



Visit of

The Delegation of Sri Lanka Ministry of Defence

Headed by

**Mr. Gotabaya Rajapaksa
Secretary of the Ministry of Defence
of the
Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka**

To the

Russian Federation



06th – 11th October 2008

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Distinguished Members of the Delegation

- Mr. N.G. Rajapaksa** - Secretary of the Ministry of Defence of Sri Lanka
- Mrs. I.U. Rajapaksa** - Spouse of the Secretary of Defence
- Mr. M.A. Lalith Ananda** - Asst. Secretary – Ministry of Defence
- Air Vice Marshal/HD Abeywickrama** - Director-Air Operations – Sri Lanka Air Force
- Brigadier N.U.M.M.W.Senanayake** - Director-Plans-Sri Lanka Army
- Brigadier G.V.D.U.A. Perera**
- Major W.T.S. Nanayakkara**

PROGRAM

(5th – 11th October 2008)

05th October 2008

Sunday

09:00	Arrival of the Sri Lankan Military delegation at the «Domodedovo» International Air Port.
09:00 – 10:30	Transfer to « President-Hotel »-Moscow.
10:30 – 15:40	Delegation check-in, leisure.
15:40 – 16:00	Transfer to the Central Museum of the Great Patriotic War 1941-1945.
16:00 – 18:00	Watch the Central Museum of the Great Patriotic War 1941-1945.
18:00	Special plans arranged by the Embassy of Sri Lanka in the Russian Federation.

06th October 2008

Monday

09:00 – 10:00	Breakfast
10:00 – 10:15	Transfer the Alexandrovskiy Garden .
10:15 – 10:30	Wreath-laying ceremony at the Grave of the Unknown Soldier with the Guard of Honor and Orchestra.
10:30 – 11:15-	Walk through the Alexandrovskiy Garden and Red Square .
11:15 – 11:30	Transfer to the Ministry of Defence –Russian Federation building (line up of the Guard of Honor at the 1st Drive of the MOD building, Hoist of the Russian and Lankan national flags)
11:30 – 12:30	Russia-Sri Lanka negotiations (5 th floor, MOD building, conference hall)
12:30 – 14:00	Official Lunch (5 th floor of the MOD building, conference hall)
14:00 – 15:00	Car-walk through Moscow city including a visit to the observation deck at Vorobioviy Hills .
15:00 – 15:30	Transfer to FSMTC of Russia (Ovchinnikovskaya Nab., 18/1)
15:30 – 16:30	Meeting with the Director of FSMTC of Russia Mr. M.A. Dmitriev .
16:30 – 17:00	Car-walk, transfer to the MFA –RF building (Smolenskaya-Sennaya sq. 32/34)
17:00 – 17:30	Meeting with the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the RF Hon. Mr. S.V. Lavrov .
17:30 – 18:00	Return to Hotel.
18:00	Arrangements according to the Embassy of the DSR Sri Lanka in the Russian Federation.

07th October 2008

Tuesday

08:30 – 09:30-	Breakfast
09:30 – 10:00-	Transfer to the Kremlin
10:00 – 12:00-	Walk through the Kremlin inner-territory , visit to the Armory.
12:00 – 12:30-	Transfer to RSK «MIG» (Bokinskiy side-street, House 6)
12:30 – 13:40-	Meeting with the Head of OAO RSK «MIG» .
13:40 – 14:00-	Transfer to the «Parizyen» restaurant .
14:00 – 15:30-	Lunch in the company of the RSK «MIG» Administration.
15:30 – 16:00-	Transfer to FGUP «Rosoboronexport».
16:00 – 17:00-	Time reserved for the meeting with Administration of the FGUP «Rosoboronexport» .
17:00 – 17:30-	Return to the Hotel.
17:30 – 18:30-	Leisure
19:00 – 19.30-	Transfer to the Residence of the Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the DSR Sri Lanka in the RF (Schepkina str. 24)
20:00 – 22:00-	Reception hosted by the Ambassador of Sri Lanka in the RF (Schepkina str. 24) in honor of the Secretary of the Ministry of Defence of DSR Sri Lanka Mr. G. Rajapakse.
22:00 – 22:30-	Return to the hotel, leisure.

