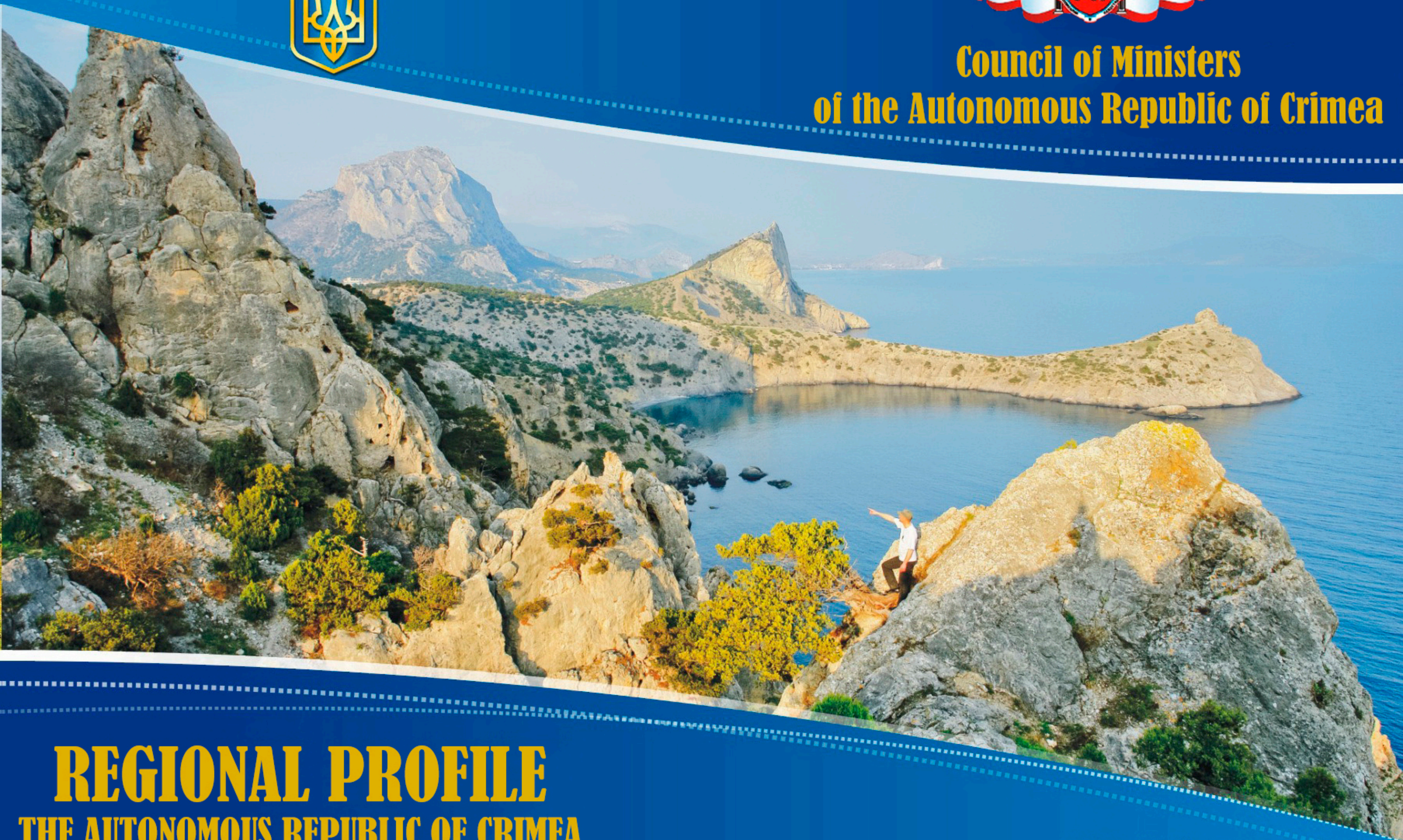




**Council of Ministers  
of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea**



**REGIONAL PROFILE**  
**THE AUTONOMOUS REPUBLIC OF CRIMEA**

**2013**





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## 1. Introduction

### 1.1. Brief Description of the Region

The Autonomous Republic of Crimea occupies the territory of the Crimean peninsula that is situated on the south of Ukraine.

**Territory:** 26.100 sq. km, that makes 4.3% of the territory of Ukraine. Extent: from the west to the east - 360 km, from the north to the south – 180 km.

**Borders** with Kherson oblast; neighboring regions: Zaporozhye oblast, Krasnodar krai of the Russian Federation.

The most southern point is Sarych Cape; the most western point is Priboyniy Cape; the most eastern point is Fonar Cape.

**The most important sea ports** are Yevpatoria, Yalta, Feodosia and Kerch.

**Climate.** Crimea occupies position between moderate and subtropical geographical belts that favors to the mild climate of the peninsula and large amount of sunshine hours (2180 – 2470 hours per year).

The Crimean peninsula **relief** is represented by three unequal parts: plain Crimea, Kerch peninsula and mountainous Crimea that consists of the Main range of Crimean Mountains with the Southern Coast of Crimea and the Inner and Outer submontane ranges. The Crimean peninsula is washed by the Black Sea and the Sea of Azov.

**Large rivers** are Salhir, Indol, Buyuk-Karasu, Chernaya, Belbek, Kacha, Alma, Balganah. The longest river is Salhir River (220 km), the most full-flowing one is Bel'bek (1500 l/s). There are more than 50 salty lakes in Crimea; the largest ones are Sasyk and Kunduk (205 km) lakes.

**The representative body** of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea is the Verkhovna Rada (eng.- Supreme Council) of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea.

**The executive body** of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea is the Council of Ministers of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea.

The Autonomous Republic of Crimea has its own symbols: Coat of arms, Flag and Anthem.

According to the data as of January 01, 2013 **the population of Crimea** makes 1 million 965.2 thousand people, economically active population makes 970.300 people or less than 50% of the total number of population.

**Administratively** the territory of the republic consists of 14 regions and 16 cities, 11 of them are of republican subordination and 3 are intercity districts of Simferopol. There are 243 village councils, 1021 settlements, including 72 city ones and 949 village ones.

**The capital** of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea is city of Simferopol.

There are 11 cities of republican subordination: Alushta, Armyansk, Dzhankoy, Yevpatoria, Kerch, Krasnoperekopsk, Saki, Simferopol, Sudak, Feodosia, and Yalta.

There are 14 regions. They are: Bakhchisaray, Belogorsk, Dzhankoy, Kirovskoye, Krasnogvardeyskoye, Lenino, Krasnoperekopsk, Nizhnegorsk, Pervomayskoye, Razdolnoye, Saki, Simferopol, Sovetskoye, Chernomorskoye regions.

In accordance with the data of the All-Ukrainian population census, about 130 ethnic groups live in the republic and the largest are Russians, Ukrainians and Crimean Tatars.







An advantageous economic and geographical position of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea is determined by the fact that the autonomy occupies the territory of the Crimean peninsula that is situated in the south of the eastern Europe between  $44^{\circ}23'$  –  $46^{\circ}15'$  north latitude and  $32^{\circ}29'$  –  $36^{\circ}39'$  east longitude. Time belt of Crimea is +2 Greenwich.

Crimea is situated in the latitudinal belt of the earth that is located at equal distance from the equator and the North Pole.

In the north the peninsula is connected with the continent by Perekop narrow isthmus (7-23 km). In the east and south the peninsula is washed by the Black sea, in the west – by the Kerch Strait, and in the north-east – by waters of the Sea of Azov and its Sivash bay.

The Black Sea is rather deep (up to 2245 m) and land locked oval body of water. By the area of its water surface (413488 sq. km) this flat bottomed basin exceeds more than 15 times the area of the Crimean peninsula.

The Sea of Azov, vice versa, is very shallow. Its deepest point doesn't exceed 13,5 m. It is also smaller than the Black Sea; its area makes only 37600 sq. km.

A short land frontier of Crimea with Kherson oblast of Ukraine goes through the Isthmus of Perekop. Sea borders prevail in Crimea; the coast line length is about 1500 km.

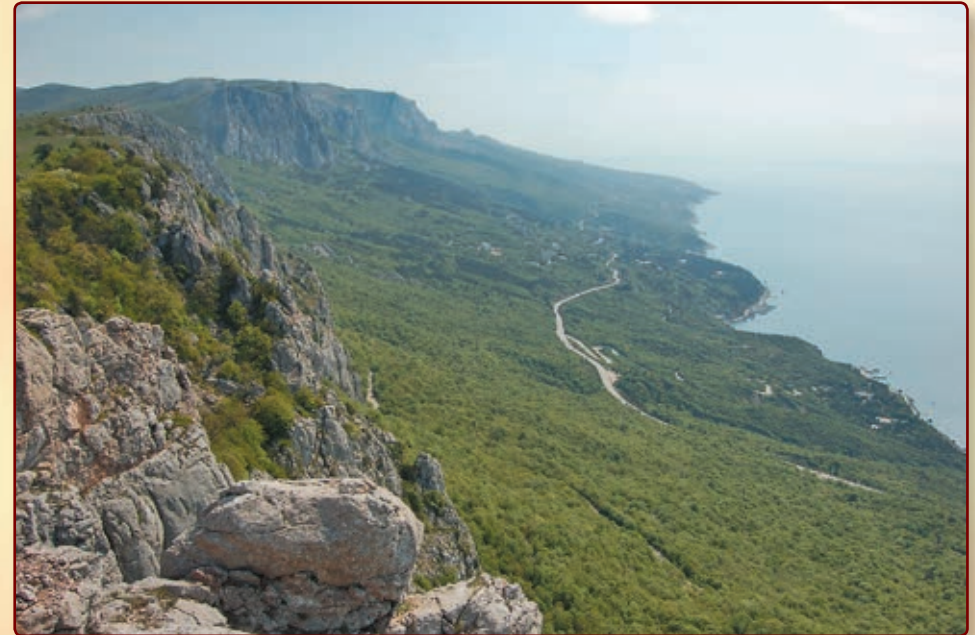
Crimea's wealth is its mild climate, close to Mediterranean that is characterized by plenty of sun, warmth and light.

The climate of Crimea is determined by its geographical location, relief and influence of the seas. It is characterized by long hours of sunshine, meanwhile most regions suffer from lack for humidity. The plenty of sunny days (2180 – 2470 hours per year), warm sea, moderately humid air saturated with sea salt, perfect mineral springs, effective therapeutic mud – these things make staying on the peninsula really unforgettable. The climate of the northern plain part of Crimea is moderate continental with short winter, little snow and moderately hot droughty summer.

By warmth and humidity amount Crimea belongs to the number of relatively favorable regions for agriculture development. Wheat, corn, most orchard crops and grapes grow rapidly here.

Crimea is justifiably called as the natural pearl of Europe. Here, at the point when moderate latitude turns into subtropical, diverse landscapes could be found: mountains and plains, ancient volcanoes and modern mud mounds, seas and steppes, pre-Mediterranean landscapes and Sivash semi-desert.

It's no coincidence that this unique land has been attracting people's attention at all times and for the last decades it has become a real "Mecca" for millions of holiday makers and tourists.



The territory of Crimea is notable for significant natural diversity. Crimean mountains located in the southern part of the peninsula determine the division of the territory for the northern – plain one (so called steppe Crimea) and southern mountainous one (mountainous Crimea). Alongside southern foot of the Crimean Mountains a narrow pebble line of the Southern coast of Crimea is spread.

The Crimean Mountains have steep edges faced to the coast; their opposite slopes are flat. The highest mountain points are Roman-Kosh (1545 m), Ai Petri (1232 m), Chatir-Dag (1527), Northern Demedgi (1356 m). Cliffs with height of 200 and 400 meters are spread along the coast from Aiya cape to Gurzuf village.





### 1.3. Historical Background

The history of Crimea is a legend, a song that was written by cave cities, ancient castles' and fortresses' ruins that amaze with their beauty and luxury of palaces which have been preserved till nowadays.

Crimea is a place of merging of ancient cultural traditions. It is a place where a heritage of the whole world was preserved like in miniature. It is possible to find the traces of the most archaic traditions, excellent monuments of antique world here. Crimea is a place where great Christian culture was developing at the intersection of Byzantine, Balkan and Russian worlds. A rich heritage of Arabic, Tatar, Turkish and other cultures was preserved here as well.

Crimean history is an interlacing of the east and the west, the history of Greeks and Golden Horde, Tatars and Zaporozhians, first Christian churches and mosques.

It is considered that one of the first nations who lived in the steppe part of Crimea in XV–VII centuries B.C. were the Cimmerians. They are ancient peninsula inhabitants; we know about them from written sources and geographical names they gave: The Cimmerian Bosphorus (Kerch Strait), the Cimmerian walls and the Cimmerian rift. In accordance with Herodotus, the Cimmerians were forced out from southern Russian steppes and Crimea to Asia Minor by the Scythians.

**In different periods the peninsula was inhabited by the Taurus, Scythians and Sarmatians, ancient Greeks and Romans, Goths and Huns – in an ancient epoch; south Slavs and Armenians, Pechenegs and Cumans, Khazars and Prebulgarians, Venetians and Genoese, Tatars and Turks – in Middle Ages. In all times the population of the peninsula was really diverse.**

**In the IX century the Slavs were forming Crimean history. The Khazar state was finally defeated by Kyiv duke Svyatoslav Igorevich in the X century. In the years 988–**

**989 Kyiv duke Vladimir seized Chersonese (Korsun).**

**In the XI–XII centuries Crimea was exposed to nomad's intervention; the Polovtsians got the peninsular.**

**In the XIII century the Tatar-Mongol nomads intervened in Crimea. They gave the peninsula its modern name – Qirim (Crimea). By forcing the local population out to the south and to the mountains, the Golden Horde was ruling in the steppe part of Crimea for two centuries.**

**In the beginning of the XV century the Crimean Khanate had originated that became a vassal of Turkey in Crimea.**

In the year 1783 after the Russian-Turkish war (1768–1774) Crimea was annexed by the Russian empire. Crimea became an integral part of Tavricheskaya oblast (since 1802 – Tavricheskaya gubernia) that was formed in 1784.

After the abolition of serfdom in Russia, Crimea began to develop rapidly. Building of railroads that linked the eastern and western regions with cities in Russia had a great influence on the region's economy. And Crimea's importance as a resort started to increase.

At the beginning of the XX century Crimea was economically an agrarian region with a small number of industrial cities. The major ones were Simferopol city and Sevastopol, Kerch, Feodosia port cities.

In autumn 1921 the Crimean Soviet Socialistic Republic was established as a part of the RSFSR.

On February 19, 1954 Crimea was annexed as an oblast to the Ukrainian Soviet Socialistic Republic.

In February 1991 the Autonomous Republic Crimea was established as a part of Ukraine.







Crimea is called a natural museum. There are few places in the world where a variety of picturesque landscapes would create such a unique combination. In many respects it appeared due to peculiarities of peninsula's geography, geology, topography and climate. Almost the entire nature diversity of our planet - the mountains and plains, seas, rivers and lakes, forests, grasslands, subtropical and black soil, mountain and forest complexes and alkaline desert - is presented as in miniature in Crimea.

Crimean vegetation is equally luxuriant. Diverse plant communities, from pre-Mediterranean to mountain forests, mountain meadow and lowland steppe, change each other on a relatively small area.

Plains of Crimea are situated on a platform structure (Scythian Platform) and are characterized by a relative geological stability and accessibility in terms of household use. The plain part makes 78% of the Northern plains of Crimea, which are predominantly lowlands with heights of up to 30 m. The most favourable for agriculture are plains of the central part of Crimea, Kerch Peninsula and Tarkhankut (up to 90% of them are agricultural lands). Mountainous Crimea (22% of the territory) is a part of Alpine belt and is distinguished by increased tectonic activity. The therapeutic value of air climate resorts is enhanced due to the low elevation of the mountains. Cardio-vascular, nervous diseases and tuberculosis better respond to treatment in mountains. Picturesque silhouettes of the Crimean Mountains, walking routes are extremely popular among tourists, speleologists and alpinists.

Due to its natural features, Crimea covers its water needs by own resources only for 16.5%, while the remaining 83.5% is covered by waters of the North-Crimean channel. Most of the rivers of Crimea are small rivers. The total length of the river network of Crimea is 5996 km. Currently, major rivers flow is regulated by reservoirs. The water is used for water supply and irrigation.

There are three artesian basins in Crimea: North Sivash, Belogorsk, Alma basins. They are used for drinking water supply. In some areas there are mineral and thermal waters used for recreation and balneal purposes.

The Crimean peninsula is known for the diversity of exotic trees and shrubs growing here. Wild rare plants constitute more than 65% of the flora of the entire European part of the Commonwealth countries. Alongside with this about 1,000 plant species from different continents are cultivated here. There are about 3,000 species of wild plants on the peninsula.

Forests cover about 12% of the republic. Forest plant communities are represented mainly by beech, oak, hornbeam forests and Crimean pine woods.

The fauna of the peninsula is also rich and diverse.

The forests of the mountainous Crimea are inhabited by Crimean red deer, roe deer, fallow deer, wild boar, foxes, badgers and various birds, including woodcock, black and griffon vultures.

Thousands of swans gather for moulting and wintering on the famous Swan Islands. Sary-Bulat Islands in the north of Crimea are declared wild life reserves and are worldwide known.

Seaside parks are amazingly beautiful as well! Ten of them, including Alupka, Gurzuf, Livadia, Massandra, Foros parks, are declared the monuments of landscape art and culture. Close to local representatives of flora the migrants from sub-tropical zones of Asia, Africa, America - evergreen shrubs and trees (cedar Himalayan, mammoth tree, palm fan, wisteria, magnolia and others) - got well acclimatized and became characteristic of the south coastal landscape.

The Nikita Botanical Garden, which was founded by Christian von Steven in 1812, is a real plant treasury of the peninsula. The garden covers about 40 hectares where over 15 thousand species, forms and varieties of plants were gathered.

The area of nature reserve fund makes about 5% of the area of Crimea. There are 149 objects of nature reserve fund totaling more than 129 thousand hectares. 346 deposits of fossil minerals of national and local value were explored in Crimea. 178 deposits are currently under exploitation. The mineral building raw materials deposits (159) predominate in mineral and raw materials structure of the region. The second place is occupied by fresh and mineral ground waters – 87 deposits. This is followed by hydrocarbon - 50 deposits, therapeutic mud – 26 fields, raw materials for metal processing industry – 15 deposits, clay – 2 deposits and thermal waters - 1 field.

The basis of the fuel and energy resources is hydrocarbons: oil, natural gas and gas condensate. 30 associated natural gas fields with the volume of about 47 billion m<sup>3</sup>, 3 dissolved gas fields with the volume of 95 million m<sup>3</sup>, 10 oil fields with reserves of 2.8 million tons, 7 deposits of natural gas condensate with total volume of more than 5 million tons are being explored on the territory of the peninsula and bordering offshore area.







## 2. Strategic Development Priorities

### **The main provisions of the Strategy of Economic and Social Development of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea for the years 2011-2020.**

The strategy justifies the priorities of socio-economic development of the peninsula, based on analysis of current trends, identifies problems and threats to development of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea and defines goals, objectives, tools and implementation phases.

**The strategic goal** of development of the ARC is to achieve sustainable growth and quality of Crimean people's life standards based on balanced socio-economic system of innovation type, ensuring environmental safety, dynamic economic development and achievement of the strategic interests of Ukraine in the Black Sea region.

The implementation of the above strategic objectives will be focused on the **following strategic lines** of economic and social development of the ARC:

- Reforming the health resort and tourism sector.
- Development of the agricultural sector of the XXI century.
- Modernization of the branch structure of industry.
- Development of transport capacity.
- Creating an environment conducive to life.

The implementation of the strategy is planned to be fulfilled in **three phases**:

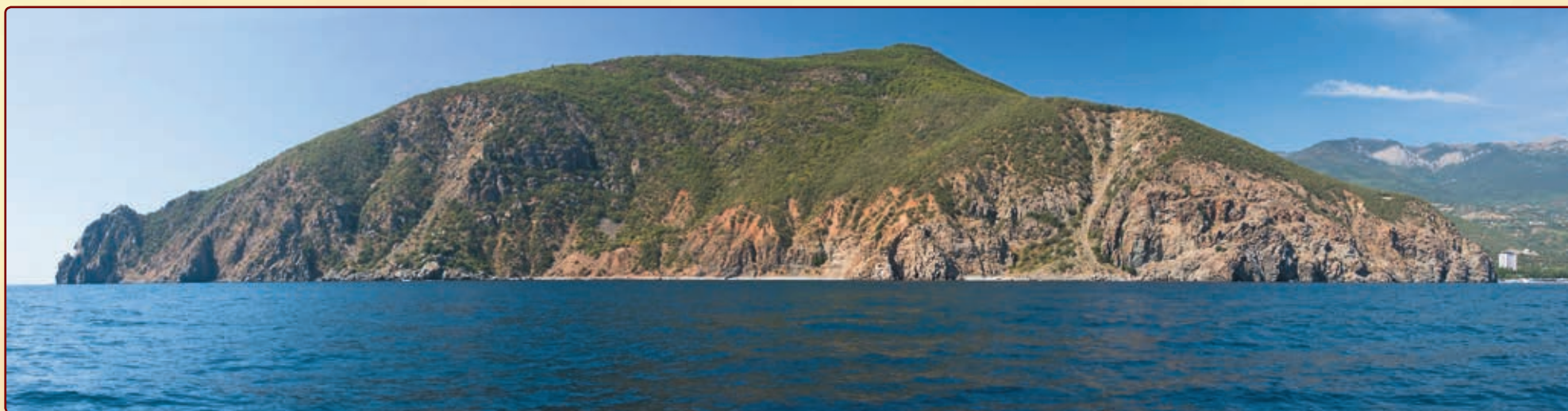
**The first phase:** overcoming recessionary trends and creating basis for structural changes (2011-2013)

**The second phase:** active restructuring of the economy (2014-2016)

**The third phase:** transformation of structural changes into the basis of sustainable progress in the region (2017-2020)

**Due to the Strategy implementation the following key figures are expected as the result by 2020: increase of the gross regional product of the republic compared to 2010, productivity - 1.8 times, work force productivity increase - 1.8 times, nominal wages increase - 5.3 times, increase of investments in fixed assets – 3.8 times.**

In order to ensure the implementation of the Strategy and detailed setting of the strategic priorities and objectives **the Plan of the First Phase (2011-2013) of the Strategy of Economic and Social Development of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea for the years 2011-2020** was scheduled and approved.





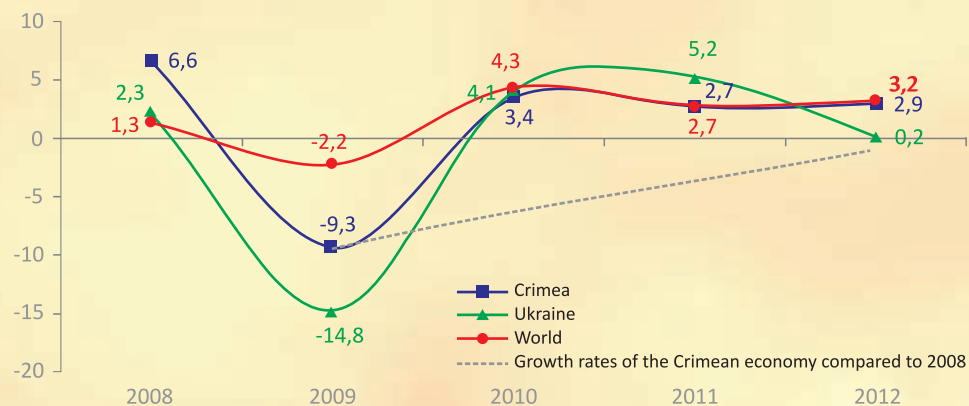
### 3. Economic Characteristics of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea

#### 3.1. Social and Economic Development: Basic Key Figures



**Gross regional product** is a general key figure that indicates the level of economic development at the regional level.

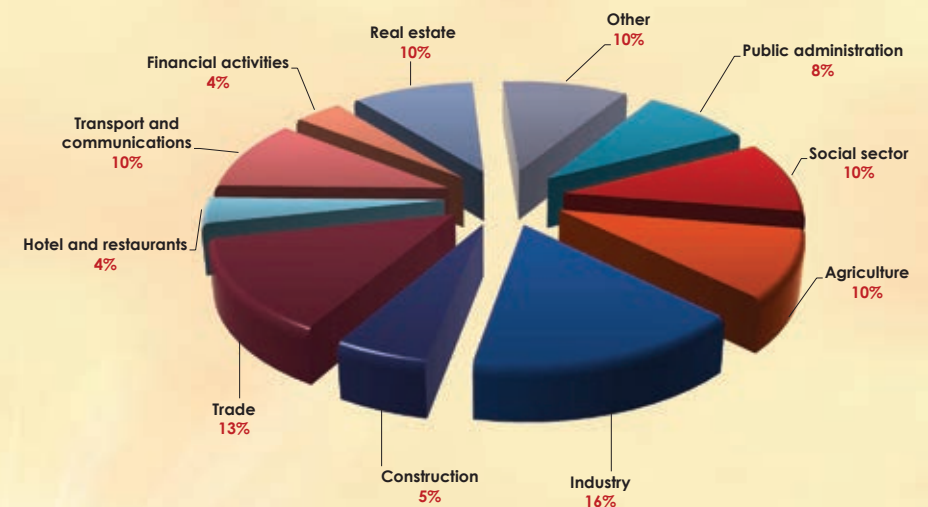
**Dynamics of gross domestic product in 2008-2012.**  
(gross regional product - for the Autonomous Republic of Crimea),  
increase (decrease) compared to the previous year, %



The economy of the autonomy has been demonstrating a stable recovery - about 3% per year since a serious fall in 2009 (-9.3%) and by the end of 2012 had restored the pre-crisis levels of production. In general, the dynamics of the gross regional product of the republic corresponds to the worldwide rates.

The sector of service dominates in the structure of the economy - the share of this sector accounts for over 60% of the gross regional product: trade - 13%, transport and communications - 10%, real estate - 10%, social sector - 10%, public administration - 8%.

Among the branches of material production the industry occupies a leading position (16%) and a significant role in the economy is retained by agriculture - 10%.







