ST. PETERSBURG
REFERENCE INFORMATION

St. Petersburg was founded on May 27, 1703, on the lands which had historically belonged to Novgorod the Great. Peter I, the founder of St. Petersburg, intended to reform the economy of Russia and establish close economic, cultural and technical cooperation with more developed European countries. The capital of the Russian State since 1712, St. Petersburg was meant to play a special role of the country's centre of science, culture, industry and transportation.

St. Petersburg is the second (after Moscow) largest city of the Russian Federation and the administrative center of the Northwest Federal District, the only Russian region, having a lengthy border with the EU countries.

The area of the city is 606 km2, totaling 1439 km2 with the nearest suburbs, located on the low-lands, lying along the River Neva and the Gulf of Finland. The length from the North to the South is 44 km, from the West to the East – 25 km. The population of the city is 5.123 million people (3,2% of the total population of Russia),

In 2013 according to the Finance Act (everything specified) the revenues of the city amounted to RUR 380.8 billion (US$11.64 billion, 8.48 billion Euros), expenses amounted to RUR 405.8 billion. (US$ 12.4 billion, EUR 9.03 billion). **The actual figures on the reporting date (December 1, 2013) are as follows: revenues** – RUR 391.1 billion (around US$ 11.96 billion, EUR 8.71 billion), **expenses** – RUR 426.6 billion. (around US$ 13.04 billion, EUR 9.5 billion.). The budget deficit contracted to RUR 35.4 billion.

The city has a well-developed infrastructure, uniting public and business sectors in economy, scientific and social spheres. In 2013 according to early outlook the inner industrial growth (IIG) amounted to RUR 2 599.7 billion, (US$ 79.5 billion, EUR 57.8 billion). The organizations' turnover in all types of economic activities was equal to RUR 6 505 billion (US$ 198.9 billion, EUR 144.8 billion). In 2013 industrial growth rates were higher than average within Russia. The Industrial Production Index was 89.7% (versus 2012), reaching 98,4% in processing industry. The processing industry supplied products being RUR 2 133 billion worth (98,1% to the level of 2012).

The city is involved in extensive foreign economic activities: in 2013 it traded with 193 countries. In January-December 2013 St. Petersburg foreign trade amounted to US$ 54 billion (nonregistering turnover with Customs Union's countries). St. Petersburg companies exported goods being US$ 19.1 billion worth

to 167 countries (in comparison with 2012 the export volume decreased by 7,4%). The import volume also decreased 3%, totaling US$ 34.9 billion. The major trade partners of St. Petersburg in 2013 were: China, Germany, Finland, Netherlands, Japan, Korea, and Great Britain. The major trade partners of St. Petersburg among CIS countries were: Belarus, Ukraine, Uzbekistan and Azerbaijan. In 2013 St. Petersburg also traded with the Customs Union's countries: Belarus and Kazakhstan.

In 2013 1217 large and medium-sized companies involving foreign capital operated in the city.

St. Petersburg pays much attention to its cooperation with partner-cities and regions of the foreign countries. Nowadays 91 foreign cities and 27 foreign regions have bilateral agreements on cooperation with St. Petersburg.

The city has 64 foreign Consulates, the offices of 24 regions and 2 cities of Russian Federation.

The following international organizations are represented in St. Petersburg: the CIS Inter-parliamentary Assembly, the Information Bureau of the Nordic Council of Ministers, offices of international funds and unions and UN organizations. The city hosts branches of international institutes of culture, such as the German Goethe Institute, the French Institute, the Institute of Finland, the Dutch Institute, the Danish Cultural Institute, the Israeli Cultural center, the Italian Cultural Institute. St. Petersburg also hosts the Polish House and the House of Finland, representative offices of Stockholm and Helsinki. The expansion of economic cooperation is boosted by the foreign Chambers of Commerce and Business centers.



An efficient way of developing international and foreign trade relations of St. Petersburg is participation of its representatives in the work of international regional organizations. St. Petersburg is a member of the Union of Baltic Cities, the Baltic Metropolis Network, Organization for Sub-Regional Cooperation of the Baltic Sea States, the Baltic Sea Tourism Commission. The city cooperates with such inter-state organizations as: the Council of the Baltic States and Nordic Council of Ministers as well as the Forum of the Coastal Regions of Europe, the Baltic Development Forum, and the Baltic Sea Chambers of Commerce Association. Since 1998, St. Petersburg has been an associated member of the International Association of Congress Centers. In 2009, St. Petersburg joined the European Coalition of Cities against Racism.

The St. Petersburg hotel complex consists of 687 venues (including mini-hotels and hostels) providing 28,0 rooms. In 2013 St. Petersburg was visited by 6,2 million Russian tourists (1% growth as compared to 2012).

St. Petersburg has one airport and five railway stations. On December 4, 2013 the new Terminal 1 at Pulkovo Airport began operations. The first flight was carried to Dusseldorf by Rossiya Airlines at 10:30 am. The total area of the terminal exceeds 110,000 sq. m and it has a maximum capacity of 17 million passengers per year. The regional airline routes go from the Atlantic to the Pacific Oceans and cover more than 150 cities of the world. The «Rossiya airlines» OJSC, registered in St. Petersburg, has its offices in dozens of foreign cities. There are sea trade and passenger ports as well as a river port, operating in the city. St. Petersburg sea port is one of the largest ports in Russia being a world-wide dynamic, modern and multifunctional center, the largest transportation hub in the North-West of Russia. The port has a favorable geographical location, being situated on the islands of the Neva river delta, in the eastern part of the Baltic Sea, which allows to substantially decrease transportation, transit and other costs. The port is connected with the Sea by the Marine Channel, stretching for 27 sea miles, providing a year-round navigation. The city has connections with the other world ports through 18 regular lines. St. Petersburg is a major transit center with two Euro-Asian transport corridors going through it – "North-South" and "Transsib", a pan-European transport corridor № 9, and the European highway E-18, spanning Scandinavia with the center of Russia.

St. Petersburg is a major center of the world and the Russian culture. It has accumulated a unique cultural and historic heritage, more than 80% of the landmarks of the XVIII-XIX centuries. According to UNESCO, St. Petersburg ranks 8th in the list of the most popular and attractive world cities, and it is no wonder because it was created by the genius of the best architects and builders from Russia, Italy, France,

Germany, Holland, Sweden. It is hard to name a European country, architects and builders of which have not been working in St. Petersburg. 36 complexes, uniting about 4000 outstanding landmarks of architecture, history and culture on St. Petersburg territory, are included into the UNESCO World Heritage List.

