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PwC first began working in Russia in 1913, and re-established its presence in 1989. Since then, PwC has grown to become one of the leading professional services providers in Russia.
According to the 2012 rating prepared by Expert RA, an independent rating agency, PwC ranks first among the Largest Russian Audit & Consulting Firms (please refer to Expert magazine).

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This publication contains information as of May 2013.
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**Contact details**
- Sverdlovsk Region
- PwC
Dear readers and partners!

With every passing year, the Sverdlovsk Region and its administrative centre Ekaterinburg move closer to the world economy while also becoming more attractive for foreign investors.

Over the last 12 years, our region has established mutually beneficial economic ties with 149 countries. We have signed partnership agreements with 21 countries. Furthermore, we rank third in Russia by number of diplomatic and trade missions after Moscow and St Petersburg.

Major world events are held in Ekaterinburg. For instance, we hosted the summit of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization where the Ekaterinburg Declaration was signed.

In addition, the first ever meeting of the heads of the BRIC states was held in the Urals and Ekaterinburg is considered the birthplace of this organisation.

It is with great honour that we will host several matches of the 2018 FIFA World Cup.

We also hope to host the World Expo in 2020. Russian President Vladimir Putin, when presenting Russia's application, remarked that Ekaterinburg is «one of the most dynamic and promising cities in our country».

The Sverdlovsk Region is a major scientific and industrial centre in Russia. Industrial concentration in the region exceeds the average figure for Russia by fourfold.

By tapping the unique potential of the Urals Branch of the Russian Academy of Science and the region’s educational infrastructure, we can modernise the economy using the latest scientific and hi-tech processes. All of our efforts are directed towards improving the quality of life for Urals residents and also creating the most comfortable environment for living and doing business.

As we are located at a junction point between Europe and Asia, we consider it our mission to expand multilateral ties between East and West. We view the Sverdlovsk Region and Ekaterinburg as a focal point in Eurasia, integrating the historical, cultural and economic identities of the peoples in our multi-ethnic country.

I believe that this Guide to Investment not only represents the potential of the Sverdlovsk Region and Ekaterinburg, but also serves as an open invitation to serious dialogue with foreign partners.

Yours faithfully,

Evgeny Kuivashev
Governor of the Sverdlovsk Region
Dear friends,

This is the Investment Guide for the Sverdlovsk Region, which has one of the most favourable environments for investment among Russia's regions. The Sverdlovsk Region is a large industrial area and serves as a junction for transport corridors connecting Asia and Europe. The region is rich with natural resources and has a powerful diversified industrial complex, as well as significant scientific and human capital potential.

The Sverdlovsk Region's sustainable economic growth attracts many Russian and foreign investors. International investment projects now being implemented in the region are confirmation of its favourable investment climate. These are projects in various industries and include locomotive manufacturing (Siemens AG and Sinara Group), cement production (Dyckerhoff and Sukholozhskcement), manufacturing of titanium spare parts for aircrafts (Boeing and VSMPO-AVISMA Corporation), etc.

It is also quite notable that the Sverdlovsk Region today is one of the largest Russian centres for hosting international congresses and exhibitions, as well as global sportive events.

For instance, the INNOPROM International Exhibition ranks as Russia's major industrial exhibition, while the Russian Arms EXPO held in Nizhny Tagil is a global military-industrial event. In 2014, Ekaterinburg will host the World Programming Championship. In 2018, the city will host several games of the FIFA World Cup. In addition to this, Ekaterinburg has filed an application for hosting World Expo 2020.

In recent years, the Sverdlovsk Region has actively developed its investment and innovation infrastructure. For instance, the region has seen the creation of Titanium Valley, a special economic zone which includes a network of technological and industrial parks, as well as business incubators. The zone has also introduced special statutory tax, administrative and economic conditions for those companies that implement innovation-focussed and investment projects in the region.

This guide is intended for potential investors to assess investment opportunities and competitive advantages of the Sverdlovsk Region, as well as identify local prospects for business development. The guide was prepared in cooperation with the Ministry of International and External Economic Relations of the Sverdlovsk Region. It is based on the materials provided by the Ministry.

We are sure that this publication will be of invaluable assistance to potential investors in their projects. We wish the authorities of the Sverdlovsk Region all the best success in their efforts for building a prosperous economy.

Sincerely,

David Gray
Managing Partner
PwC Russia
General information about the Sverdlovsk Region

The Sverdlovsk Region is a large economically developed area with extensive business, cultural and social sectors. It is one of the most promising regions in the Russian Federation.

Overview

- Total area – 194,300 square km
- Population – over 4.31 million people (84% – city residents)
- Capital – Ekaterinburg (total area is 495 square km; the city’s population comes to 1.39 million people)
- Mineral resources – gold, platina, asbestos, bauxite; Mineral stock – iron, nickel, chrome, manganese and copper
- The regional economy is based on mining and metals. Uranium enrichment, non-ferrous metal ore enrichment and machine-building are also developed in the region

The Sverdlovsk Region today

- The largest Russian industrial production centre (accounting for 40% of total industrial products)
- Third largest transportation hub in Russia (important European and Asian routes intersect through the region; one of the largest Russian aviation hubs is also located in the region)
- One of the largest scientific and educational centres in Russia
- One of the largest centres for international congresses, exhibitions, and sports events in Russia
- One of the most developed and promising regions of Russia in terms of investments

Key competitive advantages of the Sverdlovsk Region

- Strong economic growth above the Russian average
- Favourable geographical location on the border between Europe and Asia
- Abundant natural resources
- Strong diversified industrial complex
- Proximity to large markets
- Developed transport and business infrastructure and communications
- Large holdings and successful performance of small businesses
- Developed financial sector
- High scientific potential and educational level
- Qualified workforce
- Low outflow of professional staff to Moscow and St Petersburg
- Developed infrastructure for international economic activity
- Well-defined regional development strategy
- High investment potential and favourable investment climate
The Sverdlovsk Region is the largest region in the Urals. It is a part of the Urals Federal District, which in itself is comprised of six Russian regions. The region is spread out over the central and northern areas of the Ural Mountains, and the western edge of the West Siberian Plain. To the west, it borders on the Perm Region, to the north – the Komi Republic and Khanty-Mansi Autonomous District, to the east – the Tyumen Region, and to the south – the Kurgan and Chelyabinsk Regions and Bashkortostan.

The Sverdlovsk Region administration

Kuivashev Evgeny Vladimirovich, Governor
Pasler Denis Vladimirovich, Chairman of the Government
Orlov Alexey Valerievich, Deputy Chairman of the Government
Kharlov Alexander Vladimirovich, Minister of International and Foreign Economic Relations
Nozhenko Dmitry Yuryevitch, Minister of Economy
Key international projects

The Sverdlovsk Region today is a leading Russian centre for international congresses, exhibitions, and sports events.