### 3.1. Social and Economic Development: Basic Key Figures

The economy of the autonomy is being developed under the influence of a number of factors that can be grouped into the following groups:

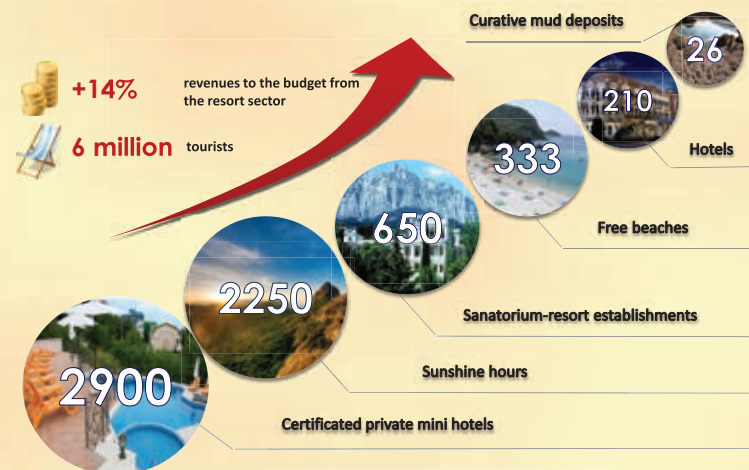
Inside:

- intensive use of existing industrial, agricultural, recreational and transit capacity (processing industry, traditional power generation, agriculture, transport and resort complex - these branches form the bulk of the exports of the republic);
- sustainable domestic demand based on low inflation dynamics and growth of real incomes of the population, which forms a strong performance in the retail industry;
- institutional and structural changes (reforming the licensing system helps to strengthen the role of small business, a new structure of production in the energy sector is being formed, and there is a significant shift in the direction of expansion of the service sector in the economy, etc.).

External – attraction of additional financial resources in a form of investment, both domestic and foreign (development of mining industry, construction of oil and gas facilities and alternative power generation is related to the large amounts of investment imports).

**The holiday season** in 2012 was one of the most successful in the history of independence. More than 6 million tourists visited Crimea (+8% by 2011), collection of payments from the resort regions increased by 24.2%.

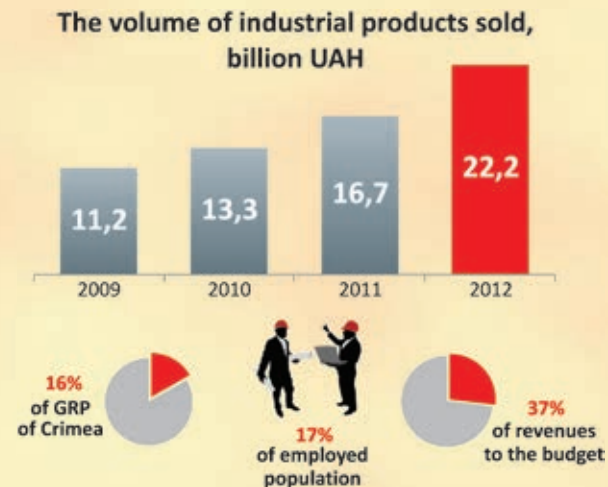
A policy of diversification of this sector is being conducted. The main priority of the Crimean government (promoting recreational opportunities of the peninsula) is already yielding its first results. In 2012 almost one million tourists visited Crimea for the purpose of treatment, which was 2.5% more than in 2011. For the first time in 20 years a growth was observed in this segment, but not decline. The greatest increase of the number of tourists was also recorded in the off-season - about 15%.



**Industry** stays the basic branch of the economy of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea, which accumulates 37% of revenues to the budget, 17% of the employed population of the peninsula and 16% of the gross regional product of the autonomy.

In 2012 the enterprises of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea sold industrial products in worth of 22.2 billion UAH.

The largest part of sales falls within industrials enterprises as follows: processing industry – 60%, electricity, water and gas production and distribution – 35%, mining industry – 5%.

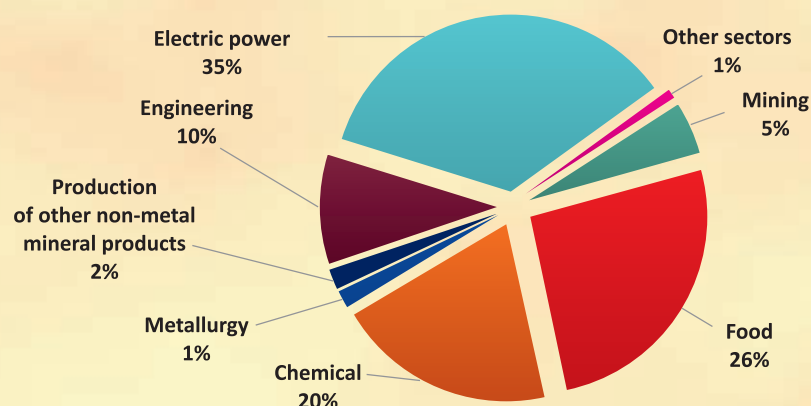






The largest share of the total industrial products sold in the processing industry falls within food, beverages and tobacco production (26%), chemical and petrochemical industries (20%), engineering (10%).

**The structure of industrial products sold by major types of industrial sectors in 2012**



Food industry is a key industry of the republic, which makes a quarter of the total industrial output of the autonomy. In 2012, for the first time in the past two years there was marked a growth in industry production - +1.3%.

The success of the holiday season affected the increase in consumer demand for food and non-alcoholic beverages: mineral water production increased by 2.6% and non-alcoholic beverages - by 13.6%, processed milk - by 1%.

Financial support of manufacturers of excisable products from the budget of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea has provided the growth of production of vodka and brandy by 15.5% and 15.7% respectively. Big grain yields in 2011 led to an increase in production of cereals by 28.3%.

There happens a restoration of one of the key industries of the autonomy - transport engineering, and above all - shipbuilding. It is associated with implementation of foreign orders by Feodosia shipbuilding company «More» and JSC «Shipyard «Zaliv».

Investment projects on the largest chemical enterprises of the republic are being implemented. So, in 2012, a new plant for the production of sulfuric acid was put into

operation at the PJSC «Crimea TITAN». The PJSC «Crimean Soda Plant» continues the construction of the shop for baking soda production.

Agricultural sector development of the autonomy in 2012 was limited to adverse weather conditions that affected, first of all, on the performance of crops. Thus in 2012 the volume of gross output in crop production decreased by 30.5%, resulting in an overall decline in the industry at 17.5%.

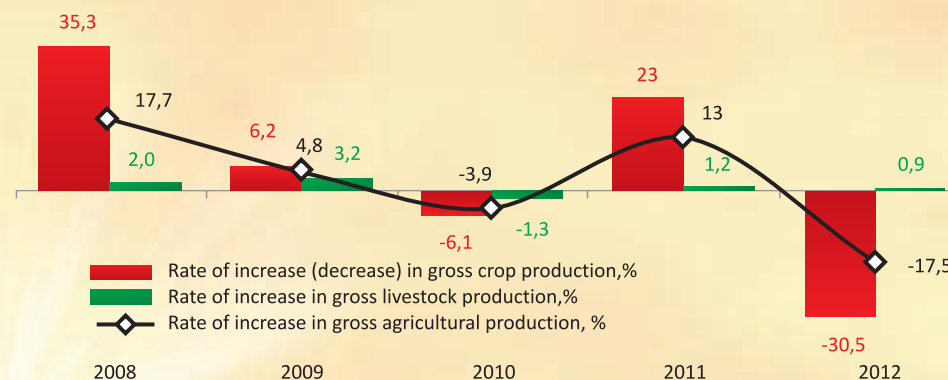
Gross grain harvest amounted to 943.6 thousand tonnes in bunker weight with an average yield of 16.9 centners/ha (in 2011 - 31.5 centners/ha).

Perennials also suffered from adverse weather conditions. The area of injury was 12.7 thousand hectares (about 40% of the total area of perennial plants). Thanks to the growth of productivity in apple orchards of intensive type, 123.1 tonnes of fruits and berries were harvested, which is 23.4% more than in 2011. Fruit-growing is the only sector of agriculture, which demonstrated rapid growth in 2012. While maintaining the previous harvesting areas the productivity of Crimean gardens increased by 17.3%.

Since the second half of 2012 there has been a positive trend in livestock farming of the republic. By the results of 2012 the total volume of livestock production increased by 0.9% due to increased production in the population's households by 3%.

Meat production in all categories of farms amounted to 212.9 thousand tons, eggs - 740.2 mln. pieces, milk - 319.4 thousand tons.

**Dynamics of agriculture production in 2008-2012**







### 3.1. Social and Economic Development: Basic Key Figures

The passenger transport showed a slight increase in traffic volume (by 0.1%). 269.5 million passengers were transported by all modes of transport in 2012. Reduction in road transport by 28.2 million people (-20.2%) was compensated by increase in trolleybus passenger traffic volume (by 26.4 million people or 26.1%) due to improved comfort of electrified transportation.

Compared to 2011, there were 7 times more passengers carried by air. The passenger turnover increased by 18 times, which is associated with the startup of regular flights by Crimean company «AirOnix» from April 2012. International airport «Simferopol» for the first time since the early 1990s, became the second millionaire-airport in Ukraine after the capital's airport «Borispol».

During 2012 the volume of freight traffic declined by 8.4% and amounted to 11.4 million tons. The greatest influence on the index of freight traffic in the reporting period was caused by rail transport (-6.9%, meanwhile a share in the industry was more than 50%). Transportation of industrial raw materials decreased by 14.8%, chemicals and soda - by 8.9%. It is related to lower production volumes in the relevant industries and construction compared to 2011.

Fuel and energy complex became a leader in investment flows, both domestic and foreign in 2012.

Compared to 2011 total capital investment exceeded by 7.9% and amounted to 17.5 bln., UAH in 2012. 9.3 billion UAH were invested in development of the mining industry and 1.8 billion UAH were invested in electric-power industry.

In 2012, after a long period of decline the volume of production in the mining industry has significantly increased (for the first time since 2007). On the results of 2012 the growth rate of the mining industry was 5.5% due to the active development of the Black Sea shelf.

With the support of the shareholder - National Joint Stock Company «Neftegaz Ukraine» State Joint Stock Company «Chernomorneftegas» is going through a profound modernization of the production, which will bring the company to the next level of development of the Black and Azov Seas. Acquired floating jackup rigs of the fifth generation allow deeper drilling (up to 9,000 m), works on greater depths (up to 120 m) and also increase the rate of penetration in several times.

The new vessels-suppliers and tugs provide better service to work on the shelf.

The result of the company's modernization was obvious - the production of natural gas increased by 11.2% and by the end of 2012 amounted to 1.174 billion cubic meters.

Due to modernization of State JSC «Chernomorneftegas» gas production by 2015 will increase by three times compared to 2011, while the level of satisfying the own needs of Crimea will be 150%.

The increase in the power industry of the republic in 2012 amounted to 28.2%, primarily due to the rapid development of alternative power.

Austrian group of companies «ActivSolar», specializing in the design and manufacture of solar technology constructs solar power plants in the autonomy.

In 2012, the solar power station of 31.6 MW capacity was commissioned in the village Mitiaev of Saki region. More than 80 million euros were used for its construction.

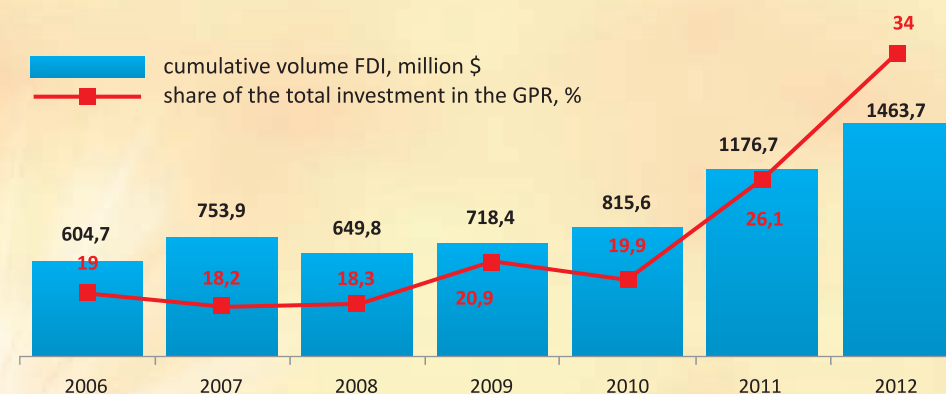
The total capacity of the Crimean solar power stations is 219.1 MW. They produced 301 million kWh of electricity in 2012 (up to 12 times more than in 2011).

Wind power plants generated 45 million kWh of electricity. The share of alternative energy sources in the total output is 30%.

The rapid development of solar power became possible due to attracting foreign direct investment. In 2012, 343.4 million USD of foreign investment were invested in the economic development of the republic. It amounted a quarter of the total volume of foreign direct investment at the beginning of last year.

As of 01.01.2013 the total amount of foreign direct investment attracted to the republic's economy amounted to 1 billion 463.7 million USD.

**Dynamics of the total foreign direct investment  
in the economy of Crimea in 2006-2012**





### 3.1. Social and Economic Development: Basic Key Figures



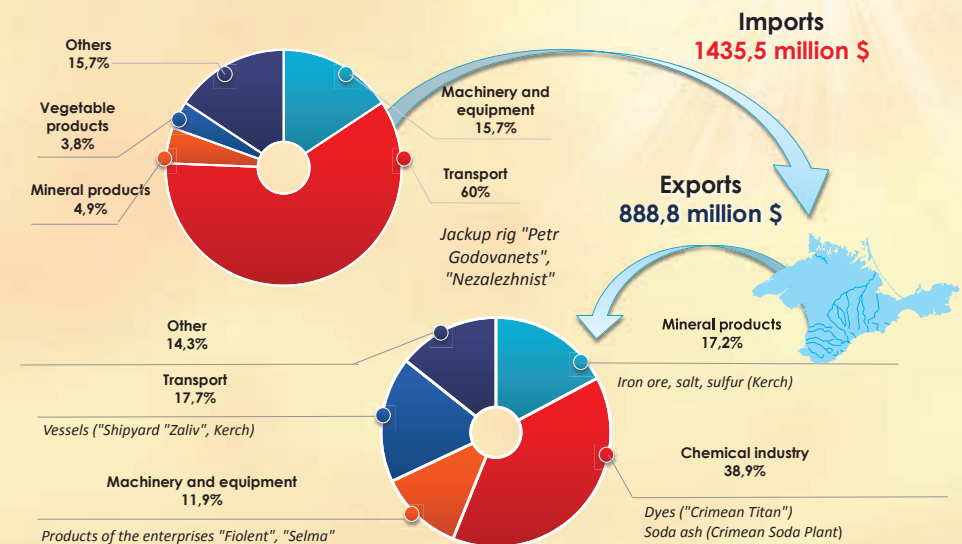
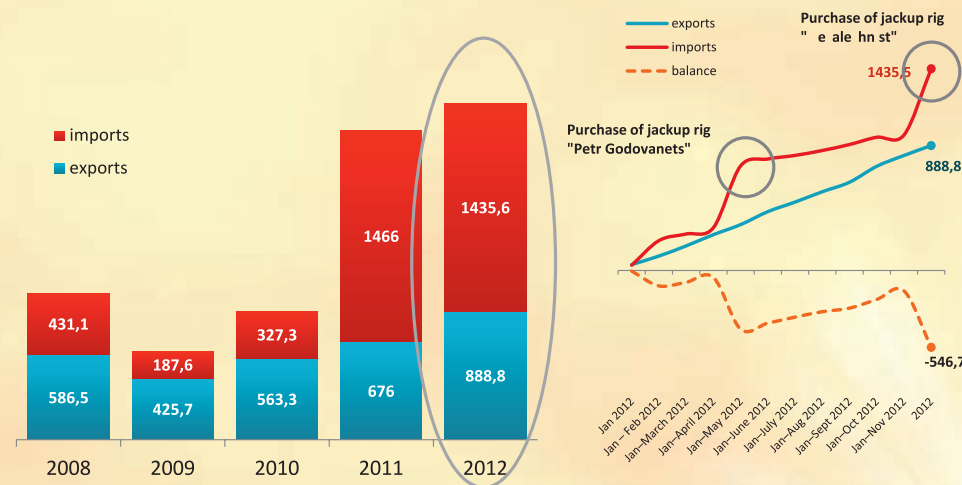
The negative side of development of the fuel and energy complex has become the growth in imports. For the last two years, the autonomy has imported more products than in the previous ten years, much of which is of investment nature - drilling rigs, equipment for solar power plants.

In 2012 the Autonomous Republic of Crimea carried out foreign trade operations with partners from 129 countries.

The volume of exports of goods in 2012 amounted to 888.8 million USD, imports - 1,435.5 million USD. It resulted in a negative balance of foreign trade in goods in the amount of 546.7 million USD. Compared to the year 2011 the negative balance was reduced by 30.7%.

In 2012, exports increased by 31.5% due to growth of exports of commodity groups such as mineral products - by 97.1%, basic metals - by 6.1%, vessels – in three times. During 2012 exports was increasing gradually.

#### Foreign trade in goods - structure and dynamics, million \$



In contrast, dynamics of imports (which at the end of 2012 declined by 2.1%) was uneven during the year: in May and December of 2012 the volume of imports increased sharply due to the purchase of jackup rigs “Petr Godovanets” and “Nezalezhnist” by State JSC “Chernomorneftegas”. A total value of purchase was about 800 million USD. In general, the commodity group “transport” accounted for 60% of total imports of the republic.

The Customs Union countries remain the main trading partner in the export of products, which account for 37% of products export, including 30% of the goods being exported to Russia.

Most of the imports come from Asia - Singapore (53.8%), China (14.6%).

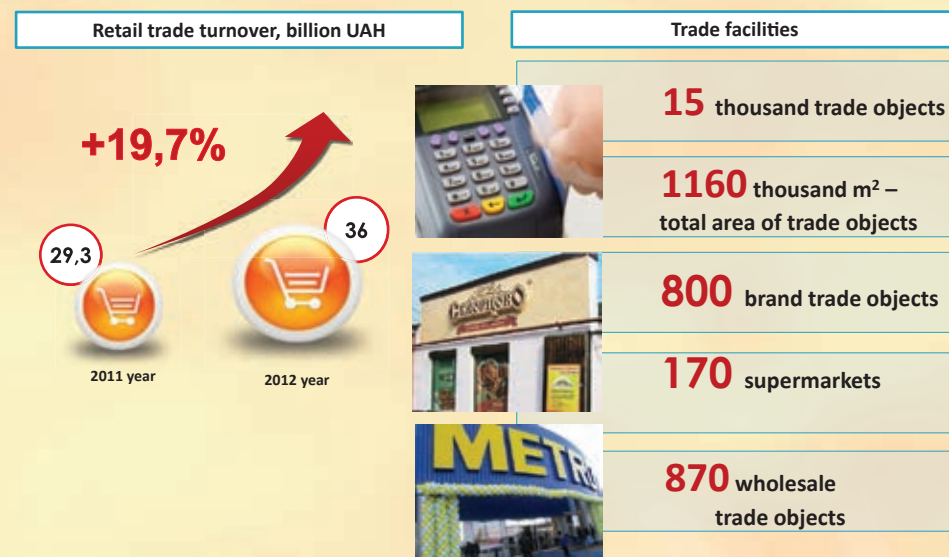




### 3.1. Social and Economic Development: Basic Key Figures

The consumer market for the past three years has been acting as a permanent factor in the economic development of the autonomy. Increase in retail trade turnover is facilitated both by factors on the demand side (increase in real incomes of people due to low inflation dynamics and growth of nominal income) and the supply side as well (a number of trade facilities is growing, large retail networks enter Crimea, such Crimean pilot projects as «Crimean social Fair», «Buy Crimean products» and «Crimeans' social card» have been successfully implemented).

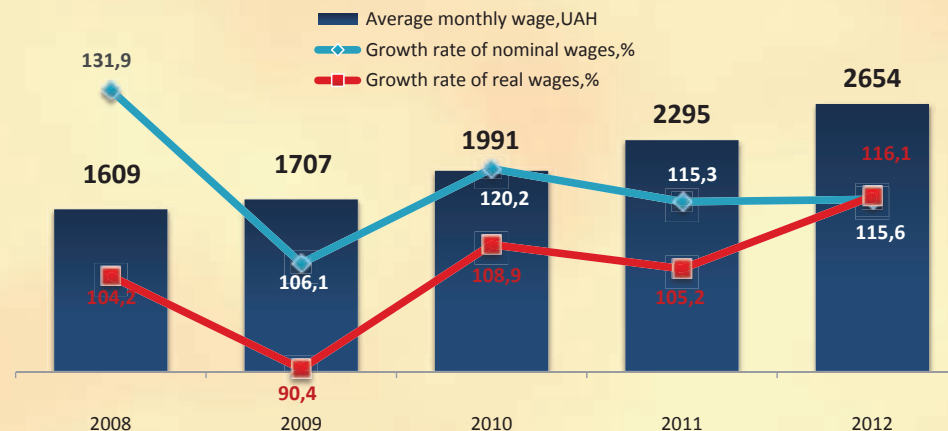
Retail trade turnover made 36 billion UAH in 2012 that is in comparable prices 19.7% more than in 2011.



In 2012, nominal average **salary** was 2654 UAH, growth rate - 115.6%. Real salary index made 116.1%.

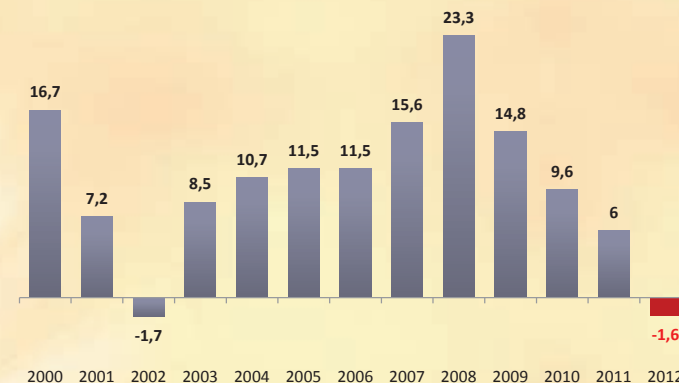
2012 was a year of record low inflation. As a result of the year, consumer prices fell by 1.6% primarily due to decrease in prices for food (for the 2012 food became cheaper by 4.6%).

#### Dynamics of nominal and real wages in 2008-2012



A significant role in stabilizing the price processes in the consumer market in 2012 has been played by a slowdown in growth of prices (tariffs) in the housing sector (+0.6% in 2012 against 15.5% in 2011). In 2012, the rates for electricity, natural gas, hot water and heating for the population remained unchanged.

#### Inflation dynamics in 2000-2012, December to December, %







The reform of the tax legislation and licensing procedures has led to a significant intensification in the **small business** sector in the autonomy.

To date a third of the working population of Crimea (300 thousand people) is employed in the small business sector.

The rate of growth of small and medium enterprises in the republic evidences of its sufficient inner potential. There is a reserve of jobs created, amount of production and amount of taxes to be paid in this sector.

As of 01.01.2013 the number of entrepreneurs – individuals amounted to 113.7 thousand people, that was 1.5 thousand more than in 2011.

57.2 thousand individuals – entrepreneurs have been working under the simplified taxation system in accordance with the rules of the Tax Code of Ukraine, which is 5.8 thousand more than in 2011. In 2012, the specified category of taxpayers paid 150.2 mln. UAH of single tax to the budget that is 2.75 times larger than in 2011.

In total, individuals – entrepreneurs paid 409.2 mln. UAH of tax to the budget in 2012, which is 106.2 mln. UAH or 35.1% more than in 2011.

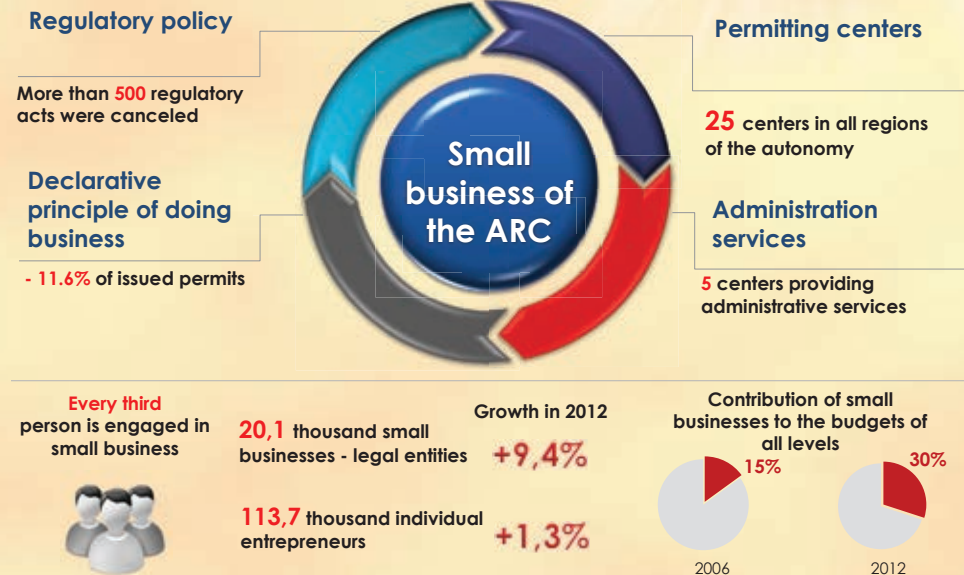
20.1 thousand small businesses were registered. Compared with the data for the year 2011 the total number of legal entities of small business increased by 1,709 companies.

Over 2012 small businesses – legal entities paid 1.4 billion UAH to the Consolidated Budget of Ukraine, which is 44.2% more than in 2011.

The Program to support small and medium-sized businesses was developed in the Autonomous Republic of Crimea. It is aimed at improving the quality of life of citizens by involving the public in the business and increasing a contribution of small and medium enterprises in the Crimean economy.

There are two mechanisms of financial assistance for small businesses functioning in Crimea: a partial compensation of interest rates for commercial loans, which has been carried out since 2005, and also there was developed a new mechanism for provision of soft loans from the republican budget for investment and innovation projects in the priority areas of the autonomy's economic development.

2012 was declared the Year of small business support in Crimea. Throughout the year, the activities aimed at promoting entrepreneurship, providing information and consulting services, financial and other assistance to business entities were conducted in the cities and regions of the autonomy.



Permitting centers are operating in all regions of the autonomy.

The infrastructure to support entrepreneurs was expanded. In 2012 were created:

- Crimean Republican business incubator, where an entrepreneur-beginner can get an advice from an expert;
- Virtual business incubator with business platform and electronic exchange of contacts, where entrepreneurs can get necessary on-line consultation, as well as to create a virtual office;
- Republican public council for entrepreneurship development;
- Center for provision of administrative services;
- Business Centre to support entrepreneurship in Yevpatoria.





