#### Introduction

Russia, the world's largest nation, borders European and Asian countries as well as the Pacific and Arctic oceans. Its landscape ranges from tundra and forests to subtropical beaches. It's famous for novelists Tolstoy and Dostoevsky, plus the Bolshoi and Mariinsky ballet companies. St. Petersburg, founded by legendary Russian leader Peter the Great, features the baroque Winter Palace, now housing part of the Hermitage Museum's art collection.

Extending across the entirety of northern Asia and much of Eastern Europe, Russia spans eleven time zones and incorporates a wide range of environments and landforms. From north west to southeast, Russia shares land borders with Norway, Finland, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania and Poland (both with Kaliningrad Oblast), Belarus, Ukraine, Georgia, Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, China, Mongolia, and North Korea. It shares maritime borders with Japan by the Sea of Okhotsk and the U.S. state of Alaska across the Bering Strait.



Note: Representative Map

### **Population**

The total population of Russia during 2015 was 142,423,773. Russia's population density is 8.4 people per square kilometre (22 per square mile), making it one of the most sparsely populated countries in the world. The population is most dense in the European part of the country, with milder climate, centering on Moscow and Saint Petersburg. 74% of the population is urban, making Russia a highly urbanized country. Russia is the only country

in the world where more people are moving from cities to rural areas, with a deurbanisation rate of 0.2% in 2011, and it has been deurbanising since the mid-2000s.

### **Economy**

Russia has undergone significant changes since the collapse of the Soviet Union, moving from a centrally planned economy towards a more market-based system. Both economic growth and reform have stalled in recent years, however, and Russia remains a predominantly statist economy with a high concentration of wealth. Economic reforms in the 1990s privatized most industry, with notable exceptions in the energy, transportation, banking, and defence-related sectors. The protection of property rights is still weak, and the state continues to interfere in the free operation of the private sector.

Russia is one of the world's leading producers of oil and natural gas, and is also a top exporter of metals such as steel and primary aluminium. Russia's reliance on commodity exports makes it vulnerable to boom and bust cycles that follow the volatile swings in global prices.

The economy, which had averaged 7% growth during 1998-2008 as oil prices rose rapidly, has seen diminishing growth rates since that time due to the exhaustion of Russia's commodity-based growth model.

**Key Economic Indicators of Russia during 2015** 

	ΦO 471 (:11:
	\$3.471 trillion
GDP	
Real growth rate	-3.9%
Per capita	\$23,700
Composition	agriculture: 4.4%, industry: 35.8%, services: 59.7%
International Trade	
Export	\$337.8 billion
Major Export Item	petroleum and petroleum products, natural gas,
, 1	metals, wood and wood products, chemicals, and
	a wide variety of civilian and military
	manufactures
Major Export partner	Netherlands 14%, China 7.5%, Italy 7.4%,
	Germany 7.3%, Turkey 5%
Import	\$197.3 billion
Major Import Items	machinery, vehicles, pharmaceutical products,
, 1	plastic, semi-finished metal products, meat, fruits
	and nuts, optical and medical instruments, iron,
	steel
Major Import partner	China 17.6%, Germany 11.5%, US 6.6%, Italy 4.4%,
	Belarus 4.2%, Ukraine 4%

Source: CIA Fact book

A combination of falling oil prices, international sanctions, and structural limitations pushed Russia into a deep recession in 2015, with the GDP falling by close to 4%. Most economists expect this downturn will continue through 2016. Government

support for import substitution has increased recently in an effort to diversify the economy away from extractive industries. Although the Russian Ministry of Economic Development is forecasting a modest growth of 0.7% for 2016 as a whole, the Central Bank of Russia (CBR) is more pessimistic and expects the recovery to begin later in the year and a decline of 0.5% to 1.0% for the full year. Russia is heavily dependent on the movement of world commodity prices and the CBR estimates that if oil prices remain below \$40 per barrel beyond 2016, the resulting shock would cause GDP to fall by up to 5%.