INNOPROM Annual International Industry Fair

INNOPROM is the first Russian exhibition focused on industry, innovations, and technologies, which is annually held in Ekaterinburg. The exhibition offers unique opportunities to promote cutting-edge products and technologies, look for partners and investors, and hold negotiations and business meetings.

IV International Industry Fair INNOPROM 2013 will be held 11 – 14 July 2013.

The theme of the exhibition 2013 is «Global Industry: Trends, Strategies, and Risks».
As international division of labour now is an important aspect within the global economy, global industry as a single entity that produces major benefits, goods, and technology is a top factor in the development of humankind. The theme of the exhibition is also in line with the theme of Ekaterinburg’s bid to host World Expo 2020 – «Global Mind».

INNOPROM 2013 experts present key trends in global industries, and propose development strategies adjusted for factors and risks.
The main plenary session «Global Strategies» traditionally is opened by Russian Prime Minister Dmitry Medvedev.
Participants of INNOPROM 2013 are given the opportunity to find out more about the most recent developments in the global and Russian industry, take part in a business programme, and be first to learn about key areas of industrial development in Russia from the country’s leaders and its government.
Results for INNOPROM 2012

- 500 exhibitors, including over 50 international companies;
- 38 foreign delegations from 32 countries;
- 57,000 visitors;
- RUB 186 billion – is a total sum of signed contracts;
- 90 business events, including 18 events with participation of foreign delegations;
- 1,200 journalists from 475 mass media outlets.
Russia Arms EXPO

Russia Arms EXPO is an international specialised exhibition of military products held under the patronage of the Government of the Russian Federation. The exhibition seeks to promote Russian military equipment, arms and ammunition to both domestic and foreign markets, expand the circle of foreign partners, demonstrate the latest achievements of the Russian and foreign manufacturers, develop business contacts between producers and buyers of the military equipment, weapons and ammunition from around the world.

Russia Arms EXPO today features:
- A demonstration of cutting-edge arms and military equipment by Russian and foreign producers;
- An intensive business programme;
- Over 600 participants – the largest companies, design bureaus, research institutes, arms and military machinery developers and producers from Russia, the CIS and other countries; representatives of military and business community from over 50 countries;
- Spacious pavilions and open showcasing areas;
- A water driving area, heliports, shooting gallery, firing area;
- Unique opportunities for demonstrating combat and operational capabilities of the military equipment on a complex courses with obstacles;
- A real-time demonstration of arms and military equipment combat capabilities against targets at a 50 km distance via multimedia systems.

IX Russia Arms EXPO will be held in Nizhny Tagil, Sverdlovsk Region, 25 – 28 September 2013. It will be the largest Russian exhibition of the most recent developments in arms, protection equipment and defence.

The business programme of the exhibition in Nizhny Tagil is centred on the defence industry, as well as the international legal aspects of the global arms market.
In 2011, the VIII Russia Arms EXPO 2011 attracted over 350 Russian and foreign exponents. Foreign delegates from 41 countries visited the exhibition. Russia Arms EXPO 2011 saw in total over 40 thousand specialists. Then Russian Prime Minister Vladimir Putin participated in Russia Arms EXPO 2011 opening ceremony.
2014 International Programming Contest

In the summer of 2014, Ural Federal University will host the ACM-ICPC (International Collegiate Programming Contest) World Finals.

In February 2013, Ural Federal University and the ICPC Organising Committee signed a Memorandum of Understanding with respect to holding an event in Ekaterinburg. A total of 2,500 students from 100 universities from all over the world are expected to participate in the contest held in the Urals capital. In addition to the programming contest, the event will also include a specialised IT exhibition and forum with participation of business people and academics.

ACM (Association for Computer Machinery, USA), has been holding the competition among universities since 1977. Russian universities first participated in the contest in 1993. Since 1997, IBM has been the main sponsor of ICPC.
2018 FIFA World Cup

In 2018, Ekaterinburg will host the 2018 FIFA World Cup. The World Cup is the world’s biggest high-profile international football event. In 2018, it will attract over 3 million fans. 32 national teams will participate in 64 matches.

Before the World Cup, the city will see the construction of state-of-the-art sports infrastructure, a transportation network, hotels, medical and engineering facilities. Total investment put towards new infrastructure comes to around RUB 157 billion. The legacy of the World Cup will be used further to develop sport in the Sverdlovsk Region and improve the quality of life in Ekaterinburg.

Action plan

- Reconstructing the Central Stadium, boosting its seating capacity from 27,000 to 44,000 spectators and expanding its total area from 10.7 to 24 ha;
- Constructing and reconstructing four training fields and four training grounds;
- Constructing and reconstructing road networks, including roads, crossroads, junctions (12 sites);
- Upgrading the second runway at Koltsovo International Airport, constructing new aircraft parking slots;
- Constructing the Strazhi Urala multifunctional high-rise hotel complex, including the first-stage construction of the Sheraton Four Points Hotel.
**World Expo 2020**

Ekaterinburg’s bid to host World Expo 2020 was presented within the 42nd meeting of the World Economic Forum in Davos (Switzerland) in January 2012.


New technologies bring the huge world closer to every person where one can participate in global processes, travel, and share information. Together, people embody something unified that is and will shape the development of humankind. Ekaterinburg 2020 offers formulate several key principles for creating a common history.

The main theme includes five subthemes:
• globalisation and innovations;
• globalisation and culture;
• globalisation and economy;
• globalisation and society;
• globalisation and quality of life.

**Key parameters of World Expo 2020 master plan**

• Assigning 184 ha to build pavilions and service facilities for visitors;
• Constructing the EXPO village – a residential complex located on 21 ha and designed to accommodate visitors;
• Building a national expo pavilion “Russia” and five theme-based pavilions with the total area of over 90 thousand square m (central expo venues);
• Organising a state-of-the-art multifunctional complex, including the EXPO Museum and EXPO Arena to hold sports event, concerts, and other wide-scale events in the future (these are World Expo legacy in Russia).

Ekaterinburg plans to assign 500 ha of land to build Expo venues. The World Expo in Russia is well-positioned to become the second largest expo after World Expo 2010 in Shanghai in terms of the scale of the event.
World Expo 2020 in Ekaterinburg is expected to attract over

32 million people

from almost

150 countries

during the six months of the exhibition
Economic Potential

Gross Regional Product (GRP)

For many years, the Sverdlovsk Region has had above-average rates for sustainable and continuous economic growth as compared to the rest of Russia.

The 2012 GRP of the Sverdlovsk Region came to RUB 1,406 billion or 107.8% of the level reached in comparable prices for 2011.

Manufacturing industry

The Sverdlovsk Region’s economy is largely industrial with manufacturing accounting for a significant part of added value (42% against 35% in Russia).

The industrial structure of manufacturing here is distinguished by a high percentage of basic industries, such as ferrous and non-ferrous metals and heavy engineering. The region accounts for more than 15% of the Russian metals industry.