### 3.1. Social and Economic Development: Basic Key Figures

The Crimean festival of business was held for the first time in Crimea. It included: conferences and meetings at the «round table» on topical issues of development of small and medium businesses, youth and social entrepreneurship, fair of goods and services of small and medium business, souvenirs, exchange of contacts for companies and organizations participating in events and award ceremony for winners of the contest «Best entrepreneur of Crimea».

The declarative principle is widely used in business in Crimea. As of 01.01.2013 the state administrators registered 9012 declarations, which is 24% more compared to the same period of the last year (6830 declarations). Number of permits issued in 2012 decreased by 11.6% compared to the previous year and amounted to 27,6 thousand.

Simplification of licensing procedures contributed to increasing the volume of registration of already built housing.

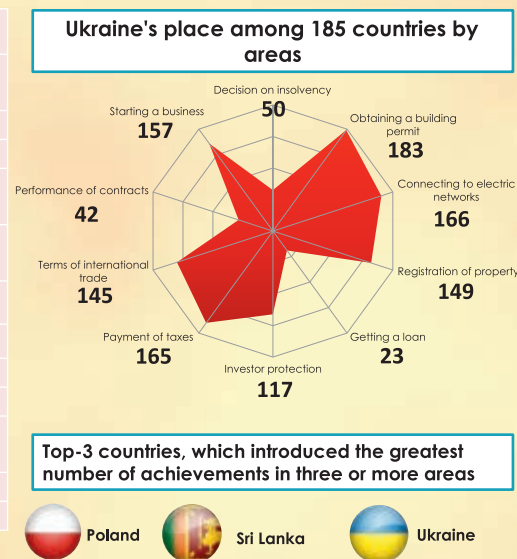
2012 was a record year for commissioning of new housing for the last twenty years due to active work of permitting centers, which have combined all the necessary services for collection of documents, including State Architectural Control Inspection of the ARC. As a result it helped to reduce the time required for delivery of documents. In 2012, commissioning of new housing amounted to 733.3 thousand square meters, which was 45.5% more than in 2011. About 55% of the total commissioned housing are private homes, commissioning of which is carried out under the simplified procedure.

Increasing of Ukraine's rating on the ease of DOING BUSINESS by 15 points to 137 place is a result of work conducted both at the national and local level. The biggest breakthrough was made in the area of starting a business (+66 points), registering property (+19 points), paying taxes (+18 points).

Over the last 10 years there have been significant structural changes in the Crimean economy. As for now the service sector accounts for 68.3% of the gross regional product, while in 2002 the figure was 63.6%. Agriculture is gradually losing its position (from 14.8% in 2002 to 9.6% in 2012) and so is doing the transport sector (from 14.5% to 10.1%). Appearance of the solar power industry - a new branch for Crimea - has led to an increase in the role of electricity in the structure of the economy (from 3% to 3.8%), and this effect will be amplified due to the faster growth of the industry.

In the services sector a holiday direction increasingly stands out. The share of health care services has increased from 8.6% to 10.2%, hotels and restaurants - from 2.1% to 3.7%, real estate - from 5, 9% to 9.7%.

	DB 2013	DB 2012	+/-
Place in the ranking of ease of doing business	137	152	<b>+15</b>
<b>Spheres</b>			
Starting a business	50	116	+66
Obtaining a building permit	183	182	-1
Connecting to electric networks	166	170	+4
Registration of property	149	168	+19
Getting a loan	23	23	
Investor protection	117	114	-3
Payment of taxes	165	183	+18
Terms of international trade	145	144	-1
Performance of contracts	42	44	+2
Closing a business	157	158	+1



Crimea is represented in the international arena as a reliable borrower.

In July 2012 the leading international agency «Standard and Poor's» upgraded the long-term credit rating from «B-» to B, and the national scale rating from «uaBBB» to «uaA-», rating outlook – «Stable».

In December 2012 the rating outlook was changed to «Negative» due to changes in prospects of the sovereign rating of Ukraine.

On May 29, 2012 Ukrainian Rating Agency IBI Rating rated the investment attractiveness of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea at the level invA - high investment attractiveness, outlook - stable.

On November 23, 2012 IBI Rating affirmed investment rating on the level of invA.

In 2012, Crimea made significant progress in various national rankings.

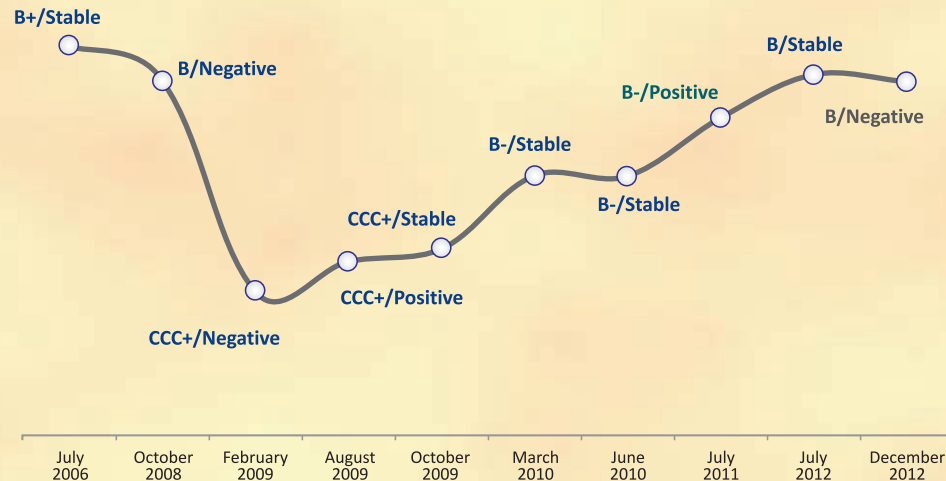
Significant progress has been made in **rating of evaluation of local authorities** - +6 positions compared with 2011. At the end of 2012 Crimea was among the ten most successful developing regions of Ukraine.







**Standard&Poor's  
Rating by the international scale in foreign currency**



The greatest breakthrough of the autonomy was achieved in the consumer market sphere - +20 positions and leadership by the results of the year, public finances - +4 positions and 9<sup>th</sup> place, housing and communal services - +14 positions and 13<sup>th</sup> place.

The Autonomous Republic of Crimea in 2012 showed some improvement in its positions on the **index of competitiveness of the regions of Ukraine** made by the fund «Effective management». Crimea took 19<sup>th</sup> place (in 2011 – 22<sup>th</sup>). Improvement was marked by such sub-indices, as performance enhancers (the region shifted from 24<sup>th</sup> to

22<sup>th</sup> place), development of innovative capacity (from 23<sup>th</sup> to 20<sup>th</sup>), while the positions of the basic requirements sub-index remained unchanged (11 place).

According to the ranking of **investment attractiveness**, developed by «State Investment Project», the Autonomous Republic of Crimea takes the sixth place, being behind Kharkov, Lvov, Donetsk and Dnepropetrovsk oblasts and the city of Kiev. The autonomy has high ranks in the consumer segment (9), innovation potential (2), business segment (4), natural-resource potential (7).

In addition, Crimea became a leader in such indicators as business optimism. In order to determine this level there were studied investors' expectations on changing market conditions, business climate and assessment of the attractiveness of the region to start a business in the one and five-year prospect. By administration of taxes and fees and administrative procedures the autonomy is ranked 3<sup>rd</sup>, by the effectiveness of government, respect for property rights and fight against corruption - 4<sup>th</sup> place.

Traditionally, all the experts recognized that natural resource and innovation potential, developed transport infrastructure, ample and flexible consumer market were competitive advantages of Crimea.

#### CONTACT INFORMATION

##### **Ministry of Economic Development and Trade of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea**

13, Kirov avenue, Simferopol

Phone/fax: (0652) 544-361

<http://www.minek-crimea.gov.ua>

##### **Crimean republican single permitting center**

15, Tolstoy St., Simferopol

Contact phone (0652) 25-65-15, [razcentrsimf@i.ua](mailto:razcentrsimf@i.ua).





### 3.2. Budget

#### Performance of the consolidated budget of the ARC in 2012

##### By incomes

In the year 2012 the consolidated budget of the ARC received revenue in amount of 10 178.4 million UAH, including general fund of 8 778.8 million UAH and special fund of 1 399.6 million UAH. Out of the total general fund revenue 4 462.2 million UAH made taxes and obligatory payments, and 4 316.6 million UAH - transfers from the State Budget of Ukraine.

Compared with the year 2011, tax and obligatory payments revenue to the general fund of the consolidated budget of the ARC increased by 740.8 million UAH or by 19.9%.

Indicators of obligatory payments revenue to the general fund of the consolidated budget of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea for 2012 (approved by local councils) were performed on 103.4%, the local budgets of cities and regions - by 101.5%, the budget of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea - by 106%.

Estimated amounts on taxes and obligatory payments for the year 2012 made by the Ministry of Finance of Ukraine as for the consolidated budget of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea were implemented by 116.9%, as for the budgets of cities and regions – by 106%, as for the budget of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea - by 134.8%.



Estimates of the Ministry of Finance of Ukraine on incomes (taken into account in the calculation of inter-budget transfers) were implemented by the republic at 114.2%, by incomes not taken into account in the calculation of inter-budget transfers - by 129.3%.

In comparison with 2011 the main budget revenue taxes and fees were increased: income tax of individuals - by 221.8 mln. UAH (10.9%), excise tax - by 335.1 mln. UAH (36.9%), payment for the land - by 135.9 mln. UAH (26.9%), income tax of communal property companies - 5.3 mln. UAH (30.1%).

##### By expenses

8,437.4 mln. UAH were allocated from the general fund of the consolidated budget of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea in 2012. It represented 97.5% of the annual indicator. The greatest amount of budget funds was directed to the maintenance of socio-cultural establishments and measures for social protection of the population.

In 2012, for the payment of wages in the Autonomous Republic of Crimea 4,443.6 mln. UAH were allocated, including budgetary institutions - 4283.0 mln. UAH. For institutions and organizations receiving transfers for financial support - 160.6 mln. UAH.

State guarantees on wages with the phased entry of minimum wages and increasing the size of the salary of one employee were entirely ensured in all regions of the autonomy







For the purpose of payment for energy consumed by the public institutions 543.8 mln. UAH were directed from the consolidated budget of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea. It was 92.1 mln. UAH more than in 2011.

Accounts payable of public institutions as of January 1, 2013 was 3.1 mln. UAH 1,904.4 mln. UAH were directed to the social protection of the population in 2012, including through subventions from the state budget - 1870.3 mln. UAH, Including:

- For provision of benefits and subsidies to the population to pay for solid fuel and liquefied gas 23.9 mln. UAH were allocated;
- For assistance to families with children, underprovided families, disabled since childhood, disabled children and for temporary state aid to children - 1 544.6 mln. UAH;
- The provision of benefits and housing subsidies to the population for paying housing and communal services and energy 207.9 mln. UAH were transferred;
- For benefits on communication services and compensation for the reduced fare of certain categories of citizens - 93.9 mln. UAH.

From the budget of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea 26.1 mln. UAH were aimed on various forms of social assistance in 2012.

In the housing and communal services sphere 690.4 mln. UAH of costs were drawn (93.7% of the annual plan). The regions paid most attention to the improvement and beautification - 211.0 mln. UAH (88.3% of the approved plan).

The costs associated with construction, reconstruction, repair and maintenance of roads of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea amounted to 81.8 mln. UAH (66.1% of the annual plan), including at the expense of subventions from the state budget to local budgets - 63.7 mln. UAH.

302.5 mln. UAH of the consolidated budget were sent to capital expenditures (45.8% of the annual plan), including 109.4 mln. UAH from the budget of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea.

83.1 million UAH for compensation of reduced fare for transfer of certain categories of citizens were submitted by the State Budget of Ukraine at the expense of subvention, including 54.9 million UAH - to Krymtrolleybus CRPC.

The republic-wide measures to regulate tariffs of the enterprise CRPC "Krymtrolleybus" were financed in the amount of 9.6 mln. UAH.

32.4 mln. UAH of the consolidated budget of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea were drawn on implementation of environmental protection measures, improvement of technical condition of the water supply facilities, preservation of natural reserve fund, addressing waste disposal problems.

For the development of land documents 4,0 mln. UAH were directed. For the protection and rational use of land - 5.1 mln. UAH.

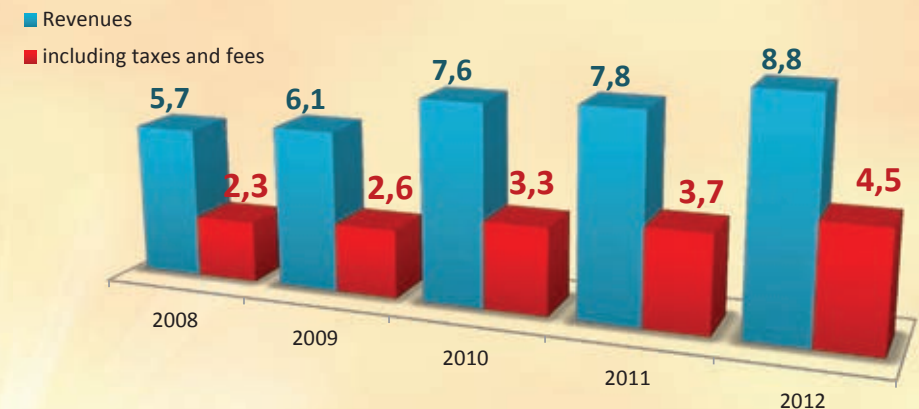
In order to increase the excise tax revenues the measures for economic stimulus of manufacturers of excisable goods were financed from the budget of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea in the amount of 349 mln. UAH.

2.6 mln. UAH were given to increase the investment attractiveness of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea and the implementation of strategic and policy documents.

In order to create conditions for the development of Crimea as a year-round national and international resort and recreational and tourist center the national budget funded activities in the field of tourism and resorts in the amount of 4.1 mln. UAH.

3.1 mln. UAH were allocated from the budget of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea for the resettlement, social and cultural development of the deportees and ensuring ethnic harmony.

Revenues to the budget, billion UAH







### 3.3. International cooperation



The Autonomous Republic of Crimea actively cooperates with the regions of foreign states and international organizations.

Inter-regional cooperation agreements with seven regions of Ukraine, 23 regions of the Russian Federation and 8 regions of other states have been signed and implemented.

The Autonomous Republic of Crimea maintains foreign trade relations with partners from 129 countries.

Traditionally, the largest volumes of export go to the Russian Federation, Liberia, Belarus, USA, Germany, Turkey, Norway, Belize, China, Kazakhstan, Great Britain, Italy, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya.

In the commodity structure of exports products of the chemical industry and related industries, surface transportation, mechanical and electrical machinery and mineral products have the largest share.

The most part of import comes from Asia (Singapore, China, Kazakhstan, Turkey), the Russian Federation and Germany.

Vessels, electrical and mechanical machinery, mineral products, vegetable products, base metals and their products, polymers and plastics dominate in total imports of goods.

Export potential of the autonomy is represented by 204 producers, the largest of which are: CJSC «Crimean Titan», JSC Shipyard «Zaliv», OJSC «Crimea Soda Plant», CJSC «UKSNAB», LLC «Grain Terminal «ABS», OJSC «Brom».

Cooperation with international organizations on technical assistance projects has a priority in the regional policy of the autonomy.

Each year the Autonomous Republic of Crimea participates in more than 70 international technical assistance projects aimed at economic development, environment, social support, etc.

The main partners in project implementation are the European Union Mission in Ukraine, the German Office for Technical Cooperation (GIZ), the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID), United Nations Development Programme, the Turkish Board for Cooperation and Development (TIKA), the Swiss International Development Agency (SDC), etc.

The main donors are the European Union, the United States, the Federal Republic of Germany, Switzerland, the Republic of Turkey, and the United Nations organization.





Effective regional investment policy plays a crucial role in stable development of the ARC.

Taking into account very advantageous geographical location, significant reserves of natural resources and intellectual capacity, Crimea is one of the most attractive in economic terms regions of Ukraine.

In order to facilitate the investment processes in Crimea the complex of organizational and branding events was carried out.

The program for development of investment activity in the ARC for 2012-2013 is being implemented.

The draft laws of Ukraine, which define the general principles for the implementation of investment activity on the territory of the autonomy and provide for the granting benefits on VAT, income tax and import duties to investors were developed.

There is the Investment portal, which contains information on the investment, economic, social and land potential of the peninsula, as well as other useful information.

Since 2010, an annual International Black Sea Economic Forum has been conducted. It serves as a platform for communication between business and government. In 2012, it was attended by more than 250 representatives from the countries of the Black Sea, the EU and other countries.

The work on the formation of investment platforms such as «Greenfield» and «Brownfield» is being conducted. It will shorten the time to market for investors.

Within the mechanism «Land auctions» land plots were proposed to investors.

Information and training seminars on investment are held in all regions of the autonomy.

The Council of domestic and foreign investors under the Council of Ministers of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea is functioning.

The effectiveness of regional investment policy is confirmed by statistical data.

Since 2010 there has been a steady increase in the foreign direct investment in the region's economy.

As of 01.01.2013 the amount of foreign direct investment (FDI) from 49 countries totaled 1.46 billion USD (cumulative from 1994). During 2010-2012, the total amount of FDI attracted to the economy of the autonomy increased more than 2 times. During 2012 the volume of foreign capital increased by 24.4% (343.4 million USD).

The amount of FDI per unit of population, compared with the beginning of 2012, increased by 151.9 USD and amounted to 748.6 USD.

In 2012, there were implemented such major projects as:

Construction of the complex for production of sulfuric acid (Crimea TITAN). The total cost of the project - 111.9 million USD.

Construction of Tourist Resort hotel complex «Running on waves» («Begushchaya po volnam») in Yalta (Seaside Park). The cost of the complex - 30 million USD.

Construction of solar power plants in a number of regions of the autonomy.

Projects under realization:

Project «Construction of a cement plant on the basis of Krasnopartizanskoe deposit of limestone», Kerch. The cost of the project - 617.9 million USD.

Construction of the AutoMotoTrek with infrastructure, Ltd. «Stepracing TEAM». The project cost is 312 million USD.

Construction of facilities for production of biofuels in Kirovskoe region (pellets from straw). The total project cost is 3.5 million USD.

#### CONTACTS

**Investment portal of Crimea:**

<http://www.invest-crimea.gov.ua/>





### 3.5. Monetary market

Monetary market of the republic (including the city of Sevastopol) is represented by 86 banks, including 2 Crimean banks which have legal entity status (Bank PJSC «Morskoy» (the city of Sevastopol), and PJSC «Chernomorsky Bank of Development and Reconstruction» in the ARC).

The expansion of banks in Crimea is a confirmation of the attractiveness of the regional economy. For example, in 2012 the regional monetary market was enlarged by five new banks, «Finbank», «Zolotie vorota», «Melior Bank», «Idea Bank» and «Russian Standard Bank».

For the convenience of customers the banks organized a wide network of institutions where banking services could be received. 14 affiliates and 1581 bank branches operate in the region.

According to the Association of Ukrainian Banks, PJSC «Black Sea Bank for Reconstruction and Development» as of 01.01.2013 takes the following rating position out of 138 member banks of the Association:

- by financial results – 106th place;
- by assets – 100th place;
- by charter capital – 126th place;
- by volume of credit and investment portfolio – 104th place;
- by volume of retail deposits – 89th place;
- by volume of deposits of legal entities – 86th place.

Crimea over the years has been related to the ten regions with a high concentration of banks (8th place).

Sustainable regional feature is a high share of the population's deposits in the resource base of banks (2nd place).

By the volume of deposit and loan portfolio Crimea was ranked 7th and 8th place respectively among the regions of Ukraine.

Crimea looks the most positively by the growth rate of deposit portfolio - 2nd place among the regions of Ukraine (2011 - 5th place), while the leading positions at the growth rate of loan portfolio were lost - 10th place (2011 - 2nd place).

The banking network in the region takes the 2nd-place by a cost of loans, by a cost of term deposits - 6th place.

The total deposits of the banking network in the region (excluding Sevastopol) in 2012 rose by 2.5 billion UAH or 22.4% and as of 01.01.2013 amounted to 13.9 billion UAH, including 83.4% - deposits of the household sector.

Deposits attracted from this category of depositors, grew up by 26.4% and amounted to 11.6 bln. UAH, while deposits from non-financial corporations increased by 5.8% for the year and amounted to 2.1 billion UAH.

A significant increase in assets on deposit accounts for the year was recorded in both national (19.1%) and foreign (27.1%) currencies. The share of foreign currency deposits in 2012 increased by 1.6 percentage points and on 01.01.2013 amounted to 43.4% of total deposits.

As of 01.01.2013 the loan portfolio of the banking network of the ARC was 10.5 billion UAH, including the corporate sector that amounted to 6.4 billion UAH. (decline by 8.4% to 01.01.2012), the retail segment - 4,1 billion UAH. (decline by 11.1% to 01.01.2012).

During 2012 indicators of the lending activity were gradually decreasing. The decline in lending to the corporate sector was caused primarily by presence of significant external risks and uncertainties regarding future developments in the markets. Reduction in outstanding balances on loans given to the population is explained by the prohibition of currency consumer lending.

The excess of the total deposit portfolio over the loan one (by 32.7% up to 2012) allows not depending on the flow of resources from outside of the autonomy and can provide loans to the regional economy from local earnings.

The interest rate policy of banks.

In Crimea, the cost of term deposits in national currency in December 2012 amounted to 19.9% (growth by 1.8 percentage points up to December 2011), in foreign currency - 7.6% (growth by 0,7 percentage points up to December 2011).

The cost of loans in the national currency stood at 21.8% (growth by 1.6 percentage points up to December 2011), in foreign currency - 10.5% (growth by 0.4 percentage points up to December 2011).

In 2012, the National Bank of Ukraine was making a balanced monetary policy aimed at maintaining price stability in the state. To stimulate economic growth processes there were also interest rate policy levers used. Thus from 23.03.2012 the discount rate of the National Bank of Ukraine (which is the base rate in relation to other interest rates of the National Bank of Ukraine) has been lowered by 0.25 percentage points to 7.5%.

Positive trends in the money market in 2012 showed increased level of confidence of the population and economic entities to banking institutions of the region and provided a basis for further expansion of the resource base of the banks and the revitalization of the credit market in the region.







The basis of the **regional infrastructure of innovation activity** consists of such organizations as:

- The Crimean Scientific Centre of the Ministry of Education and Science of Ukraine and the National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine;
- The Crimean technology transfer Centre (established on the basis of the Crimean Regional Centre for Investment and Development);
- The Crimean regional office of the state innovation financial-credit institution;
- The Consulting and analytical centre on innovation activity;
- A number of departmental and inter-sector information centres, as well as public organizations such as the Crimean Academy of Sciences, Taurida Association of Intellectual Property, Crimea Republican Centre for Reforms Support, Creative Union of Scientific and Engineering Associations (communities) of Crimea, etc.

A particular attention is paid to bring extra-budgetary resources in innovative development, including international technical assistance. In this framework, there was conducted an active collaboration with the project of the German Bureau for International Cooperation (GIZ) «Program to promote economic development and

employment», EU/UNDP project «Support to the Regional Development Agency of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea», International Fund «Renaissance», the Program «Global libraries «Bibliomost» (IREX), the Project «Revitalization of the «triangle» of knowledge by establishing innovative departments in higher educational institutions of Ukraine».

Enterprises engaged in innovation constitute 17.4% of the total number of enterprises of the material sphere of the economy of the ARC. Industry is one of the most innovation-intensive sectors in the economy of Crimea.

The greatest number of innovative companies of the autonomy is concentrated in food industry, mechanical engineering and chemical industry. The major ones are:

OJSC «Crimea Soda Plant», OJSC «Polivtor» and OJSC «Brom» are in chemical industry;

JSC «Electromachine-building plant «Firm SELMA», OJSC «Kerch Arrow Plant», OJSC «Simferopol Engine Plant», OJSC «Zavod Phiolent», JSC «Simferopolselmash Plant» are in engineering;

OJSC «Krymmoloko», PJSC «S.V.H.» are in food industry.







#### 4. Health-resort and tourism complex

The Autonomous Republic of Crimea is the leading health-resort region of Ukraine. The services on treatment, medical rehabilitation and disease prevention are provided in its health-resort centres.

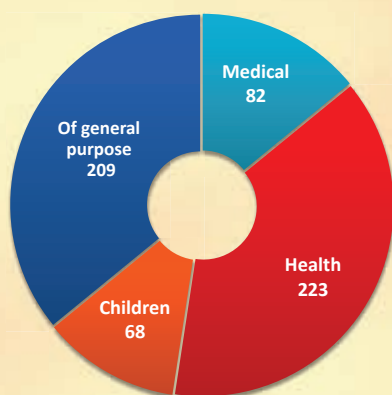
More than 780 accommodation facilities, including 558 sanatoriums and 222 hotels are located at 13 resort areas of the autonomy. Every fourth institution of health-resort complex refers to sanatorium-and-spa institutions out of which more than two thirds are health resorts of different specialization.

There are 50 salty lakes which are combined into five groups: Yevpatoria, Kerch, Perekop, Tarkhankut and Chongar-Arabatskiy.

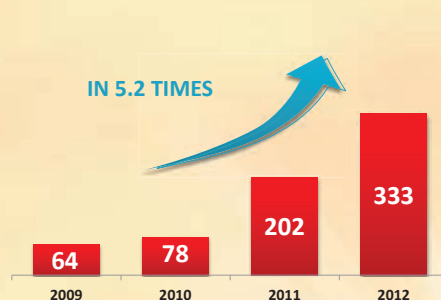
Alongside with favourable climatic conditions and mud the resort resources of Crimea also include mineral waters. There are more than 100 mineral sources: chloride, calcium-sodium, thermal sodium chloride and others. Currently, the effective functioning of the health resort sector remains one of the priorities of Crimea. It is based on the use of mineral waters (with potential of 14 thousand m<sup>3</sup> per day), mud (with balance reserves of 22.4 million m<sup>3</sup>), beaches (517 km long), climatic and landscape resources, sea and mountain air, etc.

About 97% of health centres are concentrated in a narrow three-kilometer coastal zone. Treatment hotels and resorts are placed mainly on the southern Crimean coast and resorts of Yevpatoria and Saki cities. The Southern Coast of Crimea specializes in treating adults, while Yevpatoria is children's health resort.