There are 693 public educational institutions, bringing together 389 thousand children.

St. Petersburg is a major Russian centre of science and education, accumulating more than 10% of its scientific capacity. It hosts more than 320 science and research organizations, including more than 65 research institutions of the Russian Academy of Sciences and other state academies, more than 250 state institutions, involved in research and development, 10 state research centers. More than 186thousand specialists work in scientific and higher educational institutions, including 8 thousand Doctors of Sciences and 28 thousand Candidates of Sciences.

The system of higher and secondary vocational education includes 40 public civil universities, 44 private universities, 29 public and 5 private vocational colleges (including structural divisions of universities, providing vocational training). The total number of students involved in all kinds of education types is 345 thousand people.

SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC SITUATION IN ST.PETERSBURG (BY THE YEAR 2013 RESULTS)

St. Petersburg belongs to the group of Russian regions with the level of the economic development above the average in the country. The gross regional product (GRP) in 2013 amounts to RUR 2 599.7 billion (US$ 79.5 billion, EUR 57.8 billion).

In 2013 the leading economic indicators in St. Petersburg had the following dynamics: the companies' turnover was equal to RUR 6 505 billion (US$ 198.9 billion, EUR 144.8 billion), which is 104,1 % as compared to 2012. Investments into the fixed capital of economic sector amounted to RUR 366.9 billion Rubles (US$ 10.3 billion, EUR 8.17 billion), which is similar to 100,3 % as compared to 2012; commissioning residential houses is calculated in 2 583.5 thousand square meters (100,3 %); the volume of transportation services reached RUR 422.9 billion (122,7%); the volume of communication services grew up to RUR 127.4 billion (107,1%); retail turnover amounted to RUR 946.6 billion (105.9%); the volume of commercial services provided to the population was estimated at RUR 319.5 billion (99,7%).

Situation in the social sphere

The average nominal salary, accrued for December 2013 was equal to RUR 51 013 (106,9% as compared to 2012). **The actual salary,** accrued with reference to consumer price index, was 131,2 % in December 2013 as compared to December 2012. **The actual financial incomes** were 130,5% compared to November 2013, 102,6% compared to December 2012.

Population employment. According to preliminary estimation, St. Petersburg permanent population as of 01.01.2014 was 5 131,9 thousand people (it grew by 103,9 thousand people, or 1,2% as compared to 2012). Based on a sample survey of population employment, the number of economically active people for 2013 amounted to 1,421 thousand people. By the end of 2013, the state employment centers registered 20,226 thousand people who were not involved in work activities, among them 9,42 thousand people had the status of the unemployed (0,4% of economically active population).

Turnover of the organizations by types of economic activities

The companies' turnover in processing industry amounted to RUR 2 410 billion (US$ 73,7 billion, EUR 53,6 billion); it experienced the decrease by 3,4% as compared to 2012. The share of this industry in the total companies' turnover is 37%.

Wholesale amounted to RUR 3 217.8 billion (increased by 20%). Retail sales amounted to RUR 946.6 billion respectively (12% growth); construction sector showed the sales growth by 60% and amounted to RUR 301.5 billion. An essential share in the city's economy belongs to transportation and communication sector (8.8% of the turnover), where the growth was registered at 4%.

Financial results of the activities of large and medium-sized enterprises

For January-December 2013 the companies' balanced financial result (profit minus loss) reached RUR 384.4 billion, 2,5% cut as compared to 2012.

Financial investments of organizations

In 2013 the total volume of financial investments of enterprises (excluding small business entities) amounted to RUR 3 254.1 billion, including RUR 410.8 billion or 12,6 % for long-term financial investments.

The fixed asset formation of all industries` organizations amounted to RUR 366.9 billion (100,3% compared to 2012).

The Budget

According to the Finance Act (revised budget) the city's budget revenues in 2013 were RUR 380,8 billion (US$ 11,64 billion, EUR 8,48 billion), its expenditures amounted to RUR 405.8 billion (US$ 12,4 billion US, EUR 9,03 billion). Actual budget implementation (as of December 1, 2013) was as follows: revenues amounted to RUR 391,1 billion (about US$ 11,96 Billion, EUR 8,71 billion), expenditures amounted to RUR 426,6 billion (about US$ 13,04 billion, EUR 9,5 billion). The budget deficit contracted to RUR 35.4 billion.

The main indicators of St. Petersburg budget for 2014-2016 (RUR, billions) (According to the data of the Committee for Finance of St. Petersburg)

	Budget	Planning period	
	2014	2015	2016
Revenues	404,4	425,7	460,7
Expenditures	443,4	453,7	495,7
Deficit	-39	-28	-38

The main budget priorities for 2014 are:

- Social and cultural sphere;
- Housing and utilities sector;
- National economy;
- General state issues;
- National security and law enforcement.

Execution of obligations on internal and external debts; credit ratings (RUR, million)

In accordance with the Finance Act of St. Petersburg for the year for 2014 and for the planning period of 2015– 2016, the following values of debt ratios have been established:

	Upper limit of national debt			Debt/ budget revenue ratio	Upper limit of obligations by the state guarantees
	Internal	External	Total		
For January 1, 2014 (thousand rubles)	54 290 363,5		64 814 329,6	8,3%	0

For January 1, 2015 (thousand rubles)	82 290 363,5		95 876 760,9	8,5%	0
For January 1, 2016 (thousand rubles)	119 630 363,5		124 810 363,5	9,5%	0

The values of debt ratio do not exceed limitations established by the RF Budget Code and the St. Petersburg Law on «The Budgetary Process in St. Petersburg».