08th October 2008

Wednesday

09:00 – 10:00-	Breakfast
10:00 – 10:30-	Leisure
10:30 – 11:00-	Transfer to the FSB Russia headquarters (Lubyanka str. 1/3)
11:00 – 12:00-	Meeting with the Administration of FSB Russia
12:00 – 13:00-	Transfer to the «Chkalovskiy» aerodrome.
13:00 – 14:30-	Departure to «Pushkin» aerodrome in St. Petersburg by a special flight of the Russian Air Force.
14:30 – 15:10-	Transfer to the reception house of the Commander of the Forces of the Leningrad Military Region (Sadovaya str. 4)
15:10 – 17:00-	Lunch, housing the delegation
17:00 – 18:00-	Leisure
18:00 – 19:00-	Transfer to Mikhailovsky Theater .
19:00 – 21:00-	See «Nutcracker» ballet.
21:00	Transfer to the reception house of the Commander of the Forces of the Leningrad Military Region, Dinner, Leisure.

09th October 2008

Thursday

08:30 – 09:30-	Breakfast
09:30 – 10:00-	Time reserved for the visit to the Commander of the army of the Leningrad Military Region Colonel-General V.V. Gerasimov.
10:00 – 10:30-	Transfer to the Mikhailov Artillery Academy.
10:30 – 12:00-	Visit to the Mikhailov Artillery Academy.
12:00 – 12:30-	Transfer to Pontonniy village (Zavodskaya str. 10)
12:30 – 14:00-	Visit to the FGUP «Mid-Nevskiy Shipbuilding Factory».
14:00 – 15:00-	Lunch with the Administration of FGUP MNSF.
15:00 – 15:10-	Transfer to English seafront and embarking to «Burevestnik» boat.
15:10 – 16:00-	Transfer by boat to the Petrodvorets mansion.
16:00 – 17:30-	View Petrodvorets.
17:30 – 18:20-	Transfer by boat to St. Petersburg.
18:20 – 18:30-	Transfer to the reception house of the Commander of the Forces of the Leningrad Military Region.
18:30 – 19:40-	Leisure
19:40 – 20:00-	Transfer to the District Officers House (Liteiniy prospect, 20)
20:00 – 21:30-	Reception hosted by the Commander of the army of the Leningrad Military Region Colonel-General V.V. Gerasimov in honor of the Secretary of the Ministry of Defence of Sri Lanka Mr. G. Rajapakse.
21:30 – 23:00-	Car-walk through the evening St. Petersburg and to the reception house of the Commander of the Forces of the Leningrad Military Region.

10th October 2008

Friday

09:00 – 10:00-	Breakfast.
10:00 – 10:50-	Transfer to the «Tsarskoe Selo» culture preserve (Pushkin city)
10:50 – 12:30-	View the «Tsarskoe Selo» mansion-museum.
12:30 – 13:30-	Transfer to the reception house of the Commander of the Forces of the Leningrad Military Region.
13:30 – 15:00-	Lunch
15:00 – 15:40-	Transfer to the «Pushkin» aerodrome.
15:40 – 17:00-	Departure to «Chkalovskiy» aerodrome in Moscow by a special flight of the Russian Air Force.
17:00 – 18:30-	Transfer to «President Hotel».
18:30	Delegation check-in, Dinner, leisure.

11th October 2008

Saturday

08:00 – 09:00-	Breakfast
09:00 – 11:00-	Transfer to «Domodedovo» airport.
11:00	Departure of the Lankan Military delegation by the SQ-375 Singapore flight « » September 2008.

THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION

Russia (Russian: Росси́я, *Rossiya*), also the **Russian Federation** (Russian: Росси́йская Федера́ция), *Rossiyskaya Federatsiya*), is a transcontinental country extending over much of northern Eurasia. It is a semi-presidential republic comprising 83 federal subjects. At 17,075,400 square kilometers (6,592,800 sq mi), Russia is by far the largest country in the world, covering more than an eighth of the Earth's land area; with 142 million people, it is the ninth largest by population. It extends across the whole of northern Asia and 40% of Europe, spanning 11 time zones and incorporating a great range of environments and landforms. Russia has the world's largest mineral and energy resources,^[8] and is considered an energy superpower. It has the world's largest forest reserves and its lakes contain approximately one-quarter of the world's unfrozen fresh water. Russia established worldwide power and influence from the times of the Russian Empire to being the largest and leading constituent of the Soviet Union, the world's first and largest constitutionally socialist state and a recognized superpower. The nation can boast a long tradition of excellence in every aspect of the arts and sciences.^[10] The Russian Federation was founded following the dissolution of the Soviet Union in 1991, but is recognized as the continuing legal personality of the Soviet Union.^[12] Russia is a permanent member of the United Nations Security Council and a leading member of the Commonwealth of Independent States and the G8. It is one of the five recognized nuclear weapons states and possesses the world's largest stockpile of weapons of mass destruction.

MOSCOW



Moscow (Russian: Москва́, romanised: *Moskva*), is the capital and the largest city of Russia, and the largest city in Europe, with its List of metropolitan area ranking among the largest urban areas in the world. Moscow is the country's political, economic, religious, financial, educational and transportation centre. It is located on the Moskva River in the Central Federal District, in the European part of Russia. Historically, it was the capital of the former Soviet Union and the Grand Duchy of Moscow, the pre-Imperial Russian state. It is the site of the Moscow Kremlin, which serves as the ceremonial residence of the President of Russia. Moscow is a major economic centre and is the world's billionaire capital, home to the largest number of billionaires in the world;^[1] in 2007 Moscow was named the world's most expensive city for the second year in a row.^[2] It is home to many scientific and educational institutions, as well as numerous sport facilities. It possesses a complex transport system that includes the world's busiest metro system, which is famous for its architecture and artwork.

Area	1,081 km ²	Population	10,382,754 inhabitants
	(417.4 sq mi)		- <u>Density</u>

The Moscow Kremlin is situated in the very center of the capital of Russia. Its monumental walls and towers, golden-domed cathedrals and ancient palaces stand high on the Borovitskiy Hill above the Moskva River forming a magnificent architectural ensemble. Since 1991, the Kremlin has been the official residence of the President of the Russian Federation. The ensemble of the Moscow Kremlin has been included in the UNESCO World Heritage List. At the moment “The State Historical and Cultural Museum-Preserve “The Moscow Kremlin” is situated on the Kremlin’s territory.

MINISTRY OF DEFENCE
RUSSIAN FEDERATION



The Ministry of Defence of the Russian Federation was established as a federal executive body responsible for the formulation and conduct of the state defence policy, legislative acts related to defence and other functions set forth in federal constitutional laws, federal laws, and defence-related acts released by the President or the Government. The President of the Russian Federation oversees the Ministry of Defence's activities. Ministry of Defence comprises the Services of the Ministry, separate central command-and-control bodies and other units and exercises command over the Armed Forces of the Russian Federation.

MINISTER OF DEFENCE

- First Deputy Minister of Defence
 - General Directorate of Combat Training and Armed Service
 - MoD's Military Inspection
 - Flight Security Service
 - Military Band Service
- Chief of the General Staff, First Deputy Minister of Defence
 - General Operational Directorate
 - General Intelligence Directorate
 - General Mobilization Directorate
 - Directorate of Communications
 - Directorate of Radio-Electronic Warfare
 - Directorate of Military Topography
- State Secretary, Deputy Minister of Defence
 - General Personnel Directorate
 - General Directorate for Morale
 - Directorate of State Civil Service
 - MoD – Executive and Legislative Powers Cooperation Branch
- Chief of Armament, Deputy Minister of Defence
 - Executive Office
 - General Rocket Artillery Directorate
 - General Tank-Automotive Directorate
 - Metrological Service
- Chief of Logistics, Deputy Minister of Defence
 - Directorate of Logistics
 - General Medical Directorate

