежи	http://www.astnet.ru/
Belgorodskaya Oblast – Department of education, culture and youth policy	Белгородская область департамент образования, культуры и молодежной политики	http://www.belregion.ru/department/part250/
Brianskaya Oblast – Committee on youth policy, physical culture and sport	Брянская область комитет по молодежной политике, физической культуре и спорту	http://bryansk.fas.gov.ru/news.php?id=127
Vladimirskaya Oblast – Committee on youth policy	Владимирская область комитет по молодежной политике	http://avo.ru/index.php?option=com_content&task=view&id=280&Itemid=2
Volgogradskaya Oblast – Committee on Youth Affairs	Волгоградская область комитет по делам молодежи	http://www.volganet.ru/youth2.php
Vologodskaya Oblast – Committee on Youth Affairs	Вологодская область комитет по делам молодежи	http://vologda-oblast.ru/inform.asp?sup=29
Voronezhskaya Oblast – Authority for youth policy	Воронежская область управление молодежной политики	http://www.govvrn.ru/wps/wcm/connect/voronezh/AVO/Main/Authorities/Other+executive+power/Other+executive+power33/
Jewish autonomous Oblast – Authority on demographic questions and youth policy	Еврейская автономная область управление по вопросам демографии и молодежной политики	http://www.eao.ru/?p=1290
Zabaikalskaya Krai – Committee for education, science and youth policy	Забайкальский край комитет образования, науки и молодежной политики Забайкальского края	http://www.kopon.sibcity.ru/
Ivanovskaya oblast – department for contact with society, youth and information policy	Ивановская область департамент общественных связей, молодежной и информационной политики	http://www.depos.ru/
Irkutskaya oblast – ministry for physical culture, sport and youth policy	Иркутская область министерство по физической культуре, спорту и молодежной политике	http://www.govirk.ru/ministerstvo/default.aspx
Kabaradino-Balkarskaya Republic – state committee on questions relating to young people and social movements	Кабардино-Балкарская Республика - государственный комитет по делам молодежи и общественных объединений	http://www.garant.ru/hotlaw/doc/125347.htm
Kaliningradskaya Oblast – Ministry of education	Калининградская область министерство образования	http://www.edu.baltinform.ru/
Kaluzhskaya Oblast – Ministry for sport, tourism and youth policy	Калужская область министерство спорта, туризма и молодежной политики	http://www.kalugalaw.ru/kaluga/574_stat.html
Kamchatskaya Krai – Agency on youth policy	Камчатский край агентство по молодежной политике	http://www.kamchatka.gov.ru/old/index.php?option=com_content&task=view&id=103864&Itemid=134
Karachaevo-Cherkasskaya Republic – Authority on	Карачаево-Черкесская Республика управление по делам молодежи	http://www.kchr.info/

youth questions		
Kemerobskaya oblast – department for youth policy and sport	Кемеровская область департамент молодежной политики и спорта	http://www.dmps.ru/
Kirovskaya oblast – authority for youth affairs	Кировская область управление по делам молодежи	http://molpol43.ru/news/1-0-5
Kostromskaya Oblast – Committee on youth affairs	Костромская область комитет по делам молодежи	http://www.kdm44.ru/modules/news/
Krasnodarskaya Krai – Department for youth policy	Краснодарский край департамент молодежной политики	http://www.dmpkk.ru/
Krasnoyarskaya Krai – Ministry on sport, tourism and youth policy	Красноярский край министерство спорта, туризма и молодежной политики	http://www.krskstate.ru/tursport
Kurganskaya Oblast – Authority for education	Курганская область главное управление образования	http://www.kurganobl.ru/1941.html
Kurskaya Oblast – Committee for youth affairs and tourism	Курская область комитет по делам молодежи и туризму	http://www.rkursk.ru/
Leningradskaya Oblast – Committee for physical culture, sport, tourism and youth policy	Ленинградская область комитет по физической культуре, спорту туризму и молодежной политике	http://www.kadis.ru/gosorg/gosorg.phtml?id=40410
Lipetskaya Oblast – Committee on youth affairs	Липецкая область комитет по делам молодежи Липецкой области	http://www.kdm.region48.ru/
Magadanskaya Oblast – Authority for youth affairs	Магаданская область управление по делам молодежи	http://www.magcentr.ru/
City of Moscow – Department for family and youth policy	г.Москва департамент семейной и молодежной политики	http://www.dsmp.mos.ru/
Moscow Oblast – Committee on youth affairs	Московская область комитет по делам молодежи	http://kfs.mosreg.ru/
Murmanskaya Oblast – Authority on youth affairs	Мурманская область управление по делам молодежи	http://www.4erdak.ru/
Nenetskiy autonomous okrug – authority for education and youth policy	Ненецкий автономный округ управление образования и молодежной политики	http://www.kdmnao.ru/
Nizhegorodskaya oblast – ministry of education	Нижегородская область министерство образования	http://www.government.nnov.ru/?id=14685
Novogordoskaya oblast - Committee for education, science and youth policy	Новгородская область - комитет образования, науки и молодежной политики	http://edu.novgorod.ru/data/komitet/index.php
Novosibirskaya oblast – Authority on youth affairs	Новосибирская область управление по делам молодежи	http://www.mnso.ru/
Omskaya Oblast – Ministry on youth affairs, physical culture and sport	Омская область министерство по делам молодежи, физической культуры и спорта	http://www.molodoy.info/
Orenburgskaya Oblast – Committee on youth affairs	Оренбургская область комитет по делам молодежи	http://www.kdm56.ru/publ/vm_06_08