Credit Ratings of St. Petersburg

International Rating Agencies	St. Petersburg Ratings
Standard&Poor's	BBB (stable) – rating in foreign and national currency, as of 31.05.2013
Moody's Investors Service	Baa1 (stable), as of 17.05.2011
Fitch Ratings	BBB (stable) – long-term rating in national and foreign currency, as of 17.01.2013
Expert PA	1A (high potential – minimal risk), as of 13.12.2012

Major economic indexes

	2013	In % to 2012
Organizations' turnover, billion rubles	6505601	104,1
including:		
- processing industries, billion rubles.	2410103	96,6
Investments into fixed capital, billion rubles.	366,9	100,3
Retail sales, billion rubles.	946,7	105,9
Public catering turnover, billion rubles.	53,3	87,8
Volume of works in "construction" type of activities, billion rubles.	349,6	95,3
Commissioning residential houses, thousand square meters.	2583,5	100,3
Cargo turnover for (large and medium-sized transportation organizations), billion tons/kilometer	439,2	104,7
Industrial product manufacturers price index (December 2011 as compared in % to December 2009)	–	106,8

Industrial production indexes (In % to January-December 2012)

Total:	104,4
Processing industries	103,8
Production and distribution of electric power, gas and water	112,1

Social indicators and labour market situation

	2013 г.	In % to 2012
Actual financial incomes of the population	130,5	102,6
Average salary accrued per one employee (in December 2012) – nominal value, rubles – actual, %	 44 735 –	 130,5 102,3
Consumer price index for goods and services (December 2012)	100,4	106,7
Number of working age population, thousand people, Employed in economy from this category	366,9 2 849,0	–
Number of the officially registered unemployed (By the end of December 2012), thousand people	9,4	88
Number of the unemployed, registered at Employment Centers (for the end of December 2012), thousand people.	20,2	106
The level of registered unemployment for the end of 2012, in % to working age group	0,3%	–
The volume of permanent population (for 1.01.2012), thousand people.	5 123	101,5

Foreign trade

	2013	Share in a trade turnover for 2013, in %	2013 to 2012, in %
Trade turnover, billion US Dollars	54		92,7
Export, USD billion	19,1	35,4%	97,2
Import, USD billion	34,9	64,6%	95,4
Balance, USD billion	-15,8	-	-

Foreign investments

	Received in January-December 2013, US$ million	In % to		Disposed of (extinguished) in January-December 2013, US$ million
		The total	January-December 2012	
Total including:	**13 431,2**	**100**	**124,7**	**8950,7**
Direct investments of those:	**1 383,9**	**10,3**	**1,5p.**	**338,6**
Capital contributions	1095,9	8,2	3,5p.	75,9
Loans from foreign co-owners	271,9	2,0	47,7	312,7
Portfolio	**310,2**	**2,3**	**6,0p.**	**34,8**
Other investments, of those:	**11737,1**	**87,4**	**119,5**	**8527,3**
Trade loans	5297,7	39,4	143,8	4580,1
Other loans	6384,3	47,5	104,6	3946,7

by branches of industry:

	Received	In % to the result
Total Including by types of economic activities:	**13431,0**	**100**
Processing industries, of those:	12066,0	89,8
Food, drinks, tobacco manufacturing	647	1,4
Transportation means and equipment production	190	19,6
Construction	37	0,3
Wholesale and retail, car repair	280	2,1
Real estate operations	618	4,6
Other types of activities	563	3,2

Organizations involving foreign capital
January-December 2013

	Number of registered organizations, units	Average list-based number of the employed, thousand people	Organizations' turnover, billion rubles
Total: Including types of economic activity:	**1217**	**215,8**	**2781**
Processing industries, out of them:	233	74,1	1821
Production and distribution of electric power, gas, water	9	4,3	47
Construction	50	9,8	23
Wholesale and retail trade, repair of cars and domestic appliances	473	61,9	536
Hotels and restaurants	40	9,9	23
Transport and communication	132	29,0	254
Real estate operations, lease and services	244	20,7	67
Offering other communal, social and personal services	17	1,2	4
Other types of activities	15	21,6	6

International services
January-December 2013

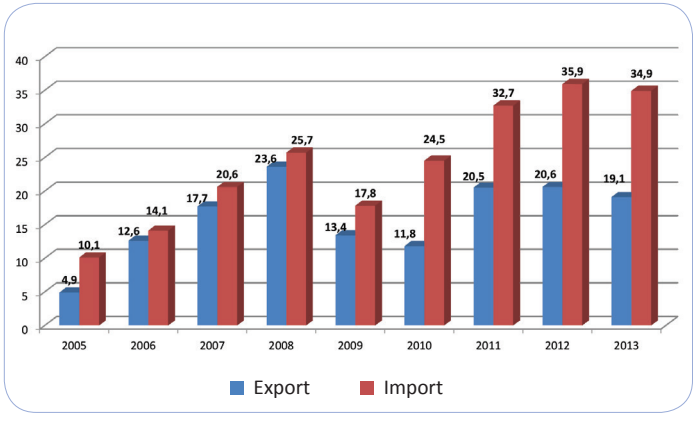
	2013	2013 to 2012, in %
Export, US$, billion	2875	179,1
Import, US$, billion	1960	168,3
Balance, US$, billion	915	-

ST. PETERSBURG FOREIGN TRADE IN 2013

ST. PETERSBURG FOREIGN TRADE TURNOVER IN 2013: US$ 54 BILLION; EXPORT: US$ 19.1 BILLION; IMPORT: US$ 34.9 BILLION.

In 2013 foreign trade indicators for St. Petersburg had the following dynamics.

Dynamics of the St. Petersburg Foreign Trade in 2005-2013 (US$, billion)



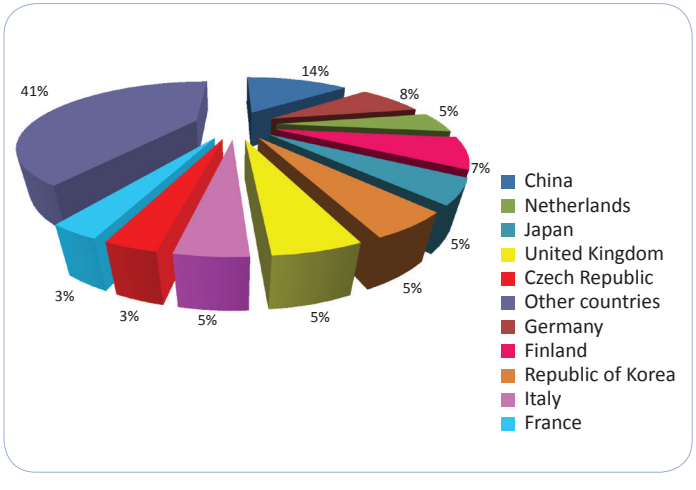
The foreign trade volume decreased by 4,5 % as compared to 2012 and amounted to US$ 54 billion (nonregistering trade turnover with Customs Union countries).