Central Directorates for:

 - Troops Transportation
 - Road Construction and Motor Vehicles
 - Propellant and Fuel
 - Food
 - Clothing and Equipment Supplies
 - Directorate of Environment Protection
 - Joint Supply and Procurement Center
 - Military Railway Command
- Chief of Accommodation and Amenity Service
 - Accommodation and Amenity Service
 - Accommodation and Amenity Directorate
 - General Housing Directorate
 - Central Directorate for Capital Project Sourcing
 - Directorate for Social Housing Programmes
- Chief of Finance Service
 - Finance Service
 - General Finance Directorate
 - Civil Disbursements Directorate



Chief Executive of Minister of Defence's Office

Executive Office (equal to MoD's Service)

- General Directorate of International Military Cooperation Verification Directorate (The National Nuclear Threat Reduction Centre)
- Administration of MoD Affairs
- Directorate of Information and Public Relations
- Financial Inspection
- Secretariat
- Minister's Chamber

MAJOR COMMANDS



Ground Troops

Directorates for:

- Military Engineers
- Chemical
- Rocket Artillery
- Tactical Air Defence



Air Force



Navy

COMMANDS



Strategic Missiles



Airborne



Space Force



Minister of Defence – Russian Federation

Hon. Anatoly Serdyukov was born on January 8, 1962 in Krasnodar region. Graduated from Leningrad Institute for the Soviet trade (1984). Later, he graduated from Saint-Petersburg State University, Law Faculty.

From 1984 to 1985 he served in the Armed Forces.

From 2000 to 2001 he occupied position of deputy head of the inter-district Inspection of the Taxes Ministry (St.Petersburg large-scale tax-payers).

In May 2001 he was appointed deputy head of St.Petersburg Tax authority, later head of St.Petersburg Tax authority of the Ministry of Taxes.

In March 2004 became deputy head of Russian Federation Tax Ministry.

According to the order of the Head of Government as of 27 July 2004 Anatoly Serdyukov was delegated the duties of head of Federal Tax Service.

Mr. Serdyukov was delegated the power and responsibilities of Minister of Defence according to the President's Decree on February 15, 2007.

Defence Vision

Changing through the past few years the situation in the world has set new challenges before the national security and brand new missions for the Armed Forces of the Russian Federation. These missions can be divided into four general categories:

1. Encountering threats to the security or interests of the Russian Federation.
2. National economy and policy interests.
3. Peacetime military operations.
4. Military force employment.

Priority of missions is normally formulated in keeping with the current situation and should provide for an adequate response of the Armed Forces to threats the most dangerous of which have a complicated nature.

Containment of threats is meant to be ensured when:

A menacing evolution of international relations or an armed invasion into the territory of the Russian Federation and (or) its allies are timely identified;

Strategic nuclear force, assets and management are well-equipped, mobilized, maintained and kept ready to impair the enemy as necessary under any circumstances;

Forces and branches manpower is well-trained, equipped and ready for either mobilization or reaction at peacetime to be able respond to enemy's local attack;

The national mobilization readiness is provided at high level to enable the economy to shift to wartime plans on short notice;

Local defence is properly organized.

Economy and policy interests of the Russian Federation include:

Safety of Russian citizens living or visiting the zones of armed conflicts or those of political or other instability;

Security of business of organizations incorporated under the law of the Russian Federation or representative bodies thereof;

National interests in inner waters, continental shelf, exclusive economic zones of the Russian Federation and World Ocean;

The Armed Forces multiscale operability in the areas of the Russian Federation's vital interests determined by the President;
Information attack countermeasures.