Beaches of Crimea



Free beaches



There is a registry of beaches, containing their main characteristics. Thus, as of January 1, 2013, there were 582 beaches, including medical – 82, health – 223 children – 68, the beaches of general purpose – 209.

In recreation area the following areas are considered to be perspective for investment: 1) north-western, 2) western, 3) southern, 4) eastern, 5) south-eastern.

Development of these areas requires broad involvement of investment resources. Intensification of competition at the international and national markets of tourism and recreational services obliges the health-resort enterprises to implement new approaches and methods of business organization, to improve the quality of their services and to approach to world standards.

Further effective functioning of the tourist complex of the autonomy depends on solution of many problems, main ones among them are the land issue, water supply and sewerage, waste disposal.

Tourism nowadays is one of the priority sectors of the economy of the region. Today Crimea renders a third part of tourist services of the total volume rendered in Ukraine. About 40 thousand people are employed in health-resort and tourism complex of the autonomy.

Tourism and resource potential of Crimea includes over 3,000 natural and anthropogenic objects.

Six state reserves make the basis of the natural reserve fund of the peninsula.

About 850 karst caves are in Crimea. 50 of these caves are assessed by experts as appropriate to be equipped and visited by tourists. Red, Marble and Emine-Bair-Khosar caves are equipped for guided tours.

The mountain forest zone of Crimea has over 170 natural sites, wildlife preserves, parks and landscape monuments; up to 150 world-famous historical and archaeological sites, parks, forts, cemeteries and fortresses.

Availability of tourist resources and peculiarities of already existing infrastructure provide an opportunity to develop non-traditional forms of tourism in Crimea.

##### Hotels

There are 222 hotels in Crimea. The largest are:

- OJSC «Yalta-Intourist» hotel complex (2350 places);
- Marat park-hotel (828 places);
- LLC «Elita yalos» (460 places);







- Ripario Hotel Group hotel (400 places);
- Palmira – Palace resort - hotel (340 places);
- Astoria hotel (292 places);
- Moscow hotel (274 places);
- Heliopark Pine Grove Hotel (258 places);
- Ukraine Palace hotel complex (262 places);
- Bristol hotel (210 places);
- PJSC «Oreanda» hotel (200 places);
- Meridian hotel (200 places);
- Imperia hotel complex (198 places);
- Ukraine hotel (185 places).

**International Children Centre «Artek»** is located in the ARC.

Artek ICC is an association of 10 children camps, six of which work all year-round and 4 - from May till October. The centre is located on the Black Sea at the southern point of the Crimean peninsula, between Yalta and Alushta - the two major tourist centres. The camp occupies 6 km of coastline.

Capacity of Children Centre is 3,644 places, 1,772 of them are all year-round.

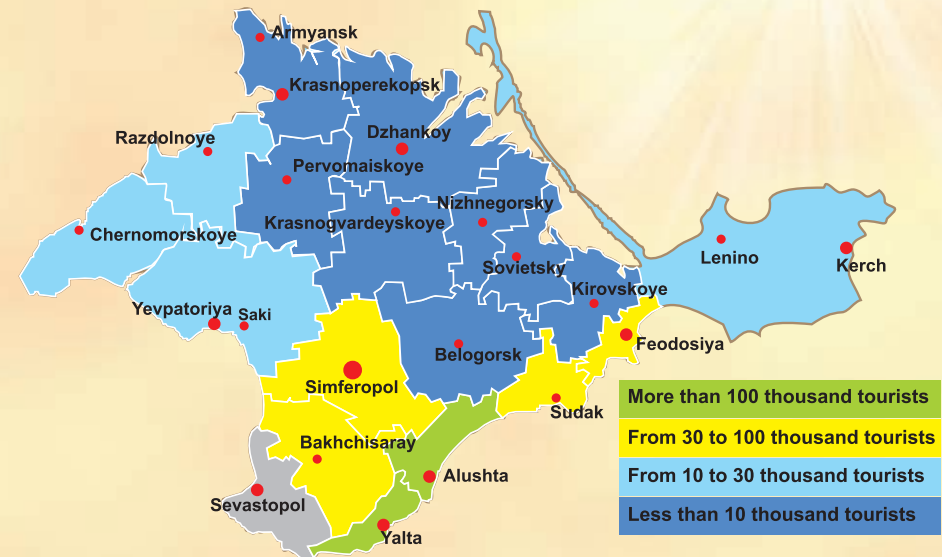
Infrastructure: hotels, schools, clubs for children, a library, athletic fields, stadiums and swimming pools.

**Popularity of the regions of the ARC**

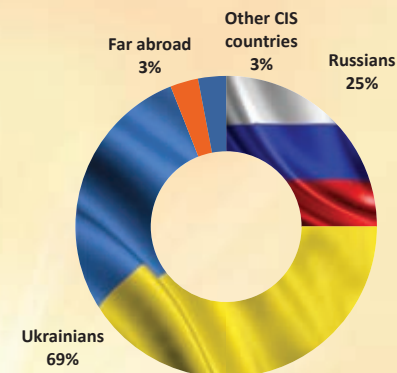
The most popular resorts among tourists are Yalta, Alushta, and Yevpatoriya. 70% of all organized holiday makers go there.

In 2012, the sociological studies were carried out, according to which:

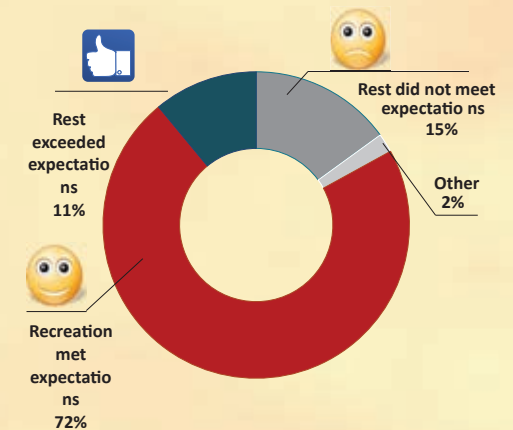
- 72% of tourists satisfied their expectations for the rest, 11% got more positive impressions of vacation in Crimea than expected;
- 85.1% would like to go back to a resort facility they were staying in and 90.3% plan to return to Crimea;
- for 56.4% of holidaymakers a beach resort was the main purpose of visiting the Crimean peninsula;
- About 53% of holidaymakers come to Crimea with families and children.



Geographical structure of tourist flows



Reaction of tourists on vacation in Crimea







#### 4. Health-resort and tourism complex

In 2012, Crimea headed the top 20 tourist destinations of the world that National Geographic magazine advises to visit in 2013.

##### The most prospective types of tourism

**Health–resort tourism:** Development of health - resort industry in the ARC remains one of priority trends. It is based on use of mineral waters (with potential production rate of 14 thousand m<sup>3</sup> per day), mud (with balance reserves of 22.4 million m<sup>3</sup>), beaches (517 km long), climatic and landscape resources, sea and mountain air.

**Rural tourism:** A new and promising direction in development of the tourism industry of Crimea has become rural (green) tourism. This kind of tourism is a type of small business and promotes formation of an integrated tourist product and solving of the major social problems of rural area. Objects of rural tourism are located in the mountain, piedmont, steppe and coastal areas of Crimea. Currently there are more than 140 rural households and 9 tourist clusters.

**Cultural and educational tourism:** There are more than 11.5 thousand historical, cultural and architectural monuments on the territory of Crimea. About 150 historical and architectural objects are listed in UNESCO catalogues. The most popular tourist attractions



are Kerch regal mound, medieval mountain towns in Bakhchisaray region, Genoese fortresses in Sudak and Feodosia, Bakhchisaray Khan's palace, Feodosia museums, the South Coast palaces and parks and religious monuments of various nations and cultures.

There are 23 museum institutions (with branches - 28), about 300 public and departmental museums, which are divided into historical, natural history, science, literature and art. Visiting museums is a basis of excursion routes over Crimea.

**Ethnographic tourism:** Crimea is an open air museum. The richest treasures, masterpieces of domestic and world culture, material and spiritual monuments of the peoples inhabiting it are concentrated here.

Ethnographic tourism makes it possible to join the culture of the peoples of Crimea, to feel their way of life, customs and traditions, festivals and ceremonies. There are 77 ethnographic objects in Crimea. Ethnographic excursion routes were developed on their basis. For example, «Meet with the Crimean Tatars», «German settlements in Crimea», «Destiny of the peoples of Crimea», «Meet with the Greeks».

The following cultural and ethnographic centers are currently active in Crimea: Armenian ethnographic center «Surb Hach» in Stariy Krym city, Greek «Caracciol» in Chernopolye village of Belogorsk region, Crimean Tatar centers in Tankovoe and Sokolinoe village («Kokkoz»), Bogatoye ushel'ye, Zarechnoye, Morskoye, in Stariy Krym city and German café-club «Kronental» in Kolchugino village of Simferopol region.





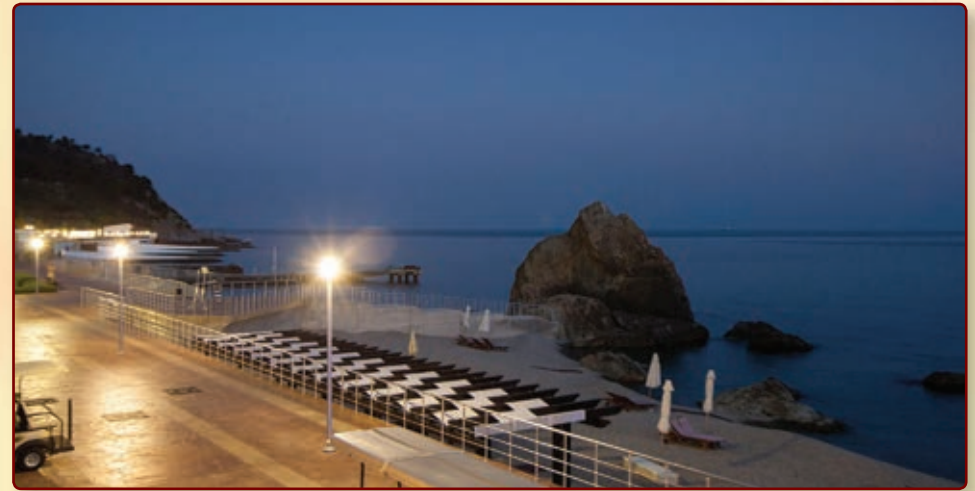
**Pilgrimage tourism.** An interesting aspect of ethnographic tourism is organization of tours to sites of religious pilgrimage: numerous Christian monasteries and temples, Muslim mosques, Karaite kenasy, synagogues. There are many objects of nature in Crimea: water springs, rocks, caves, trees that are recognized «sacred» and venerated by various ethnic groups. Interesting pilgrimage tours can be also arranged to these places.

**Literature tourism:** Literary Crimea is of big educational interest. The names of Pushkin, Chekhov, Griboyedov, Bulgakov, Paustovsky, Voloshin and other prominent writers and poets are associated with Crimea. A variety of guided tours that include literary objects is developed.

**Scientific tourism:** Scientific tourism is well developed in Crimea. The Nikita Botanical Garden demonstrates collections of fruits and ornamental plants, carries out tasting of exotic fruits and their products. Magarach National Institute of wine-growing and wine has developed a tour of the history of wine making including visit to their laboratories and tasting the best wines of Crimea. Institute of Biology of Southern Seas demonstrates its aquarium with hundreds of exotic fishes and marine animals. Tourists can visit dolphinariums in the cities of Feodosiya, Yalta, Yevpatoria and Partenit town.

**Sports tourism:** There are 84 tourist stands and 39 are equipped for mass recreation, 204 hiking trails of II – III categories of complexity and mountain routes of I – II categories of complexity in the mountain forest zone of Crimea. There are about 850 karst caves in Crimea. 50 of these caves are assessed by experts as those to be equipped for visiting by tourists. Red, Marble and Emine-Bair-Khosar caves are equipped for guided tours. Marble cave is in the 7 Natural Wonders of Ukraine list.

Existing capacities promote various sports, rallies and competitions in Crimea. It is capable to attract youth and groups of tourists as well. An extensive network of tourist



paths and rural roads provide excellent training facilities for mountain bikers. The most popular among tourists and athletes are climbing walls: Nikita cleft near Yalta, Falcon Mountain, Alchak, Karaul-oba in Sudak, Koshka, Kastropol wall.

There are 156 objects of natural reserve fund with the total area of 178.4 hectares in Crimea. Unique reserve areas are the Grand Canyon of Crimea, the highest waterfall on the peninsula is Uchang-Su waterfall, Karadag ancient volcano area where more than 100 kinds of minerals and rocks and over 1,000 species of plants are reserved. All this creates favourable conditions for hiking.

In winter time mountain ski outfit rentals are organized at Ai-Petri plateau and Angar pass. The total length of the track on Ai-Petri plateau is 1500-2000 m and Angar pass - 1100 m.

**Yacht and cruise tourism.** Climatic conditions, a significant length of coastline and interest in historical and natural objects attract yachting tourists to Crimea. Reception and yacht service are maintained at sea ports of Yalta, Kerch and Yevpatoria. Passenger checkpoints across the state border are functioning here too.

5 Ukrainian cruise ports out of 6 are located in Crimea. The total length of the waterside in Crimea is 3083 linear meters.







#### 4. Health-resort and tourism complex

Reception and service of cruise ships could be carried out by five sea ports, two of which - Yalta and Sevastopol ones are popular places among international cruise lines. They have passenger terminals and developed port infrastructure.

During the navigation season in 2012, 79 foreign cruise vessels came to the sea ports of Crimea, the number of tourists - more than 60 thousand people.

**Diving tourism:** Within the last decade diving or underwater swimming has become very popular. There are several diving centres in Crimea nowadays. You can dive in caves and grottos near the Swallow's Nest, Cape Marian, Noviy Svet. Tarkhankut is considered to be a paradise for scuba divers.

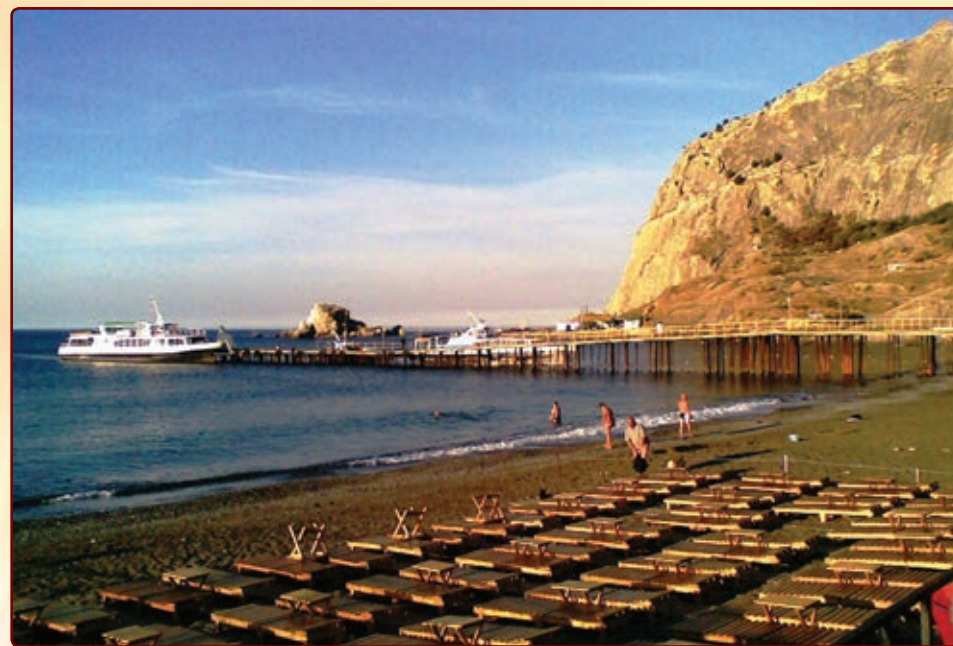
**Equestrian tourism:** Horse riding trips are popular among tourists of all ages. There are centres of equestrian tourism at the foot of the mountain Demerdzhi (Alushta), in Sudak and Belogorsk regions. Almost every resort area offers horseback riding tours with visits to popular natural attractions.

**Extreme tourism:** A unique natural object - mountain Klementyev where a variety of competitions of ultralight and non-motorized aircrafts is held is a peculiarity of Crimea.

**Hunting tourism:** Hunting tourism also becomes more and more popular. The area of forest in Crimea is 274.3 thousand hectares. It creates basis for the development of hunting tourism in Crimea.

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### Agricultural production

The main factor of high-efficiency of agriculture is compliance of its branches with social and economic importance of the region and focus on sustainable use of unique natural and bioclimatic potential of Crimea, which in future is to become one of the most important recreational areas in Eastern Europe and Middle Asia regions.

For this reason, the ARC focuses on the development of traditional industries, which completely correspond in terms of their main criteria (economic, environmental, biological, etc.) to the diversity of soil and climatic conditions and ensures the citizens' needs for good quality food and a variety of products.

Strategic direction of agrarian sector development is to create a powerful resource base for formation of the food complex that could not just meet the needs of the population and recreants in basic food items, but also increase export potential of traditional sectors of Crimea: wine-growing and wine-making, gardening.

The total agricultural area of the autonomy is more than 1800 hectares, including 1300 hectares of arable land. The main agricultural regions of the republic are Dzhankoy, Pervomayskoe, Krasnogvardeyskoe, Saki, Simferopol and Kirovskoe regions. Climatic conditions allow growing a lot of crops typical for the temperate zone and some crops typical for subtropical zone on its territory.

Gardening in the country is represented by growing large fruits (apples, pears, plums, peaches, apricots, cherries). Region's climate is favourable for the possibility of aromatic plants cultivation (rose, lavender, sage), as well as raw materials for bio fuels production (rapeseed).

10% of GRP of Crimea



1795 agricultural producers



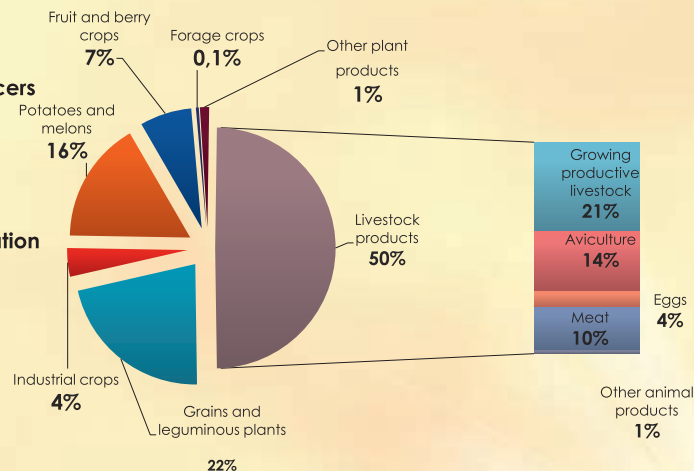
7% of employed population



1113 farms



Structure of agriculture production, %







## 5.1. Agricultural production

The republic, which is the main region of Ukraine on wine-growing, is known for its technical sorts, used for production of high-quality wines, brandy and fruit juices. The average annual productivity is around 120 thousand tons of grapes and 14-16 million wine materials. Export of wine production is carried out to dozens of countries around the world.

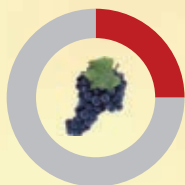
Livestock is represented by such sub industries as poultry, sheep, pig and cattle breeding.

Fish breeding is promising branch aimed at increasing fish and other aquatic species production in the Azov-Black Sea basin and in the inner basin.

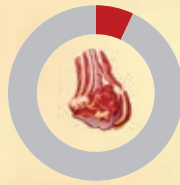


### Крым на аграрной карте Украины

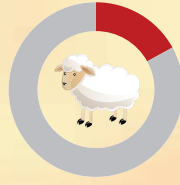
25% сбора винограда



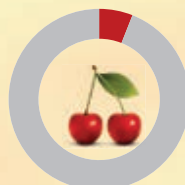
7% мяса



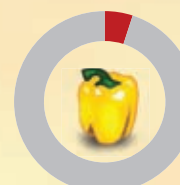
17% поголовья овец



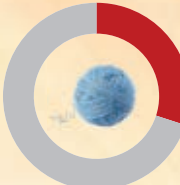
6% сбора плодов и ягод



5% сбора овощей



30% шерсти





Food industry includes production and providing the population with food. It is more linked to agriculture than other industries, since it receives raw material (grain, milk, potatoes, sugar beets, etc.) from agriculture and is a part of this sector. The leading sectors of food industry in the economy of the region are: wine-making, canned vegetables, meat, cheese and dairy and mixed feed production.

Large food companies in the region are:

#### Wine industry

**MASSANDRA National Production and Agrarian Union** is one of the largest enterprises of Crimea in growing grapes and producing high-quality vintage wines, tobacco, fruits and other agricultural products. The structure of the concern consists of the parent plant «Massandra» and eight state-owned enterprises: SE «Gursuf», SE «Morskoe», SE «Sudak», SE «Livadia», SE «Tavrida», SE «Privetnoye», SE «Malorechenskoye» and SE «Alushta». The total vineyard area of eight state-owned enterprises is 4060 hectares, processing capacity is 28.2 thousand tons of grapes in season, the power lines of bottling up - 1185.7 thousand dal per year. Power of the parent company is 802 thousand dal. The basis of Massandra wine production is perennial ripening. «Massandra» is the world-renowned manufacturer of branded semi-sweet, fortified, dessert, liqueur wines of materials produced on the basis of grapes grown by experienced winemakers in their own vineyards. National Industrial and Agricultural Association State Concern «Massandra» is certified according to international standards ISO 9001 - 2009, ISO 9001 - 2000. There were quality certificates obtained from the International Bureau «VERITAS».

**The State Enterprise «Novy Svet» Winery.**



The capacity for production of champagne is over 2 million bottles per year, filling lines – 172.5 thousand dal per year. The Winery produces sparkling wines, including the collection champagne of such varieties as brut, dry, semi-dry with the names of «Novy Svet», «Krymskoye», «Knyaz' Lev Golitsyn», «Pinot Noir».

**Ltd. «Magliv»** produces elite brandy by French technology, wine distillates and brandy spirit. It carries out ripening of brandy alcohol and also produces and bottles wine, grape vodka such as «Grappa» and brandy.

#### Milling industry

The industry is represented by 40 companies, including:

- 17 base enterprises for production of flour and cereals, which processing capacity is 279.9 thousand tons of grain per year;
- 18 base enterprises for production of bakery products, which processing capacity is 101 thousand tons of flour per year;
- 3 base enterprise for production of noodles without filling, which capacity is 18 thousand tons of finished products.

All these enterprises produce flour, cereals, bakery and noodles products.

**Krymkhleb PJSC** is the largest producer of bakery and confectionery products in Crimea. It has 6 divisions without legal personality: Kerch plant of bread products of PJSC «Krymkhleb», Feodosia plant of PJSC «Krymkhleb», Yalta plant of bread products of PJSC «Krymkhleb», Dzhankoy plant of bread products of PJSC «Krymkhleb», Yevpatoria plant of bread products of PJSC «Krymkhleb», Simferopol plant of bread products of PJSC «Krymkhleb». PJSC «Krymkhleb» uses the trademark «Bulkin» in its production. The annual production volume is 55 million tons of bakery products in the range. Krymkhleb PJSC has its own distribution network, which has more than 140 branded shops, pavilions and kiosks throughout the territory of Crimea. PJSC «Krymkhleb» is a member of the Ukrainian Association of Bakers.

**PJSC «Simferopol Bread Factory»** is one of the leading producers of wheat flour, semolina in Ukraine. The trademark is «Bulkin». Production capacity is 150 thousand tons per year or 500 tons per day.

**PJSC «Simferopol macaroni factory»**. The enterprise is successful due to technology improvements, upgrading and modernization of equipment, introduction of a quality management system, confirmed by ISO certificate 9001:2009. Today, stable raw





## 5.2. Food industry

material base of the company contributes to its successful development as it provides delivery of the best Crimean flour with high gluten content. In addition, Simferopol macaroni recipe does not include any chemical dyes and additives, and leading Italian and Swiss equipment allows daily production in the amount of 75 tons.

### **Fruit and vegetable industry. Beverage industry.**

**PJSC «Beer and Soft Drinks Plant «KRYM»** is a major producer of beer and soft drinks in Crimea. It was commissioned by the Czech project in 1982 and has been successfully operating in the market. The company takes a significant share in the market and it is growing rapidly. It is equipped with the most modern equipment. Today the company has all the conditions enabling to produce beer, beverages, mineral and drinking water of high quality.

**Ltd. «VVV «Skelja»** has been on the market for 5 years. It specializes in production of canned fruits and vegetables. Production of the plant is well known in Ukraine, Russia, and Germany. The company produces natural products, without dyes, flavors and other artificial additives.

The plant has processing of primary raw materials of 300 tons per day (14 lines) and aseptic shop for long-term storage with capacity of 8 tons. Under the full load of capacities the output makes 60 million cans per year.

### **Major milk and fish production and processing enterprises of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea**

**Ltd. «PROLIV»** is a part of the large FishInvest Holding that consolidates 2 enterprises specialized in canned fish production. The Holding consists of PROLIV Ltd. and Meritaht Ltd. The company is located at a distance of 300 m from the sea port and 100 meters from the train station Kerch - port. Production capacity is up to 24 million cans per year. It is one of the largest fish processing plants in Ukraine. Trademarks: «Proliv», «VILNAS», «Bospor».

**PJSC «Krymmoloko»** specializes in milk processing and cheese production. Productive capacity is 150 thousand tons per year. At present, the PJSC «Krymmoloko» includes: main plant in Simferopol and affiliates: Kerch milk factory, Razdolnoe creamery. All locations have full complete technological cycle of production of dairy products (milk, butter, kefir, fermented baked milk, sour cream, cottage cheese, desserts, yoghurts, cheese coated, bio products, simbivit, spirulinka).

**Ltd. «Novator»** specializes in milk, dairy and fermented dairy production. Productive capacity is 72 thousand tons per year.

**Ltd. «Krymskiy molochnik»** was founded on the basis of «Krasnogvardeyskoe Butter Factory» and was opened in October 2012. It specializes in production of dairy products from local raw materials.





### Land resources

The structure of land resources of Crimea by the form of ownership in real and share correlation.