In 2013 St. Petersburg traded with 193 countries (195 countries in 2012). St. Petersburg ranks first in export and import operations among the North-Western regions of Russia.

The trade turnover with foreign states (FS) has grown 1% while import was booming. Foreign trade in St. Petersburg is still primarily oriented at foreign states' markets, whose share in the total trade volume was 97%. The ratio of trade turnover with FS and CIS remained unchanged: 97:3. The foreign balance of trade with foreign states is unfavourable, while being positive with CIS (nonregistering trade turnover with Customs Union countries).

The major trade partners of St. Petersburg are China, Germany, Finland, Netherlands, Japan, Korea, and Great Britain.

Major trade partners of st. Petersburg by their quotas in the trade turnover in 2013



In comparison with 2012 export volume decreased by 7,4% and amounted to US$ 19.1 billion (not taking into account the trade turnover with Customs Union countries).

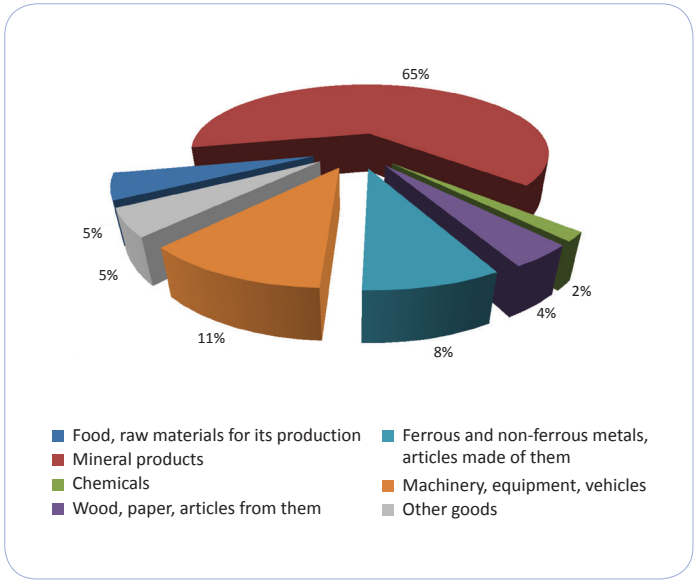
St. Petersburg enterprisers exported goods to 167 states (in 2012 export operations were held with 156 states).

The major export partners of St. Petersburg among CIS countries were: Ukraine (2,5% export quota) and Uzbekistan (1%). The leading role in export trading operations with foreign countries is played by the Netherlands (15,2%), Germany (12%), and Finland (11,5%). Positive dynamics was registered in export operations with United Kingdom (2.5t.), Finland (2t.), and Germany (53%).

The major exporting companies of St. Petersburg are: OAO Gasprom Neft, OOO Transoil, OOO Nevsky mazut, OAO Admiralteyskiye Verfi, OOO Novatek Severozapad, ZAO PNT-GSM.

Significant shifts in the export structure are conditioned by the decline for 29% in the cost volume of metal import provided by the growth of the cost volume of copper export, estimated at 42%.

St. Petersburg export commodity structure in 2013 (in % to the outcome)



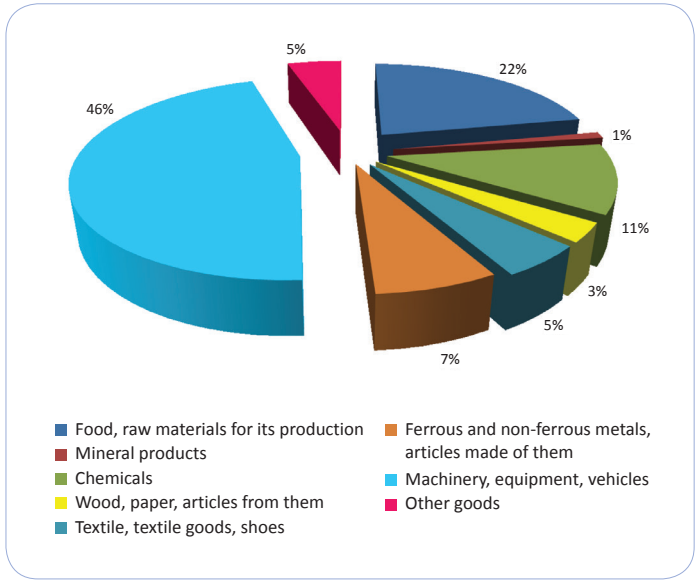
In comparison with 2012 import volume decreased by 3% and amounted to US$ 34.9 billion. (not taking into account trade turnover with Customs Union countries).

St. Petersburg imported goods from 171 countries. The ratio of import with FS and CIS remained unchanged: 98:2.

There are insignificant shifts in the structure of goods resulting from changes in the share of the leading export groups. The major partner of St. Petersburg among CIS countries was Ukraine (1,8%). Among the countries of FS: China, Germany, Korea, and Japan .

The major importing enterprises were: OOO Nissan Manufacturing Rus, OOO General Motors Auto, OOO Petro, OOO Hyundai Manufacturing Rus, OAO AC Transaero.

St. Petersburg import commodity structure in 2013 (in % to the outcome)

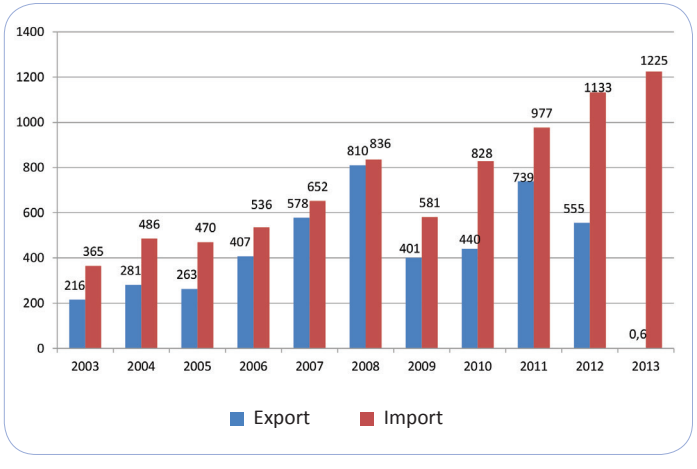


ST. PETERSBURG FOREIGN TRADE TURNOVER WITH THE CUSTOMS UNION IN 2013: US$ 2.5 BILLION; EXPORT: US$ 1.3 BILLION; IMPORT: US$ 1.2 BILLION.

