Dear friends, welcome to Russia, a very special country at the geographical, historical, cultural, and educational crossroads of Europe and Asia. Welcome to Moscow, which is the head and soul of this great country and its great people. Welcome to Lomonosov Moscow State University, which is the country’s premier university and the intellectual, and cultural center of Russian society.

This brochure will guide you through our University, its history, educational process, research activity and campus life.

I wish you enjoy exploring Lomonosov Moscow State University and I am looking forward to our fruitful collaborations.
10 000 professors and researchers
40 000 students
4 000 PhD students
4 000 students from abroad
40 faculties and schools
11 research institutes
200-hectare campus
1 000 buildings
the total floor area exceeds 1 200 000 m²

See more information on www.msu.ru
1st in Russia by all rankings

44th in natural sciences by the QS World University Rankings

45th in HRLR Global University Rankings

50th in the Times Higher Education World Reputational Rankings

79th in ARWU global Rankings

93rd in SCImago Institutions Rankings

102nd in Webometrics Ranking of World Universities

116th in QS World University Rankings
Founded in 1755, Moscow State University is the oldest Russian university. In 1940, the University was given its present name in honor of Mikhail Lomonosov (1711—1765), an outstanding Russian scientist of encyclopedic knowledge who put forward the idea of establishing the first Russian university in Moscow. Today, MSU is Russia’s biggest classical university.

IN 1755, ON JANUARY 25TH, ST. Tatiana’s Day according to the Russian Orthodox Church calendar, the Russian Empress Elizabeth signed a decree stating that a university should be founded in Moscow to satisfy the demand of “all sorts and conditions of people.” Since 1755, January 25th, Tatiana’s Day, has been celebrated in Russia as Students’ Day and has been marked by special events and festivities at Moscow State University. The first university in Russia was established by the empress’s favorite, Ivan Shuvalov, who was called the Maecenas of the Russian Enlightenment, and Mikhail Lomonosov, a Russian polymath, scientist, and writer.

IN THE 18TH CENTURY, THE University had only three faculties – philosophy, law, and medicine. (Traditionally, at Moscow State University the term “faculty” is applied to a school or a group of related departments within the University.) From the very beginning
Main Building of Lomonosov Moscow State University, hall interior on the second floor (C) V. Rudyak
until the present MSU has been guided by the following principles: all talented people, regardless of their social status, are entitled to admission; and stipends and scholarships are granted to students.

**ORIGINALLY LOCATED IN A** neoclassical building on Red Square, the University was later moved by Catherine the Great to another Neoclassical building on Mokhovaya Street, across from Red Square; it was constructed between 1782 and 1793.

**FROM THE very outset moscow** State University played an outstanding role in popularizing science and learning in Russia by making the lectures of its professors open to the public. Book publishing in Russia started in 1756, when a printing house and a bookshop were opened on campus. Moscow State University soon became a leading educational, scientific, and cultural center in Russia and in the world.

**The alumni and professorial** staff of Moscow State University contributed greatly to the development of Russia’s higher education system. When new universities in Kazan, Kharkov, Warsaw, St. Petersburg, and Kiev were established, MSU graduates for the most part constituted the academic staffs in them. In the 19th century the first scientific societies, which united naturalists, historians, and philologists, were founded at the University.

**The second half of the 20th** century saw the beginning of a new stage in the development of Moscow State University. In the late 1940s and early 1950s, the infrastructure of MSU was greatly improved. A new campus
member of the Russian Academy of Sciences, is the rector of MSU. Russia’s President Vladimir Putin Chairs the Board of Trustees of Lomonosov Moscow State University.

THE LAST DECADE WITNESSED the annual introduction of about 50,000 m² of new facilities by MSU. New buildings for the Faculty of Economics, the Faculty of Law, for Fundamental Library, and for Intellectual Center are already in operation, as well as Shuvalov and Lomonosov buildings.

Today, Moscow State University is a leading center of Russian education, science, and culture. Refinement of skills, the quest for scientific truth, and adherence to the humanist ideals of goodness, justice, and freedom are University traditions.

was built on Vorobievy Gory (Sparrow Hills) in 1953; all its lecture halls and laboratories had the most modern equipment available at the time. The Main Building of MSU on Vorobievy Gory is the tallest educational building in the world.