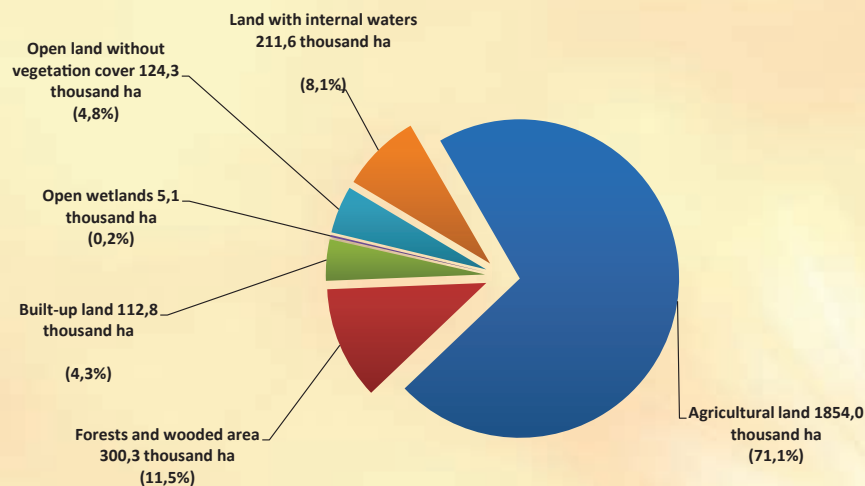
The area of Crimea makes up 2 608.1 thousand hectares, including areas subdivided by ownership form as follows:

- 1 360.9 thousand hectares of land (or 52.2% of the total area of the republic) are of state property;
- 1 245.3 thousand hectares of land (or 47.7% of the total area of the republic) belong to natural persons and legal entities;
- 1.9 thousand hectares of land (or 0.1% of the total area of the republic) are of common property.

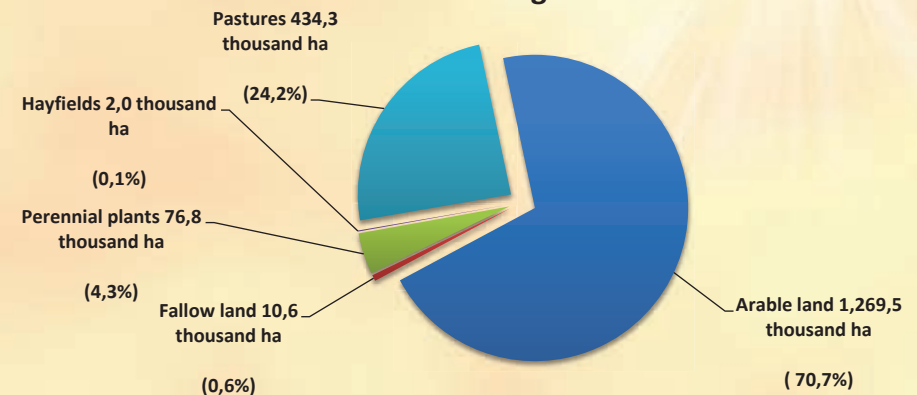
There is no community property land in the republic. The lands within settlements are at disposal of the local government bodies. Total area of land within settlements (which makes up 1019 settlements altogether) is 186.9 thousand hectares.

The area of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea makes up 2 608.1 thousand hectares (excluding Sevastopol City), 1 854 thousand hectares or 71.1% of which are the

### General structure of the ARC's land



### Structure of agricultural land



agricultural lands. 1 793.5 thousand hectares (97%) of agricultural lands are cultivated lands that represents high level of agricultural development of lands

Total amount of land users and land owners (natural persons and legal entities) makes up 874.2 thousand.

There are 1935.8 thousand hectares of land in their use and ownership (74.2% of the total area of the republic), including 1495 thousand hectares of cultivated lands (or 83.3% of the total agricultural land area of the republic).

11.7 thousand legal entities have 1135.3 thousand hectares of land in their use and ownership (or 58.6% of total area of land that is in use and ownership of natural persons and legal entities).

865.6 thousand natural persons have 800.5 thousand hectares of land in their use and ownership (or 41.3% of total area of land that is in use and ownership of natural persons and legal entities) including 779.5 thousand hectares of cultivates lands.

The market of the Autonomous Republic is now saturated with products made outside the region. For that reason cash flows out of the republic. In order to stimulate development of the Crimean agricultural market, it is essential to cultivate an efficient owner, to develop the sense of being a sustainable land owner, to develop the land market, to follow the policy of price parity for industrial and agricultural products, to support





### 5.3. Land resources

government purchases of agricultural products, to implement feasible financial and credit policy.

#### Land tenders

Law of Ukraine «On Amendments to the Land Code of Ukraine regarding the order of the land sales by auction» dated 05.07.2012 №5077-VI approved an order of the land sales by auction at the state legislative level.

As a result of competitive bidding the contract was concluded for the land survey and land assessment for 19 land plots (62.6 hectares) for further sale on auctions (or the rights to them).

In 2012, there was held a land auction for the sale of lease rights to land, located near Okunevka village area of 1.2 ha for cultural and recreation, sports and tourism purposes.

1 million 292 thousand UAH were provided from the budget of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea in order to prepare and conduct land auctions in 2013.

Currently, the work on preparation and implementation of land sales corresponding with the changes in the law is being conducted.

There are 21 land plots in the autonomy with approved projects and land ownership (rent) which can be sold in 2013. The land is located: 4 - in Bakhchisaray region, 3 - in Belogorsk region, 5 - in Simferopol and Saki regions, 2 - in Armyansk and 3 in Feodosia.

A database of agricultural land plots of state property, which can be sold at auctions has been worked out.

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The Autonomous Republic of Crimea has a developed transport infrastructure that provides the integration of the republic into the world leading transport corridors and market of transit traffic.

The road and transport system of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea is a developed communication system that consists of 6266.8 km of roads of common use, 4 commercial seaports, 2 ferry crossings, 3 airports, railway with the operating length about 650 km and motor transport companies.

The main and a common problem for all modes of transport is the high level of depreciation of fixed production assets, (primarily - rolling stock), as well as the lack of investment in technical and technological modernization and development of the industry.

### Railway Transport

Railway Transport Branch Separate Structural Unit of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea has a developed network of railway lines operated by the Crimean Railway Transport Branch of Pridneprovskaya Railway. The operational length of the main railway lines makes up 645.3 km, 52% of which is electrified.

#### The electric traction is at sections:

- Dzhankoy - Simferopol - Sevastopol;
- Simferopol - Saki - Yevpatoria.



#### Diesel traction is at sections:

- Dzhankoy - Krasnoperechinsk - Vadim;
- Dzhankoy - Vladislavovka (Feodosia) - Kerch.

The biggest load of cargo per kilometer of a tract has the section Dzhankoy – Novoalekseevka, which is located on the main direction of inter-regional exchange of cargo, as well as the section Dzhankoy - Vladislavovka serving large enterprises of the chemical industry in the northern part of Crimea.

29 pairs of trains make trips from Crimea at all times. From May 01, 41 pairs of trains make regular trips, and from June 01, this number increases up to 47 pairs of trains.

About 90 pairs of trains are in use during peak season.

### Maritime Transport

The Autonomous Republic of Crimea has 4 commercial seaports: Yevpatoria, Kerch, Feodosia, Yalta, and two ferry lines: automobile and passenger - State shipping company «Kerch ferry» and the train one - SE «TIS-Krym».

**Kerch Sea Trade Port State enterprise** is the port with year-round navigation.

The largest cargo port of Crimea can accept and handle cargo vessels of 220 m in length and 8.3 m in draught.

Total length of the waterside is 1690 linear meters. There are 10 berths including 9 cargo berths and 1 emergency berth.

The port has an equipped anchoring berth located in the southern part of the Kerch Strait. The depth of anchoring allows handling vessels with the deadweight of more than 80 thousand tons and cargo draught up to 18 meters.

In 2009, ferry road-rail complex for ferry service on the line Kerch – Poti was commissioned.

**State Shipping Company «Kerch ferry»** transports trucks, cars, passengers and cargo.

The port has a reinforced concrete pier with length of 140 m and a width of 10 m, which goes along coastal part and turns into two bowl-shaped piers. The company's fleet is 2 icebreaking ferries, 1 auto-ferry, 1 motor ship.

**Feodosia Sea Trade Port State enterprise** is the port with year-round navigation. Passenger transportation is carried out in May - October.

It is a multifunctional enterprise with capacity to handle up to 40 items of various cargos. The industrial complex carries out cargo transshipment from a shipboard to cars or to motor vehicles leaving out store houses.





## 6. Transport complex

Total length of the waterside is 1221 linear meters. There are 11 berths.

The port processes up to 11.25 million tons of cargo a year including 1.5 million tons of dry cargo. Oil and oil products, constructional materials and ferrous metals constitute the main cargo traffic.

**Yalta Sea Trade Port State** enterprise is the port with year-round navigation.

Passenger transportation is carried out in May - October.

The port has a passenger unit in Yalta City and a cargo unit in Massandra Village; there are 12 registry port stations managing local passenger transport operators.

Port stations are located in the city of Sudak, villages Morskoye and Malorechenskoye, Alushta, Professor's Corner (Alushta), villages Partenit, Nikita, Livadia, Miskhor and Alupka, the Golden Beach and Swallow's Nest.

Total length of the waterside is 3083 linear meters. The port has 25 berths.

**Yevpatoria Sea Trade Port State** enterprise is the port with year-round navigation.

Passenger transportation is carried out in May - September.

There are 2 production loading units: a cargo-and-passenger unit in Yevpatoria City and a cargo unit at Donuzlav Lake.

The cargo port sector in Yevpatoria has the car ferry terminal for receiving vessels of «ro-ro/ferry» and transshipment of heavy vehicles, wheeled vehicles and passengers that go through the territory of Ukraine in Russia, Belarus and Western Europe countries.

The port accepts cargo and passenger vessels up to 130 meters long and of 5 meters draught.

Total length of the waterside is 1407.2 linear meters. The port has 8 berths.

### Small fleet

There are 182 parking bases for small vessels on the territory of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea

The number of small vessels assigned to the parking bases, registered in the territory of Crimea, is about 3000 units.



### Air transport

Air transport system of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea is represented by the companies that provide passenger and cargo transport and render other air transport services.

- PJSC «Simferopol International Airport»;
- Universal-Avia Crimean State Aviation Company;
- Air Onix Crimean Airlines.

**PJSC «Simferopol International Airport»** is one of the leading companies of the air transport system of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea.

The major activity of the company is rendering of services to the airlines in passenger, mail, cargo service and transportation, providing arrivals, ground servicing and departures of aircrafts.

The company has the runway of 3700x60 m (artificial surface). The runway is able to provide ground to any type of aircrafts.





Total number of aircrafts parking positions is 41.

There are also a passenger terminal and production units for admission and handling of cargo, post and luggage.

### **Crimean State Aviation Company «Universal-Avia»**

The company has earth airstrip of the size 1800x100 m, capable to accept in the daytime aircrafts with a maximum take-off weight of 14 tons (helicopters, planes L-410).

The total number of aircraft stands is 30.

The company has 8 Mi-8 helicopters on its balance, which perform a variety of aviation work, both in Ukraine and abroad.

### **Crimean airline «Air Onyx»**

The company has been operating since April 2012. It is based at the airport «Simferopol» and performs flights to Kiev, Moscow, Istanbul and Israel.

In summer, the company plans to open new routes to Samara, Tbilisi, Baku, Kazan, Ufa, Warsaw, and also intends to increase the frequency of flights in already functioning directions.



### **Motor transport**

Passenger motor transport is the most demanded type of passenger transport in the Autonomous Republic of Crimea.

121 motor transport operators function in Crimea nowadays.

The transfer is carried out on 439 routes: 233 of them are suburb routes and 206 are inter-city routes.

The bus station network is being developed in the Autonomous Republic of Crimea. Nowadays about 60 year-round bus stations and bus terminals, including 3 seasonal bus stations, function on the territory of the republic.

The number of buses used for public routes that do not leave the boundaries of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea is 1017 units.

All passenger transportation services on the territory of the autonomy are provided by private business.

There are about 800 suburban and inter-town routes in the republic.

To date there are no large cargo carriers and cargo transportation, so non-resident companies or single small entrepreneurs are working on the Crimean market.

### **Roads**

6266.8 km of public roads are on balance of the Service of roads in the Autonomous Republic of Crimea, including:

- roads of national importance - 1 822.8 km, including: international (521.0 km), national (195.7 km), regional (467.5 km) and territorial (638.6 km);
- roads of local importance - 4444 km, including: regional (216 km), district 94228 km. Communal roads - 8504.7 km.

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## 7. Communications

The communication industry is being successfully developed. In 2012 companies of the industry rendered services in amount of 970.7 million UAH, which is 0.5% more than in 2011. The most significant share of the total amount of services rendered is mobile phone services, which makes up 41.6%.

### Telephone Communications

Total installed capacity of telephone switches in the Autonomous Republic of Crimea makes 468.3 thousand numbers. In 2012 telephone communication in Crimea was provided by 625 telephone switches, including 258 - city telephone switches and 367 - rural telephone switches. The main part of city telephone switches (63.2%) is presented by the up-to-date digital switches (EWSD, Alcatel, Si2000 and others), crossbar switches make 23.3%, step-by-step switches - 7.7% and quasi-electronic switches - 5.8%. In rural telephone network digital (electronic) switches make 12.8%, 82.6% are crossbar switches and quasi-electronic switches – 4.6%.

Telecommunication services rendered by fixed-line operators in Crimea include city, inter-city and international connection, radiotelephony, mobile connection, Internet connection using ADSL technology, WiFi and other services.

### PJSC «Ukrtelecom»

PJSC «Ukrtelecom» is the only Ukrainian operator rendering fixed-line telephone services throughout the country for all the categories of customers both in urban and rural areas. The company provides services to about 10 million subscribers for fixed-line telephone connection and occupies 80% of the local communications market and 83% of the international telephone communications market.

PJSC «Ukrtelecom» renders payphone services throughout nearly all the territory of the country including the least densely populated and remote regions. Most of payphones are universal devices and provide customers with city, inter-city and international communication services. The company also provides special communication services, classified communication channels and even Elections System which delivers data from various regions to the Central Election Committee. PJSC «Ukrtelecom» has recently given up its leading position in the market due to integration and rapid development of new information technologies and new types of connection. It only keeps its position in the sector of fixed-line telephone services. Development of mobile connection network, Internet services and development of a universal services unit are considered to be a prospective line of development for the company.

### Ltd. «Intertelecom»

The communications provider Ltd. «Intertelecom» renders radio access services providing users with a direct local telephone number, mobile telephone number, mobile Internet, television and radio services in cities and regions of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea. The provided number capacity for Ltd. «Intertelecom» in Crimea is more than 10000 numbers. CDMA standard is an alternative for the traditional fixed-line telephone connection for sparsely populated and remote areas. It allowed installing telephones in rural and mountain areas and due to that fact the touristic attraction of Crimea got increased.

### Mobile Communications

Mobile communications is one of rapidly developing fields of telecommunications that covers all the regions of Crimea. The mobile communications presence in the market of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea equals to 98% and by number of people using mobile connection, the republic occupies the 6th position among other regions of Ukraine. The subscriber base of mobile users in Crimea is more than 2.8 million people.

Mobile connection in Crimea is stable; almost all the territory of the peninsula is covered by networks of mobile operators including distant mountain areas. Nowadays, the Southern Coast of Crimea, large cities, highways and water areas along the coast of the peninsula are basically fully covered with mobile network.





The range of mobile communications services rendered is quite broad: telephone connection, videoconference, multimedia services, high-speed Internet connection, locating by means of mobile phone, sending fax to e-mail, and portable radio function set in mobile phone. The Crimean mobile operators support the following standards: GSM 900/1800, NMT - 450i and D-AMPS. All the companies are intensively extending their network areas and upgrading the services rendered. In 2012, due to commissioning of 39 base stations of mobile communication the coverage area of mobile operators in Crimea was expanded. This created favorable conditions for development and conducting business in Crimea. As a result residents and guests of Crimea have an opportunity to communicate both within Ukraine and with near and far abroad.

Mobile operators pay special attention to the international call rates in connection with intensive tourist traffic during the holiday season. Since international roaming remains quite an expensive service, many tourists prefer to purchase phone numbers of some local operators that significantly expands subscriber base of Ukrainian mobile operators.

4 big mobile communications companies function on the territory of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea nowadays. These are Crimean Unit of JSC «Kyivstar», Crimean territorial Branch of JSC «MTS Ukraine», Ltd. «Astelit» (trademark - «Life») and Ltd. «3Mob» (trademark – «UTEL»). Two leading positions are occupied by Crimean Unit of JSC «Kyivstar» and Crimean territorial Branch of JSC «MTS Ukraine». Together, they cover more than 84% of the market.

Nevertheless, over the last years, «Astelit» (trademark - «Life») has been rapidly gaining its part of the market along with market leaders. Nowadays its share in the market is 12%. In addition, the enterprise Ltd. «TriMob», created on the basis of «UTEL» expands the volume of mobile communication of the third generation on the mobile market. Its share is 3% of the market. All mobile operators provide high-speed and wireless Internet access.

### Internet

Crimea outpaces many other regions of Ukraine in respect of the Internet network development and is able to reach the leading position in the rate of development. Revenues from providing the Internet access services are more than 114 mln.UAH.

There are currently more than 40 Internet providers with more than 180 thousand users in Crimea. The wire Homenet with the local network and mobile Internet connection are now in major demand.

Thus Crimean branch of PJSC «Ukrtelecom» put into operation 6078 ports of broadband ADSL internet in all the administrative regions of Crimea in 2012. For this purpose more than 5 mln. UAH of enterprise's funds were drawn. It allowed residents and visitors of the autonomy to use an access to the global Internet network and keep communication with family and friends. Crimean branch of JSC «Kyivstar» expands the Internet access network by FTTB technology («Fiber to the Building») in the cities: Simferopol, Feodosia, Kerch, Bakhchisaray, Yalta, Yevpatoria, Krasnoperekopsk. More than 206 thousand households in these cities have already been covered. Wireless access to the Internet via Wi-Fi technology is offered by such communications companies as: PJSC «Ukrtelecom», JSC «Kyivstar», JSC «MTS Ukraine» and other operators.

### Television and Radio Broadcasting

State enterprise «Radio and Television Broadcasting Centre of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea» (RTBC ARC) is the biggest television and radio broadcasting company and the biggest enterprise of the communications industry of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea according to the annual turnover volume. The company specializes in distribution of television and radio programs, and also telephonic, telegraphic and other types of information. The main function of the company is transmitting signals of television and radio broadcasters functioning in Ukraine and Crimea. 23 television companies (including those in Sevastopol City) and 4 radio broadcasters use services rendered by RTBC ARC.

Besides, such mobile communications operators as MTS Ukraine, Kyivstar, Astelit, Intertelecom and Telesystems of Ukraine cooperate with RTBC ARC.

In 2012, RTBC ARC continued to expand the broadcast of digital programs and to establish channels of digital data transmission at 18 sites of Crimea. There was organized a network of distribution of regional programs to digital television transmitters. The television programs of the State TV and Radio Company «Krym» have been broadcasted in digital format in Crimea since December 2011.

### Postal Communications

Ukrainian State enterprise «Ukrposhta» is still the monopolist in the Crimean postal communications market; it has departments throughout the country and covers practically all the populated regions, including Crimea. Amount of revenues for the provision of postal services to the population of Crimea was more than 106 mln. UAH in 2012.





## 7. Communications

Crimean Directorate of «Ukrposhta» renders postal services in the Autonomous Republic of Crimea. The Crimean Directorate has a branching network of postal communications covering all the regions of the peninsula except Sevastopol City. The Crimean Directorate consists of 7 Branches. 159 post offices in various cities, 340 in villages and 15 mobile post offices are registered in the Directorate.

The main activity of Crimean Directorate of «Ukrposhta» is rendering postal services to natural persons and legal entities. Besides the traditional postal services of sending postal items, payment and delivery of pension, payment and delivery of monetary aid for low-income individuals and other social payments, money transfers (ordinary and electronic ones), subscription admission and delivery of periodicals, new up-to-date services, such as electronic mail, Internet connection, money transfer using Western-Union system, delivery of promotional materials, distribution of fast moving consumer goods and lottery tickets, acceptance of public utility charges, admission of cargos and their transportation within Ukraine, selling phone cards and periodicals, photocopying, laminating, scanning and others were introduced by the Crimean Directorate. Jointly with the Council of Ministers of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea providing of administrative services through post offices was organized. The service «E-Ticket» is actively expanding. It allows residents and guests of Crimea to order and receive tickets for rail and air transport in any post office of the autonomy.

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Industry is the leading branch of the economy of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea. Its contributions into creation of gross added value makes up to 16%. About 25% of the region fixed assets are constituted by industry. More than 2 thousand big, medium sized and small enterprises with more than 100 thousand employees are concentrated in the industrial production of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea. More than 65% of total production volume of industry of Crimea is provided by processing industry, about 14% - by mining industry, about 20% - by enterprises that produce and distribute electricity, gas, steam and conditioned air. The industrial production of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea is represented by such branches as mechanical engineering, including agricultural machinery, shipbuilding, chemical, mining, light and food industry.

The territorial distribution of the industrial facilities in the republic is unequal. This is caused by differences in resource supply. The main Crimean industrial enterprises are located in Simferopol, Armyansk, Krasnoperekopsk, Kerch, Feodosiya, Yevpatoria, Bakhchisaray and Krasnogvardeysk regions.

The development strategy of Crimea puts special emphasis on innovative and investment development of the industrial economy branch of the republic. The future of the Crimean industry is connected with the creation of science intensive sustainable productions providing minimum impact on the environment.







## 8. Industry

### Chemical industry

Nearly one fifth part of total volume of industry production is represented by chemical enterprises. The largest chemical enterprises that have become monopolists in Ukraine and CIS countries are situated in Crimea. Their products are competitive in European and world markets.

They are the main export items of the republic. An important factor of successful productive activity is the local raw material base and considerable labor resources.

The leading enterprises of chemical industry are PJSC «Crimea TITAN», OJSC «Crimea Soda Plant», OJSC «Brom», Simferopol Training and Production Corporation UTOS «Krymplast».

**PJSC «Crimea TITAN»** ([www.titan-export.com](http://www.titan-export.com)) is the leading chemical producer in Crimea that is well-known outside the borders of Crimea and Ukraine. The enterprise has a reputation of a reliable partner; its economic activity was awarded with 6 international prizes. The enterprise produces titanium dioxide, red iron-oxide pigment, ammonium dihydrogen phosphate and other chemical products.

**OJSC «Crimea Soda Plant»** ([www.cs.ua](http://www.cs.ua)) is a large producer of sodium carbonate (categories A and B) that has been working for more than 30 years. The company supplies soda, detergents, salt and building lime for distribution in external and internal markets.

**OJSC «Brom»** ([www.perekopbromine.com](http://www.perekopbromine.com)) is the only producer of bromine and its compounds in Ukraine that uses brine of Sivash Lake as natural raw material.

### Engineering

The Crimean engineering industry specializes in production of electrical and electronic equipment, radio and television devices, communications facilities, optical devices and navigators. The industry is presented by more than 50 enterprises, the major of which are JSC «Electromachine-building plant Firm «SELMA», JSC «Zavod «Phiolent», JSC «Simferopolselmash» Plant.

**JSC «Electromachine-building plant Firm «SEIMA»** ([www.selma.ua](http://www.selma.ua)) is the leading producer of arc welding machines in Ukraine and CIS. The products of the company are designed applying up-to-date industrial technologies and using parts of established world brands. The company has adopted a quality control system that meets requirements of the international ISO standards (ISO 9001, TUV- Germany).

**JSC «Simferopolselmash» Plant** ([www.selmash.strace.net](http://www.selmash.strace.net)) is one of the leaders in production of cutting spare parts for agricultural machinery not only in Crimea and Ukraine, but also in CIS.

There are powerful mechanical engineering enterprises functioning on the territory of Crimea that considerably contribute to the budget due to currency inflow coming from export activities. They are JSC «Zavod «Phiolent», JSC «Pneumatics, Feodosia State Optical Plant. These economic agents are the most active in innovations; their products are extremely science intensive.

**JSC «Zavod «Phiolent»** ([www.phiolent.com](http://www.phiolent.com)) is an up-to-date highly organized company, one of the leading producers of electric tools and equipment in Ukraine and CIS.

The quality control system that conforms to requirements of ISO 9001:2000 international standards is introduced in the company, and the BVQI certificate is received. The company has its own design-engineering unit for development of electric tools. The products of JSC «Zavod «Phiolent» are notable for their high quality, reliability and modern design.

**JSC «Pneumatics** ([www.pneumo.com.ua](http://www.pneumo.com.ua)) is the enterprise that has been producing pneumatic equipment for various fields of economy over 30 years. The supply plan includes a hundred of pneumatic equipment modifications (pneumatic cylinders and distributors, control and regulating equipment, electropneumatic transformers, etc.) to meet various customer requirements

The shipbuilding products of the republic are well-known far beyond the borders of Ukraine. These are oil tankers, frigates, dynamically supported crafts, transport vessels, etc. The companies of the industry also render ship repairing services. About a half of all hydrofoil ships of the world left the Crimean building berths. Shipbuilding companies are strategically important for the development of the peninsula. The major among them are JSC «Shipyard Zaliv», JSC «Feodosia Shipbuilding Company «MORE», State enterprise «Stekloplastik».

**JSC «Shipyard Zaliv»** is the leading producer of medium range tankers. The company performs diverse works in ship building and ship service, produces equipment for dockyards, energy carriers, oxygen, acetylene, etc.





**JSC «Feodosia Shipbuilding Company «MORE»** ([www.morye.crimea.ua](http://www.morye.crimea.ua)) is a powerful producer of high-speed vessels (hydrofoils, hovercrafts, vessels with air-cavities, etc.), yacht and motor boats with aluminum-magnesium alloy hulls.

**State enterprise «Stekloplastik»** ([www.boat.h1.ru](http://www.boat.h1.ru)) has considerable production potential and is a large specialized enterprise that possesses the technologies for production of constructions of complex polymer composites. The products of the enterprise are lifeboats and motor boats of diverse functions, pleasure boats, sea kayaks, etc.

### Mining industry

**SJSC «Chernomorneftegaz»** is a part of NJSC «Naftogaz» of Ukraine and specializes in oil and gas exploration and mining in water areas of the Black Sea and the Sea of Azov, storage and transportation of natural gas. «Chernomorneftegaz» develops 3-gas condensate (Golitsynskoye, Shtormovoye and Fontanovskoye), 6 gas (Arkhangel'skoye,

Strelkovoye, Dzhankoyskoye, Zadornenskoye, Vostochno-Kazantipskoye, Severo-Bulganakskoye) and one oil (Semenovskoye) deposits on the shelf of the Black and Azov seas and in the land part of Crimea.