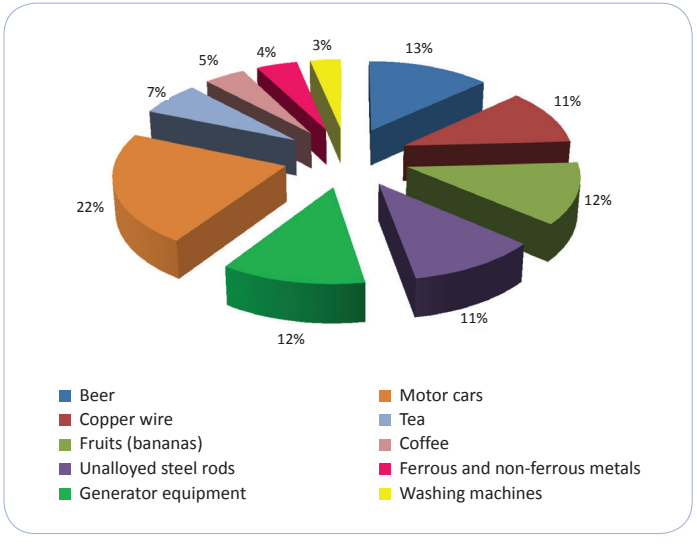
The foreign trade volume increased by 9 % as compared to 2012 and amounted to US$ 2.5 billion. Import increased by 7% and amounted to US$ 1.3 billion; export also rose by 10% and amounted US$ 1.2 billion.

Trade turnover between St. Petersburg and Belarus in 2013 increased by 12% and amounted to US$ 1.8 billion. Export and import also increased by 20% (amounted to US$ 0.668 billion) and 8% (amounted to US$ 1.2 billion) correspondingly.

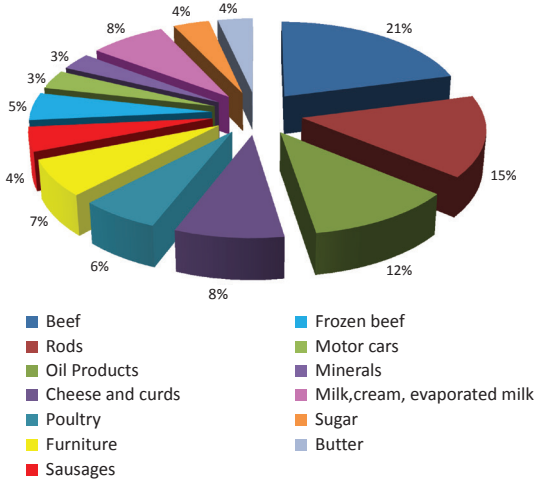
Dynamics of the St. Petersburg trade with Belarus in 2003-2013 (US$, million)



St. Petersburg export to Belarus structure in 2013 (US$, billion)

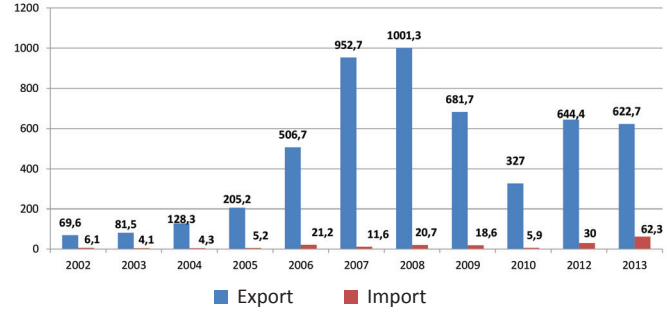


St. Petersburg import from Belarus structure in 2013 (US$, billion)

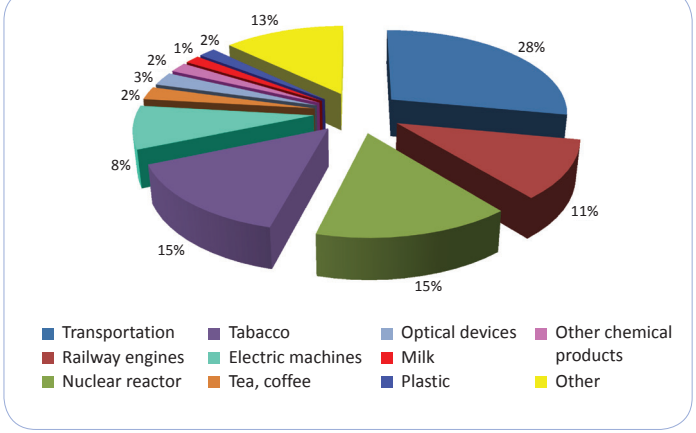


Trade turnover between St. Petersburg and Kazakhstan in 2013 increased by 1% and amounted to US$ 685 million. Export decreased by 4% and amounted to US$ 0.662 billion, while import doubled and amounted to US$ 62 million.

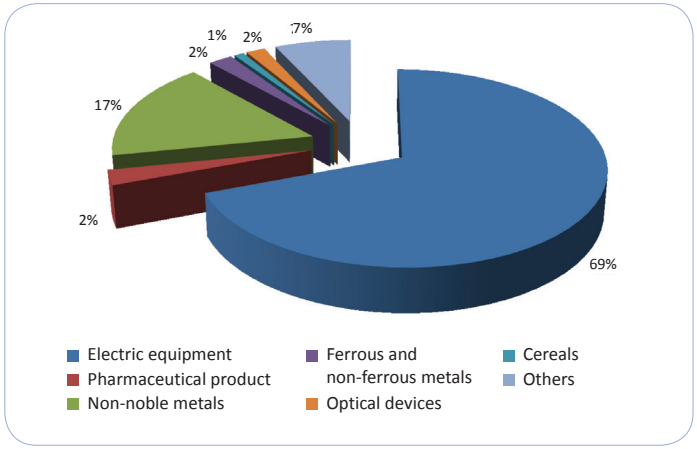
Dynamics of the St.Peterburg trade with Kazakhstan in 2002-2013 (US$,billion)



St. Petersburg export to Kazakhstan structure in 2013 (US$, billion)



St. Petersburg import from Kazakhstan structure in 2013 (US$, billion)



International services

In January – December 2013, there was positive balance in the sphere of international services in the amount of US$ 915 million (in January-December 2012, it amounted to US$ 4 million).