Peacetime military operations include:

Operations held jointly with allied powers as envisaged by international treaties or other interstate agreements with the Russian Federation acting as a party thereto;

Combating international terrorism, political extremism or separatism, preventing and fighting subversive destruction and terrorist attacks;

Partial or full strategic deployment, the nuclear deterrence force maintenance and employment;

The UN or the CIS-approved peacekeeping or peace re-enforcement operations within coalitions under the auspices of international organizations with Russia as a member thereto or on a temporary basis;

Operations ensuring martial law or state of emergency to one or several constituent entities of the Russian Federation following decisions by the top state authorities;

The Russian Federation state frontier air and underwater protection;

Operations ensuring sanctions imposed by the UN Security Council;

Natural calamity prevention and disaster response.

The military force shall be used to defend the safety of the Russian Federation.

The Armed Forces of the Russian Federation are maintained to fight the enemy in case of armed confrontations which can be classified into:

ARMED CONFLICT

A type of political, ethnic, religious, territorial and other dispute resolution. It is a kind of an armed confrontation when neither of sides launches war activities while both sides normally seek their internal goals. An armed conflict may follow escalation of an armed incident, a border conflict, war actions or other local armed confrontation where armed military personnel take part.

An armed conflict may be of an international (two or more states involved) or an internal (interstate confrontation) nature.

LOCAL WAR

A war of limited political goals between two or more states. The warfare is normally conducted within the borders of opposing sides. The sides are primarily focused on their internal goals (territory, economy, politics or others).

A local war is normally waged by task forces deployed in the zone of confrontation with possible increment through force projection, re-direction and partial strategic deployment.

REGIONAL WAR

A war of two or more states (group of states) all located within a region when national armed forces or coalitions are employed. The warfare, thereat, is confined by one region, adjacent waters and airspace. All sides seek vital military and political goals. A regional war requires full deployment of armed forces and economy transformation, strengthening potentials of all sides. In cases when sides of confrontation (or their allies) possess nuclear weapons the regional war can potentially evolve into a nuclear warfare.

LARGE-SCALE WAR

A war of coalitions or the most powerful nations of the world. It may be started as a result of a smaller scale war escalation when more nations from different parts of the world join the confrontation. In a large-scale war the opposing sides seek uncompromising military and political goals. It requires the full mobilization of war reserves and high morale of troops.

The Russian Defence is planned with due regard to available reserves and capabilities of the national Armed Forces. To that end, the Armed Forces are required to be interoperable with other troops, must be able to counter a threat and defeat the enemy, be capable and active at both defence and offence under any circumstances of warfare or weapons used, including modern and future weapons and weapons of mass destruction.

The Armed Forces of the Russian Federation must also be capable to:
In peacetime and emergency: maintain strategic deterrence potential and keep the high level of combat readiness, employ the constant readiness forces to perform two combat missions of any scale simultaneously, bring about on its own or participate international peacekeeping operations;
Facing a warfare threat: ensure strategic deployment, impede escalation using strategic deterrence forces and constant readiness forces.
Waging a war: counter enemy's airspace attack using forces available, provide the full-scale strategic deployment, defend the nation against two local enemies simultaneously.

ARMED FORCES OF RUSSIAN FEDERATION

Ground Force



Ground Force is a branch of the Russian Armed Forces primarily responsible for land-based warfare. Ground Force capabilities allow for large-scale offensive operations to overthrow the enemy, occupy its key terrains, being capable to deliver strikes to enemy depth, repel its attack and, finally, confirm the rout in cooperation with other components of the national Armed Forces.

In peacetime, the Russian Ground Force units are stationed across the territory of this country and divided into **Military Districts** (M.D.), each responsible for a strategic approach, comprising the system of territorial Commands. Each M.D. has its headquarters located in the region's key city.

The Russian Ground Force constantly maintains its combat abilities through training, international peacekeeping, joint international missions for the purpose of being ready to react on short notice in case of a threat of warfare and defend the nation.



Commander-in-Chief

General of the Army Vladimir Boldyrev, Ground Force, Commander-in-Chief since August 2008.

Born 5 January 1949 in Krasnoyarskiy, Volgograd region Vladimir Boldyrev was educated at Moscow Combined Arms Command School (1971). Upon graduation he reported to Belorussian Military District and later Central Group of Forces as platoon, company, battalion leader.