IN THE NEXT YEARS, SCIENTIFIC thought was stepping up to challenges in new areas of knowledge in both fundamental and applied science. University researchers have made and continue to make a considerable contribution to space exploration, to the study of the structure of the atomic nucleus, to the development of computers, and to many other branches of science.

MOSCOW STATE UNIVERSITY was granted a special status by law in 2009. It was given the right to adopt its own higher education standards and to award its own diplomas and degrees. MSU is funded directly from the state budget (bypassing the Ministry of Education and Research). Since 1992, mathematician Viktor Sadovnichiy,
Moscow State University is the major traditional educational institution in Russia and the most prestigious university in Russia.

All branches of modern natural sciences and humanities are offered to the students of MSU. Education based on fundamental research has ensured the University a leading position at the international arena.

More than 200 educational programmes in 40 faculties are available for MSU undergraduates, graduates, and Ph.D. students. The total number of MSU students exceeds 40000; not to mention about 10000 high school students attending various programmes and courses. About 15 percent of regular students of MSU come from abroad.

Students coming to MSU have to pass special entrance exams in addition to the Unified State Exam. Typically we have about 7 applicants per student vacancy at MSU. Some departments offer Bachelor and Master programmes while other offer integrated six-year Master programmes only.

The academic year is divided into two academic terms each of which ends with the end-of-term exams. In addition, most of the departments have special practice trainings between the semesters. At the end of their study all students have to pass the state exam and carry out public defense of their original research work. The educational programmes available in Moscow State University are listed on the right.
EDUCATION

Mathematics and Mechanics
Informatics and Information Technologies
Applied Mathematics and Computer Science
Physics
Astronomy
Chemistry
Materials Science
Biology
Bioengineering and Bioinformatics
Medicine
Pharmacy
Geology
Geography
Cartography and Geoinformatics
Hydrometeorology
Soil Science
Ecology and Environmental Management
Tourism
Philosophy
Political Science
Psychology
Clinical Psychology
History
Jurisprudence
Journalism
Public Relations
International Relations
International Area Studies
Russian Area Studies
Oriental and African Studies
Cultural Studies
Philology
Linguistics
Translation Studies
Religion Studies
Conflict Management
Television
Fine Arts
Art History
Sociology
Economics
Management
Human Resources Management
State Audit
MSU has one of the broadest sets of educational programs in the world. During the past years, MSU graduates have constituted the highest share of entrants in Forbes Russia TOP100 list.

THE MAJORITY OF STUDENTS receive state funds to cover their tuition fee. The rest of the students have to pay the fee, but can be transferred to state funds support provided they continuously deliver excellent academic results. Accommodation in MSU dormitories is provided for students who are not residents of Moscow.

15 PERCENTS OF THE GRADUATES continue their research as Ph.D. students at MSU. Typically, Ph.D. students defend the theses after 4 years of studies in natural sciences and 3 years in other fields. In addition, there are dual Ph.D. programmes with the leading foreign research centers and universities.

A NUMBER OF NEW FACULTIES, departments, and research laboratories have been recently established, and new academic programmes are being continuously introduced together with new curricula; there are also over 140 distance-learning programmes.

ALL PROFESSORS AND RESEARCHERS at MSU are involved in teaching. On average, the student-to-teacher ratio is 4 to 1, ensuring sufficient attention to students' skills and knowledge, as well as good scientific feedback.
Students at the lecture, Faculty of Mechanics and Mathematics, Main Building of MSU
The University research infrastructure provides state-of-the-art opportunity for studies and pioneering work in any branches of science.

MSU DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM summarizing its research priorities through 2020 was established in 2009. Eight program directions supporting excellence in research were identified as key areas:

Information technologies and supercomputing
Structure of matter and space
Aerospace technologies and satellite systems
Interdisciplinary human and life research
Renewable energy and energy efficiency
Nanomaterials and bionanosystems
Sustainable nature and regional development
Ethics, language and culture for social development

ACHIEVEMENTS IN THE FIELD of high-energy physics, superconductivity, laser technology, mathematics and mechanics, renewable energy sources, biochemistry and biotechnology as well as in sociology, economics, history, psychology, philosophy, have been worldwide recognized during recent decades. In the last years, the most momentous discoveries belong to interdisciplinary topics.
MORE THAN 4000 PAPERS IN internationally indexed journals are published every year by MSU scientists. More than 1000 papers appear in TOP 25% journals ranked by impact factor. Annually papers from MSU receives more than 50000 citations.