The concentration of manufacturing in the Sverdlovsk Region is four times higher than the average for Russia. The major components of the region’s manufacturing structure include metals, heavy engineering and food industry.
The region’s industrial production shipped in 2012 for a whole range of the organisations increased by 9.8% against the previous year, reaching RUB 1,415.6 billion (against average growth in Russia of 8.1%):

- Manufacturing – RUB 1,188.6 billion (increase by 11.7%)
- Production and distribution of electricity, gas and water – RUB 165.7 billion (increase by 5.4%)
- Production of mineral resources – RUB 61.4 billion (decrease by 15.2%)

The 2012 Industrial Production Index (IPI) stood at 108.3% of 2011 IPI (with all-Russia IPI coming to 102.6%) including:

- IPI for production of mineral resources – 100.7% (101.1%);
- IPI for manufacturing – 110.2% (104.1%);
- IPI for production and distribution of electricity, gas and water – 102.1% (101.2%).

The following major industrial companies are located in the Sverdlovsk Region:

- The largest Russian manufacturer of railroad vehicles and battle tanks – Research and Production Corporation UralVagonZavod;
- Three of the seven largest pipe manufacturers – the two of them are the part of TMK, and the one subsidiary of ChelPipe;
- One of the largest Russian refined copper producers – UMMC;
- The leading global titanium producer – VSMPO-AVISMA Corporation;
- Two of the eight major primary aluminium producers (part of RUSAL holding);
- One of the eight steelmaking full-cycle plants – Nizhniy Tagil Iron and Steel Works (NTMK);
- The largest Russian chrysotile producer – Uralsbest;
- The largest Russian and global producer of enriched uranium – Urals Electrochemical Combine (part of Rosatom Group).

The value of mineral resources of the Sverdlovsk Region accounts for 9.5% of the total value of mineral resources of the Russian Federation. The region is the country's top leader in terms of value unit ratio, which comes to USD 6,000 per square km.

The region’s industrial production shipped in 2012 for a whole range of the organisations increased by 9.8% against the previous year, reaching RUB 1,415.6 billion (against average growth in Russia of 8.1%):
At the end of 2012, the Sverdlovsk Region remained in the top-5 of Russian regions by key economic indicators:

**Number-three**
Russian region by retail trade turnover

**Number-five**
Russian region by total shipped industrial output

**Number-five**
Russian region by total foreign investments

**Map of manufacturing facilities of the Sverdlovsk Region:**

- **Krasnoturyinsk**: Production of aluminium oxide and aluminium
- **Kachkanar**: Production of iron ore raw materials
- **Nizhny Tagil**: Steel and cast iron production; manufacture of military machinery and road construction machinery, special-purpose railway cars and tank cars
- **Polevskoy**: Manufacture of steel pipe
- **Kamensk-Ural'sky**: Manufacture of cast iron and steel pipes, hi-tech metal products; production of aluminium oxide and aluminium; non-ferrous metal machining
- **Verkhnyaya Salda**: Steel and cast iron production and rolling
- **Verkhnyaya Pyshma**: Production of locomotives; production of copper, gold and silver
- **Pervouralsk**: Manufacture of steel pipe and metalworking
- **Revda**: Non-ferrous metal machining; manufacture of hi-tech metal products
- **Ekaterinburg, the administrative centre of the Sverdlovsk Region**: Manufacture of equipment for metals; mining; oil production; power generation; chemical, wood and wood processing industries; manufacture of compressor and cryogenic equipment, current transformers, cable and general rubber goods
Workforce, scientific and innovation potential

The region’s population comes to 4.3 million persons, with 83% of people living in cities. The biggest group among the Sverdlovsk Region’s workforce is the population within the most active work age, from 30 to 49 years (56.3%). Nearly one fourth of the employed population (24.9%) is represented by young people, aged 15-29. The average age of employed people in the region is 39.

The Sverdlovsk Region is home to 4,200 educational institutions of all types, with more than 1 million students. The region has a strong higher education system, represented by 32 institutions of higher learning. The region’s higher education institutions well-known both in Russia and internationally include Yeltsin Ural Federal University, Urals State University of Economics, Urals State Mining University, Urals State Academy of Architecture and Arts, Ekaterinburg State Theatre Institute and Urals Mussorgsky State Conservatory.

Ural Federal University, which is named after Russia’s first President Boris Yeltsin and was formed in 2010 on the basis of Ekaterinburg’s two oldest educational institutions, Gorky Urals State University and Urals State Technical University, is the scientific and innovation centre for the entire Urals region. Ural Federal University is also one of the nine Russian educational institutions that rank among the world’s top 500 universities according to the QS World University Rankings.

Furthermore, the region has 92 industry scientific and research and design institutes, and 18 institutes under the Urals Division of the Russian Academy of Sciences. The most famous institutions include Institute of Mathematics and Mechanics, Institute of Metals Physics, Institute of Metallurgy, Institute of Electrophysics and Institute of Organic Synthesis.

Integration of academic, higher education and industry science is a major priority for the regional administration. The following institutions are currently involved in the development of new and advanced technologies and their accelerated implementation in the region:

- around 100 large and medium innovation-focussed enterprises;
- more than 200 small innovation-focussed enterprises;
- more than eight business incubators providing a wide array of services under beneficial terms to research-intensive firms, including financial, marketing, engineering and leasing services;
- three venture funds;
- the Innovation Centre for Small and Medium Businesses in the Sverdlovsk Region;
- ten regional industrial centres.

According to the preliminary estimates of the Sverdlovsk Region’s Ministry of Economy, total completed R&D projects in 2012 should come to about

| RUB 30 billion |
| (approximately 114% against the 2011 level), while scientific and research work amounted to more than |
| RUB 22 billion |
**Transport infrastructure**

The Sverdlovsk Region has a favourable geographical position since it is located in the heart of Eurasia. This location makes the region one of the key transit centres of Russia. The city of Ekaterinburg is one of the largest Russian transportation hubs.

The Sverdlovsk Region has been developed as a large logistics hub of international stature. It has an interregional management centre ensuring international and local connections and traffic flows such as the main corridor, i.e. the extension of Berlin-Moscow-Nizhny Novgorod International Transport Corridor No. 2 going through Ekaterinburg onto Beijing.

**Transport and logistics facilities**

– **Koltsovo International Airport:**
  - the fifth leading Russian airport in terms of passenger flow;
  - able to receive all types of aircraft;
  - flights to over 110 destinations;
  - hosts over 40 airlines.