In 1978, he earned a degree at Frunze Military Academy and was assigned to the then Baikal Military District as regiment chief of staff and later regiment commander, division chief of staff, division commander.

In 1992, Mr. Boldyrev earned an honored degree at the General Staff Academy and was appointed as army chief of staff. He assumed the duties as army commander Leningrad Military District in 1994.

In September 1996, Vladimir Boldyrev was appointed first deputy commander Baikal Military District. From April 1988, he took up position of chief of staff Baikal M.D. and, from December 1, 1998 - chief of staff, deputy commander Siberian M.D.

In May 2001, he was appointed Commander, Siberian Military District. From 18 December 2002, he went to North Caucasus M.D. to take up the leadership position there.

In July 2004, Mr. Boldyrev assumed the duties as Commander Volga-Urals Military District and was promoted to his current rank of General of the Army by the President of the Russian Federation on 12 December 2003.

In August 2008 Vladimir Boldyrev was delegated the duties as Ground Force Commander-in-Chief.

Vladimir Boldyrev was awarded Military Merits and 13 medals. In his military career, he was promoted to ranks of Sr. Lieutenant, Lt. Colonel and Colonel on merits and ahead of standard time.

Married with a son.

Territorial Commands

Moscow Military District



Commander

Col. Gen. Vladimir Bakin, Moscow Military District, Commander since June 6, 2005

Moscow Military District is a Russian Armed Forces task force location spanning across Moscow and eighteen other regions of European Russia. The total territory of the District is over 700,000 sq km populated with one third of the nation's people.

Moscow M.D. encompassing more than 300 cities includes a great number of miscellaneous scale and type forces and military units, around 600 recruitment offices. It is the centre of Russian defence administration.

Leningrad Military District

Commander Leningrad Military District



Colonel General Valery GERASIMOV, Leningrad Military District, Commander since December 2007

He was born on September 8, 1955 in Kazan, Tatar ASSR (now – the Republic of Tatarstan). In 1977 graduated from Higher tank command school, Kazan and served in the troops as the commander of tank platoon, company, battalion in the Northern Group of Forces, as chief of staff - deputy commander of battalion, battalion commander in the Far-Eastern Military District (FEMD).

After finishing in 1987 the Military academy of Armed Forces served as chief of staff – deputy commander of tank regiment, commander of tank regiment, chief of staff – deputy commander of motorized rifle division in the Baltic Military District. In 1993 he was appointed as the commander of motorized rifle division in the North Western Group of Forces.

After finishing in 1997 the Military academy of General Staff of the RF AF he was assigned the First Deputy Army Commander in the Moscow Military District (MMD).

From 1998 served in the posts of the First Deputy Army Commander, Chief Of Staff – First Deputy Army Commander, and from February 2001 – Army Commander in the North-Caucasian Military District.

Since March 2003 – Chief of Staff – First Deputy Commander of the Far-Eastern Military District.

In April 2005 he was appointed as the Chief of the Main Directorate of Combat Training and Troop Service of the RF Armed Forces.

From December 2006 – Chief of Staff – First Deputy Commander of the North-Caucasian Military District.

Colonel General Valery GERASIMOV was delegated the power and responsibilities of Leningrad Military District Commander according to the President's Decree on December 11, 2007.

Leningrad Military District, remaining its historical name, is a location of a task force stationed in St. Petersburg, the neighbourhood and across a few regions in North Eastern Russia.

Leningrad Military District administration is headquartered in the city of St. Petersburg.

Volga-Urals Military District



Volga-Urals Military District is one of the largest task force within the Russian Armed Forces. It's location spans across 20 Russian constituent entities with a total population of 41.249 mln people living on the area of 2.783 mln sq km. The M.D. land border length is over 14,000 km while the maritime border is over 5,000 km long. This region is believed to be the most powerful thanks to rich nature and strong people.

North Caucasus Military District



Commander

General of the Army Alexander Baranov, North Caucasus Military District, Commander since July 2004

North Caucasus Military District is a Russian Armed Forces territorial defence task force location, the spot of the recent counter-terror operation.