Orlovskaya Oblast – Department for social policy	Орловская область департамент социальной политики	http://www.adm.orel.ru/index.php?head=45&unit=4
Penzenskaya Oblast – Ministry of Education	Пензенская область министерство образования	http://minobr.penza.net/
Permsky Krai – Ministry of culture and youth policy	Пермский край министерство культуры и молодежной политики	http://www.vsesvoi.ru/
Primorskaya Krai – Department of education and sciences	Приморский край департамент образования и науки	http://www.primorsky.ru/departments/?s=39
Pskovskaya Oblast – State committee on youth policy and sport	Псковская область государственный комитет по молодежной политике и спорту	http://www.pskov.ru/ru/authority/administration/list/youth_and_sport
Republic of Adigia – Committee on youth affairs	Республика Адыгея комитет по делам молодежи	http://www.adygheya.ru/
Republic of Altay – Ministry of education, science and youth policy	Республика Алтай министерство образования, науки и молодежной политике	
Republic of Bashkortostan – State committee on youth affairs	Республика Башкортостан - государственный комитет по делам молодежи	http://www.molodostrb.ru/
Republic of Buratiya – Ministry of Education and science	Республика Бурятия министерство образования и науки	http://www.monrb.ru/
Republic of Dagestan – Ministry for youth affairs	Республика Дагестан министерство по делам молодежи	http://www.e-dag.ru/gov/ob/minmol.htm
Republic of Kalmikia – Ministry on youth affairs and sport	Республика Калмыкия министерство по делам молодежи и спорта	http://minmolrk.narod.ru/turizm/turizm.htm
Republic of Karelia – State committee on youth affairs	Республика Карелия государственный комитет по делам молодежи	http://www.gov.karelia.ru/gov/Power/Committee/Youth/index.html
Republic of Komi – Ministry of education	Республика Коми министерство образования	http://rkomi.ru/top/org_isp/min/minedu/
Republic of Marii El – Ministry of Education	Республика Марий Эл министерство образования	http://www.minobr.mari-el.ru/
Republic Mordovia – State committee on youth affairs	Республика Мордовия государственный комитет по делам молодежи	http://www.e-mordovia.ru/main/news/detail.php?ID=3011
Republic of Sacha – Ministry for Youth Policy	Республика Саха (Якутия) министерство по молодежной политике	http://minmol.ykt.ru/
Republic of North Ossetia – Alania – Ministry for youth affairs, physical culture and sport	Республика Северная Осетия Алания министерство по делам молодежи, физической культуры и спорта	http://www.molsport.ru/
Republic of Tatarstan – Ministry for youth affairs, sport and tourism	Республика Татарстан министерство по делам молодежи, спорту и туризму	http://mdmst.tatar.ru/
Republic of Tiva – Ministry of education, science and youth policy	Республика Тыва министерство образования, науки и молодежной политики	http://www.tuva-mo.ru/