– **Seven railway lines** of the Sverdlovsk Railways, the main transition and processing junction for cargo and passenger flows heading from Europe to Asia and vice versa;

– **Six federal highways** including the West-East international transport corridor and system of federal highway corridors. Total road length comes to 30,941 km while the road density is 59.6 km per 1,000 square km, which is 1.9 times higher than the average for Russia;

– **A network of terminal and logistics facilities** of international and inter-regional stature, ensuring the transition, storage and processing of Europe-Asia flows of goods.
Key transport infrastructure development projects:

1. Ural Industrial – Ural Polar project: the development of a large transport corridor which will connect ore deposit areas at Nether-Polar Urals and the Yamal along with the KhMAO oil and gas fields with refinery and processing facilities in the Middle and Southern Urals. The corridor will run through northern cities and help in their development.

2. The construction of the second phase of the Moscow – Nizhny Novgorod – Kazan – Ekaterinburg high-speed trailway (VSM-2) with branch lines to Chelyabinsk, Perm, Ufa and Nizhny Tagil (total length coming to over 1,500 km). The new railway will help significantly to boost people's interregional mobility in the Urals and Volga Regions while also expanding business opportunities in these regions.

3. The reconstruction and development of 23 stations within the Ekaterinburg transportation hub, separation of cargo and passenger flows, and redirection of cargo flows from the major gateway. As a result, a terminal and logistics hub will be developed and Ekaterinburg's position as a transit hub on both the federal and international level will be enhanced.

4. The reconstruction of Ekaterinburg-Passazhirsky Railway Station’s facilities, development of a transport and interchange hub, as well as the surrounding areas. This project will provide more effective and convenient services to residents and guests of Ekaterinburg and the region.

5. Further construction and upgrade of Koltsovo Airport’s facilities including the reconstruction of terminals, airfield, runway (extension), aircraft holding area, etc. The project aims to transform the airport into a global standard multi-modal hub.
International and foreign economic activities

The Sverdlovsk Region is the third leading Russian region after Moscow and St Petersburg by number of operating representative offices of foreign states.

The region hosts 14 diplomatic and trade missions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Republic of Azerbaijan</th>
<th>Hungary</th>
<th>Kyrgyz Republic</th>
<th>People’s Republic of China</th>
<th>Republic of Belarus</th>
<th>Republic of Tajikistan</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland</td>
<td>The United States of America</td>
<td>Socialist Republic of Vietnam</td>
<td>Ukraine</td>
<td>Federal Republic of Germany</td>
<td>French Republic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Czech Republic</td>
<td>Republic of Cyprus</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

There are 10 honorary consuls of foreign states in the region

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Republic of Austria</th>
<th>Hungary</th>
<th>Italian Republic</th>
<th>Republic of Korea</th>
<th>Mongolia</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Republic of Nicaragua</td>
<td>Republic of Seychelles</td>
<td>Slovak Republic</td>
<td>Republic of Turkey</td>
<td>Democratic Republic of the Congo</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

There are 7 official representative offices of foreign states promoting their national business, language and culture (without diplomatic status).
In addition, the Sverdlovsk Region has signed cooperation agreements:

– with the following countries: Abkhazia, Azerbaijan, Armenia, Belarus, Bulgaria, Hungary, Kyrgyzstan, Moldova, Slovakia, Tajikistan and Finland;

– with the following cities and regions: Baden-Württemberg (Germany), Rheinland-Pfalz (Germany), Liguria (Italy), Piemonte (Italy), Carinthia (Austria), Ba Ria–Vung Tau (Vietnam), Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region (China), Ararat Marz (Armenia), Harbin (China), Donetsk Region (Ukraine), Kyiv Region (Ukraine), Kirovohrad Region (Ukraine), Dnipropetrovsk Region (Ukraine) and Cherkasy Region (Ukraine).

There are a number of visa centers in Ekaterinburg which issue visas to 24 countries: Austria, Bulgaria, Great Britain, Hungary, Vietnam, Germany, Greece, Denmark, Italy, Spain, China, Latvia, Malta, Mongolia, Netherlands, Norway, Slovakia, Slovenia, USA, France, Croatia, Czech Republic, Switzerland, Sweden.

The region’s foreign trade is mainly export focussed.
The Sverdlovsk Region mainly exports metals and metal products (49% of total exports in 2012), chemical products (21%) and engineering products (18%).
The region usually imports heavy machinery (45% of total imports in 2012), chemical products (16%) and metals and metal products (11%).

The Sverdlovsk Region’s foreign economic activities for 2009 - 2012 in USD million

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2012</th>
<th>2011</th>
<th>2010</th>
<th>2009</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>13,000.7</td>
<td>12,173.0</td>
<td>12,333.4</td>
<td>10,239.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exports</td>
<td>9,626.2</td>
<td>8,506.9</td>
<td>8,944.7</td>
<td>7,427.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Imports</td>
<td>3,374.5</td>
<td>3,666.1</td>
<td>3,388.7</td>
<td>2,811.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balance</td>
<td>6,251.7</td>
<td>4,840.9</td>
<td>5,556.0</td>
<td>4,615.8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*The foreign trade results do not include transactions with the Republic of Kazakhstan as customs clearance procedures were cancelled effective 1 June 2010 owing to the establishment of the Customs Union.

The Sverdlovsk Region’s major trading partners for 2012

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Counterparty states</th>
<th>Turnover, USD million</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
<th>Exports, USD million</th>
<th>Imports, USD million</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>USA</td>
<td>1,733</td>
<td>13.8</td>
<td>1,505</td>
<td>228</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Netherlands</td>
<td>1,003</td>
<td>8.0</td>
<td>943</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>908</td>
<td>7.2</td>
<td>582</td>
<td>326</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Algeria</td>
<td>867</td>
<td>6.9</td>
<td>867</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ukraine</td>
<td>707</td>
<td>5.6</td>
<td>364</td>
<td>344</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>China</td>
<td>688</td>
<td>5.5</td>
<td>142</td>
<td>545</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turkey</td>
<td>614</td>
<td>4.9</td>
<td>563</td>
<td>51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Republic of Belarus</td>
<td>578</td>
<td>4.6</td>
<td>303</td>
<td>275</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>506</td>
<td>4.0</td>
<td>342</td>
<td>164</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UK</td>
<td>485</td>
<td>3.9</td>
<td>421</td>
<td>64</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Business infrastructure

One indicator of the maturity of the region’s business infrastructure is the local presence of such multinational corporations as: 3M, ABB, Enel, Auchan, Danfoss, NSH Group, Bayer, Stockmann, Microsoft, NIPRO, Metro Cash & Carry, DuPont, Lufthansa, Trumpf, Grundfoss, BASF, IKEA, CitiGroup, GE, Manpower, DHL, Hitachi, Linde, BNP Paribas, Castorama, Enviro Chemie, OBI, IBM, AIG, Intesa San Paolo, and others. Ekaterinburg is also home to regional offices of the world’s largest audit and consulting firms: PwC, Ernst & Young, KPMG.

As well, a branch office of the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD) has been operating in the region since 1996. The MICEX-Urals regional stock exchange centre also operates in the region.

Financial infrastructure

The Sverdlovsk Region has a developed competitive banking sector with strong regional banks holding a significant market share.