There are 17 fields on the balance of SJSC «Chernomorneftegaz»: 11 of them are gas, 4 are gas-condensate and 2 are oil fields.

Now «Chernomorneftegas» is going through a radical modernization of the production, which will bring the company to the next level of development of the shelf of the Black and Azov Seas. Floating jackup rigs of the fifth generation will enable deeper drilling (up to 9000 m), works on greater depths (up to 120 m) and also increase the rate of penetration in several times. The new vessels-suppliers and tugs will provide better service to work on the shelf.

Thanks to the company's modernization gas production by 2015 will increase by three times compared to 2011, while the level of satisfying the own needs of Crimea will be 150%.

In 2012, «Chernomorneftegas» extracted 1.174 billion cubic meters of natural gas, 62800 tons of gas condensate and 8.9 million tons of oil.

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### Electric power system of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea

The Autonomous Republic of Crimea suffers from power shortages. It imports more than 80% of the consumed energy from the continental part of Ukraine through a network of power lines with 220/330 kV voltage through the Isthmus of Perekop and Chongar peninsula. Providing electricity to the peninsula is operated by the State Enterprise «Crimean electricity system» National Power Company «Ukrenergo» by four interconnections (three high-voltage lines of 330 kV and one - 220 kV) with total capacity of about 1250 MW.

PJSC «Krymenergo» is the power supply enterprise of the republic. The company supplies energy to all the categories of consumers on the territory of Crimea through local networks. PJSC «Eastern-Crimean Energy Company» – the subsidiary company of «Krymenergo» also supplies Crimea with energy.

There are 27.7 thousand km of 0.4-110 KV overhead power transmissions on the balance of «Krymenergo»; cable line length makes 4.2 thousand km. Transformer power makes 6027.5 MW. The overhead power transmission lines were constructed in the 40-60th of the previous century; they function under limit load conditions. The degree of deterioration of many lines reaches 70%. The worn-out equipment affects not only power supply safety of the region, but also the level of energy loss during its transmission. Over the last 3 years the company has been spending annually more than 100 million UAH of its own funds to carry out the improvement program for 0.4-110 KV networks.

In the structure of the electricity consumption 46% is used by the population and 17.6% - by industry. The agriculture consumes a small amount of electricity - 6.7% due to the peculiarities of the climate on the peninsula. There is no seasonal variation in consumption of electricity in the region, which is not typical for the energy industry. In the winter months the share of electricity consumption for lighting and heating increases, in the summer electricity consumption dramatically increases in a resort area where the air-conditioning systems are widely used. A large amount of electricity is used by irrigation systems.

### Power production

The Autonomous Republic of Crimea covers almost 20% of its power demand. However, only few companies produce power.

The region has significant potential for the development of alternative energy sources such as sun and wind power. In the framework of the national project for the

transition to clean energy the construction of solar power plants has been successfully conducted in Crimea. In 2010-2012, 4 solar photovoltaic power plants with a total capacity of 227.5 MW were built in Crimea, including: Rodnikovskaya SES (7.5 MW), Mityaevskaya SES (32 MW), Ohotnikovskaya SES (82 MW), Perovskaya SES (106 MW). The total power generated by SES in 2012 was 303 million kWh (38% of total energy production in Crimea and 5% of its total consumption).

Wind power is represented by four state-owned enterprises engaged in pilot operation at 7 wind power plants. 551 wind turbines with capacity of 68.2 MW were installed there.

### Thermal power plants and power producers

Total estimated generating capacity of all the Crimean thermal power stations makes 118 MW (Simferopol heat station - 68 MW, Kamys-Burun heat station – 30 MW,





Saki heat station- 20 MW). Ltd. «Crimean Thermal Power Plant» is the major power producer. Joint Venture «Crimean Generating Company», Ltd. «Energo-Alternativa» and PJSC «Crimean Titan» also take part in energy production.

#### **Gas pipeline system of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea**

The existing gas pipeline system of Crimea is connected with the national one and consists of 1546.3 km of main pipelines, including 284.6 km of offshore pipelines. 1196 km of main pipelines are being operated by SJSC «Chernomorneftegaz».

Feodosia unit of Kherson line Production RDP of RPD Kharkovtransgas of Ukrtransgas Affiliated Company operates the main pipeline Dzhankoy-Feodosia-Kerch that is 350.3 km long and supplies gas to the eastern Crimea.

66.1% of demand of Crimea for natural gas is covered by SJSC «Chernomorneftegaz». The missing quantity is transported to the republic through Kharkovtransgas system. Total demand for natural gas makes about 1.7-2 billion m<sup>3</sup>, almost 1.2 billion of which are produced in the autonomous republic in 2012.

One of the most significant advantages of the company is availability of Hlebovskoe underground gas storage facility with a capacity of 1 billion m<sup>3</sup> (reconstruction of the object with an increase in the active volume up to 4 billion m<sup>3</sup> is planned). The underground gas storage is a strategic unit of the gas pipeline system. It allows to cover the daily and seasonal irregularity of gas consumption during the heating season.

Gas distribution networks are maintained by enterprises that are authorized to carry out such activities. They are PJSC «Krymgaz», PJSC «Feodosia», PJSC «Kerchgaz», etc. Total length of gas distribution networks makes 9296.3 km.

The level of gasification of the ARC is 72.6%, including in the cities and towns - 86.4% and in rural areas – 46.3%.

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## 10. Construction sector

The strategic development program of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea provides for building a considerable number of new objects: civil and industrial buildings, bridges and coast-protecting constructions, roads, heat pipelines, main lines, power transmission lines, etc.

There are significant deposits of building mineral raw materials on the territory of the republic, such as building stone, facing stone, saw stone, concrete raw materials, marlstone, gypsum and anhydrite, sand, expanded-clay and glass raw materials.

The list of construction products manufactured in Crimea has significantly expanded in the last few years, now it includes small-element concrete blocks, wall blocks of natural stone, granite slab, expanded-clay, gravel, etc.

The raw material base of the region allows expanding production of concrete, wall materials, concrete-steel constructions and products, ballast stone, sand, etc.

The enterprises of building and construction industry of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea improve their organizational structure and upgrade building technologies. The differentiation of these enterprises by production volume and works they perform is a step forward to the European standards of building and construction industry organization. The key factors of the industry development of the republic are qualified human resources, active application of up-to-date materials and advanced technologies, work experience in areas with complicated engineering and geological conditions, etc.



A range of design and research institutes function in the Autonomous Republic of Crimea and perform site investigations and design works for construction industry. Thus, site investigations and design works in the field of land resources use are performed by State enterprise Crimea research and design Institute of land arrangement. KrymGIINTIZ Institute is the major institution in the field of geological site investigation, construction materials production, architecture and city planning. Works in the field of amelioration and water engineering are performed by the Institute Krymgiprovodhoz. KrymNIIproject Institute has wide experience in the field of architecture and city planning.

Altogether in 2012 about 580 building and construction companies carried out economic activities in the industry of building and construction.





### Major building and construction companies of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea

**LTD «CONSOL»** performs the functions of the prime contractor, customer and investor. It also cooperates with banks financing construction projects, conducts engineering supervision and sales.

**Ltd. «Professional»** has been working in real estate market of Crimea for more than 10 years. During this time, the construction company has built modern high-level objects on the southern coast of Crimea, Simferopol, Odessa. The scale of objects and opportunities starts from the construction of private homes, apartment buildings, commercial office buildings to the construction of entertainment centers and independent villages with complete infrastructure.

**Ltd. «Company» SoyuzSroyTehnologiya»** is positioned on the real estate market of Crimea as a company focused on the construction of prestigious objects. The company maintains its facilities starting from creating a conception of a future building, an architectural and engineering design to construction, development and subsequent management of the real estate. An integrated approach to projects ensures high quality and respect for the interests of an end user. The company continues fruitful cooperation with the state within the program «Affordable Housing».

**JSC Bahchisaray Construction Enterprise «Sroyindustriya»** is one of the major producers of construction materials in the South of Ukraine. It is also the only producer of

cement on the peninsula. The raw materials used in production are being extracted in quarries that belong to the enterprise. It consolidates several plants producing construction materials. Krymtsement Affiliated Company distributes the products on the territory of Crimea. The products of the enterprise are being also exported beyond the borders of Ukraine.

**JSC «Krymzhelezobeton»** manufactures reinforced concrete products. The company has branches in Simferopol, Bakhchisaray and Sevastopol. The main items being produced are precast reinforced concrete units, mixed concrete, branded and lime ready mix. Other types of products: basement wall blocks, reinforced and unreinforced borders, window and door units and planed stock. The enterprise also executes individual orders on prefabricated reinforced concrete production and board sawing and drying.

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Web-site: [www.reskomstroy.ark.gov.ua](http://www.reskomstroy.ark.gov.ua)







## 11. Education and science

Educational institutions of the autonomous republic provide all the branches of the Crimean economy with qualified young professionals. The national educational and training programs are being adjusted to international educational standards preserving, at the same time, all the valuable experience gained in the field of education by many generations of teachers and scientists.

Education of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea has quite a developed network of institutions, including 604 pre-school institutions, 593 institutions of general education, 131 out-of school educational institutions, 29 vocational institutions.

90 institutions of higher education work on the territory of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea, including 26 - legal entities and 64 - structural units established without legal personality.

The following educational institutions hold a special position among the others:

- Taurida National V.I.Vernadsky University;
- Crimea State Medical S.I.Georgiyevsky University;
- Crimea Agricultural Technology University, Southern Branch of the National University of Biological Resources and Natural Resource Management of Ukraine;
- National Academy of Environmental Protection and Resort Development



Students and secondary school students participate in international students exchange and professional training programs.

The activity of higher educational institutions of Crimea is guided by rich history and existing teaching and scientific research traditions. They have wide resource and scientific basis and carry out professionals training in broad range of demanded specialties.

**Scientific activities** in the autonomy are focused on obtaining and application of new knowledge to solve technological, economic, humanitarian issues and to ensure functioning of science, technology and production as a single system.

In 2012, 36 research institutions of the autonomy were involved in scientific and technical activities, that is 13% less than in 2011.

2165 Candidates and 386 Doctors of Science work in the higher education institutions and research organizations of the autonomy (in 2011 - 2192 candidates and 374 doctors of sciences). On the territory of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea there are 18 specialized academic councils. The number of graduate students who are studying at postgraduate level is 677 people.

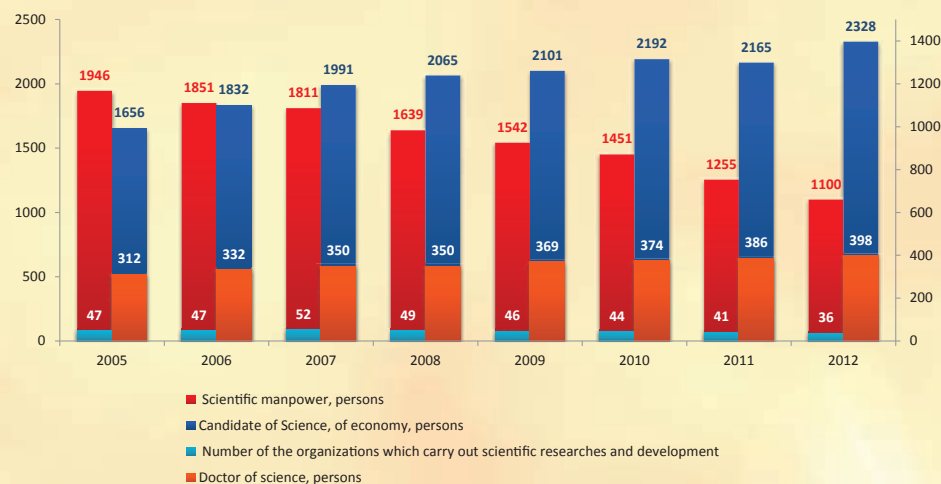
In order to improve the efficiency of scientific work, to promote research activities and to attract young scientists to solving problems of the autonomy the Scientific Council and the Council of Young Scientists of Crimea was established. The Council of Young Scientists of Crimea is a permanent collegial advisory body composed of undergraduates, graduate students, seekers, young scientists and teachers, actively engaged in research work in the autonomy who are up to 35 years of age. The number of scientific and technical works was in 1109, 598 of them were implemented. 292 works had innovative orientation, 197 of them were implemented.

The basis for the training of scientific personnel in the Autonomous Republic of Crimea are 8 universities and 4 research institutes that have permanent post-graduate and doctoral programs.

The Crimean Republic institution «Scientific and Methodological Center for Vocational and Technical Education» was established, which will introduce innovative technologies in a training and production process and expand and standardize the types of preparations of highly skilled workers, will provide about 1700 teachers with methodological support of educational activities and improve the quality of vocational education.



The Crimean Astrophysical Observatory, National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine, National Scientific Center «Nikita Botanical Garden», Karadag Research Geophysical Observatory, National Institute of Grapes and Wine «Magarach», Ukrainian Scientific-Research Institute of Children Resorts and Physiotherapy of the Ministry of Health, etc. also make a significant contribution to the development of science.



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## 12. Culture and cultural heritage protection

Crimea is the place of integration of ancient cultural traditions, the place that reflects the whole world heritage. One can find remains of archaic traditions and wonderful ancient landmarks.

Numerous monuments of art of various eras are preserved on the territory of the peninsula as if it was a huge open-air museum.

Crimea could be a sort of laboratory to study human life at different development stages.

The culture of Crimea in XXI century is a multilevel diverse and multinational structure that consists of various cultural and art institutions, such as libraries, museums, theatres, clubs and leisure centers, schools of aesthetic education of children, etc.

**5 theatres** function on the territory of Crimea. The most famous one both in Ukraine and beyond its borders is Republican organization Crimean Academic Russian Drama M. Gorky Theatre. The personnel's training is conducted by Crimea Republican Higher Educational Institution School-Studio by Crimean Academic Russian Drama M. Gorky Theatre, Crimea Republican Higher Educational Institution Simferopol P.I. Chaikovsky Music School, Crimea Republican Higher Educational Institution N.S. Samokish Art School. Among other institutions there are Crimea Republican Establishment Ukrainian Academic Music Theatre, Republican Establishment Musical Theater of Crimea and Crimea Republican establishment Puppet Theatre.

The most well-known **museums**:

- Central Museum of Taurida;
- Simferopol Art Museum;
- Livadia Palace;
- Museum-House of A.P. Chekhov in Yalta;
- Kimmeriya of M.A. Voloshin Koktebel ecological, Historical and Cultural Reserve;
- Crimean Tatar Art Museum;
- Bakhchisaray Historical and Cultural Reserve;
- Kerch Historical and Cultural Reserve;
- Alupka Palace and Park Museum and Reserve;
- Kalos Limen Historical and Cultural Reserve.

There are **569 culture clubs** functioning on the territory of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea where amateurs can perform.

The best professional performers of the republic represent our region in many countries of the world. Among the most successful groups are Republican organization

Crimea Philharmonic Society, Crimea Republican Organization Vocal and Choreographic Ensemble I.D. Chernyshova TAVRIYA, and Crimea Republican Organization Crimean Tatar Folklore Ensemble KRYM.

The history of Crimea is counted by not just one millennium. Being at the crossroads of civilizations, Crimea has absorbed the best features of each of the stages of the society development and became a concentration of a constellation of diverse cultures. According to the number of unique monuments of history and culture, probably there is no other corner of the globe that could be compared with Crimea.

Today, there are 3780 monuments in the Autonomous Republic of Crimea under the state protection. If taking into account the objects included in the set of individual monuments, the figure is around 9000 (117 monuments have a status of national importance).

Of these, 1250 – are monuments of monumental art history, 2037 - archaeology, 493 - town planning and architecture.

Among them: stands of primitive people, Taurus cemeteries, Scythian burial mounds and settlements, ruins of ancient cities, Byzantine and Genoese fortress, medieval monasteries and cave «mountain towns», the monuments of Islamic culture, including the famous Khan's Palace in Bakhchisaray, palaces and manor houses of the Russian





nobility on the southern coast of Crimea: Livadia, Vorontsov, Yusupov Palace, the palace of Alexander III in Massandra, Swallow's Nest, monuments associated with the events of the Crimean War, the Civil War and the Great Patriotic War, the monuments of prominent figures of science, culture and art.

Numerous ethnic groups living on the peninsula left the traces of theirs material culture: Cimmerians, Taurians, Scythians, Sarmatians, Greeks, Romans, Goths, Alans, Huns, Khazars, Pechenegs, Polovtsians, Italians (Venetians and Genoese), Crimean Tatars, Karaites, Krymchaks, Germans, Armenians, Jews, Belorussians, Bulgarians, Gypsy, Czechs, Estonians.

Crimea is inextricably linked with the names of Pallas, Köppen, Pirogov, Mendeleev, father and son Vernadsky, Fersman, Andrusov, Kurchatov and other scientists from around the world. Pushkin, Griboyedov, Mickiewicz, Gogol, Tolstoy, Chekhov, Chaliapin, Beketov, Voloshin, Bunin, Akhmatova, Shmelev, Tsvetaeva, Mandelstam, Gorky, Mayakovsky, Samokish, Brodsky lived in the lands of Crimea. These prominent people were the born in Crimean lands: artists Ivan Aivazovsky and Konstantin Bogayevsky, writer Konstantin Stanyukovich, educator Ismail Gasprinsky, engineer, historian, and archaeologist Alexander Bart'e Delagard, polar explorer Ivan Papanin, Professor of Medicine and Archbishop Voyno-Yasenetsky (St. Luka), Turkic explorer and poet Bekir Choban Zadeh.

The Black Sea keeps a huge amount of cultural heritage in the form of sunken ships and ancient cities of different eras and nations. In the near future the single Ukrainian restoration and exhibition center for underwater archeology will be opened in Feodosia, where anyone will be able to not only see the unique findings raised from the bottom of the Black Sea, but also to witness their restoration.

The preliminary list of World Cultural Heritage by UNESCO include: Sudak fortress, «Chersonese», «Cave town» Chufut-Kale, Salachik and Khan's palace.

Cultural heritage plays an important role in the development of the tourist potential of Crimea and is the basis for the development of cultural, historical and educational tourism.

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### 13. Public health care

Outpatient and inpatient care is provided by 440 establishments, including 18 city hospitals, 6 city children's hospitals, 5 specialized clinics, 6 maternity hospitals, 7 municipal polyclinics, 7 dental polyclinics, 3 self-financing polyclinics, 1 city maternity welfare centers, 5 sanatoriums, 15 city ambulance stations, 13 main regional hospitals, 6 regional hospitals, 11 hospitals of medical districts, 121 rural medical ambulance stations and 182 rural health posts.

42797 people work in health service, including 7399 medical doctors, 16170 junior specialists have accomplished medical and pharmaceutical professional training.

There are 37.9 medical doctors available per 10 thousand people; there are 82.7 medical specialists available per 10 thousand people.

The proportion of full-time employed medical staff in Crimea makes 75.9% to the estimated employee number; junior medical specialist staffing makes 90.0% to the estimated number.

There are 365 family medical doctors and 466 nurses working in 169 medical and preventive treatment institutions of Crimean cities and regions. This allows making qualified medical aid available to every family. Institutions of family medicine service 289 thousand families of the autonomy. Staffing for family physicians is 72.3%.

45% of the Crimean population is observed by family physicians, including those in rural areas - 93.8% and 15.4% in cities.

There are 15886 beds in medical establishments of the republic. There are 81.3 hospital beds available per 10 thousand people. Average duration of hospitalization of a patient in medical and preventive treatment institutions makes 12.9 days.

The main issues of the branch are incidence, disability and death of population of Crimea from blood circulatory system diseases, tumors and socially dangerous infectious diseases (AIDS, tuberculosis), lacking financing, upgrading of facilities of medical and preventive treatment institutions and improvement of social prestige of health care job.

In order to implement the state policy in the sphere of health care aimed at maintaining and improving the health and increasing life expectancy of the population of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea, **the Program of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea «Health of Crimeans»** for 2008-2012 years was operating in 2012. This Program was unique in Ukraine.

In 2012, **197.8 mln. UAH** were allocated on the implementation of the Program at the expense of all sources of funding, including the funds from:

- State budget - **123.9 mln. UAH**,
- The budget of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea - **72.7 mln. UAH**

At the expense of local budgets **1,1 mln. UAH** were used to purchase consumables for diagnostic studies

Implementation of the program allowed to provide social assistance to more than 1800 health care professionals of health care institutions in rural areas, to increase the life expectancy of patients with chronic renal insufficiency up to 5 years, to increase the provision of specialized medical care with the use of renal replacement therapy to patients with chronic renal failure, to reduce transmission of HIV from mother to child up to 2%, to provide 100% early detection of infection of children born by HIV-infected mothers.

52.3 million prescriptions for free provision of medicines were issued to disabled war participants through the social network of pharmacies within the Program.





Acquisition of insulin for children and adults at the expense of the national budget can close the 100% requirement - 7030 people (including 310 children).

In addition, 30 units of ambulance type «B» in the amount of 20 mln. UAH were purchased from the State Regional Development Fund and the budget of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea within the Program. This event will increase the availability of emergency medical care, to reduce the time of arrival to 10 minutes in cities and 20 minutes in rural areas when making calls in accordance with the regulations.

In 2012, a huge work was done to improve the material and technical base of health care institutions. At the expense of subventions from the state budget of Ukraine diagnostic equipment of domestic production in the amount of 8.2 million UAH was purchased. The apparatuses for X-ray diagnosis for 2 and 3 working places and ultrasound diagnosis equipment were distributed to regional health facilities, taking into account the needs of facilities.

7 mobile fluorography cabinets, 6 mammography rooms and 3 mobile laboratories in the amount of 23.1 mln. UAH were acquired at the expense of the State Regional Development Fund. All mobile equipment was distributed to region hospitals in order to provide a diagnosis of rural residents.

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## 14. Regions of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea Simferopol

Simferopol City is the capital of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea, its administrative, economic and cultural center, the city of republican status.

Area - 107.4 square kilometers (0.4% of the total area of the republic).

Water resources - Salhir River with its tributaries (Maliy Salhir River and Slavyanka River) and the Simferopol Water Reservoir with the volume of 36 million cubic meters. There are more than 50 lakes and ponds.

### Administrative and Territorial Division, Deputy Corps

The number of councils is only 5, there are 247 deputies, including:

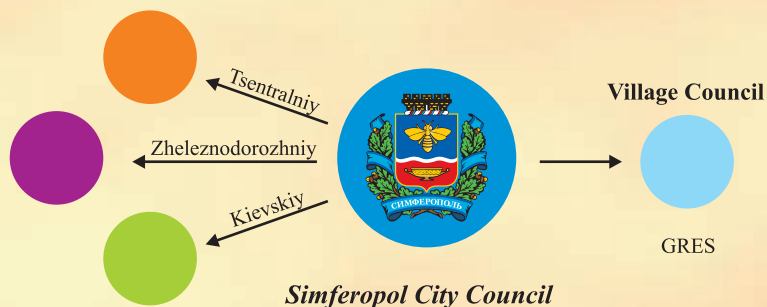
1 City Council, there are 76 delegates

3 District Councils, there are 141 delegates

1 Village Council, there are 30 delegates

Settlements included in the city: 4 urbantype settlements and 1 village.

### District Councils of the City



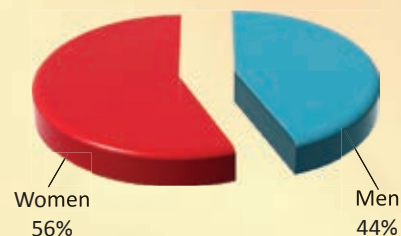
### Population

356.8 thousand people, 217.8 thousand people of them are in active working age.

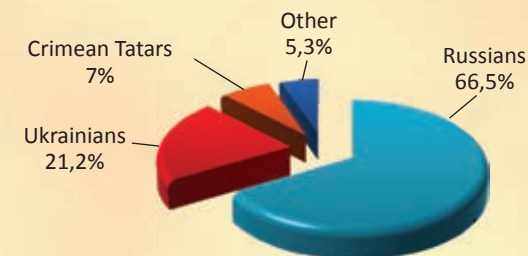
Women predominate in the population structure; their specific weight constitutes 56.0%, men's – 44.0%.

The city ethnic composition of population is represented by Russians (66.5%), Ukrainians (21.2%), Crimean Tatars (7%). About 5.3% fall to the share of Belarusians, Jews, Armenians, Azerbaijani and other nationalities.

Sex structure



National structure



### Health Care Service and Social Sphere

Features	2012 r
Number of polyclinics (hospitals and outpatient hospitals, units).	5
Number of medical care establishments: total number/number of beds among them: - hospitals	15/1550
- outpatient hospitals	-
- rural health posts	-
Number of beds per 10 thousand people, pcs	43,6
Maternities / beds number	2 / 70
Number of medical doctors	1492
Number of medical specialists	2326
Number of medical doctors per 10 thousand people	42,0
Number of medical specialists per 10 thousand people	60,0
Children's sanatoriums	-

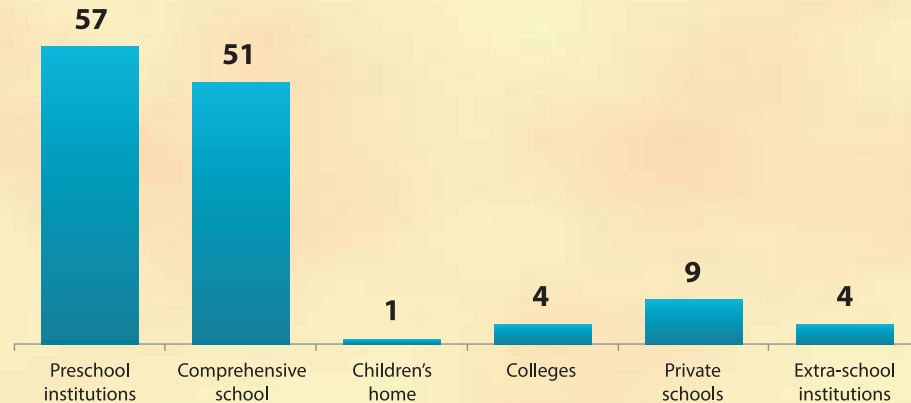
108.1 thousand people in Simferopol City receive pension money; 34.8 thousand people receive specific social aid.