Republic Chakassia – Ministry of education and science	Республика Хакасия министерство образования и науки	http://www.rhlider.ru/executive-power/departaments/ministries/education-and-science/
Republic of Ingushetia – Committee on youth affairs	Республика Ингушетия комитет по делам молодежи	http://www.ingushetia.ru/m-news/archives/009424.shtml
Rostovskaya Oblast – Committee on youth affairs	Ростовская область комитет по молодежной политике администрации	http://www.donland.ru/departments/department.asp?departmentId=40
Riazanskaya Oblast – Committee on youth affairs	Рязанская область комитет по делам молодежи	http://kdm.my1.ru/
Samarskaya Oblast – Ministry of culture and youth policy	Самарская область министерство культуры и молодежной политики	http://www.mkmp.ru/
Saint-Petersburg – Committee on youth policy and cooperation with the public organisations of the government	Санкт-Петербург комитет по молодежной политике и взаимодействию с общественными организациями Правительства	http://www.kpmp.ru/
Sakhalinskaya Oblast – Authority on youth policy	Сахалинская область управление молодежной политики	http://www.sakhmol.ru/
Sverdlovsk Oblast – Department on youth affairs	Свердловская область департамент по делам молодежи	http://www.molodost.ru/
Smolenskaya Oblast – authority on youth affairs	Смоленская область главное управление по делам молодежи	http://www.admin.smolensk.ru/~gumol/
Stavropolskaya Krai – Committee on youth affairs	Ставропольский край комитет по делам молодежи	http://www.stavkdm.ru/
Tverskaya Oblast – Committee on youth affairs	Тверская область комитет по делам молодежи	http://www.kdm69.ru/
Tomskaya Oblast – Department for youth policy, physical culture and sport	Томская область департамент по молодежной политике, физической культуре и спорту	http://www.tomsk.gov.ru/ru/rule/structure/department_youth_physical_training/index.html
Tulskaya Oblast – Department for youth affairs	Тульская область департамент по делам молодежи	www.tula-molod.ru (site closed)
Tiumenskaya Oblast – Department for sport and youth policy	Тюменская область департамент по спорту и молодежной политике	http://www.admtyumen.ru/
Udmurtskaya Republic – State committee on youth affairs	Удмуртская Республика государственный комитет по делам молодежи	http://www.molodoy.udm.ru/
Ulianovskaya Oblast – Ministry for youth development	Ульяновская область министерство молодежного развития	http://www.mpol.ulgov.ru/
Chabarovskii Krai – Committee for youth affairs	Хабаровский край комитет по молодежной политике Правительства	http://www.khabgmp.ru/

Chanti-Mansiskii autonomous okrug – Yugra – Committee on youth Policy	Ханты – Мансийский автономный округ - Югра - комитет по молодежной политике	http://www.eduhmao.ru/http://www.eduhmao.ru/
Cheliabinskaya Oblast – Authority for Youth Policy	Челябинская область главное управление молодежной политики	http://www.gump74.ru/
Republic of Chechnya – Committee of the government for youth affairs	Чеченская Республика комитет правительства по делам молодежи	http://chechnya.gov.ru/
Republic of Chuvashia – Ministry for education and youth policy	Чувашская республика министерство образования и молодежной политики	http://gov.cap.ru/main.asp?govid=13
Chukotskii autonomous okrug – Department for education and youth policy	Чукотский автономный округ - департамент образования и молодежной политики	
Yamalo – Nenezkii autonomous okrug – Department for youth policy	Ямало-Ненецкий автономный округ департамент по молодежной политике	http://www.yamolod.ru/
Yaroslavskaia Oblast – Department for youth affairs	Ярославская область департамент по делам молодежи	http://www.adm.yar.ru/ddm_yom/index.html

e/ Initiatives of Interest undertaken by the Ministry

2009 Year of Youth

<http://depmpolpol.ru/year/>

2009 was declared the Russian Year of Youth on the 18th of September 2008 by then President Putin. It aims to draw attention to young people and their potential role in Russian society. It is steered by a coordinating committee made up by different governmental and non-governmental youth sector actors. Activities take place at the Federal and regional / subject level, involving youth civil society and social organisations and the regional / local governmental authorities for youth. The Department for Youth Policy is responsible for the coordination of the Year of Youth at the Federal level. Each regional or local authority in the Federation subjects carries the logo of the year on its website and is implementing some activities in its region.

Rosmolodezh

www.rosmolodezh.ru

Blog style website operated by the Federal Ministry for Tourism, Sport and Youth as its primary tool for youth information and direct communication with young people.

It contains information about:

- legislation pertaining to young people
- governmental authorities responsible for youth affairs
- (non-governmental) youth movements
- latest youth / youth policy related political developments

- discussion forums, opinion polls and interactive elements on youth related issues and developments
- latest initiatives of the Ministry and its departments responsible for youth, such as the Year of Youth (2009)
- funding for youth related projects
- latest competitions and calls for youth projects

3/ Commission of the Federal Council on Youth Affairs and Sport

http://council.gov.ru/kom_home/kom_mol/index.htm

103426 Moscow
26 B. Dimitrovka Street
(Address for correspondence)

Head of Commission: Vitalii Leontovitch Mutko
Head of Commission Secretariat: Aleksandr Aleksandrovich Shegortsov
Tel: +7 495 203 25 48
e-mail: nmbarinova@council.gov.ru

The Commission of the Federal Council on Youth Affairs and Sport is responsible for state youth policy and state regulation of the development of Sport in Russia. It is a forum for debate on questions of cooperation with young people and their organisations and the perspectives for the development of sport and physical culture in Russia. It feeds into the process of law-making in relation to these two spheres. The head of the commission is the Minister for Tourism, Youth Affairs and Sport of the Russian Federation.