Export of services amounted to US$ 2875 million (USD 1605 million in 2012). The major part of services (68.4%) was provided by transportation; the sectors of law; accounting and auditing – 3.4%; printing, furniture, equipment and instrumentation assembly and repair - 2.6%; tourism – 2.3%, others - 0.7%.

Import of services amounted to US$ 1960 million (US$ 1164 million in 2012). The share of transportation services was 49.4%; postal services and other communication – 20.4%; non-financial non-tangible assets – 6.9%; travel agencies' services – 4.2%; computer services and related maintenance – 3.5%; furniture, equipment and instrumentation assembly and repair – 4,5%; others – 0.8%.

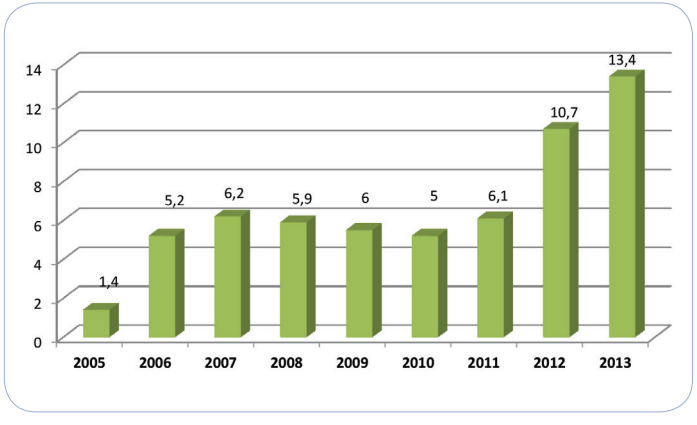


FOREIGN INVESTMENTS IN THE ST. PETERSBURG ECONOMY IN 2013

TOTAL AMOUNT OF FOREIGN INVESTMENTS IN THE ST. PETERSBURG ECONOMY IN 2013: US$ 13 431,2 MILLION; OF THOSE, DIRECT INVESTMENTS: US$ 1 383,9 MILLION; PORTFOLIO INVESTMENTS: US$ 310,2 MILLION; "OTHER INVESTMENTS": 11 737,1 MILLION.

The volume of foreign investments in the economy of St. Petersburg in 2013 as compared to 2012 increased by 24% and amounted to US$ 13,4 billion.

Foreign investments dynamics in 2005-2013 (US$ billion)



Direct foreign investments amounted to US$ **1 383,9 million** (first of all, from Germany and Finland). The volume of portfolio investments amounted to US$ 310.2 million. The volume of "other investments" group increased by 19% in comparison with the previous year and amounted to US$ 11.7 billion.

Foreign investments by categories in 2013

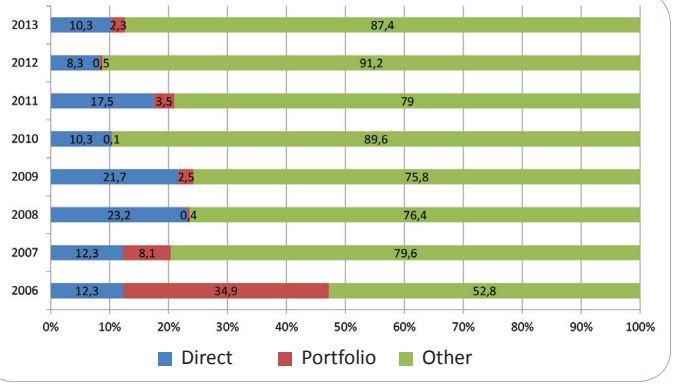
	Incoming in January-December 2012, US$ million	In % to		Withdrawn (paid off) in January-December 2013, US$ million
		the final result	January - December 2011	
Total, including:	**13 431,2**	**100**	**124,7**	**9567,5**
Direct investments of those:	**1 383,9**	**10,3**	**1,5t.**	**606,9**
contribution to the capital	1095,9	8,2	3,5p.	57,1
loans from foreign co-owners	271,9	2,0	47,7	544,3
portfolio	**310,2**	**2,3**	**6,0t.**	**547,1**
Other investments of those:	**11737,1**	**87,4**	**119,5**	**8413,5**
trade loans	5297,7	39,4	143,8	2923,4
other loans	6384,3	47,5	104,6	5245,0

Investments into different economic sectors:

	Incoming	In % to the final result
Total Based on types of economic activity:	**13431,0**	**100**

Processing industries, including:	12066,0	89,8
food, drinks, tobacco production	647	1,4
transport means and equipment production	190	19,6
construction	37	0,3
wholesale and retail trade, car repair sector	280	2,1
real estate operations	618	4,6

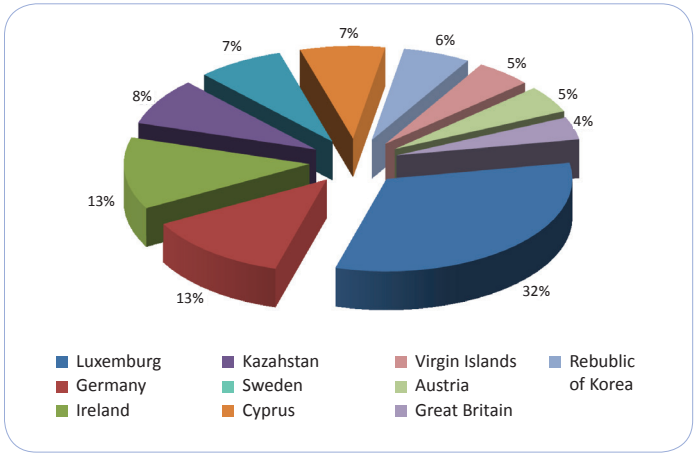
Structure of Foreign Investments Based on Types (in %)



As before, the major part of foreign investments, i.e., US$ 12.06 billion, was directed to processing industries. Their index amounted to 89,6% of the total investment volume (82,5% in 2012). Foreign investments in transport means and equipment production amounted to US$ 2.6 billion. (19.6%), real estate, services and lease – US$ 618 million (4,6%), wholesale and retail trade – US$ 280 million (2,1%), while food production, including drinks and tobacco, received US$ 647 million (4,8%), construction sector - US$ 837 million (0,3%),

The five major investing countries by the 2013 results were: Luxemburg (32%), Germany and Ireland (19%), Kazakhstan (8%), the Republic of Korea (6%).

