

**By the Judgement of 5 March 2025 No.10-II, the Constitutional Court assessed constitutionality of Article 93 (part 3) and Article 133 of the Labour Code of the Russian Federation**

These legal provisions were examined in so far as they serve as a basis for resolving the issue of the amount of the salary of a teacher whose working hours are less than the standard working hours established for such employees (part-time work) taking into account the need to comply with the requirements to ensure that an employee is paid at least the minimum wage established by federal law and in proportion to the time actually worked.

The challenged provisions were found not to be inconsistent with the Constitution, since their constitutional and legal meaning presupposes that the monthly salary of such a teacher may not be lower than the amount calculated on the basis of the salary for the same work, if the established norm of teaching hours (full-time) is fulfilled in proportion to the time worked by the employee. In this case, the salary for fulfilling the established norm of teaching hours, on the basis of which the salary of such a teacher is calculated, shall in no case be less than the minimum salary established by the federal law, with the addition of payments for work performed under special conditions or terms, as well as payments for additional work performed with the written consent of the employee, which is not included in the main duties according to the qualification characteristics of the teacher, and/or teaching work in excess of the established norm of hours.