4/ Other Governmental Authorities with Youth Related Responsibilities

a/ Department for Youth Policy, Socialisation and Social Protection of Children of the Ministry of Education

<http://internet-1.ru/1dep/index.html>

Director: Alina Afakoevna Levitskaya
Secretariat: Svetlana Evgenevna Maksimova
Tel: +7 495 629 04 28
Fax: +7 495 629 35 03

Deputy to the Director: Svetlana Leonidovna Teterina
Tel: +7 495 629 47 65

In previous governments (until approximately 2005/6), the responsibility for youth lay with the Ministry of Education and this department. As such, it is a source of quite some experience and expertise in the field youth and youth policy making. Today it is primarily responsible for contributing to creating synergies between youth, childhood and education policies. One of its main responsibilities in this regard is the «Talented Youth» project, which aims at identifying talented youngsters through the education system and providing them with the support they need in order to fulfil their full potential in fields such as science, music and the arts. This department also has longstanding experience in youth related research, and its staff and researchers related to it have participated in many key youth research projects. It continues to occasionally publish research on youth.

b/ Federal Agency for Education (Rossobrazovanie)www.ed.gov.ru

Moscow M-93 GSP-8, 115998
Liusinskova Street 51

Director: Nikolai Ivanovich Bulaev
Tel: +7 495 237 97 63
Fax: +7 495 236 01 71
E-mail: bicab@ed.gov.ru

The Federal agency for education conducts periodical research into youth related issues and especially into youth in relation to education.

THE NON-GOVERNMENTAL SECTOR

It is well known that Russia has a vibrant sphere of civil society associations. Most often these are locally implanted and deal with the specific social and cultural needs of real communities in which they are embedded. The greatest majority of youth associations in Russia, as in any large country, are of this nature and very little is known about their activity, the number of young people that they involve or their impact on the communities where they work. Nevertheless, at the Federal level, there are quite a lot of large-scale youth movements, many of them political, or even ideological, in nature (see list below). The state increasingly regulates civil society, affecting the youth sector as any other are of non-governmental activity. With recent changes to the rules regulating the activities of civil society organisations, it has become almost impossible to assess which Federal level movements are truly independent of government and which are not. Compliance with these new rules requires a certain willingness to forfeit the natural watchdog functions of civil society organisations. This has politicised the issues of youth civil society in Russia.

a/ Federal Level Non-Governmental Youth Movements

Name	In Russian	Website (if available)
Avantguard Red Youth (AKM)	Авангард красной молодежи (АКМ)	http://www.akm1917.org/
Avantguard Red Youth – Working Russia	Авангард красной молодежи - Трудовая Россия	http://www.trudoros.narod.ru/
Autonomous movement	Автономное действие	http://www.avtonom.org/index.php
League for alterglobalisation (VAL)	Всеобщая альтерглобалистская лига (ВАЛ)	http://val-info.ru/
Democratic alternative	Демократическая альтернатива (ДА)	http://www.daproject.ru/
Greenmoberi	Гринмоберы	N/A
Eurasian Union of Youth	Евразийский союз молодежи	http://www.rossia3.ru/
For the Motherland! Union of Youth	За Родину! - союз молодежи	http://www.rodina-nps.ru/anons/more/?id=115
Walking without Putin	Идущие без Путина	http://noputincom.livejournal.com/
Walking together	Идущие вместе	http://www.idushie.ru/
League for Justice	Лига справедливости	http://www.ligaspr.ru/
Locals – Organisation of Young Political Ecologists	Местные	http://mestnye.ru/
Young Guard “United Russia”	Молодая гвардия "Единой России"	http://www.molgvardia.ru/