The nationwide state-owned banks in the region include:
- Sberbank of Russia
- VTB24

Banks with foreign shareholders are:
- Raiffeisenbank
- Bank Societe General Vostok
- Citibank
- Home Credit and Finance Bank
- UniCreditBank

The largest regional banks include:
- Ural Bank for Reconstruction and Development
- SKB-Bank
- Metcombank
- The Ring of the Urals
- Uraltransbank
- VUZ Bank
**Hotel and exhibition infrastructure**

The Sverdlovsk Region ranks fourth in Russia by hotel room capacity. The region's hotel infrastructure is comprised of:
- 325 hotels with a combined total of 8,000 rooms;
- 65% are standard type rooms;
- 16% are superior type rooms.

International hotel chain operators, such as Park Inn, Accor Novotel, Hyatt, Angelo and Ramada, are active in the region. Foreign operators, Radisson and Kempinski, have plans to build new facilities.

The Sverdlovsk Region hosts more than 200 exhibitions and 300 congress events every year. The region has large office centres, negotiation facilities and exhibition sites, including:
- one of Russia's largest exhibition centres – Ekaterinburg Expo (94,000 square m);
- an exhibition hall in Nizhny Tagil (36,000 square m);
- 8 specialised exhibition centres, with floor space ranging from 1,000 square m to 5,000 square m;
- 10 A class business centres;
- 5 B+ class office centres.

**Telecommunications**

Telecommunications is one of the fastest growing economic segments in the Sverdlovsk Region. Nearly all telecom networks spanning from the central regions to the Asian part of Russia cross the Urals. The region is home to:
- six active mobile operators;
- more than 80 operational TV companies;
- more than 1,000 registered print media outlets;
- 400 electronic media outlets.

Telecom services income for 2012 composed RUB 39.3 billion.
Culture and tourism

The Sverdlovsk Region possesses rich natural and historical and cultural heritage:
- More than 1,500 natural, historical, architectural and archaeological sites, including 14 historical cities, 228 cultural heritage sites, 486 museums and museum complexes;
- More than 300 Russian Orthodox parishes including 14 operating monasteries and eleven cathedrals which represent cultural monuments of the 18th century;
- More than 1.3 million ha of conservation area;
- Two national nature reserves;
- Five national parks including the well-known parks Bazhovskie Mesta (Bazhov’s Places), Olenji Ruchji (Deer Streams) and Reka Chusovaya (Chusovaya River);
- 20 large resorts;
- 17 Alpine skiing resorts.

The Middle Urals are noted not only for their historical and cultural heritage, but also for their famous local cultural figures, including actors, artists and musicians, as well as theatres that are well-known throughout Russia.

One of the world’s most well-known residents of the Urals is artist and sculptor, World War 2 veteran, Ernst Neizvestny, who was born in Ekaterinburg (Sverdlovsk). In 2013, his museum was opened in the city. In 2012, the Ekaterinburg State Academic Opera and Ballet Theatre celebrated its 100-year anniversary. In addition, the unique Kolyada Theatre has been operating in Ekaterinburg for more than ten years. The theatre represents a type of brand for the city.

Ekaterinburg is considered to be the heart of the Russian rock music with such well-known bands and musicians as Chaif, Agatha Christie, Chicherina, etc. being from this place. The Uralskie Pelmeny TV show made by a KVN team from Ekaterinburg is one of the most popular comedy TV shows in Russia today.
**Major cultural sites of the Sverdlovsk Region**

**Ekaterinburg**

- Monastery of the Holy Royal Martyrs (Tsar Nicholas II of Russia and his family) in Ganina Yama
- Church on the Blood, the most well-known and beautiful church of Ekaterinburg built in 2003 at the site where Tsar Nicolas II and his family were murdered
- Rastorguyev-Kharitonov’s House or Sverdlovsk Acropolis, a palace in classic style which has no equals in the Urals
- Kaslinsky Cast-Iron Pavilion, the world’s only building made of cast iron and exhibited in a museum (Ekaterinburg Museum of Fine Arts)
- The Large Shigirsky Idol, the world’s oldest (9,500 years old) iconic wooden figure (Sverdlovsk Local History Museum)
- Constructivist buildings (Printing House, Dom Kontor (Office Center), Gorodok Chekistov (Commune Town), Iset Hotel, Dinamo Stadium, etc.)

**Nevyansk**

- The Leaning Tower of Nevynsk, which was built in the early 18th century, one of the few buildings in the world deviating from its vertical axis

**Polevskoy**

- Severskaya Domna (Severskaya Blast Furnace), a blast furnace built in 1898 and an example of industrial heritage

**Verkhoturye**

- Verkhoturye Kremlin, the only Kremlin built of stone in the Urals and the last Kremlin constructed in Russia
- Holy Trinity Cathedral, a masterpiece of the Russian architecture and one of the world’s most significant architectural sites
- Krestovozdvizhensky Cathedral (revived Saint Nicholas men’s monastery), a place where the relics of Saint Simeon Verkhoturye are stored

**Nizhnyaya Sinyachikha**

- Exhibition of wooden architecture and folk arts in Nizhnyaya Sinyachikha
- Men’s Monastery of New Russian Martyrs, a monastery located at the place where the Romanovs (the royal family) were murdered

**Nizhny Tagil**

- The Plant Museum, a major part of the Nizhny Tagil Gornozavodsky Ural Museum and Reserve
The Sverdlovsk Region is one of Russia’s most promising regions with a high level of attractiveness for investment, which has been confirmed both by Russian and international ratings.

At the end of 2012, Standard & Poor’s reconfirmed the positive credit rating for the Sverdlovsk Region by assigning it a BB+ (low debt burden, the regional administration’s focus on conservative debt management policy, financial support from the federal budget, availability of significant industrial funds, high liquidity, and high standard of living).

According to the 2012 Investment Attractiveness Rating by Expert RA, the Sverdlovsk Region has one of the best potential-to-risk ratios among the largest Russian regions – Group 1B: high potential – medium risk.

In November 2012, a well-established Russian agency, RBK, rated Ekaterinburg as the most attractive business environment in Russia.

**Capital investments and foreign investments**

The Sverdlovsk Region is among Russia’s top ten regions in terms of overall investment volume.