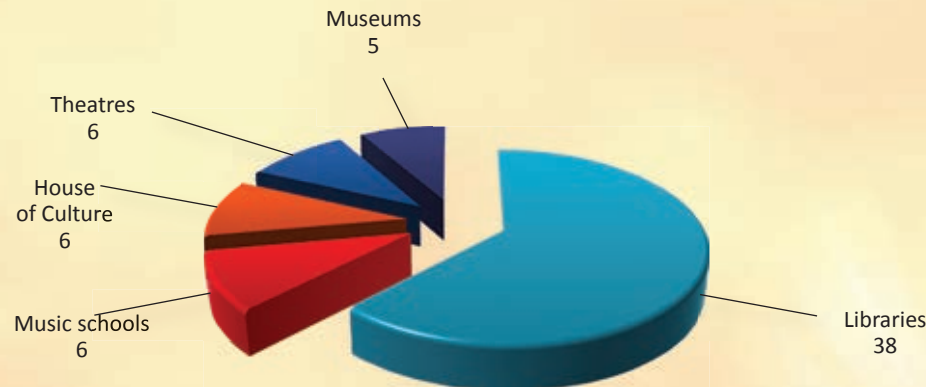
### Education

There are 57 preschool institutions, 51 comprehensive educational institutions, 4 colleges, 9 private schools, 4 extra-school institutions and 1 children's home in Simferopol.



### Culture

City culture network of institutions is represented by 38 libraries, 6 music schools, 6 houses of culture, 6 theaters and 5 national museums.



### Industry

Industry is the main sector of the economy contributing to the city budget; the sector is represented by:

- mechanical engineering: Santehprom, JSC «Simferopolselmash Plant», JSC «Zavod Phiolent», JSC Electromachine-building plant «Firm SELMA»;
- food industry: Ltd. «Crimean Vodka Company», Krymkhleb PJSC, PJSC «Simferopol macaroni factory», «Dionis» Wine Factory, JSC Brewery and Beverage Plant «Krym».

In 2012 enterprises of the city sold industrial products in the amount of 8407.6 million UAH which makes 38.0% of the total revenue of republic. The growth rate of industrial products sold compared to 2011 was 117.0%.

### Trade and Services

In the city there was created the largest trading network in Crimea: more than 270 company shops, departments, kiosks and mobile trade network units.

During the first 9 months of 2012 the volume of retail trade turnover of trade and restaurant businesses was 5295.8 mln. UAH in comparable prices. The growth rate of retail trade turnover was 131.8% compared to the same period in 2011

As of 01.01.2013, 30 different markets for 12.0 thousand trading places and 3440 objects of sale were registered in the city.

### Foreign Economic Activity

Volume of goods and services in 2012:

- goods import: 1089.7 million USD (139,8% compared to 2011);
- services import: 54.5 million USD (growth in 8,4 times compared to 2011);
- goods export: 132.1 million USD (133,6% compared to 2011);
- services export: 110.5 million USD (112,4% compared to 2011).

### Investment

As of January 01, 2013 the volume of foreign direct investment to the city economy made 616.6 million USD.

On the territory of Simferopol there are:

1. Landscape Park-monument of local importance Salhirka: the botanical garden located on the territory of the Taurida National V.I. Vernadsky University.
2. Nature reserve fund of local importance:
  - Chokurcha grotto;
  - The island-boulder of limestone on the territory of the Simferopol Water Reservoir.

The history of the city is connected with staying and creative works of the prominent scientists and artists: A. Pushkin, L. Tolstoy, A. Griboyedov, I. Ayvazovsky, D. Mendeleev, I. Pirogov, K. Batyushkov, V. Vernadsky, V. Mayakovsky and many others.







## 14. Regions of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea

### Alushta

**Area:** 600 square kilometers (2.3% of the total area of the republic).

**Population:** 52.2 thousand people (including Alushta City with 34.5 thousand people).

**Distance from Simferopol:** 45 km.

Alushta is located in the most spacious South coast valley formed by small mountain streams Ulu-Uzen and Demerdzhi. It forms so called Greater Alushta together with the vast South coast territory spreading from the mountain Ayu-Dag in the south-west to Privetnoe village in the northeast.

Alushta is the most convenient resort in terms of transportation. The city is located in the middle of the roads: the distance is approximately the same eastward and westward along the sea coast road. Distance from Alushta to the main peninsula cities: to Simferopol - 45 km; to Sevastopol - 80 km; to Sudak - 68 km; to Yalta – 32 km.

Alushta is a climatic resort. Respiratory system diseases of non-tuberculosis character, cardiovascular system diseases and some nervous disorders are treated in its sanatoriums. 86 enterprises of health resort and touristic sector with total capacity of 23.0 thousand places function on the Alushta region territory.

Alushta region is one of **wine-growing and wine-making** centers of the country; there are 4 wineries that constitute the National Production and Agrarian Union Massandra



in the region. They are: State enterprise «Malorechenskoye», State enterprise «Alushta», State Winery enterprise «Privetnoye», State enterprise «Tavrida».

The main **industry** sectors are: food and processing industries, non-metallic materials production. The largest enterprises in terms of output product volume are JSC «Sharhinskiy Kariyer», State enterprise «Malorechenskoye», State enterprise «Alushta», State Winery enterprise «Privetnoye», State enterprise «Tavrida, LLC «Beg» and Wine and brandy factory LLC «Magliv».

The main historical monuments and landmarks are: S. N. Sergeyev-tsensky's house-museum, the architect Beketov's summer residence, I. S. Shmelyov Museum, Aluston Fortress historical and cultural nature reserve, St. Theodore Stratelates's church, Yukari-Jami mosque (Lower Mosque), Kutuzov fountain (the place where M. I. Kutuzov was wounded), Ai-Andrey temple (eng.- St. Andrews temple; excursion site), the historical and cultural park Demerdzhi (Funa Fortress), Palace of Gagarins.

There are also the museum of regional studies, the aquarium and the water park on the territory of the city.







**Area:** 162.4 square kilometers (0.6% of the total area of the republic).

**Population:** 25.5 thousand people.

Distance from Simferopol City: 145 km.

Armyansk is located in the northern part of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea on the Isthmus of Perekop, which is 30 km long, 23 km wide in the south, 9.2 km wide in the north. The Isthmus is washed by the waters of two seas: the Black Sea from the west and the Sea of Azov from the east, by Sivash Gulf, which contains considerable reserves of common salt, iodide-bromine and magnesium resources.

Armyansk as a settlement Ermeni Bazar was known since 1736. The modern Armyansk was built in the 60s as a satellite town of a chemical complex (PJSC «Crimea TITAN»). In 1968 Armyansk became an urban-type settlement as a part of Krasnoperekopsk region. Armyansk has been a city of republican subordination since 1993.

The territory of the Armyansk City Council includes: Armyansk City, Suvorovo Village Council with Suvorovo, Perekop and Voloshino villages.

**Industry** is the main budget making economy sector of the city; it is represented by PJSC «Crimea TITAN» which is the largest producer of titanium dioxide on the territory of Eastern Europe.

The major line of the company's activities is titanium dioxide production of the following marks: Crimea TiOx-220, Crimea TiOx-230, Crimea TiOx-270, Crimea TiOx-271, Crimea TiOx-280; it is used in mechanical-rubber, paint and varnish industries, in the



manufacture of plastics and in the printing ink production. About 90% of the total volume of company's export falls to titanium dioxide. The company also produces some other kinds of chemicals: red iron oxide pigment, mineral fertilizers, sulfuric acid, aluminum sulfate, sodium water glass, green vitriol.

Stable and guaranteed deliveries are carried out to 60 countries of the world, the leaders among them are China, South Korea, Taiwan, Singapore in the Asian region, Turkey, Italy, Germany, Iran, Brazil, Canada and Mexico. The share of the company's titanium dioxide in the Russian market is 30%.

**Historical monuments and landmarks:** there are 23 monuments on the territory, including a mass grave of Russian soldiers, 1854-1855; a mass grave of the Red Army Soldiers fallen during the Civil War and the Great Patriotic War; Perekop ditch and bank is the site of battles during the Civil War and the Great Patriotic War, it is a massive earthwork structure appeared in high antiquity – a ditch is 10 meters deep and 20 meters wide with a steep bank to 10 meters. For the first time ever Herodotus tells about a bank with a ditch in Crimea in the V century B. C., and from the XVI century the ditch is also called Turkish. The historical archaeological monument Perekop ditch as an entire fortification system is included into the list of the best ten monuments of Crimean archeology by the United Nations organization.







## 14. Regions of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea

### Djankoy



**Area:** 25.9 square kilometers (0.1% of the total area of the republic).

**Population:** 35.6 thousand people.

Distance from Simferopol City: 96 km.

Dzhankoy is a major railway and traffic junction. The strategic advantage of the city is its transport facilities providing the connection of Ukrainian cities with the Crimean peninsula.

Budget making economy sectors of Dzhankoy City are industry, including food industry, transport and communications.

**Large enterprises:** JSC «Novator», a wagon depot, a locomotive depot, a maintenance section, JSC «Dzhankoy Elevator», Dzhankoy Bread-Baking Plant, Dzhankoy Printing Establishment, Dzhankoy Administration of Power and Gas Supply Facilities Operation, Agrarian enterprise Subsidiary «Krymteplocommunenergo», Crimea Republican enterprise «Manufacturing Enterprise of Dzhankoy Community Facilities».

There is a park on the territory of the city - the monument of landscaping of local significance, it is a leisure area for residents and guests of the city.

A partisan unit was formed during the Great Patriotic War in the city, several sabotage groups acted in the enemy's territory. Four residents of the city are awarded the title of Hero of the Soviet Union.

The memory of the wartime is reflected in monuments and memorial plates (4 memorial plates and 6 monuments to the soldiers-liberators). The monument to war prisoners of concentration camps on the canning factory, a monument to aviators-defenders and liberators of Crimea, a monument to soldiers of the 19th tank corps liberators of Dzhankoy City are reminders for the younger generation about the soviet soldiers' heroism.



**Area:** 65.5 square kilometers (0.25% of the total area of the republic).

**Population:** 120.5 thousand people.

Distance from Simferopol City: 64 km.

Yevpatoria is a **national children's health center of Ukraine**, one of the most ancient cities of our country which celebrated its 2500th anniversary in 2003. Yevpatoria is located in the south-western part of steppe Crimea, on the Kalamitskiy Bay coast of the Black Sea, and is spreading 20 km along the coast and 7 km northward to the steppe. Administrative and territorial division of the Yevpatoria City Council includes a city of republican status (Yevpatoria) and three urban-type settlements (Zaozernoye, Myrnyi and Novoozernoye).

The city has become widely known for its **first-class climatic, balneological, mud cure and mineral water health resort and a children's health center**. Combination of natural resources: therapeutic mud, mineral waters, sea water, mild steppe coast climate, sandy beaches of the shallow Kalamitskiy Bay, and also a well-developed infrastructure and a network of health resorts make Yevpatoria one of the best places for rest and medical treatment. The improvement of health resort and tourist complexes is the main priority direction of the municipal facilities and services development.

64 health resort institutions are functioning in the city, including 34 sanatoriums, 9 boarding houses, 1 leisure base, 10 camps, a tourist hotel, 9 medical rehabilitation centers, the National center of Paralympics and Deaflympics preparation and rehabilitation of disabled people. 68 travel agencies are registered.

All the health resorts have modern medical and diagnostic facilities that allow treating diseases of the cardiovascular system, the musculoskeletal system, the upper respiratory tracts, the central and peripheral nervous system, including poliomyelitis consequences, urological and gynaecological disorders, skin diseases and metabolic imbalance.

The dominant position among the production sphere sectors belongs to **food industry**, the specific weight of which in the total sales revenue of the city constitutes 49.2%.

The largest enterprises in terms of output product volume are Ltd. «Yevpatoria Winery», JSC Yevpatoria Bread-Baking Complex «Krymkhleb», CJSC «Yevpatoria Municipal Dairy Plant».

There are **183 historical and cultural monuments** in Yevpatoria. 6 of them are of national importance. The main among them are objects included into the excursion

and tourist route «Small Jerusalem»: St. Elias Church (Church of Elijah the Prophet), St. Nicholas Cathedral, Synagogue Yeghia-Capa, Tekie of Dervishes, the Armenian St. Nicholas Church, Karaite Kenassa, Khan-Jami Mosque, Odun Bazar Kapusy (the gates of Gezlev).

There is A. S. Pushkin theater, the museum of regional studies, the museum of world sculpture and applied art of Yevpatoria City, the Museum of Post of Yevpatoria City, Chemist's shop-Museum № 43, cultural-ethnographic complex «Dzhaval» with recreated castle gates of the medieval city Gezlev «Odun Bazar Kapusy, the aquarium, the dolphinarium, the arboretum, the entertainment complex Dinopark on the territory of the city.







## 14. Regions of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea Kerch

**Area:** 107.6 square kilometers (0.4% of the total area of the republic).

**Population:** 146.6 thousand people.

Distance from Simferopol City: 210 km.

Kerch City is an **industrial and transport** region.

**Industry** in the city is represented by **shipbuilding, ship repair and metal working enterprises**.

The largest industrial enterprises are JSC «Shipyard Zaliv», Ltd. «Kerch Railroad Factory», JSC «Kerch Metallurgical Plant», State enterprise «Kerch Ship Repair Yard», «Krym-PAK» Kerch training and Production enterprise UTOS, Firm «Tral» Ltd.

**Food industry** is represented by JSC Kerch Bread-Baking Complex «Krymkhleb», State enterprise «Kerch Plant of Milled and Hulled Products».

**Fish processing** enterprises are JSC «Kerch Fish Factory», Ltd. «Proliv».

On the territory of the city there are also **fishing collective farms**: the First of May Fishing Collective Farm and the Collective Farm «Zhemchuzhina Morya».



**Transport infrastructure** is represented by State enterprise «Kerch Sea Trade Port», Kerch Fishery Seaport State Enterprise, Shipping State Company «Kerch Sea Ferry Service». There is also an airport, railway and motor transport enterprises.

**Health resort complex** is represented by 30 health centers, including 4 sanatoriums, 3 boarding houses, 21 leisure bases, 2 camps.

On the territory of the Kerch City Council there are **95 cultural heritage sites** which are enlisted to the State Register of Immovable Historical and Cultural Monuments, including:

- 23 archeological monuments (11 of them are of national importance);
- 56 monuments of history (2 of them are of national importance);
- 16 monuments of architecture (5 of them are of national importance).

There are 15 monuments registered as **objects of cultural heritage** being a part of the **Kerch Historical and Cultural Nature Reserve**, 10 of them are of national importance: Nymphaion city, Porthenius city, a crypt, the Melek-Chesmen mound, the Tsarsky Mound, the Adzhimushkay quarries and the memorial in honor of the Heroes of Adzhimushkay, Mesaksudi's house, an archeological museum.



**Area:** 22 square kilometers (0.1% of the total area of the republic).

**Population:** 29.7 thousand people.

Distance from Simferopol City: 155 km by railway and 120 km by road.

The city was founded in 1932 as an industrial settlement near a plant of bromine production for the purpose of natural resources development in the southern part of the Perekop Isthmus. The status of a city was given to Krasnoperekopsk in 1966.

Railway and motor roads providing transit transport connections of Crimea with other Ukrainian cities and neighboring countries go through Krasnoperekopsk. There is a railway station (Dzhankoy - Kherson railway line) and a bus terminal in the city. The North-Crimean channel passes near the city.

The territory is the steppe plains with maroon saline soils. There are significant deposits of salt, iodine-bromine and magnesium resources in the Perekopsk Lakes and in Sivash. Krasnoye Lake with an area of 512 ha is located within the city boundary. Chloride waters of the lake (with the salt content of 40 g/dm<sup>3</sup>) have therapeutic qualities.

**Industry** is the main budget making economy sector of the city; represented by:



- **Chemical industry:** OJSC «Crimea Soda Plant», OJSC «Brom», Ltd. «Krasnoperekopsk Pipe Plant»;
- **Machinery and equipment engineering:** Private JSC «UKsnab».

On the territory of Krasnoperekopsk there is:

A commemorative token in honor of three Perekop Military Assaults placed in the city park in 1971; it was enlisted to the State Register of Monuments of National Importance.

A mass grave of soviet soldiers fallen during the defense and liberation of the city from the fascist invaders.

Monuments to: V. I. Lenin; M. V. Frunze, commander; N. S. Kurnakov, academician, award winner of the Lenin and State Prizes, researcher in the sphere of salt work; commemorative tokens in honor of peacekeeping soldiers and in memory of deportation victims.





## 14. Regions of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea

### Saki

**Area:** 29 square kilometers (0.1% of the total area of the republic).

**Population:** 22.8 thousand people.

Distance from Simferopol City: 40 km.

The city is situated on the western coast of Crimea in 4-5 km from the Black Sea coast and is a **city-health resort of state importance**.

The **health resort and recreation** sphere predominates in Saki.

The city has unique natural conditions for development of treatment, health resort and tourist spheres, for formation the image of the city as a health resort of state importance in respect of treatment of patients with spinal and gynaecological diseases, for creation of an attractive investment climate. These conditions contribute to the city infrastructure development as a health resort and tourists center and help increase efficiency of use, restoration and protection of recreation and natural curative resources available in the region.



There are 14 enterprises of **treatment and health resort complex operating** on the territory of the city: 7 sanatoriums, 5 boarding houses, 2 children's health-improvement centers. Altogether it makes 5974 accommodation places at maximum capacity load.

The major city industrial enterprises are the enterprises of **food industry**: Ltd. Joint Venture «Krymskiye vody», Production Unit of Saki Regional Consumer Society Cooperative Industrial Complex and Cooperative enterprise «Rikon».

42 monuments to prominent scientists and artists are located on the territory of Saki, as well as a local park - monument of landscape art of local importance, Saki Museum of mud cure history, Public museum of Crimean Tatar culture, International Center of Experimental Archeology running research of Greco-Scythian settlement Kara-Tobe.



**Area:** 539 square kilometers (2% of the total area of the republic).

**Population:** 31.8 thousand people (including Sudak City with 17.1 thousand people).

Distance from Simferopol City: 104 km.

Sudak City was founded in 1982; the center of Sudak region includes, apart from Sudak City, such settlements as: urban-type settlement Novy Svet, villages Bogatovka, Veseloye, Voron, Gromovka, Grushevka, Dachnoye, Lesnoye, Mezhdurechiye, Mindalnoe, Morskoye, Perevalovka, Pribrezhnoye, Solnechnaya Dolina, Kholodovka. Sudak is situated in the middle of south-eastern coast of Crimea.

**Region specialization:** recreation, agriculture (wine-growing), food industry (wine-making).

Sudak is one of popular **recreation and holiday** places; the stay in the city is recommended for the treatment of respiratory organs diseases of non-tuberculosis character, of cardiovascular and nervous systems diseases. This is the best health resort of Crimea in terms of ecology and the only place in Crimea with sandy beaches of light silica. The climate of Sudak is close to Mediterranean one, it is mild, without sharp temperature differences. The sea gets warm by the beginning of May and remains warm till the middle of October. Such relict plants as Stankevich pine and juniper-tree can be found in Sudak flora.

In the region there are 21 convenient health-centers, including 2 sanatoriums, 3 tourists and health improving complexes, 2 boarding houses, 7 recreation centers, 2 hotels, 4 children's health camps, 1 climatic treatment pavilion. About 6.8 thousand people can rest and improve their health at the same time there.

**The main enterprises of health resort and recreation complex** are JSC «SUDAK» Tourists and Health Complex, CJSC «Zvezdnyy» Boarding house, CJSC the Branch of «Krymtur», Tourists and Health Complex «Horizont». There are also many private hotels that are notable for a high quality comfort and service.

The land of Sudak is famous for its **vineyards and wines** from time immemorial. At the present time the following agricultural enterprises are engaged in wine-growing and wine production: State enterprise «Sudak», State enterprise «Morskoye», JSC. «Solnechnaya Dolina». Wonderful Sudak wines Ai-Serez, Kokur Dessert Surozh, Solnechnaya Dolina, Meganom, Crimean White Port Wine, Bastardo, Muskat, Kagor, Black Doctor are in high demand of city residents and guests.

The **food industry** enterprise State enterprise «Novy Svet» Winery brings to market high quality products: champagne, sparkling and dry wines. According to the international experts' estimate the champagne of «Novy Svet» Winery complies with high European standards.

The city and its suburbs are well-known for their **numerous historical and natural sights**, the main of which are the monument of history Sudak (Genoese) Fortress and state botanical preserve «Novy Svet».

**The city history** is connected with a stay of prominent artists I.K. Ayvazovsky, A.N. Benois, K.F. Bogdevsky and composer A.A. Spendiarov.

A historical museum, a water park, a bowling are situated on the city territory. In 2012 Sudak celebrated its 1800th anniversary of its foundation.







## 14. Regions of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea Feodosia

**Area:** 350.4 square kilometers (1.3% of the total area of the republic).

**Population:** 105.3 thousand people.

Distance from Simferopol City: 116 km.

The main budget making economy sectors of the city are: **transport, industry, trade.**

The major enterprises of food and processing industries are the following: Affiliated enterprise Crimea «Wine House», Ltd. « l'EMPIRE Du VIN», CJSC Vintage Wine and Cognac Producer «Koktebel», Cognac Producer «Koktebel» Ltd., JSC Feodosia Production Unit «Krymkhleb», «Alvas» Ltd., «Tobacco Factory» Ltd.

State enterprise «Feodosia Sea Trade Port» and Feodosia Enterprise of Oil Products Supply provide major cargo turnover in the region.

**Agricultural wine-growing enterprises** supply raw materials for food industry enterprises. The total vineyards area in the region makes 1435.9 ha, including: 163.4 ha of CJSC Vintage Wine and Cognac Producer «Koktebel», 814 ha of Cognac Producer «Koktebel» Ltd., 458.5 ha of CJSC «Feodosia Cognac and Wine Producer».

One of the priority lines of Feodosia region is **recreation development**. In this economy sector the activity is carried out by 1911 business entities of the region, 35 tour operators and tour agents, 20 business entities providing guided-tour services, 101 entities providing accommodation services, 1794 private estates providing accommodation for rent.

There are more than 170 **historical and cultural monuments** In the region, including: 1 historical and cultural reserve Kimmeriya of M.A.Voloshin, 34 museums, 5



objects of nature reserve fund; two museums of international standing - I.K. Ayvazovsky National Picture Gallery and House-Museum of M. A. Voloshin; A. Grin Literary-Memorial Museum, Antiquities Museum - one of the most ancient Ukrainian museums; the only in Ukraine Museum of Tsvetaevs Sisters, Museum of Christian History and Karantin Historical Region that consists of medieval Christian temples and Genoese Fortress, «Protect and Remember» Museum of All Saints Church (near the ancient city cemetery).

One of the unique region sights is a nature reserve Kara-Dag; Institute of Biology of Southern Seas of the National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine is situated on its territory.





**Area:** 283 square kilometers (1.1% of the total area of the republic).

**Population:** 136.9 thousand people.

Distance from Simferopol City: 89 km.

Greater Yalta region is the biggest health resort and recreation center of Crimea. It occupies 1.1% of the Crimean area. But at the same time up to 20% of capacity of the Ukrainian Black Sea Coast health centers, 15% of capacity of national health centers and 5% of hotel fund are concentrated here. The network of sanatoriums of diverse treatment specialization, boarding houses and tourists bases have been developing here for 80 years; these facilities are capable to admit and render recreational services to more than 1 million guests.

The main economy sector of Greater Yalta is **health resort and tourism**. These sectors employ the greatest number of people living in Yalta and generate a considerable part of incomes to the local budgets.

At the present time the **health resort and tourists complex** of Greater Yalta is represented by 141 enterprises of various forms of ownership, including:

Sanatoriums	46
Medical and health institutions	8
health-improvement complexes	2
Holidays hotels providing with treatment	1
Holidays hotels	27
Recreation and Holiday centers	12
Children's health and recreation facilities	12
Hotels	33
Number of year-round placed, units.	23 272
Maximum number of deployed places, units.	35 959



At the present time 16 enterprises of power industry, food industry and other branches of the economy function in Greater Yalta.

The leading branch of economy is food industry; 48.2% of industrial workers are employed by these enterprises. The major enterprises of the branch are National Industrial Agrarian Union «MASSANDRA», JSC «Yalta Meat Plant», JV JSC Yalta Bread-Baking Complex «Krymkhleb».

**Monuments of history and cultural heritage:** the complex of Composer A.A. Spendiariov's Former House; the house where Ukrainian poetess L. Ukrainka lived in 1897; A.P. Chekhov theatre; the house where A.P. Chekhov lived in 1899-1904; the house where N.Z. Biriukov lived and worked from 1959 to 1966; the monument to L. Ukrainka; the monument to A.P. Chekhov; the monument to A.M. Gorky; Armenian Church; Alexander Nevsky Cathedral; the monument to Amet-Khan Sultan, twice Hero of the Soviet Union; the complex of buildings of Vorontsov Palace; the building of Ai-Todor Lighthouse; Swallow's Nest Palace; the complex of buildings of Prince Golitsyn's Palace; Dulber Palace Complex; Yusupov Estate Complex; the complex of buildings of Livadia Palace; the Palace Complex of Alexander III with a park (Massandra Palace); the complex of wine cellars of Massandra and others.





## 14. Regions of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea

### Bakhchisaray region

**Area:** 1589 square kilometers (6.1% of the total area of the republic).

**Population:** 91.0 thousand people.

Distance from Simferopol City: 32 km.

**The administrative center** is Bakhchisaray City.

The specialization of Bakhchisaray region is **industrial production, agriculture, health resort and recreation sector**.

**Construction materials production** in Bakhchisaray region is represented by JSC Bahchisaray Construction Enterprise «STROYINDUSTRIYA», JSC «Alminsky Construction Materials Plant».

**Mechanical engineering and metal processing** are represented by JSC Bakhchisaray Plant «DORINDUSTRIYA».

**Wine-making** is represented by Crimea Wine and Cognac Plant «Bakhchisaray».

**Agriculture:** gardening, wine-growing, vegetable-growing, essential oil plants and grain crops growing, cattle breeding.

The biggest enterprises of the branch are: CJSC «Burluk», Agricultural CJSC «Krym-Aromat», CJSIC «Chernomorets», State enterprise «Magarach».

#### **Recreation and tourism**

The basis of Bakhchisaray region recreation complex is constituted by 25 health resort and recreation institutions: boarding houses, recreation centers and children's health camps.