Youth Unity	Молодежное единство	http://subscribe.ru/catalog/state.politics.moledin
Youth Human Rights Defense Movement	Молодежное правозащитное движение	http://www.yhrm.org/
Youth Movement of Right Forces	Молодежное содружество правых сил	http://www.sps.ru/?id=653&page=13&date_start=&date_end=
Russian youth social movement (MROD)	Молодежное русское общественное движение (МРОД)	N/A
Youth "Apple"	Молодежное "Яблоко"	http://www.youthyabloko.ru/modules/news/
Youth block of the National Union (MOB NS)	Молодежный блок народного союза (МОБ НС)	http://partia-nv.ru/
Youth Left Front (MLF)	Молодежный левый фронт (МЛФ)	http://mlf72.narod.ru/
Youth Union of Right Forces	Молодежный союз правых сил	http://www.sps.ru/?id=1697&PHPS ESSID=4007548dab07745
Youth Centre – LDPR	Молодежный центр ЛДПР	http://www.ldpr.ru/partiya/2227/
Young Greens	Молодые зеленые	http://www.greenparty.ru/youth_branch_greenparty.php
We – Russian democratic movement	Мы - Российское демократическое движение	http://www.wefree.ru/
Nashi (Ours)	НАШИ	http://nashi.su/
National Democratic Union of Youth (NDSM)	Народно-демократический союз молодежи (НДСМ)	http://www.ndsm.ru/
National Bolshevik Party - (NBP)	Национал-большевистская партия (НБП)	http://nbp-info.ru/ http://www.nazbol.ru/
New People – International Youth Social Organisation	Новые люди - межрегиональная молодежная общественная организация	http://www.newpeople.ru/
Defense	Оборона	http://www.oborona.org/
Pora – It's Time	Пора	http://www.rupora.ru/
Victory	Победа	
Revolutionary Communist Youth Union	Революционный коммунистический союз молодежи - РКСМ(б)	http://rksmb.ru/
Russian Communist Youth Union (RKSM)	Российский коммунистический союз молодежи (РКСМ)	http://rksm.ru/
Russian Union of Youth (RSM)	Российский союз молодежи (РСМ)	http://skm-rf.ru/
Young Russia (RUMOL)	Россия молодая (РУМОЛ)	http://rumol.ru/
Union of Communist Youth (SKM RF)	Союз коммунистической молодежи (СКМ РФ)	http://www.skm-rf.ru/
Union of Youth	Союз молодежи	http://www.ruy.ru/
Hurrah!	Ура!	http://www.ura.ru/
Enough!	Хватит!	
Energy of Life – All Russian Youth Movement	Энергия жизни - общероссийское молодежное движение	N/A
I think – Independent Association of Students	Я думаю - независимая ассоциация студентов	N/A

b/ National Youth Council of Russia

www.youthrussia.ru/index.php?menuoption=about

101990 Moscow

Maroseika Street

House 3/13, 4th Floor

Tel: +7 495 621 08 71, +7 495 624 02 75, + 7 495 624 00 16

Fax: + 7 495 624 00 18

E-mail: secretariat@youthrussia.ru; pressa@youthrussia.ru

Head: Alexander Valentovitch Sokolov

Deputy: Victoria Vladimirovna Charchenko

Secretary: Dimitrii Alexandrovitch Barkusov

International Secretary: Denis Sergeivitch Barinov

Coordinator for projects and programmes: Olga Viktorovna Kotova

Coordinator for international projects and programmes: Yulia Baleriievna Bondarenko

Finances: Olga Ivanovna Bogomolova

The National Youth Council of Russia unites 41 all-Russian and inter-regional organisations and 32 Regional youth councils (Roundtables) as its members, but it is not known how many young people are concretely involved in the activities of these structures, so the extent of its representativeness is not known. Its membership can be accessed on its website (see above). There has also been a conspicuous lack of turnover in its leadership over the years. Nevertheless, it exists and it fulfils the tasks of a National Youth Council in the sense that it is recognised as a key partner by the government and the international community, and it conducts advocacy activities towards government and other authorities on behalf of its members and young people in general. It has been known to take a critical stance towards government action in the area of youth policy depending on the issues. It is a full member of the European Youth Forum.

THE RESEARCH COMMUNITY

This literature review revealed no shortage of youth research in Russia. A wide variety of scholars and academics engage sporadically in some form of research about all sorts of young people, depending on their particular research interest, their academic field and which institutions they work for. In this review, research in both Russian and English were found in the fields of demography, sociology, psychology, anthropology, medicine, education, political science, law, justice to name a few. As the long bibliography produced in the course of the literature review will attest, volume, most definitely is not the problem.