The volume of foreign investment in the Sverdlovsk Region exceeded USD 5 billion in 2012, representing a threefold increase over 2011. Capital investments exceeded RUB 341 billion.
Successful joint projects

- Joint venture by SIEMENS AG (Germany) and ZAO Sinara Group for production of electric locomotives;
- Joint venture by Dyckerhoff (Germany) and OAO Sukholozhement for dry cement production;
- Joint venture by Boeing (USA) and OAO VSMPO-AVISMA Corporation for the manufacture of spare parts for Boeing 737, 777, 787, and Boeing Dreamliner (787-8 and 787-9) airliners;
- Joint project by Bombardier (Canada) and OAO NPK Uralvagonzavod for designing and manufacturing of trams and metro railcars;
- Construction of a marble processing plant (project by OMYA, Switzerland);
- Joint Finnish-Russian company for construction of residential houses YUT Uralstroy (YUT, Finland);
- Construction of a machine-building plant (Okuma Company, Japan);
- Joint project by Mitsubishi Corporation (Japan) and OAO Uraltrubprom for launching a production line to manufacture electric-welded pipes with external diameters reaching 630 mm and maximum wall thickness of 22 mm (a unique achievement in longitudinal electric-welded pipe production technology);
- Joint venture by OAO NPK Uralvagonzavod and Honghua Group Limited (China) for production of drilling equipment (heavy drilling train rigs), as well as units and parts for this equipment;
- Joint venture by TOS VARNSDORF (Czech Republic) and OOO Kovosvit-Rus for the manufacture of machining equipment (horizontal boring and portal-type milling machines).

In 2012, the region ranked second in a rating of Russian regions conducted by Eurasia Competitiveness Institute and Sberbank in terms of international competitiveness.
Government support of investment activity

For the purposes of creating the most comfortable conditions for launching and doing business in the Sverdlovsk Region, as well as building an efficient system for raising funds and supporting investment projects, the following regulations have been adopted:

- Decree of the Sverdlovsk Region Government № 43-OZ of 30 June 2006 «Concerning government support of investment activity performed in the Sverdlovsk region»;
- Decree of the Sverdlovsk Region Government № 1482-PP of 11 October 2010 (amended on 21 November 2011) «Concerning Approval of the regional target programme "Increase of investment attractiveness of the Sverdlovsk region for the period 2011 — 2015».

In addition, by Decree of the Sverdlovsk Region Governor № 862-UG of 14 November 2012, the regional authorities passed the Investment Strategy of the Sverdlovsk Region until 2020.

The Investment Strategy is implemented through:
1) Regional target programmes;
2) Public-private partnerships;
3) Investment programmes of natural monopolies;
4) The Investment Council of the Sverdlovsk Region;
5) A system of interaction with investors;
6) A system of state support in the Sverdlovsk Region;
7) Regional institutes focussing on the Sverdlovsk Region’s development.

The Investment Council, a permanent coordination and advisory agency of the Sverdlovsk Governor, was set up under Decree of the Sverdlovsk Region Governor № 180-UG of 28 March 2012. It assists in implementing the state investment policy in the region. Membership on the Investment Council is held by representatives of the state government bodies, business community and public organisations of the region.

The Investment Council’s key tasks are:
1) Determining top-priority areas for regional socio-economic development with respect to investment;
2) Coordinating financial and investment resources with a focus on these key areas;
3) Drafting recommendations on state support of investment projects and stimulation of investment.

In 2010, a special organisation was set up in the region, Corporation for Development of the Middle Urals, in order to:
1) Attract investors and support investment projects based on a one stop shop approach;
2) Participate in the development of industrial parks.
Support measures for investment activity

Awareness-raising and consulting
1. Providing information about investment activity in the Sverdlovsk Region;
2. Granting access to databases covering vacant production facilities and land in the Sverdlovsk Region;
3. Technical advice and consultations for project development;
4. Holding a fair for proposed investment projects in the Sverdlovsk Region;
5. Posting information about investment projects in official presentation materials of the Sverdlovsk Region, presenting major investment projects at international exhibitions.
6. Providing support to professional training, refresher courses and advanced training.

Administrative
1. Assistance in granting land plots and assistance in connecting to utility systems;
2. Supporting petitions and requests to the Russian federal authorities, banks and other credit institutions for the most favourable treatment of investors;
3. Concluding cooperation agreements;
4. Special supporting resolutions adopted by the Government of the Sverdlovsk Region;
5. Holding technical meetings with the participation of executive authorities and enterprises;
6. Appointing the state supervisor of investment projects (providing overall assistance in solving technical issues with respect to establishing businesses in the Sverdlovsk Region);
7. Assistance in registration and protection of IP rights overseas, certification of products in accordance with international requirements.

Property-related
1. Transfer for possession or use of the state-owned property, including land and real estate owned by the region, for consideration, free of charge or under concessional terms;
2. Providing land with connected infrastructure for the construction of industrial facilities (within a special economic zone (hereinafter, “SEZ”) or industrial park);
3. Providing security so that investors can meet their loan obligations by pledging property from the Sverdlovsk Region’s pledge fund.

Financial
1. Subsidising a portion of interest payment costs for investment loans;
2. Subsidising a portion of costs for construction and reconstruction of infrastructure, utilities and important socio-cultural sites;
3. Subsidising a portion of costs of promoting R&D products and introducing nanotechnology R&D;
4. Subsidising a portion of costs to develop design documentation, undergo state review of innovative projects and patenting (certification) of innovative products;
5. Providing state guarantees as security for credit agreements, bonded debts and leasing agreements;
6. Providing preferential investment credits;
7. Providing budget-funded investments as co-financing or equity holding in authorised capital;

Corporate property tax:
- 0% rate for SEZ residents of the Sverdlovsk Region within 10 years;
- in 2011 – 2015 companies, which increase cost of tangible assets, are allowed to pay less property tax (the tax is decreased for the full amount of difference between the current and prior year tax charge).

Transport tax:
0% rate for SEZ residents, within 11 consecutive tax periods, from the date of vehicle registration.
Titanium Valley, a special economic zone for industry and manufacturing (hereinafter, the “SEZ”), was created in the Sverdlovsk Region through Russian Government Resolution No. 1032 of 16 December 2010.

The project is intended to develop new high-tech manufacturing facilities in Russia by providing SEZ residents with a maximum amount of preferences and benefits.

- Aircraft engineering;
- Production of component parts for aerospace manufactures and automakers;
- Metals;
- Instrument engineering;
- Machine-tool manufacturing;
- Robotics;
- Microelectronics;
- Chemical production, including pharmaceuticals;
- Production of composite materials;
- Production of medical products, etc.

The project holds a federal status, which guarantees:
- Protection from adverse consequences of changes in Russian tax laws during the SEZ’s period of operation;
- Protection of investments through existing investment agreements between Russia and other countries.
Advantages of choosing the Titanium Valley SEZ as a production location

1) Proximity to a global producer of titanium
VSMPO-AVISMA Corporation is a major global titanium producer, supplying titanium component parts to Airbus, Boeing, General Electric, Goodrich, Embraer, Rolls Royce and Safran. The corporation has an established network of contacts within allied industries and is integrated into the global market. A well-developed industrial infrastructure is adjacent to the SEZ area, where the business is located while a pool of qualified personnel is also available.