Major investing countries in St. Petersburg in 2013



In 2013, CIS countries invested in the St. Petersburg economy US$ 1.7 billion, 94,5 % belong to "other investments". As in 2012, Belarus and Kazakhstan were the most active investors in the economy of St. Petersburg.

Organizations with foreign capital involvement

In January – December 2013, 1217 large and medium-sized organizations with foreign capital operated in St. Petersburg, they employed 215,8 thousand people.

The turnover of the organizations with foreign capital amounted to RUR 2,7 billion. 65,5% of companies' turnover came from processing industries, 19,3% - from wholesale and retail, repair of cars and domestic appliances, 9,2% – from transportation and communication sector. The average monthly salary per each employee amounted to RUR 51 949 (115,0% as compared to 2012).

ST. PETERSBURG INFORMATION AND BUSINESS CENTERS ABROAD

Establishment and development of the St. Petersburg Information and Business Centers (IBC) abroad is carried out with the purpose to generate positive image of the city in other countries and facilitate international and external economic relations of our city with the authorities and organizations of other countries.

St. Petersburg Centers abroad operate as permanent expositions with information about St. Petersburg. The centers provide marketing and consulting services.

№	Name of the Center	Contact information
1.	St. Petersburg Information and Business Center in Riga (Latvia)	LV-1050, Riga, Kryshnanisa Barona Street, 20/22 Tel.: +371-721-79-61 Fax: +371-721-79-64 e-mail: rosbalt@apollo.lv **Director of the Center:** *Vasiliy Sokolov*
2.	St. Petersburg Information and Business Center in Vilnius (Lithuania)	Gedimino pr. 64, LT-01111 Vilnius Tel. +370 5 2604140 Fax. +370 5 2496984 **Director of the Center:** *Julius Krauialis* **Contact person:** *Irena Ahonen* Mob. +370 614 25129 e-mail: info@spb-vilnius.lt
3.	St. Petersburg Information and Business Center in Jyvaskyla (Finland)	40100, Juvaskyla, Sepyankatu Street, 4 Tel. +358-14-652-117 Fax +358-14-652-129 **Chief Representative:** *Minna Hapala* Office in St. Petersburg: 191186 St. Petersburg, Bolshaya Konushennaya Street 4-6-8, House of Finland, office B 405 **Chief representative:** *Marina Golovko* Tel./fax: +7(812) 331 50 51 e-mail: marina.golovko@jykes.fi, elena.jatsuk@jykes.fi
4.	Information and Business Center in Kotka (Finland)	48600, Kotka city, Kyminilinnatie 6 Тел. +358 40 190 2500 Факс +358 40 190 2599 e-mail: info@cursor.fi web-site: www.cursor.fi **Director of the Center:** *Hannu Karavirta* Office in St. Petersburg: 191124,Stavropol'skaya Street 10, 1st floor, office 111 **Chief representative:** *Warshavskiy Alexey* Tel: +7(812) 274-6673 Fax: +7(812) 274-6673 e-mail: bizkon@wnet.ru

5.	Information and Business Center in Hameenlinna (Finland)	20100, Финляндия, Турку, 13100, Hameenlinna, Raatihuoneenkatu 17A Tel. +358 50 440 0306 Fax +358 3 621 2366 e-mail: Markuu.Lind@kehittamiskeskus.fi web-site: www.kehittamikeskus.fi **Director of the Center:** *Markuu Lind* Office in St. Petersburg: 191124, Stavropol'skaya Street 10, 1st floor, office 111 **Chief representative:** *Warshavskiy Alexey* Tel.: +7(812) 274-6673 Fax: +7(812) 274-6673 e-mail: bizkon@wnet.ru
6.	Information and Business Center in Turku city (Finland)	20100, Finland, Turku, Juliopistonkatu 27a Tel.: +358-50-559-06-42 Fax: +358-2-262-74-58 e-mail: Toomas.lybeck@turku.fi **Director of the Center:** *Toomas Lubeck* Office in St. Petersburg: 191124, Stavropol'skaya street 10, 1st floor, office 111 **Chief representative:** *Warshavskiy Alexey* Tel.: +7(812) 274-6673 fax: +7(812) 274-6673 e-mail: bizkon@wnet.ru

7.	St. Petersburg Information and Business Center in Rakvere (Estonia)	44314, Rakvere city, Kreutzwaldi 5A Tel. +372 510 9547 Fax +372 325 8029 e-mail: erika.paabus@l-virumv.ee web-site: www.arenduskeskus.ee **Director of the Center:** *Erika Paabus* Office in St. Petersburg: 191124, Stavropol'skaya 10, 1st floor, office 111 **Chief Representative:** *Warshavskiy Alexey* Tel.: +7(812) 274-6673 Fax: +7(812) 274-6673 e-mail: bizkon@wnet.ru
8.	St. Petersburg Information and Business Center in Kohtla -Järv (Estonia)	Keskallee 19, 30395 Kohtla -Järve, Estonia Tel. +372 505 9167 Fax +372 337 5005 E-mail: dusman@estpak.ee Web: www.kohtla-jarve.ee **Director of the Center:** *Aleksandr Dusman* Office in St. Petersburg: 191124, Stavropol'skaya 10, 1st floor, office 111 **Chief Representative:** *Warshavskiy Alexey* Tel.: +7(812) 274-6673 Fax: +7(812) 274-6673

9.	St. Petersburg Information and Business Center in Oslo (Norway)	Mail Address: NRCC, Postbox 557 Sentrum, 0105 Oslo, Norway Tel: + 47 22 00 29 60; Fax: + 47 22 00 29 61 **Director of the Center:** *Jarle Forbur* Address for visiting: NRCC, Tollbugaten 32 (8 floor), 0104, Oslo, Norway **Contact person:** *Katherina Smetanina* Tel: +47 22 00 29 79; e-mail: smetanina@nrcc.no web-site: www.nrcc.no
10.	St. Petersburg Information and Business center in Haifa (Israel)	35053, Haifa city, Gefen street 44 Tel. +972 4 852 00 73, +972 4 852 32 80 Fax +972 4 852 65 58 E-mail: spectr@barak.net.il **Director of the Center:** *Semion Shapiro*
11.	Information and Business Center in Astana (Kazakhstan)	010000, Astana, Mojinti,20 Tel.: +7 701 1110813 E-mail: aarman807@gmail.com **Director of the Center:** *Abrahamanov Arman*