MSU SPACE PROGRAM MARKED 250th anniversary of MSU by sending a satellite into Earth orbit. The satellite "Tatiana" and "Tatiana-2" were designed and produced entirely by University specialists. It made possible new discoveries of phenomena in near-Earth space. In 2013, the MSU scientists designed and constructed the new heavy satellite for space research called "Lomonosov".

HIGH-PERFORMANCE COMPUTING systems have been progressing at Moscow State University since 1961. Today MSU Supercomputing Center is rapidly growing and is constantly on the TOP100 most powerful supercomputers worldwide. More than 150 scientific groups from MSU and other institutes are using MSU supercomputing facilities. In 2013, MSU launched the new project to reach the level of exascale computing.

MSU SCIENTISTS ACTIVELY collaborate with CERN. Moscow State University significantly contributes to the construction and operation of CERN installations.

BIOTECHNOLOGY INCUBATOR at MSU opened its doors in 2013. Now many researchers are validating their ideas in the Incubator under GLP and SPF standards and exploring potential of their fundings for business applications.
SEM image of silicon nanowires (c) Sergey Balakhonov, Faculty of Physics, MSU. Laser Phys. Lett. 9-2, 145 (2012)
SEVERAL JOINT LABORATORIES are established with various international and domestic companies from all over the world. Among them are: Microsoft, LG, ITRI, Intel, Schlumberger, etc.

THE NEW MSU MEDICAL CENTER is a unique interdisciplinary project in human and life research in Russia. It aims at promoting the benefits of high-tech innovations in health care and synergetic interaction between fundamental and applied research.

Ragworm Nereis pelagica, A. Semenov
Natures' Picture of The Year 2012 (Nature 492, 328)
Mathematics & Computer Science
Faculty of Mechanics and Mathematics
Faculty of Computational Mathematics and Cybernetics
Information Security Institute
Research Computing Center

Natural Sciences
Faculty of Physics
Faculty of Chemistry
Faculty of Materials Science
Faculty of Biology
Faculty of Bioengineering and Bioinformatics
Faculty of Biotechnology
Faculty of Soil Science
Faculty of Geography
Faculty of Geology
Faculty of Chemical and Physical Engineering
Faculty of Fundamental Medicine
Institute of Mechanics
Scobeltsyn Nuclear Physics Institute
Belozersky Research Institute of Physico-Chemical Biology
Shternberg Astronomical Institute
International Laser Center

Social Sciences
Faculty of Journalism
Faculty of Sociology
School of Culture Policy and Humanity Management
School of Television
School of Contemporary Social Sciences
DIVISIONS

Business & Economics
- Faculty of Economics
- Faculty of Law
- Faculty of Public Administration
- Faculty of World Politics
- Faculty of Global Studies
- Faculty of Political Science
- School of Business Administration
- Moscow School of Economics
- School of Management and Innovation
- School of Innovative Business
- School of Public Administration
- School of State Audit
- Science Park
- Center of National Intellectual Resources

Humanities
- Faculty of History
- Faculty of Philology
- Faculty of Philosophy
- Faculty of Psychology
- Faculty of Fine and Performing Arts
- School of Translation and Interpretation
- Institute of World Culture
- Institute of Oriental and African Studies
- Faculty of Foreign Languages and Area Studies

Museums & Libraries
- Fundamental Library
- Museum of Earth Sciences
- Anuchin Research Institute and Anthropology Museum
- Museum of MSU History
Education, research, and innovation drive a modern university. Innovation and technology transfer determine the contemporary relationships among science, industry, and the market.

INNOVATIVE STRUCTURE OF MSU includes the Science Park, the Center of National Intellectual Resources, the Technology Transfer Center, the Student Business Incubator, and the Biotechnological Business Incubator which are integral parts of the MSU joint infrastructure.