2) Tax preferences
- Profits tax at 2% for a period of 10 years;
  (Starting 1 January 2014, the following profits tax rates will be effective for the SEZ residents: the first 10 years – at 2%; from the 11th to the 15th year – at 7%; from the 16th year – at 15.5%);
- Corporate property tax at 0% for a period of 10 years;
- Transport tax at 0% for a period of 10 years;
- Land tax at 0% for a period of 10 years

3) Products manufactured will be exempt of VAT
Products manufactured within SEZ using imported and Customs Union goods, can be sold by residents exempt of VAT:
- To Russia and Customs Union countries until 1 January 2017;
- Outside of the Customs Union, if the goods have gone through extensive processing in the SEZ.

4) Special customs treatment
- The special customs treatment allows for importing equipment and component parts to the SEZ for free (VAT on imported overseas products is 0%);
- Import customs duty is not be collected.

5) Well-developed transport infrastructure
The SEZ site is located between two major cities of the Sverdlovsk Region, Verkhnyaya Salda and Nizhny Tagil, 180 km from Ekaterinburg. This makes the site open for the sales markets and allows for unfettered cargo flow:
- Transport by air via the third largest air hub in Russia, Koltovo Airport (180 km), providing air travel to over 80 countries;
- By automobile transport via the R-353 highway;
- By rail via Nizhny Tagil – Alapaevsk line and Smychka sorting station thereby ensuring access to Russia’s main railway lines.

SEZ residents receive:
- a site with required utilities;
- access to business and social infrastructure;
- access to ‘one stop shop’ for registration of documents;
- potential to train staff according to the residents’ needs and conditions for relocation of overseas specialists.
Ural Biomedical Cluster Non-profit Partnership was established on the basis of 30 Urals-based pharmaceutical companies in December 2010. Research and development centres, pre-clinical study laboratories, education institutions and clinics successfully operate within the cluster.

This project aims to develop a network of integrated high-tech production facilities and infrastructure for the development, production and sale of modern pharmaceutical products, medical equipment and high quality health care products.

Key components of the cluster:
• 12 regional pharmaceutical companies, including those that have high-tech pharmaceutical production facilities certified under GMP and ISO international standards;
• Five institutes of the Ural Department of the Russian Academy of Sciences (RAS) and six industry research institutions;
• The Ural Federal University and the Ural State Medical Academy;
• A public-private network of large consumers of cluster products, including specialised dialysis centres, diabetes centres and clinics;
• Established contacts with foreign partners – research and development centres, manufacturers, service providers, such as Nipro (Japan), Bayer (Germany), Arthrex;
• An already established high-capacity regional market and product logistics system, the development plan for which provides for the construction of a regional pharmaceutical transport logistics hub covering an area of 30,000 square m.

Main lines of business:
• Production of infusion, peritoneal and other types of solutions, as well as their packaging materials;
• Production of active pharmaceutical ingredients and finished pharma product, including genetically engineered human insulin under the Rosinsulin trademark;
• Production of dry and liquid dialysis concentrates, as well as artificial kidney medical apparatus, and water-treatment systems for dialysis departments;
• Production of Cesium-131 isotopes used in radio radiation microsources designed for prostate malignant neoplasm therapy (currently 100% exported to the US);
• Development of the Ural Medical Nuclear Centre for diagnostics and therapy of malignant tumours using nuclear technologies;
• Production of active pharmaceutical ingredients and finished pharma products of anti-viral medication, such as an innovative world-class domestic medication with a new molecule, Triazavirin;
• Creation of a network of specialised dialysis centres for treatment of patients with a chronic kidney disease with hemodialysis.
Key implemented projects:
• The only one Russian pharmaceutical factory producing active pharmaceutical ingredients for insulin with annual capacity for 400 kg of the product was developed on the basis of OOO Zavod Medsintez;
• A plant producing pharmaceutics glass of the first hydrolytic class was set up based at OOO Ural Glassworks together with the Nipro Corporation (Japan) (the plant is expected to reach its design capacity by 2014, when it will be able to produce 1 billion units per year).

Cluster development plans:
• Creation of a science park that will bring together research and testing laboratories, as well as a vivarium for development, pre-clinical trials and pilot testing of innovative cluster products;
• Development of high-tech medical centres (dialysis, diabetes, nuclear, etc);
• Involving companies, which are residents of the Skolkovo Innovation Fund, within the cluster, including the Ural Medical Nuclear Centre and the Ural Biopharmaceutical Technology Centre;
• Development of a business incubator to create target groups of small innovative pharmaceutical companies, as well as a Staff Training Centre;
• Fostering cooperation with overseas partners in research and technology development projects, such as the following: Triazavirin (Dynamit Nobel, Germany), test strips for glucometers (Bayer, Germany), injection pens (Owen Mumford, UK), cardio-stimulators (Medtronic, US);
• Boosting total production of pharmaceuticals, medical equipment and consumables to EUR 875 million by 2015, and to EUR 2.5 billion by 2020.
Tagil Chemical Technopark (ChemPark Tagil)

Tagil Chemical Technopark (ChemPark Tagil) is a specialised chemical site established based at OAO Uralchimplast near the city of Nizhny Tagil.

The park provides access to a rich supply of raw materials, oil and gas products, power and a workforce close to sales markets (metals, engineering, petrochemical industries, oil and gas exploration and production sector, timber industry and construction, etc.). The park’s total area covers 140 ha.
Tagil Chemical Technopark offers **infrastructure solutions**
to its potential partners with industrial sites between 0.5
and 10 ha in area equipped with the required utilities:
- 50 MW of electrical power, 35 Gcal/hour of heat energy
  (steam/hot water), 80 m³/hour of nitrogen gas, 30 m³/min
  of compressed air;
- Drinking and technical water;
- Private waste water treatment facilities;
- Thermal decontamination furnaces with a capacity
  of up to 5 m³/hour;
- A municipal solid waste landfill;
- A well-developed network of railway lines and highways;
- Warehouses and storage spaces (over 20,000 m³);
- A private health centre and canteen, sports and recreation centre;
- A fire-fighting unit and private security.

The park has a **developed infrastructure** and offers a **range of services**:
- Research and development, laboratory and analytical services;
- Engineering, marketing and information services;
- Customs services and permits, licenses, approvals registration services;
- Medical services;
- Storage and logistics, equipment repair services;
- Security, catering, cleaning and waste disposal services.

OAO Uralchimplast provides the following **assistance**
to the residents:
- Sales markets analysis and sales promotion;
- REACH registration ("Registration, Evaluation and Authorisation of
  Chemicals" is a European Union regulation that, from 1 July 2007,
  regulates the production and sale of all chemical substances, including
  their mandatory registration);
- Joint access to the distribution network, railway and car fleet, as well
  as all infrastructure facilities in the park.

**Tagil Chemical Technopark residents receive:**
- Integrated production infrastructure which does not require initial
  capital investments;
- Option of starting project immediately (within 2 – 3 months),
  and in turn, a short payback period;
- Lower financial losses and delays in launching and developing
  the project;
- Lower political and infrastructural risks;
- Heightened competitive performance thanks to integrated raw
  materials, transport and energy cycles, as well as flexible staff
  employment and outsourcing.