## INDIA'S EXPORTS OF HANDICRAFTS TO RUSSIA (2014-2016)

**US**\$ Millions

Sl. no	Items	2014-15	2015-16	Growth rate
1.	Wood wares	1.76	1.68	-4.52
2.	Imitation jewellery	0.42	0.26	-37.69
3.	Artmetal ware	11.48	2.85	-75.17
4.	Shawls as art ware	0.00	0.00	0.00
5.	Zari and Zari goods	0.00	0.00	0.00
6.	Hand knitted and crocheted goods/ Embroiders	0.35	0.20	-40.86
7.	Hand printed textiles and scarves	0.19	0.24	24.56
8.	Miscellaneous items	2.98	64.33	2061.09
9.	Total	17.18	69.57	305.02

Source- DGCI&S Kolkata

India is also a major trading partner of Russia. India exported US \$1,587.81 Million of goods to Russia during 2015-16 while imported US \$4,584.98Million during the same period. The value of Indian handicrafts export to Russia was 69.57 US\$ million in 2015-16 which was (4.38) % share of the total export to Russia.

# RUSSIA

SL N o	ITEMS	DETAILS	
1	LOCATION OF COUNTRY	North Asia bordering the Arctic Ocean, extending from Europe (the portion west of the Urals) to the North Pacific Ocean	
2	GOVERNMENT & ADMINISTRATION	semi-presidential federation	
3	HEAD OF THE GOVERNMENT	Dmitry Medvedev, Prime Minister of Russia	
4	CAPITAL OF THE COUNTRY	Moscow	
5	Ranges from steppes in the south through humid continental in much of European Russia; subarctic Siberia to tundra climate in the polar north; winter from cool along Black Sea coast to frigid in Siberia; summers vary from warm in the steppes to cool along Arctic coast.		
6	TIME	UTC/GMT +3 hours	
7	ECONOMIC REGION/ZONE		
8	NEIGHBOURING COUNTRIES	Azerbaijan  Belarus  China (southeast)  China (south)  Estonia  Finland  Georgia  Kazakhstan  North Korea  Latvia  Lithuania (Kaliningrad Oblast)  Mongolia	

	Norway		
		Poland (Kaliningrad Oblast)	
		Ukraine	
9	AREA COVERED	17,098,242 sq km	
10	OFFICIAL LANGUAGE	Russian	
11	LANGUAGE SPOKEN	Tatar (Tartar), Ukrainian, Chuvash, Bashir, Mordvin, Circassian and Chechen.	
12	POPULATION in 2015	142,423,773	
13	RELIGION	Russian Orthodox 15-20%, Muslim 10-15%, other Christian 2%	
14	ELECTRICITY SUPPLY SYSTEM - VOLTAGE	242.2 million kW	
15	AIRPORTS	1,218	
17	PORTS AND TERMINALS	105	
18	MAJOR PORTS	Baltic Basin, Far East Basin, Black Sea Basin, North Russian Ports	
19	GDP PER CAPITA	\$3.471 trillion	
20	CURRENCY	Russian ruble	
21	EXCHANGE RATE	1 Russian Ruble =0.016 US Dollar	
22	LABOUR FORCE	74.89 million	
23	AIRPORTS	Sheremetyevo International Airport, Domodedovo International	
24	Braila, Galati (Galatz), Mancanului (Giurgiu), Tulcea (Danube River)		
25	MAJOR STATES	St Petersburg, Moscow, Kazan, The Golden Ring, Novgorod Veliky, Volga cruise, Lake Baikal, Yekaterinburg	
27	BUSINESS CITIES	Yekaterinburg, Chelyabinsk, Novosibirsk, Omsk, Rostov-on-Don, Samara, Krasnoyarsk	
28	INDUSTRY ASSOCIATION AND CHAMBER OF COMMERCE	The Chamber of Commerce and Industry of the Russian Federation (CCI of Russia)	