CENTER OF NATIONAL INTEL-lectual Resources was organized recently in MSU to coordinate young scientists and students and direct their efforts to strategic aims of Russia's modern economy.

STUDENT BUSINESS INCUBATOR was launched by MSU in 2011 to help enterprising students turn innovative ideas into business and social ventures.

THE FIRST RUSSIAN SCIENCE Park appeared in Moscow State University in 1992. Since the foundation it has supported enterprises specializing in new materials, biotechnology, pharmaceuticals, environmental management, and the development of scientific equipment.

TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER OFFICE of MSU is designed to help MSU inventors and researchers in the following tasks:

IP creation, legal protection, and licensing

In-house commercialization of existing IP

The comprehensive examination of innovative projects

Collaboration with Russian and international companies to organize joint R&D
EACH YEAR IN OCTOBER, MSU hosts Science Festival. This event is intended for the widest audience and purpose to tell society in plain language the importance of science in modern world. It includes lectures, interactive seminars, a lot of demonstrations and exhibitions visualizing recent technological developments. The Festival shows its exhibition in an interactive way so that each participant could become an active player in this event.

THE FIRST FESTIVAL IN 2006 was visited by only 20000 people during three days. In the last years this event attracted 350000 visitors in multiple sites with more than 500 exponents in Moscow and many other Russian cities.

The Festival of Science is intended to acquaint visitors with the successes of science - both within Russia and throughout the World - and to show in a hands-on way the fronteers of science. Its motto is "Touch The Science!"
MSU has established links with more than six hundred universities all over the world and has bilateral academic and research collaboration with the universities from more than 200 countries.

MSU HAS AGREEMENTS ON COLLABORATION with leading international organizations including the United Nations and the UNESCO. In 1989, the Eurasian Association of Universities has been founded by MSU; and even before this date MSU has been the center of academic cooperation among the universities of the former USSR.

MANY OUTSTANDING SCIENTISTS, scholars, public and state leaders of the world became honored members, doctors and professors of MSU. Among them are Muhammad Yunus, Nobel peace prize laureate (2006); George Fitzgerald Smoot III, Nobel prize laureate in physics (2006); Thomas Robert Cech, Nobel prize laureate in chemistry (1989); Gerald Morris Edelman, Nobel laureate in physiology and medicine (1972); Rolf-Dieter Heuer, Head of European Organization for Nuclear Research (2009 - present).

MSU OFFERS CLASSES NOT ONLY on its main campus in Moscow but also at campuses in Ukraine, Kazakhstan, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Uzbekistan and Tajikistan. The new campus in Erevan (Armenia) is under construction now.
As a center of learning, MSU holds fine traditions throughout the centuries, continuously combining it with modern life and new learning principles.

THE OLDEST IN RUSSIA MSU library was established in 1755, simultaneously with university itself. In the 18th and 19th centuries it was the only free library in Moscow and was very popular. Its patrons enjoyed the wealth of its extensive collections and often donated or bequeathed to it valuable books and their private collections.

UNIVERSITY PUBLISHING HOUSE plays a very important role in the university life. In the 20th century the University Publishing House printed more copies of Russian classical literature and textbooks than any other publisher in the country.

TODAY THE UNIVERSITY'S academics are among the most popular authors of MSU, with about 150 books being released yearly: scientific and scholarly works; textbooks for high school and university students; books on popular science and nonfiction; various reference materials.

STARTED IN 1756 THE STUDENT theater is the oldest theater in Russia. The first public performance took place on January 26, 1756. It was staged by students themselves. Now its traditions are continued by different branches, such as the choir and chamber orchestra; piano, vocal, and organ classes; the opera studio; creative unions; the Theater of Antique Music; the literary studio; the school-studio for modern ballroom dancing, and many other activities.
The growing number of students and faculties, the scale of research projects as well as the advance in international contacts determine a further development of the University.

THE NEW CAMPUS IN VOROBIEVY

Gory greeted the first science students on August 27, 1953. Together with the new dormitories, the total floor area of the new campus buildings amounted to 640,000 square meters, considerably more than the 140,000 square meters of the buildings on the old campus. The grand opening of the MSU Main Building took place on September 1, 1953.