Siberian Military District



Commander

Colonel General Alexander POSTNIKOV, Siberian Military District, Commander since April 19, 2007

The largest M.D. in the total area occupied Siberian Military District spans across 16 constituent entities of the Russian Federation, 30% of the country's territory. Located in the heart of Russia the M.D. stretches 3,566 km from North to South and 3,420 km from West to East. It is bounded by China (border length - 1,255 km), Mongolia (3,316) and Kazakhstan (2,697).

This land with a total area of 5,114.8 thousand sq km is inhabited with over 20.5 mln people, or 14.3% of overall national population, who live in more than 4,400 towns. It preserves 80% of the national coal and molybdenum, 85% of lead and platinum, 69% of copper and 40% of gold.

Siberian and Baikal region comprise 12% of Russia's industry, 30% of agriculture, 17% of railways, 16% of roadways, 30% of navigable inner waterways.

Back to history, Siberian M.D. was formed by a merging of the then Baikal M.D. and a former Siberian M.D. on 11 August 1998 following a related President's Decree as of 27 July, 1998. On 1 December 1998, it began its active service in a renewed shape.

The task force is currently responsible for a huge territory and a vital region, thousands of kilometres of the state frontier, complicated approaches, important economy and industry hubs of Siberia, Baikal region and Northern territories.

Far East Military District



Commander

Col.Gen. Vladimir Bulgakov, Far East Military District, Commander since September 8, 2006

Far East Military District is a task force within the Russian Armed Forces, the guard of Russia's Eastern part.

It was established on 31 May 1918.

Far East M.D. occupies the territory of 10 constituent entities of the Russian Federation.

Its Headquarters are located in the city of Khabarovsk.

Air Force in Russian Federation



Commander-in-Chief

Colonel General Alexander Zelin Air Force, Commander-in-Chief since 9 May 2007

Air Force is a branch of the Russian Armed Forces designed for aerial warfare. It is responsible for providing air reconnaissance, gaining air superiority (air deterrence). Air Force is in charge of aerial defence of national industry hubs and troops, timely air warning, delivering strikes at enemy's targets, supporting the Ground Force and the Navy, airborne operations, air deployment.

Air Force strategic role is primarily played by Strategic Aviation consisting of long-range bombers (TU-160) capable of carrying nuclear missiles.

Russian Air Force is armed with various types of military fixed and rotary-wing aircraft, i.e. fighters (worldwide known SU, MIG fighters), used to destroy other aircraft, bombers (TU-22, TU-160) and attack aircraft, used to attack ground targets, reconnaissance aircraft, electronic warfare aircraft, airborne early warning aircraft (A-50), transport aircraft (IL-76), tankers which provide in-flight re-fuelling for other aircraft, helicopters, used for attack, reconnaissance or transport missions and training aircraft.



Commander-in-Chief

Colonel General Alexander Zelin Air Force, Commander-in-Chief since 9 May 2007.

Alexander Zelin was born on 6 May 1953 in Perevalsk, Voroshilovgrad region. Graduated from Kharkov Higher Aviation School of Pilots (1976), Gagarin Air Force Academy (1988), General Staff Academy (1997).

Throughout his Air Force career he served at numerous position including pilot, air flight commander, air squadron deputy commander, air squadron commander, air regiment deputy commander, air group commander, air force base commander, fighter regiment commander, fighter division commander, air army first deputy commander, lone air force and air defence corps commander, chief of staff – first deputy commander of air force and air defence army, air force and air defence army commander.

From August 2002 to May 2007 he served as Chief of aviation – Air Force Deputy Commander-in-Chief for aviation.

On May 5, 2007, the President's Decree confirmed him as Commander-in-Chief of the Russian Air Force.