The above notwithstanding, few of those writing about young people consider themselves youth researchers, per se. It seems, therefore, that youth issues, especially their interdisciplinary nature, make for attractive opportunities to publish. Researchers flirt with the theme for one or two years, manage to write a referenced article or two before moving on to “more serious things” when the fascination wears off. This, by no means exclusively Russian phenomenon, can be observed more or less all over the world. The idea of interdisciplinary “youth research” as academic subject matter in the social sciences has, nevertheless, a strong tradition in Russia. In the Soviet Union “knowledge about young people” was important for the authorities, to predict and pre-empt deviations from the ideological line and to keep young people in step with the onward march of socialist progress. The position of social science, and particularly sociology (where youth research tends to feel most at home) was, however, ambivalent and along with psychology, tainted with social control. Empirical scholarship about young people had a place, and the associated research community transformed into the field of independent sociological youth research in the Russia that emerged with the fall of

the Soviet Union. The field and the community remain relatively small (even isolated) and are associated with particular founding scholars, university departments and academic institutions in different parts of Russia.

To the best of our knowledge and ability to judge, and on the basis of information collected during the field visit made to Moscow in June 2008, the members of this academic youth research community include (this list is not exhaustive):

In Moscow:

The Russian Academy of Science Institute for Regional Economics and Institute for the Sociology of Youth

Moscow Humanitarian University Institute of Youth (formerly, Scientific Research Centre for Youth in the Komsomol Higher Educational Institute)

In St. Petersburg:

St. Petersburg State University Scientific Research Institute for Complex Social Research

Regional Youth Research Institutes in Cheliabinsk, Ekatarinburg, Kazan, Novosibirsk, Orenburg, Volgograd.

Each of these research locations has its own specialisations and traditions in youth research including but not exclusively covering Juventology, quality of life, quality of youth, rural experience, extremism, mentalities, types of young people, childhood and adolescence, pedagogical issues, socialisation, legal and political culture.

Beyond the academic sphere described above, and while possibly not considering themselves members of the youth research community per se, other actors contribute to researching youth in Russia. The other actors can be grouped according to the following classification:

Non-governmental actors (national and international): Many national, regional and local “non-commercial” organisations contribute to the production of knowledge about young people in Russia, in line with the need for evidence-based programmes in the context of larger projects financed by international and national donors, or as means of underpinning their advocacy efforts. Usually, this takes the form of research on “youth and ...”: youth and human rights, youth and citizenship, youth and volunteering, youth and the environment, among others. More often than not, this kind of research is based on secondary source materials, existing statistical and empirical data, small survey samples and some focus group discussions. It is conducted outside of the academic sphere, although tries to respect academic standards, and is later used within the work of the organisation and by its partners (including local authorities) for a specific purpose. This kind of research is rarely systematically collected and remains not widely disseminated. Local and independent think tanks and research institutes of a non-commercial nature are also active. Their research is made public and can be accessed without charge, and they often partner with public or academic institutions in the preparation of large-scale research projects. In this literature review, such organisations included the New Eurasia Foundation, the Fund for Public Opinion, the Levada Centre and the Russian National Youth Council.

Commercial actors: It seems that in Russia information about young people is actively sought by large commercial entities (both local and international) wishing to capture youth markets. Beyond market research, they also have an interest in the broader context of youth lifestyles, values and attitudes. In addition, governmental institutions needing specific information about young people regularly turn to commercial entities, especially when they require results in a short time frame. Several commercial research organisations are active in the Russian youth research scene and serve

the needs of those wishing to commission research on young people. More often than not the results of these research activities are not made public, becoming the property of the organism that commissioned it. In this literature review, this kind of organisation is represented by the ZIRKON Research Group.

Governmental actors: From federal through regional to local levels, governmental authorities regularly commission, and sometimes even conduct, youth research. To the best of our knowledge, and at the time of writing, the Russian Federal authorities responsible for youth, which were in transition from State Committee on Youth Affairs to Ministry of Tourism, Youth and Sport, had a department responsible for youth research. This department had cooperated with non-commercial organisations, foundations and the Russian Academy of Science on the development of youth research projects, producing both sociological and empirical analyses of the situation of youth.

International organisations: International and inter-governmental organisations (including United Nations agencies), bilateral development agencies and some international non-governmental organisations with a presence in Russia have been active in partnerships and alone in relation to youth research. These research projects (for example, those of the Ebert Foundation, GTZ, UNESCO, UNFPA) often, but not always, involve governmental partners.

Key foreign researchers: Finally, there are few key foreign academics who have consistently specialised in issues relating to Russian youth, publishing research conducted inside Russia, in cooperation with Russian academics involved in the youth research field, and comparative research on Russia with other countries (from the perspective of their particular research interest, of course). The list of foreign researchers is not long and they are mostly based in the United States and the United Kingdom (at universities with strong departments of Russian or Slavic Studies). Some of the research conducted by these academics can be considered seminal, having determined the further course of youth research in Russia or having become the recommended reading for university courses in the West on Russian youth and youth policy. These foreign academics include Hilary Pilkington, Douglas Blum, Alastair Pridemore, and their work has been extensively referred to in the literature review.