FROM AN ENGINEERING AND operational point of view the Moscow State University campus is an extremely complex system, with its 1,200,000 square meter floor area in 1,000 buildings and structures, its eight dormitories housing over 12,000 students. Nevertheless, this system is being modernized and developed so that the University can meet modern requirements both as a center of higher learning and as a center of research. As the University constantly evolves and opens new faculties, expansion and the construction of new buildings are permanent features of the campus.

THE MOST RECENT EXPANSION of the MSU campus started on February 28, 2003, when construction of the MSU Main Library Building was approved. This building, with its total floor area of 11,130 square meters, can house five million volumes and seat 1,500 readers. This is the second largest library in Russia by number of books. The grand opening of the Main Library Building and the Intellectual Center was held on Moscow State University’s 250th anniversary, on Tatiana’s Day, January 25, 2005.

THE NEW HUMANITIES BUILDING (the Shuvalov Building) was opened on September 1, 2007. The total area of its 31 classrooms is 72,000 square meters. The New Humanities Building has its own library, three gyms, catering services, which include a spacious dining room, a café, and two snack bars.
THE BUILDING OF ADVANCED Research (the Lomonosov Building) was opened on September 1, 2012. This building, with its total area of more than 100,000 square meters, will be the home to Russia’s most powerful supercomputer as well as to laboratories designed for interdisciplinary, cutting-edge scientific projects in areas including biomedical technologies, modern nanomaterials and power sources, space research, and research on human complex systems.

MSU MEDICAL CENTER OPENED in 2013 houses medical-care wards, among them units devoted to MRI, therapy, cardiology, surgery, hydrotherapy, and aerothermotherapy. The complex also includes a 300-bed hospital, operating rooms, a clinic receiving 450 outpatients a day, and other divisions. In 2009 – 2012, the new Economics Building and the new Building for the Faculty of Law were erected at the MSU campus as well.

THE UNIVERSITY OFFERS CLASSES not only at its main campus in Moscow but also at campuses in the Moscow region and in the countries of Ukraine, Kazakhstan, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Uzbekistan, and Tajikistan. The expansion and development of the new campus is continuing, a true sign of the dynamic development of Moscow State University.

IN 2013, VOROBYOVY GORY Science and Technology cluster was established. Its mission is to help developing breakthrough projects in priority science and innovation areas to young researchers, scholars and students.

Student Housing

THE RESIDENCE HALL ENVIRONMENT is a vital piece of Moscow State University’s campus life. The University residence halls include several student quarters, each accommodating students of a particular faculty or subdivision of the University. MSU accommodates around 12000 students in its dormitories, which have a total area of 300000 m². The room configurations include singles and doubles (for postgraduate students), and triples and quads (for undergraduates).
Main Building of Lomonosov Moscow State University in snow
on campus connects people to the full range of opportunities that university campus offers and save visitors budget.

**Dining Facilities**

**THERE ARE MANY OPTIONS** for dining on the campus of Moscow State University. A total of 35 catering outlets, including 20 buffets, 12 student canteens, 2 snack bars, a coffee house, a pizzeria, and a shop with takeaway meals provide around 3000 seats and serve up to 20000 visitors a day. The schedule of every place is set to meet needs of everyone who would like to eat at any time between 8 a.m. and 10 p.m.

**THE UNIVERSITY STRIVES TO** offer campus accommodation to all students, lecturers and researchers who are not permanent residents of Moscow, including all international visitors and students on exchange programs. Living on campus connects people to the full range of opportunities that university campus offers and save visitors budget.

**CAMPUS**

The cost of accommodation depends on comfort level and living space starting from near zero level for undergraduate student living space. The Main Building also houses a dry cleaning service, a laundry, styling salons, libraries, food and department stores, bookstores, gymnasiums, and even a swimming pool.

**CAMPUS**

most of the food services at MSU are managed by MSU Caterer which has been operating here since 1953. MSU Caterer has its own confectionery shops, which supply all MSU dining outlets with a wide range of fresh pies, and cakes.
Sports and recreation

MSU MAKES EXCELLENT PROVISION for sports and social activities. The mission of MSU Sports and Recreation Center, represented by Sports Club and the Chair of Physical Training is to provide MSU students, faculty and staff with informal and formal recreational activities regardless of ability. The Center provides a safe and enjoyable environment, encourages participation, and promotes healthy lifestyle.