12.	Information and Business Center in Kharkov (Ukraine)	61001, Ukraine, Har'kov, Voyennaya 33 street Tel. : +38 057 755 88 88 Fax +38 057 732 77 14 e-mail: spb.kh@mail.ru, luchenko.f@rambler.ru **Director of the Center:** *Luchenko Fedor Vasilievich* **Executive Director:** *Karpenko Sergey*
13.	St. Petersburg Information and Business Center in Kiev (Ukraine)	Ukraine, Kiev, Reitarskaya street, 19-6 Tel. 380 44 209 97 18 380 44 412 12 52
14.	St. Petersburg Information and Business Center in Yerevan (Armenia)	0018, Yerevan, Tigran Mets Street 20, "Syl" hotel, 6 floor Tel. +374 9 361 58 76, +374 9 116 46 61 fax: +374 10 540717
15.	Information and Business Center in Melbourne (Australia)	3002, Australia, East Melbourne, Victoria State, Paulette street 141 Tel.: +61 (3) 9486 0838 E-mail: grigoriev@bigpond.com **Director of the Center:** *Grigoriev Alexander*
16.	St. Petersburg Information and Business Center in Guildford (UK)	GU1 2AB, Parallel House, 32 London Road, Guildford, Surrey, UK Tel.: +44 (0) 1483 230430 Reception +44 (0) 1483 230431 direct line **Director of the Center:** *Inessa Zlobina*

COOPERATION BETWEEN ST. PETERSBURG AND FOREIGN REGIONS AND CITIES

Cooperation with foreign cities and regions plays an important role in the external relations of St. Petersburg. They began back in 1953, when relations with the Finnish city of Turku were established. Presently, 91 foreign cities and 27 foreign regions have bilateral agreements on cooperation with St. Petersburg.

COUNTRY	CITY	CONNECTIIONS ESTABLISHED
Arabian Republic of Egypt	*Alexandria*	2005
Argentina	*Mar-del-Plata*	2009
	Buenos Aires	2010
Armenia	*Yerevan*	1997
Autsralia	*Melbourne*	1989
Austria	*Graz*	2001
Azerbaijan	*Baku*	1998
Bahrain	*Manama*	2014
Belarus	*Minsk*	2000
Belgium	*Antwerp*	1958
Brazil	*Rio de Janeiro*	1986
Bulgaria	*Plovdiv*	1980
Canada	*Quebec*	2002
China	*Shanghai*	2013
	Qingdao	2007
	Beijing	2009
	Guangdong	2013
Croatia	*Zagreb*	1968
Cuba	*Santiago de Cuba*	1974
	Havana	2000
Czech Republic	*Prague*	1992
Cyprus	*Limassol*	2012
Denmark	*Aarhus*	1989
DPRK	*Nampo*	2005
Estonia	*Tallinn*	1999,2011
Finland	*Turku*	1953
	Tampere	1993
	Helsinki	1993
	Michele	1996
	Kotka	1997

France	*Le Havre*	1965
	Bordeaux	1991,2011
	Paris	1991
	Lyon	1993
	Nice	1997
Germany	*Hamburg*	1957
	Dresden	1961
Greece	*Piraeus*	1965
	Thessaloniki	2002
India	*Mumbai (Bombay)*	1963
Iran	*Isfahan*	1999
	Tehran	2004
Israel	*Haifa*	2008
Italy	*Milan*	1967
	Genoa	2002
	Venice	2006
	Turin	2012
Japan	*Osaka*	1961
Jordan	*Akaba*	2004

Kazakhstan	*Alma-Ata*	1996
	Astana	2008
Kyrgyzstan	*Osh*	2004
	Bishkek	2012
Latvia	*Riga*	1997
	Daugavpils	2002
Lithuania	*Vilnius*	2006
	Kaunas	2007
Mexico	*Guadalajara*	2011
The Netherlands	*Rotterdam*	1966
Norway	*Oslo*	1995
	Stavanger	2008
Palestine National Administration	*Bethlehem*	2003
Poland	*Gdansk*	1961
	Krakov	2006
Republic of Korea	*Taegu*	1997
	Pusan	2008
	Incheon	
	North Chungcheong Province	

Republic of South Africa	*Cape Town*	2001
	Johannesburg	2009
Romania	*Costanzia*	2007
Slovakia	*Kosice*	1995
Slovenia	*Maribor*	2001
Spain	*Barcelona*	1984
Sri Lanka	*Colombo*	1997
Sudan	*Khartoum*	2002
Sweden	*Gothenburg*	1962
	Stockholm	1992
Tajikistan	*Dushanbe*	1999
Thailand	*Bangkok*	1997
Turkey	*Istanbul*	1990
Ukraine	*Kiev*	2001
	Odessa	2002
	Kharkiv	2003
UK	*Manchester*	1962
	Edinburgh (Scotland)	1995
Uruguay	*Montevideo*	1998

USA	*Los Angeles*	1990
	St. Petersburg (Florida)	2002
Vietnam	*Ho Chi Minh*	1977
	Hai Phong	2006

PARTNER REGIONS

COUNTRY	REGION	CONNECTIIONS ESTABLISHED
Belarus	*Mogilev region*	2000
Finland	*The regions of Kyumenlaakso*	1998
	Southern Savo	2001
	Southern Karelia	2007
Germany	*Federal Land of Saxony*	2006
Italy	*Lombardy region*	1999
	Marche region	2005
Norway	*Finnmark province*	2003
Philippines	*Cebu province*	2009
Republic of Korea	*Chungcheongbuk-do province*	2008
Slovakia	*Kosice region*	1998
	Nitra region	2002

Sweden	*Norrbotten region*	2002
	The regions of Stockholm, Sedermanland, Uppsala, Vastmanland, Orebro	2006
Switzerland	*Ticino canton*	2000
Ukraine	*Donetsk region*	2002
	Dnepropetrovsk region	2003
	Lugansk region	2011
	Cherkassk region	2011
Vietnam	*Khanhoa province*	2007