Taken together, these actors form a rich community, endowed with a tradition, expertise and resources. But, while many of these actors have some form of communication in relation to the contents of youth research or in the context of particular projects on which they may cooperate at a given moment in time, this interaction is not coordinated by a youth research policy or within a youth research cooperation mechanism. Any synergies that may be developed do so on an ad hoc and informal basis.

REGIONAL COOPERATION MECHANISMS

The Commonwealth of Independent States

www.cis.minsk.by

The member states of the CIS are: Azerbaijan, Armenia, Belarus, Moldova, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Moldova, Russian Federation, Tadjikistan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan and Ukraine.

The CIS is not well-known for a specific interest in youth. Having said this, 2009 is the Year of Youth in Russia and some other member states of the CIS have taken it up, for example Belarus. From time to time, the CIS collectively make declarations about youth related issues.

THE INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY

1/ The World Bank

www.worldbank.org.ru

The World Bank has an extensive series of projects in Russia aiming at development. In general, youth has not been its major priority, even if it does have an elaborate Strategy for Youth and Children. The most recent large-scale project in Russia on youth aims to promote empowerment of young people in the North Caucasus in cooperation with UNICEF. The joint 2.1 million project addresses the needs of vulnerable youth in the North Caucasus region by adopting a strategic approach, which incorporates life-long learning for skills and competencies, healthy behaviours and livelihoods. More information: <http://go.worldbank.org/PDNIH2VB4Z0>.

2/ Development Aid Agencies

Several countries' development aid agencies are active in Russia. Of these the German "Deutsche Gesellschaft für Technische Zusammenarbeit" or GTZ (<http://www.gtz.de/en/index.htm>) is the most active in relation to young people in Russia. It has regularly taken part in cooperation projects with United Nations Agencies and government authorities. It has been a key partner in one largely scale research project on the condition of youth in Russia.

Council of Europe – Directorate of Youth and Sport

www.coe.int/youth

The Directorate of Youth and Sport of the Council of Europe has a Framework Agreement with the Russia authorities responsible for youth, and, therefore, a relatively long history of specific youth related cooperation with the successive Federal authorities for youth (from the Ministry of Education, through State Committee for Youth Affairs, and now Ministry of Tourism, Sport and Youth Affairs. Recent cooperation activities have included several training courses and seminars related to Human Rights Education, Inter-Religious Dialogue and Islamophobia. The Russian Federation actively took part in the "All Different – All Equal" Campaign organised by the Directorate of Youth and Sport from 2005 – 2007.

The Council of Europe and the European Union – Partnership in the field of Youth

www.youth-partnership.net/youth-partnership/ekcyp/EKCYP_Correspondants

One Russian researcher, nominated by the governmental authorities, is a member of the European level cooperation mechanisms for youth researches supported by the Council of Europe and the European Union, through their Partnership on Youth in the field of Research. The role of this researcher is to provide up to date information about the situation of youth and youth policy development in Russia that is included in the database on country situations of the European Knowledge Centre on Youth Policy (EKCYC).

EKCYP Correspondent for Russia:

Olga Perfilieva (SU-HSE International Organizations Research Institute (www.iori.hse.ru) and SU-HSE OECD Partnership Centre (www.oecdcentre.hse.ru)).

SALTO – Youth Resource Centre for Eastern Europe and Caucasus

www.salto-youth.net/eeca

SALTO EECA supports co-operation between Programme and Neighbouring Partner Countries from Eastern Europe & Caucasus within Youth in Action Programme of the European Commission.

The role of the SALTO EECA, therefore, is to promote the participation of young people in that region, including Russia, in the Youth in Action Programme.

The European Youth Forum

www.youthforum.org

The National Youth Council of Russia is a full member of the European Youth Forum and, therefore, participates fully in European youth sector debates about European youth policy development, etc. The European Youth Forum, at the request of its member organisations, regularly carries out study visits to the countries where its member organisations are located. These study visits provide an up-to-date overview of the state of the youth policy and youth work reality in the country concerned. It also cooperates with its members on the organisation of large-scale Europe wide youth events, such as the All Different-All Equal Campaign of the Council of Europe from 2005 – 2007.