THE MSU SPORTS AND RECREATION Center is home to a variety of programs, services and equipment for meeting the recreational and fitness need of the MSU community. Also MSU provides students and staff with vacations and off-campus events in several resorts all over the country.

THE UNDERGRADUATE CURRICULUM includes classes in physical training. In addition, students are welcome to participate in individual and team sports from more than 30 sections, including baseball, soccer, basketball, volleyball, handball, tennis, badminton, table tennis, alpine and cross-country skiing, arm-wrestling, boxing, wrestling, water polo, karate, aikido, aerobics, weightlifting, and even yachting.

THE SPORT CLUB PROGRAM IS designed to serve sports interests of MSU students, faculty and staff. It includes wide range of sport activities, like Chess Club, Tourist Club, R.V. Khokhlov Alpine Club, Speleological club, Swimming Club, Sailing Club, Skiing Club, Hockey Club, and Snowboard Club. The majority of these clubs were organized by MSU graduates who became well-known sportsmen.

MSU SPORTMEN COMPETE on regional and national levels in many sporting events. Others focus on self-improvement or simply provide fun for their participants. Today over 200 students from MSU take part in professional sports.
Spire on the top of MSU Main Building
Among Nobel Prize laureates, there are eleven scientists, writers, and politicians who graduated or taught at Moscow State University. Their biographies are below.

NIKOLAY N. SEMENOV
In 1944, Semenov established the Department of Chemical Kinetics in the Faculty of Chemistry at Moscow State University; he was Head of the Department for over 40 years.
In 1956, together with Sir Cyril Norman Hinshelwood, he was awarded the Nobel Prize in Chemistry "for their researches into the mechanism of chemical reactions."

IGOR Y. TAMM
Tam graduated from Moscow State University in 1918.
From 1930 until 1937 he was head of the Department of Theoretical Physics in the Faculty of Physics, MSU. During his career Tamm made the Physics Laboratory of MSU an important center of research.

ILYA M. FRANK
1908–1990 graduated from Moscow State University in 1930.
In 1940 he became a professor at Moscow State University, and from 1946 until 1956 he was in charge of the Nuclear Radiation Laboratory of Moscow State University.
In 1958, Tamm, Frank and Pavel Cherenkov were awarded the Nobel Prize in Physics "for the discovery and the interpretation of the Cherenkov effect."

BORIS L. PASTERNAK
From 1909 to 1913 Pasternak studied in the Department of Philosophy at the Faculty of History and Philosophy at Moscow State University.
Pasternak was awarded the Nobel Prize in 1958 "for his important achievement both in contemporary lyrical poetry and in the field of the great Russian tradition."
LEV D. LANDAU

In 1937, Landau became head of the Theoretical Department of the Institute for Physical Problems in Moscow. Simultaneously he lectured theoretical physics at Moscow State University.

In 1946 he became the member of the Academy of Sciences of the U.S.S.R. In 1962 he and E.M. Lifshitz were jointly awarded the Lenin Science Prize for their Course of Theoretical Physics.

He received the 1962 Nobel Prize in Physics for his development of a theory of superfluidity accounting for the properties of liquid helium II at a temperature below 2.17 K.

ALEKSANDR M. PROKHOROV

In 1957, Prokhorov became a professor at Moscow State University and established the Laboratory of Radiospectroscopy at the Institute of Nuclear Physics of Moscow State University.

In 1955, Prokhorov started his research in the field of electron paramagnetic resonance. He focused on relaxation times of ions of the iron group elements in a lattice of aluminium oxide. In 1957, a chromium-doped variation of aluminium oxide, he came upon the idea of using this material as an active medium of a laser. In 1958 he proposed a new type of laser resonator of an "open type" cavity design, which is widely used today. In 1963 he suggested a laser using two-quantum transitions. For his pioneering work on lasers and masers, in 1964, he received the Nobel Prize in Physics shared with Nikolay Basov and Charles Hard Townes.