Products of Tagil Chemical Technopark residents:
- Methanol;
- Formaline;
- UFC;
- Synthetic resins and bonding agents;
- Phenolic resin;
- Paraform;
- DOP, DBP;
- Flexible PVC and PVC compounds;
- Polyethylene polyamides;
- Ion exchange resins;
- Orthocresol;
- Alkylphenol;
- Proppants and polymeric coating;
- Fluoroplastic products;
- Road additives;
- Corrosion inhibitors.
Business Incubators are focused on creating highly comfortable conditions for small young companies.
Technology Parks are established for companies working in the high-tech area; Industrial parks are fostering conditions for effective performance of small and medium production companies.

### Business Incubators in the Sverdlovsk Region

**Karpinsk**
- Business Incubator of the Small Businesses Support Fund of the City of Karpinsk

**Verkhnyaya Salda**
- Business Incubator of the Municipal Verkhnyaya Salda Regional Small Businesses Support Fund

**Ekaterinburg**
- STARTUP Business Incubator
- Innovative Projects Business Incubator of the Ural Federal University
- Verkh-Isetsky Business Incubator
- Sverdlovsk Regional Business Incubator
- Business Incubator Small Business Support Fund
- Ural Technologies Business Incubator – High-Tech Park

**Zarechny**
- ZAO Zarechny Technology Park Industrial Business Incubator

**Rezh**
- Business Incubator of the Rezh Small Businesses Support Fund

### Technology Parks development results in 2012:
- 65 residents (mostly small and medium innovation-focused businesses);
- RUB 8.2 billion of shipped products, work completed and services provided;
- 143 research and technology projects;
- 44 industrial samples accepted for batch production;
- 28 patents and licenses.
## Technology Parks in the Sverdlovsk Region

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Technology Park</th>
<th>Based at</th>
<th>Total area, thousand square km</th>
<th>Number of residents</th>
<th>Number of staff</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Innovation and research parks</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Research and production park Technomet – Energy-saving technologies in metallurgy and machine-building</td>
<td>OAO Central Research Institute for Metals and Materials</td>
<td>4.4</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>395</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Innovation and Technology Centre Akademichesky</td>
<td>The Ural department of the Russian Academy of Sciences</td>
<td>10.3</td>
<td>Over 10 small and medium enterprises</td>
<td>550</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Management Company Ural Mining Research and Technology Park IntelNedra</td>
<td>The Ural State Mining University</td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td>9 small and medium enterprises</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Ural Forestry Technology Park</td>
<td>The Ural State Forest Engineering University</td>
<td>2.8</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Innovation and Research Park Evrailylyskiy</td>
<td>Supported by non-profit organisation Eurasian Foundation for Investment Attraction and Support</td>
<td>2.3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>107</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Biomedical Innovation and Research Technology Park Novouralsky</td>
<td></td>
<td>18.5</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>391</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hi-tech park Universitetsky</td>
<td>The Ural Federal University</td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>86</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Industrial-type parks</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Technopark High-tech in Machine-building</td>
<td>OOO Ural Machine-building Corporation – Pumori-SIZ</td>
<td>6.0</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>1,100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NP Management Company of Technology Park Priborostroenie</td>
<td>FGUP Automatics Research and Manufacturing Association named after academician N.A. Semikhatov</td>
<td>11.2</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>1,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Averon Technopark</td>
<td>OOO VEGA-PRO</td>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>370</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vysogorsky Technopark</td>
<td>OOO Vysogorsky Mechanical Plant</td>
<td>165.0</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>2,400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zarechny Technopark</td>
<td></td>
<td>20.0</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tagil Chemical Technopark</td>
<td>OAO Uralschimplast</td>
<td>1,460.0</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1,625</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Torgmach Technopark</td>
<td>OAO Sinarsky Pipe Plant</td>
<td>1,300.0</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>n/a</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Industrial Parks of the Sverdlovsk Region

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Industrial park</th>
<th>Location and total area, ha</th>
<th>Industry focus</th>
<th>Potential number of residents</th>
<th>Volume of investments in infrastructure, RUB million</th>
<th>Production output, RUB million</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>IP Novouralsky</td>
<td>Novouralsk (72 ha)</td>
<td>Science-driven, energy cluster</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>2,034</td>
<td>4,350</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IP Isetsky</td>
<td>Sredneuralsk (73 ha)</td>
<td>Machine building, relocating of production capacities outside Ekaterinburg</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>1,396</td>
<td>12,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IP Bogoslovsky</td>
<td>Krasnoturinsk (110 ha)</td>
<td>Science-driven production, aluminium industry, rare earth metals, automobile and aviation components</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>1,420</td>
<td>6,866</td>
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<tr>
<td>IP Koltsovo</td>
<td>Ekaterinburg, Koltsovo village (150 ha)</td>
<td>Logistics, FMCG, assembly</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>1,829</td>
<td>18,886</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IP Novosverdlovsky Power Plant</td>
<td>Ekaterinburg</td>
<td>Small and medium enterprises</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>1,164</td>
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</table>
Contact details

Sverdlovsk Region

Governor of the Sverdlovsk Region
Kuivashev, Evgeny Vladimirovich

1, Oktyabrskaya pl., 620031, Ekaterinburg
Tel.: +7 (343) 370-5471
Fax: +7 (343) 370-5472
E-mail: so@midural.ru
http://gubernator96.ru

Chairman of the Sverdlovsk Region Government
Pasler, Denis Vladimirovich

1, Oktyabrskaya pl., 620031, Ekaterinburg
Tel.: +7 (343) 371-7920
Fax: +7 (343) 362-1700
E-mail: so1@gov66.ru
http://www.midural.ru/

Deputy Chairman of the Sverdlovsk Region Government
Orlov, Alexey Valerievich

1, Oktyabrskaya pl., 620031, Ekaterinburg
Tel.: +7 (343) 371-8040
Fax: +7 (343) 371-5011
E-mail: pr_orlova@gov66.ru
http://www.midural.ru/

Minister of International and External Economic Relations of the Sverdlovsk Region
Kharlov, Alexander Vladimirovich

21/23, Gorky st., 620151, Ekaterinburg
Tel.: +7 (343) 217-8908
Fax: +7 (343) 217-8911
E-mail: sobolev@gov66.ru
http://mvs.midural.ru/

PwC

Russia

Russia Regional Development Leader,
Managing Partner of PwC office in Ekaterinburg
Maxim Matsiborko

7a, Gorky st., 620075, Ekaterinburg
Senate Business Centre, office No. 301
Tel.: +7 (343) 253-1433
Fax: +7 (343) 253-1430
E-mail: maxim.matsiborko@ru.pwc.com
http://www.pwc.ru/

Sverdlovsk Region Investment Portal
http://invest.midural.ru/