International Non-governmental Youth Organisations (INGYOs) with Affiliate / Member / Partner Organisations in Russia

Most established INGYOs with a regional office for Europe have a national affiliate / member / partner in Russia. The most important and active include:

Name	Acronym	Website
AFS International-Intercultural Youth Exchanges	AFS	www.afs.org
Coordinating Committee for International Voluntary Services	CCIVS	www.ccivs.org
Federation of International Travel Organizations / World Youth, Student and Educational Travel Confederation	FIYTO / WYSE	www.fiyto.org www.aboutwysetc.org
Global Youth Action Network	GYAN	www.youthlink.org/gyanv5/index.htm
Global Youth Alliance		www.globalyouth.org
Habitat for Humanity International Campus Chapters and Youth Programs	HHI/CCYP	www.habitat.org/youthprograms
International Association of Adolescent Health	IAAH	www.iaah.org
International Association of Students of Economics and Commerce	AIASEC	www.aiasec.org
International Confederation of Free Trade Unions	ICFTU	www.icftu.org
International Cultural Youth Exchange	ICYE	www.icye.org
International Falcon Movement—Socialist Educational International	IFM/SEI	www.ifm-sei.org
International Federation of Liberal Youth	IFLRY	www.iflry.org
International Federation of Medical Students' Associations	IFMSA	www.ifmsa.org
International Federation of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies	IFRC	www.ifrc.org
International Movement of Catholic Rural and Agricultural Youth	MIJARC	www.mijarc.org
International Movement of Catholic Students	IMCS (Pax Romana)	www.imcs-miec.org
International Union of Socialist Youth	IUSY	www.iusy.org
International Young Catholic Students	IYCS	www.iycs-jeci.org
International Young Democrat Union	IYDU	www.iydu.org
Red Cross Youth		www.ifrc.org/youth
The Student World Assembly		www.studentworldassembly.org

World Alliance of YMCAs	WYMCA	www.ymca.int
World Association of Girl Guides & Girl Scouts	WAGGGS	www.wagggs.org
World Federation of Democratic Youth ¹	WFDY	www.wfdy.org
World Organization of Scout Movement	WOSM	www.scout.org
World Student Christian Federation	WSCF	www.wscf-europe.org
World Summit on the Information Society Youth Caucus	WSIS	http://wsisyouth.takingitglobal.org/who.php
World Young Women's Christian Association	WYWCA	www.worldywca.info
World Young Women's Christian Association	YWCA	www.worldywca1.org
Youth for Development and Cooperation	YDC	www.ydc.nl
Youth for Understanding	YFU	www.youthforunderstanding.org

International Foundations Interested in Youth with a Presence in Russia

With the reform of the NGO legislation in Russia in 2006, the space for foreign and international foundations to support youth organisations from abroad has become limited. The new regulations make reporting the receipt of financial support very complicated, for those who have managed to re-register legally under the new rules. A percentage of grants received is also withheld by the authorities, which makes it difficult for youth organisations to implement their projects and present correct financial accounts to their foreign funders. Those foundations that remain have limited their activities extensively and they consider carefully if they will support organisations, which are not in favour with the government.

1/ New Eurasia Foundation

www.eurasia.org/about

Launched in Moscow in 2004, the New Eurasia Foundation enhances people's lives through effective social and economic development programs carried out at the regional and federal levels of Russia. Strategic programme areas include enhancing the social and human capital of the Russian Federation in the areas of youth, education, migration, housing and urban development and media, and improving local competitiveness and potential for technological innovation through strategic planning and management, infrastructure and entrepreneurship development.

2/ Open Society Institute

www.soros.org/initiatives/regions/russia

OSI operates a regional programme for Russia, Ukraine, and Belarus. It aims to address the continued challenges for open society in many core areas including the judiciary, independent media, rule of law, and public health, human rights and public access to information. In Russia, this programme focuses on the situation of civil society, civil and political rights, the situation in prisons and the situation of independent media. Youth activities are one of the vehicles OSI uses to develop civil society.

¹ The World Federation of Democratic Youth (WFDY) is a left-wing youth organization, recognized by the United Nations. It was founded in London in 1945 as a broad international youth movement. At the beginning of the Cold War, almost all Western organizations pulled out of WFDY due to its association with Soviet-aligned socialist and communist parties. WFDY experienced a crisis with the collapse of the Soviet Union, which led to the disappearance of the most important member organization, the Soviet Komsomol. It survived to maintain its left-wing character. The main event of WFDY is the World Festival of Youth and Students. The 17th WFYS will be held in Belarus in 2009.

3/ German Political Party Foundations

The Friedrich Ebert Foundation (www.fes.de) and the Heinrich Boell Foundation (www.boell.de) both work actively on and in Russia with youth related projects. The Ebert Foundation has cooperated with the governmental authorities responsible for youth on the preparation of one large-scale youth research project.