The major ones are: JSC Sanatorium for Parents with Children «Chernomorets», Peschanoye Health and Recreation Center, «Mandarin» Children's Health Camp, Dolphin



Children's Health Camp, Kazakevich Children's Health Camp, «Kaplya Morya» Hotel Complex, «Laguna» Recreation Center, «Volna lux» Boarding house.

All tourism types are being actively developed, such as health-improving, historical, ethnographical, sports, country green, business, hiking, mountain and extreme tourism. The success stories in tourists sector are «Alimova Balka» estate, «Kermenchik» Country Club, «Chernye Kamni» Fishing Village, the donkey farm «Chudo-Oslik» and others.

Besides, there are natural objects of hiking and mountain tourism, sport rock climbing on the territory of the region: the Grand Canyon of Crimea, massifs, caves and grottos, waterfalls, rivers and springs.

**The folk crafts** are being actively restored in Bakhchisaray region. The ethnographical center Marama, where masters-filigranists, gold seamstresses, potters share their experience with apprentices, carries out its activity with assistance of International Renaissance Foundation in city of Bakhchisaray.

The following objects are situated on the territory of Bakhchisaray region:

- **historical objects of international importance**, situated within the city of Bakhchisaray; the main of them are: Khan's Palace - the residence of Crimean Khans that has no analogues in the world (at the present time the paperwork regarding introduction of Khan's Palace into the UNESCO list is being carried out), Bakhchisaray Cave Monastery and the ancient town-fortress Chufut-Kale;
- **cave town and fortresses** Tepe-Kermen and Kyz-Kermen, cave monastery Kachi-Kalion;
- **well-known historical objects:** cave town Mangup-Kale, Eski-Kermen, cave monasteries Chelter and Suldan.







**Area:** 1894 square kilometers (7.3% of the total area of the republic).

**Population:** 64.2 thousand people.

Distance from Simferopol City: 42 km.

**The administrative center** of the region is Belogorsk City.

Belogorsk region occupies a comparatively favorable transport and geographical position. The natural recreation resources play a dominant role in the natural resources potential structure (43.6% of the total value).

The structure of employment in the region economic complex is subdivided by specific weight of employed persons as follows: in agriculture – 19.9%, in education – 13.8%, in public health care – 12.9%. The specific weight of employed persons in small enterprises makes up 12.9%.

The leading branch of the region economy is the **agriculture** that is represented by 66 agricultural enterprises, among which there are 51 farm enterprises. The main sectors of agriculture: plant-growing, grain production, sunflowers growing; cattle breeding, milk, poultry meat, wool production. The major agricultural enterprises are: Private enterprise «Ukraina», Private enterprise «Agrofirma Zelenogorsk», Private enterprise «Za Mir». The total area of all farmlands of the region makes up 114931 ha.

**Industry** of Belogorsk region is represented by 6 enterprises; mainly they are enterprises of mining industry: JSC «Belogorsk Construction Materials Producer,



Ltd. Belogorsk «Karioupravleniye», Ltd. «Uliyanovskiye izvestniaki» Production Cooperative «Dorozhnik-61» as well as Belogorsk State Wood Enterprise and the Branch of PJSC «Krymmoloko» Belogorsk Dairy Plant.

The territory of Belogorsk region is famous for its **natural monuments**: mountain Ak-Kaya where the rests of ancient people sites were found; Karabi-Yayla kettle; caves Kiik-Koba and Adzhi-Koba – sites of primitive people; the oak of Suvorov that is about 500 years old; the mountain karst of Crimea where the rarest plants, enlisted in the Red Book, grow.

The largest as to the area plateau on the territory of Crimea is Karabi-Yayla; the plateau is famous for its caves and caverns. Various tourist and excursion tours are planned to be carried out on the plateau territory.





## 14. Regions of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea Dzhankoy region

**Area:** 2667 square kilometers (10.2% of the total area of the republic).

**Population:** 74.5 thousand people.

Distance from Simferopol City: 98 km.

**The administrative center** of the region is Dzhankoy City.

Dzhankoy region is the gate to Crimea, a crossroad of folks, cultures and religions, a region of unique natural landscapes. **Agriculture** with well-developed infrastructure dominates in the economic structure. The region economy is also represented by processing industry with developing trade and services network.

The agricultural processing enterprises dominate in the structure of industrial production. The biggest processing enterprises of the region are Ltd. «Azovchane», Agricultural Production Complex «KATP Dzhankoy», Ltd. «Osaviakhim», Affiliated Enterprise of Agricultural Production Complex «Bacon» Ltd.

The leading branch of the region economy is the **agriculture** represented by 41 agricultural enterprises. The main sectors: **crops growing** – grain production, sunflower, vegetable growing; **cattle breeding** — milk, poultry meat, wool production.

The region is of great ornithological importance: Sivash Lake, as a wetland, gained international acknowledgement of Ramsar Convention: number of birds in the period of nesting, mew and presence of migration stops allow to consider this land as one of the most important in the northern Mediterranean in terms of ornithology. Number of birds during the period of nesting reaches in whole more than 40 hundred couples (52 species),



and during migrations - more than 3 million individuals of more than 90 species of semi-aquatic birds fly through the Sivash territory, that makes up around 88% of the whole avifauna of Crimea.

There are **59 historical and cultural monuments** on the territory of the region.

There are geothermal wells on the territory of Medvedevo Village Council. There is also the State experimental farm «Dzhankoy introduction and quarantine nursery of Nikita botanical garden». Being a division of Nikita botanical garden Dzhankoy nursery is an outpost in Crimea on the way of promotion of new plants, which are implemented in domestic production in order to avoid a variety of diseases and pests. Seedlings of more than 700 species and varieties of different colors and shapes and various ornamental plants grow in the nursery

The Museum of History and ethnography is situated on the territory of Tselinnoe Village Council, the original old Jewish, German, Crimean Tatar houses were preserved here. An old forge functions in the village, a wade to the Russian island remained as well (the Soviet troops and the Red Army passed to Crimea twice by this route during Great Patriotic and Civil Wars). The village is becoming popular; tourists from America and Canada (former emigrants) come there.







**Area:** 1208 square kilometers (4.6% of the total area of the republic).

**Population:** 54.3 thousand people.

Distance from Simferopol City: 100 km.

**The administrative center** of the region is urban-type settlement Kirovskoe.

According to the economy structure the region is considered as **agrarian** with specialization in grain crops growing, wine-growing, cattle breeding.

The agriculture is represented by 87 business entities, including 48 farm enterprises.

Large-scale agricultural enterprises are:

- PJSC «Starokrymsky»: wine-growing and wine materials production;
- «Sov lug» Farm: grain crops growing, cattle breeding development;
- PJV «Starokrymsky»: grain crops growing, cattle breeding development;
- Ltd. «Ukrzernoprom Kirovskoe»: grain crops growing.

**Mining industry** is represented by PJSC «Karier Starokrymsky».

The region has a great **historical and cultural heritage**.

More than 50 historical, cultural, architectural and other monuments are situated on the territory of Kirovskoe region, including:

1. **Monastery complex Surb-Khach.** The Armenian monastery Surb-Khach is a unique architectural monument; it is situated in 3 km to the south-eastern border of Stary Krym City that is located on the territory of the former medieval trading center Surkhat.

In 2008 the monastery complex Surb-Khach celebrated its 650th anniversary. The road and the parking were repaired to this date. Every year in August the Armenian fest Vardavar takes place on the territory of the complex. Armenians from the whole of Crimea come here to participate.

2. **Karavan-Saray.** Karavan-Saray, a trading city center, was one of the most significant constructions of Solkhat. A large yard for vehicles and pack animals stretched behind a high stone wall with integrated from within shops and wooden galleries, «rooms» for merchants to sleep. The main building had two floors; other buildings had only one floor. Intensive trade with slaves took place in the market near Karavan-Saray, thousands of people were sent from here in a lifelong slavery to Constantinople, Genoa, Venice, Egypt.

Not much of Karavan-Saray remained: just two walls of its barrier.

3. **Khan Uzbek Mosque.** The temple has remained well preserved to the present day, except for the minaret: only minaret foundation has remained. Earlier a big building of madrasah - a religious school was attached to the south side of the mosque. Only ruins remained from the religious school.

4. **Leaden Mosque,** mint ruins. Not far from Khan Uzbek Mosque one can see the ruins of the 18th century mint and of Kurshum-Dzhami, the Leaden Mosque (14th century). According to the legend the mosque builders fused lead and filled in joints of stones with it in order to achieve greater solidity and longevity of construction.

5. **Mosque of Baybars.** The ruins of majestic portal remained, but the minaret, which can be seen on the M. Ivanov's watercolor of the end of the 18th century, disappeared.

6. **Catherine's Milestones.** A monument of history and architecture - road sign built in 1784-1787 years, put on every 10 versts on the expected route of Catherine the Great (located in the courtyard of the literary-historical museum of Stary Krym). 5 miles only remained in the ARC.

7. **Medieval Church.** Medieval religious building. The base of Korob vault has just survived.

8. **Remains of defensive walls** of 13-14th centuries.

9. **A. S. Grin House-Museum** is the residence where the writer Alexander Stepanovich Grin spent his last days.

10. **Historic and Literature Museum of Stary Krym City** is a department of Koktebel Republican ecological, Historical and Cultural Reserve «Kimmeriya» of M.A. Voloshin.

11. **K. Paustovsky House-Museum.** The atmosphere of the beginning of the 20th century was recreated in the museum, the information and photos of K. Paustovsky are exposed there.

12. **Former monastery Surb Stephanos.** The ruins of the temple of XII-XIV and service facilities have been preserved.

13. **Mass grave of Soviet soldiers** in Kirovskoe village.







## 14. Regions of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea

### Krasnogvardeyskoe region

**Area:** 1766 square kilometers (6.7% of the total area of the republic).

**Population:** 91.3 thousand people.

Distance from Simferopol City: 68 km.

**The administrative center** of the region is urban-type settlement Krasnogvardeyskoe.

**Agro-industrial complex** is the priority economy branch of Krasnogvardeyskoe region. 105 agricultural enterprises of different ownership forms, 391 farm, as well as the 8078 personal peasant farms function in agriculture.

The main production lines in the plant-growing sector are grain growing, vegetable and sunflower oilseeds production, development of fruit growing and wine-growing.

The cattle breeding is a complex consisting of a number of branches: milk and meat cattle breeding, poultry breeding, pig breeding and sheep breeding.

Recently pig breeding and poultry breeding have become the priority sectors.

**Food industry** is a traditional region branch. Agricultural products are processed in enterprises of the agro-industrial complex. The leading enterprises are:

- PJSC «Mariupol metallurgical combine Ilyich» Affiliate «Ilyich-Agro Crimea»: production of meat (beef, pork, byproducts), flour, bread, pasta, cereals, combined feeds.
- Ltd. «Druzhba Narodov» Meat Plant: sausage and meat products.
- CJSC «Druzhba Narodov Nova»: poultry production.

Objects of the **nature reserve fund** are situated in the region: virgin steppe area nearby Klepinino village (Klepinino Village Council) and virgin steppe area nearby Grigorievka village (Yantarnoye Village Council).





**Area:** 1231.1 square kilometers (4.7% of the total area of the republic).

**Population:** is 29.9 thousand people.

Distance from Simferopol City: 120 km.

**The administrative center** of the region is Krasnoperekopsk City.

Krasnoperekopsk region is a unique steppe region situated in the north of Crimea; it is washed by waters of the Black Sea and Sivash. The region combines highly developed rice growing and other branches of the efficient agriculture, modern industry, trade and services, developed recreation activity on the basis of the richest resources of therapeutic mud, brine lakes.

The region territory is crossed by Simferopol-Kherson road, Dzhankoy-Kherson railway line, the North-Crimean water channel.

The leading branch of region economy is **agriculture**.

The main lines of plant-growing are production of grains, oil plants, potato plants, vegetables and fruit and berry crops.

The list of major enterprises of food and processing industries includes four agricultural enterprises: Ltd. «Shturm Perekop», Unit № 3 of Ltd. «Osaviakhim», Ltd. «Ishun-Agro», Ltd, «Heroes of Perekop».

Krasnoperekopsk region has rich **history** that is depicted in numerous archeological monuments: burial mounds (215 units), mass graves and commemorative tokens connected with events of Civil War of 1917-1921 and Great Patriotic War of 1941-1945 (27 units).





## 14. Regions of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea

### Lenino region

**Area:** 2919 square kilometers (11.2% of the total area of the republic).

**Population:** 63.0 thousand people.

Distance from Simferopol City: 160 km.

**The administrative center** of the region is urban-type settlement Lenino.

Lenino region is the region of two seas. The major priorities of the region economy development are **agriculture, treatment and health resort sectors, industry**.

The main **agriculture sectors** are production of grain, meat, eggs, wool. 36 agricultural enterprises and 46 farming enterprises function in agro-industrial complex; 33% of region population are employed in this sector.

The priority line of plant-growing is grain growing; the cattle breeding is focused on development of neat, pig and sheep breeding.

The major agricultural enterprises of the region are Private enterprise «Vostok» (the main production line of the enterprise is the developed plant-growing), Private enterprise «Zolotoy Kolos» (grain crops production, production of cereals, pasta, sunflower-seed oil, baked goods) and Agriculture cooperative «Initsiativa».

The main line of **industrial production** is consumer goods production. The greatest specific weight in the volume of industrial production belongs to the Ltd. Cognac and Wine Producer «Alef-Vinal-Krym» and Region Production Association of Lenino (production of bakery and confectionery).

Oil and natural gas fields available in the region make it possible to develop **mining industry**. At the present time the following enterprises function in this sector: East-Crimean Oil-and-Natural-Gas Producing unit of SJSC «Chernomorneftegaz» and Affiliate «Krymgeologiya» of National JSC «Nadra of Ukraine» - oil and gas, JSC «VKEK» and SE «Vodenergoremnaladka» - the transfer of power.

#### Recreation

One of priority development lines of the region remains **health resort and tourism sector**.

It is favored by natural and curative resources of the Black Sea and the Sea of Azov, therapeutic mud of Chokraskoye, Tobechikskoye, Koyashskoye, Uzunlarskoye lakes, Bulganak deposits, mud and brines of Sivash, kil deposits (blue clay), mineral waters sources, nature reserve fund represented by Kazantip and Opuk state nature reserves, preserves of botanical and ornithological types available in the region. Now there are 44 sanatorium and resort facilities, including 5 - boarding houses 37 - recreation centers, 1 -

hotel and 1 – autocamping in the region. Travel services are provided by 2 travel agencies and 10 business entities.

The region is rich in **places of historical and cultural value**. There are 1528 archeological monuments, 105 historical monuments, Museum of History and Archeology of Lenino Region and Novonikolaevka ethnographic Museum.





**Area:** 1212 square kilometers (4.6% of the total area of the republic).

**Population:** 51.7 thousand people.

Distance from Simferopol City: 95 km.

**The administrative center** of the region is urban-type settlement Nizhnegorsky.

The main economy branch of the region is **agriculture**. The priority lines of production activity are **grain farming and cattle breeding**.

**The major agricultural enterprises:** PJSC «Vesna» (perennial plantings growing), PJSC «Pobeda» (perennial plantings growing), «Sivash» Farming enterprise (grain growing, rice growing), «Tavriya» Farming enterprise (grain growing, rice growing), «Flora» Farming enterprise (grain growing and industrial crops growing, rice growing, cattle breeding).

**Industry** of the region is represented by 4 enterprises: JSC «Nizhnegorsky formula-feed plant», JSC «VVV Skelia», Ltd. «Nizhnefarm», Utility company «Vodnik».

There are Prisivash State Botanical Preserve, situated on the lands of Pshenichnoe (356.6 ha) and Izobilnoe (647.6 ha) village councils, and two monuments of landscape art on the territory of Izobilnoe (8 ha) and Listvenoe (2.5 ha) Village Councils.



There are all facilities necessary for sport amateur hunting. For this purpose hunting lands of total area of 94.9 hundred ha, among them 88.9 thousand ha of fields and 5.4 thousand ha of wetlands, are assigned to agricultural enterprises. The area of ponds with fish in the region makes up 1131 ha that makes it possible to develop fishing; and Sivash Lake is a wonderful place for fishing and moth catching.





## 14. Regions of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea Pervomaiskoe region

**Area:** 1474 square kilometers (5.7% of the total area of the republic).

**Population:** 35.6 thousand people.

Distance from Simferopol City: 97 km.

**The administrative center** of the region is urban-type settlement Pervomaiskoe.

Due to natural and climatic conditions and production potential, the priority development line of Pervomaiskoye region is **agriculture**.

Agriculture is the main budget making economy sector of the region. The priority line of plant-growing is grain and industrial crops production, vegetable growing, horticulture; in cattle breeding the focus is set at pig and sheep breeding.

The largest enterprises of the region: «Gruziya» Agricultural Production Complex, «Kirov» Agricultural Production Complex, State Farm «1 May», JSC «Zarya-Agro», Ltd. «Aybary». Ltd. «Buzav».

The region has potential for creation of a considerable raw materials base for development of processing industry.

**The mineral resources potential** of the region is represented by:

- shell stone deposits used as wall construction material in building and construction industry;



- natural gas condensate wells (Tatianinskoye field);
- thermal mineral waters wells that can be used in industrial bottling of table water are of exceptional interest for application in treatment of orthopedic diseases, central and peripheral nervous systems, cardiac and vascular diseases, skin diseases.

Pervomaiskoe region has huge potential for development of **alternative energy sources**:

- solar energy (installation of solar systems for heating and hot water supply to social service objects and private housings);
- wind energy (installation of wind energy units);
- thermal water energy: the region is situated in a zone where geothermal energy can be used efficiently (use of thermal waters for heating and hot water supply to social service objects, installation of geo-greenhouses for growing of vegetable, mushroom, flower in winter).

**19 monuments of history and monumental art** are on the territory of the region.





**Area:** 1231 square kilometers (4.7% of the total area of the republic).

**Population:** 34.2 thousand people.

Distance from Simferopol City: 135 km.

The administrative center of the region is urban-type settlement Razdolnoe.

Region's main economy sectors are **agriculture and recreation**.

The priority lines in agriculture are plant-growing, forage crops production, industrial crops production, pedigree sheep breeding, and use of amelioration systems.

The major leading agricultural enterprises are Karkinitzky Agricultural Production Complex, «Montanay» Agricultural Production Complex, «Niva» Ltd., «Khleborob» Farming enterprise, Private enterprise «Chernyshevskoye», «Altey-A» Ltd., Senokosnoye-Agro Ltd., «Priobrazhenskoye» Ltd., «Soybin» Ltd.

**The industrial sector** of the region is represented by processing industry: Affiliated Enterprise of PJSC «Krymmoloko», Razdolnoe Butter Producing Plant.

**The health resort and recreation sector** is represented by 13 health resort and health-improving centers in resort zones of Steregushtcheye village and Portovoe village. Total length of the coast with natural beaches is 33 km.



Region places of interest:

1. **Affiliate of Crimea State Hunting Reserve Swan Islands:** located on the territory of Portovoe village, included in the list of protected territories of international importance.

2. **Bakalskaya Spit** (Steregushtcheye village): a sand spit projecting in the sea (length: 6 km).

The territory of Bakalskaya spit is a natural monument of local importance; its official name is Regional Landscape Park «Bakalskaya Spit».

There is a small deposit of common salt in Bakal Lake (518 thousand tons), its length from the north to the south is 3.2 km, from the west to the east – 2.5 km. the lake is included in the list of water bodies related to the category of curative ones.

Bakal Lake has curative mud resources in amount of 4 thousand m<sup>3</sup>.





## 14. Regions of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea

### Saki region

**Area:** 2257 square kilometers (8.7% of the total area of the republic).

**Population:** 78.7 thousand people.

Distance from Simferopol City: 46 km.

**The administrative center** of the region is Saki City.

The main economy branch of the region is **agriculture**. The specific weight of agricultural industry exceeds 50%.

58 agricultural enterprises of various forms of property and 283 farming enterprises carry out their activities on the territory of the region.

The priority development lines of the agricultural industry regarding plant growing are grains and industrial crops growing as well as horticulture and wine-growing.

The major enterprises growing grain are «Priozernoye-Agro» Ltd., «Primoriye-Agro» Ltd., «Ukrzernoprom-Uyutnoye» Ltd., Private enterprise «Technoproject».

The priority development lines of the agricultural industry as for cattle breeding is poultry breeding.

The main cattle breeding producers are State enterprise Frunze Training and Experimental Poultry Breeding Plant, Agricultural Production Complex «Yubileyny», Plemzavod Krymsky Ltd., JSC «Nabis».



The **industrial production complex** of the region is represented by construction materials plants (PJSC «Saki Construction Materials Plant», PJSC «Yevpatoria Construction Materials Plant», JSC «Kryminveststroy») and more than 20 small enterprises – quarries for shell stone production.

PJSC «Saki Construction Materials Plant» and PJSC «Yevpatoria Construction Materials Plant», apart from shell stone, produce fluxing limestone that is used in metal processing and metal production.

JSC «Kryminveststroy» produces limestone, sand-gravel mix and reinforced concrete.

The **treatment and health resort complex** of the region is represented by 23 health centers of total capacity of 3799 accommodation places; these centers function only in summer period. 53% of them are recreation centers, 22% - holiday resorts. All recreation establishments are seasonal: the boarding house Beregovoy provides also treatment services, other establishments are of general health-improving character. The major recreation establishments are «Beregovoy» Boarding house (350 places), «Solnechny» Boarding house (240 places), recreation center in Shtormovoye village (1250 places).

On the territory of the region there are 65 monuments of local importance connected with Great Patriotic War, and one architectural monument –Schlee estate in Chebotarka village.





**Area:** 1753 square kilometers (6.7% of the total area of the republic).

**Population** is 158.7 thousand people.

**The administrative center** of the region is Simferopol City.

Simferopol region is situated around Simferopol City. The extent of the region from the west to the east is 70 km; from the north to the south is 60 km.

The basis for the Simferopol region's economy is manufacturing and processing of **agricultural** products. The specific weight of plant-growing makes up 55% of agricultural industry structure.

The priority development lines regarding plant-growing are grain growing, vegetable production, sunflower oilseeds growing, fruit and wine-growing; in terms of cattle breeding the focus is set at milk and meat cattle breeding, poultry breeding, pig breeding, sheep breeding.

The large agro-industrial enterprises have achieved high efficiency due to use of best practices, advanced technologies and up-to-date equipment. They are «Krymteplitsa» Ltd. (the leading enterprise in Ukraine producing vegetables in covered area), «Yuzhnaya-Holding» Ltd. (eggs production), JSC «Partizan» (milk, meat, and eggs production), «Phytosovkhoz Raduga» Ltd. and JSC Producing Complex «Krymskaya Roza» (essential oil plants production) and others.

Among 20 **industrial** enterprises working on the territory of the region and producing non-metallic materials, rubber and plastics articles, perfumes and cosmetics, alcoholic beverages, sausage goods and others.

Among the largest enterprises processing agricultural products «Skvortsovo» trademark should be highlighted.

At the present time within Simferopol Region three considerable **guided-tour objects** deserve special attention: Marble, Emine-Bair-Khosar and Kizil-Koba caves; also a recreation center in urban-type settlement Nikolayevka is being developed. These objects of tourist complex are under supervision of specialists of Speleocenter «Onix-Tur» Ltd. and «Kizil-Koba» enterprise.

**The treatment and health resort complex** of Simferopol region is represented by 46 health-improving establishments, including 41 boarding houses and recreation centers, 2 hotels, 1 climatic treatment pavilion, 1 preventorium and 1 children's sanatorium.





## 14. Regions of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea

### Sovietskiy region

**Area:** 1080 square kilometers (4.1% of the total area of the republic).

**Population:** 34.8 thousand people.

Distance from Simferopol City: 105 km.

**The administrative center** of the region is urban-type settlement Sovietskiy.

The main economy branch of Sovietskiy Region is **agriculture**.

117 enterprises, 90 farming enterprises and other small business entities represent agricultural branch of the region.

The main agricultural line is grain and oil crops development (CJSC «Fregat», Farming enterprise «Russa», «Tavriya-Semena» Ltd., «Zlagoda» Ltd., «Alians» Ltd., Farming enterprise «Lider» Ltd., Farming enterprise «Gloriya» Ltd.)



**The industrial sector** of the region is represented by processing industry, namely by production of grains, flour, feeds, meat, baked goods. The major enterprises of the region are: «Vest Ltd., Farming enterprise «Desna», Private enterprise «Krym», «Kama» Ltd.

Construction of 25 MW wind farm in the village council Chapaevy has been started. It is planned to construct wind power stations on the territory of four village councils: 250 MW Sivashskaya Wind Power Station and 200 MW Kholmogorskaya Wind Power Station.





**Area:** 1509 square kilometers (5.8% of the total area of the republic).

**Population:** 32.3 thousand people.

Distance from Simferopol City: 140 km.

**The administrative center** of the region is urban-type settlement Chernomorskoe.

The priority branches of the region development are **agriculture and recreation**.

The agricultural industry structure:

- plant-growing 56.7% (grain production, wine-growing, lavender growing);
- cattle breeding 43.3% (milk and meat, sheep breeding, pig breeding).

The large agricultural enterprises are «Nachalo» Ltd., «Vinal lux» Ltd., «Agrokom» Ltd., «Tarkhankut Agro» Ltd., «Krasnoyarsky» Agricultural Production Complex, CJSC Agro-Industrial Complex «Pallada», Private enterprise «Donuzlav – Agro», Private enterprise «Edelveis Small», Private enterprise «Volnoye», Private enterprise «Sezam – Agro», Private enterprise «Dalny», Private enterprise «Kolos», Private enterprise «Edelveis 2», Agro-enterprise «Viktoriya», Farming enterprise «Demetra», «Sarmat Agro Plus» Ltd.

#### **Recreation**

Recreation lands make up 37.5 ha. The seacoast length is 154 km.

Recreation resources of Chernomorskoe Region are represented by:

- rich reserves of therapeutic mud, analogous to Saki mud;
- reserves of sodium chloride brine;
- mineral waters.

Water resources: lakes Dzharylgach, Yarylgach, Panskoye, Liman, Donuzlav.

24 health resort and **health-improving establishments** function on the territory of the region, 1134 private housing estates rendering temporary accommodation services are registered in the region.

The following objects are situated on the territory of urban-type settlement Chernomorskoe: Crimea Republican establishment «Kalos limen Historical and Cultural Reserve» that includes Local History Museum and the ancient settlement Kalos Limen that is a part of guided-tours, more than 500 archeological monuments and burial mounds and one museum.