ANDREY D. SAKHAROV
1921–1989, physicist, public figure, Laureate of the Nobel Peace Prize 1975.

In 1938, Sakharov entered the Faculty of Physics at Moscow State University; he graduated from it in 1942 in Ashkhabad, the city to which he had been evacuated because of the war.

In 1975, Sakharov was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize for "fearless personal commitment in upholding the fundamental principles for peace between men" and "uncom-promising and unflagging strength in fighting against the abuse of power and all forms of violation of human dignity."

"Science has given us an enormous development of productive forces, and this has made it possible to mitigate social and national contradictions. We have not implemented it all; there is much more ahead of us, and we see tremendous opportunities."
VITALY L. GINZBURG
In 1938, Ginzburg graduated from the Faculty of Physics at Moscow State University. In 1939 he developed a new method for liquefaction of air with a low-pressure cycle.
Among his achievements are theory of superconductivity, the Ginzburg-Landau theory, the theory of electromagnetic wave propagation in plasmas, and many other.
The Nobel Prize in Physics 2003 was awarded jointly to Abrikosov, Ginzburg, and Anthony J. Leggett "for pioneering contributions to the theory of superconductors and superfluids."

ALEXEY A. ABRIKOSOV
Born June 25, 1928, graduated from Moscow State University in 1948. From 1948 to 1965, he worked at the Institute for Physical Problems of the USSR Academy of Sciences, where he received his Ph.D. in 1951. In two works in 1952 and 1957, Abrikosov explained how magnetic flux can penetrate a class of superconductors. He was the co-recipient of the 2003 Nobel Prize in Physics, with Vitaly Ginzburg and Anthony James Leggett, for theories about how matter can behave at extremely low temperatures.

PYOTR L. KAPITSA
1894–1984, physicist, Nobel Laureate in Physics 1978. From 1947 to 1949 Kapitsa taught in the Faculty of Physics at Moscow State University. Late in the 1940’s Kapitsa invented high power microwave generators and discovered a new kind of continuous high pressure plasma discharge.
The Nobel Prize in Physics 1978 was divided. One half was awarded to Kapitsa "for his basic inventions and discoveries in the area of low-temperature physics"; the other half was awarded jointly to Arno Allan Penzias and Robert Woodrow Wilson "for their discovery of cosmic microwave background radiation."

MIKHAIL S. GORBACHEV
Born March 2, 1931, politician, president of the USSR, Laureate of the Nobel Peace Prize 1990.
Gorbachev graduated from the Faculty of Law at Moscow State University in 1955.
In 1990, he was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize “for his leading role in the peace process which today characterizes important parts of the international community.”
The Fields Medal, the highest distinction in the field of mathematics, is a prize awarded to mathematicians younger than 40 years of age.

1970 - SERGEY P. NOVIKOV  
Noted for his work in both algebraic topology and soliton theory.

1978 - GRIGORIY A. MARGULIS  
Noted for his work on lattices in Lie groups, and the introduction of methods from ergodic theory into diophantine approximation.

1990 - VLADIMIR G. DRINFELD  
Noted for algebraic geometry over finite fields with number theory and the theory of automorphic forms.

1998 - MAXIM L. KONTSEVICH  
Noted for geometric aspects of mathematical physics, most notably on knot theory, quantization, and mirror symmetry.

2002 - VLADIMIR A. VOEVODSKY  
Noted for the development of a homotopy theory for algebraic varieties and formulating motivic cohomology.

2006 - ANDREY YU. OKOUNKOV  
Noted for formulation of well-known conjectures relating the Gromov–Witten invariants and Donaldson–Thomas invariants of threefolds.
New Campus on Vorobievy Gory

Since 1953, most of the faculties have been situated on Vorobyovy Gory, 5km southwest from the city center. The main building was designed by architect Lev Rudnev. Located on Moscow outskirts at the time of its construction, the main building is now about half-way between the center of Moscow at the Kremlin and the city’s current limits.
Originally located on Red Square, the university was transferred to a Neoclassical building on the other side of Mokhovaya Street. This main building was constructed between 1782 and 1793, designed by M. Kazakov, and rebuilt by D. Giliardi.