	Bldg. 1, 6/1, Ilyinka st., Moscow, 109012			
		Tel.:	+7 (495) 620-00-09	
		Fax.:	+7 (495) 620-03-60	
		e-mail:	tpprf@tpprf.ru	
			- <u>r</u> - <u>r</u> - <u>r</u>	
		Jan 1	New Year's Day	
		Jan 4	New Year Holiday Week	
		Jan 5	New Year Holiday Week	
		Jan 6	New Year Holiday Week	
		Jan 7	Orthodox Christmas Day	
		Jan 8	New Year Holiday Week	
		Jan 14	Old New Year	
		Feb 14	Valentine's Day	
		Feb 23	Defender of the Fatherland Day	
		Feb 27	Special Operations Forces Day	
		Mar 7	New Year Holiday Substitution	
		Mar 8	International Women's Day	
	***********	Mar 20	March equinox	
29	HOLIDAYS - NATIONAL/PUBLIC	May 1	Orthodox Easter Day	
	NATIONAL/TOBLIC	May 1	Spring and Labor Day	
		May 2	Spring and Labor Day observed	
		May 3	New Year Holiday Substitution	
		May 9	Victory Day	
		Jun 12	Russia Day	
		Jun 13	Russia Day observed	
		Jun 20	June Solstice	
		Sep 22	September equinox	
		Nov 4	Unity Day	
		Dec 21	December Solstice	
1		Yaroslav Tara	asyuk	
	EMBASSY OF RUSSIA IN INDIA	Ambassador		
		Russian Federation in India		
30		Plot No 6&7, Block 50-E, Nyaya Marg, Chanakyapuri, New Delhi –		
30		110021.		
		Tel. 26889153, 26873195, fax 26873189,		
		e-mail: rusintrade@mail.ru		
		website: www.rustrade.in		
		Pankaj Saran	ı	
	EMBASSY INDIA IN	Ambassador		
31	RUSSIA		ndia, Moscow	
			g of the Embassy	
		(6-8, Vorontso	ovo Polye)	

		Tol. (740E) 792 7E2E (10 lines)		
		<b>Tel:</b> (7495)-783-7535 (10 lines) <b>Fax:</b> (7495)-916-3632: 917-2285		
		<b>Fax:</b> (7495)-916-3632; 917-2285 <b>Website:</b> www.indianembassy.ru		
		website: www.maianembassy.ru		
	TRAVEL	Russia National Tourist office		
32	INFORMATION	http://www.russiatourism.ru		
33	PLACES OF TOUISTS INTEREST	Saint Basil's Cathedral, Hermitage Museum, Moscow Kremlin, Suzdal, Lake Baikal, St Sophia Cathedral, Novgorod, Kizhi Island, Valley of Geysers, Mount Elbrus, Trans-Siberian Railway		
		GIFTS EXPO MOSCOW, RUSSIA 20-23 SEPTEMBER, 2016  FURNITURE 2016		
		Sibexpocentre Irkutsk		
		Russia		
		Sept. 20 - 23, 2016		
		APPAREL TEXTILE SALON 2016		
	TRADE FAIRS AND EXHIBITIONS HELD RELATED TO HANDICRAFTS	All-Russian Exhibition Center (VVC Fairgrounds)		
		Moscow, Russia		
		Sept. 20 - 23, 2016		
34		TEXTILLEGPROM 2016		
		Moscow, Russia		
		Sept. 20 - 23, 2016		
		ART GALLERY. KAZAN 2016		
		Kazan, Russia		
		Oct. 03 - 07, 2016		
		FASHION INDUSTRY 2016		
		St. Petersburg, Russia		
		Oct. 06 - 09, 2016		
		HOMI MOSCOW 2016		
		Moscow, Russia		
		Oct. 12 - 15, 2016		
		FASHION & STYLE. KAZAN 2016		
		Kazan, <u>Russia</u>		
		Nov. 16 - 20, 2016		

Source: CIA Fact

book