Naval Force in Russian Federaion



Russia's Southern outpost

Navy is the branch of the Russian Armed Forces, armed with all categories of surface and amphibious ships, submarines and seaborne aviation, designated for naval defence, naval and amphibious warfare at maritime theatres, protection of the maritime borders of the Russian Federation from external attack, protection of shippings, delivering conventional or nuclear strikes in favour of the Ground Force acting on continental theatres.

Russian Navy also incorporates marines for seaborne combat operations and related functions. It has support vessels, communications, training facilities to provide for its role all of the time.

The strategic task of the Navy also includes nuclear deterrence by use of submarine-borne nuclear missiles.

Russian Navy consists of four Fleets, each for every sea Russia washed by and the Pacific Ocean, and a Flotilla at Caspian Sea.



Commander-in-Chief

Admiral Vladimir Visotskiy, Navy, Commander-in-Chief since September 11, 2007.

Vladimir Visotskiy was born on 18 August 1954 in Ukraine. A graduate of the Black Sea Higher Navy School (1976), Navy special officer courses (1982), he embarked on his career as a group leader, served as a combat compartment leader, assistant and senior assistant to cruiser commander and advanced up to senior assistant to commander of a heavy aircraft carrying cruiser with the Pacific Fleet.

Upon graduation from the Navy Academy in 1990 Alexander Visotskiy continued his service with the Pacific Fleet as commander of a heavy aircraft carrying cruiser, deputy commander and commander of a missile-armed ship division.

In 1999, he earned a degree at the General Staff Academy and assumed the office as the Northern Fleet Chief of Staff and first deputy commander of a diversified force flotilla.

Alexander Visotskiy was appointed as Baltic Fleet Chief of Staff and first deputy commander on August 20, 2005.

Admiral Vladimir Visotskiy was delegated the duties of Commander Northern Fleet on Sept. 26, 2005.

On September 11, 2007, the President's Decree confirmed him as Commander-in-Chief of the Russian Navy.

Strategic Missile Command



Commander

Colonel General Nikolay Solovtsov, Strategic Missile Command, Commander since 26 April 2001

The Strategic Missile Force is a division of the Russian Armed Forces that controls Russia's land-based ICBMs and a state's main tool of ensuring strategic deterrence alongside with strategic components of Air Force and the Navy. The Force is capable of delivering mass and single nuclear strikes at enemy's defence or industry hubs by one or a few strategic aerospace approaches simultaneously.

At the moment, Strategic Missile Command most important missions are to sustain nuclear deterrence ability, introduce to service stationary and mobile Topol-M ICBMs, develop command-and-control efficiency, accumulate advanced ICBM technology to keep up to date.

Space Force



Commander

Colonel General Vladimir Popovkin, Space Force, Commander since 10 March 2004

Space Force is a recently formed (June 1, 2001) branch of the Russian Armed Forces which is responsible for space defence. The space defence is meant to be a timely warning of a missile attack, yet a constant maintenance of a multipurpose satellite contingent.

Space Force is additionally responsible for Moscow anti-missile defence.

The Russian Space Force operated systems are in charge of national strategic missions vital for both the Armed Forces and the majority of governmental bodies which deal with national economy and social welfare.

Airborne Troops



Commander

Lieutenant-General Valery Evtukhovich, Airborne Troops, Commander since 19 November, 2007

Airborne troops are air-mobile or parachute-dropped military units within the Russian Armed Forces that can be moved by aircraft and 'dropped' behind enemy lines to fight almost anywhere with little warning.

Airborne troops comprise Supreme Commander-in-Chief's reserve and can be normally used as the core of a mobile force in airhead operations. They directly report to their Commander and are divided into airborne divisions, brigades, minor units and organizations.

Logistics and Procurement



Chief of Logistics

General of the Army Vladimir Isakov, Chief of Logistics, Deputy Minister of Defence

Logistics and procurement in the Armed Forces is conceived to be an integral part of national defence and a link between the country's economy and troops. The well-balanced and properly tuned mechanism of producer-consumer relations provided by the related Logistics Service allows to ensure an unbroken supplies thanks to quality management and up-to-date assets used. Thus, troops are kept ready to set down to missions assigned having no need to care about daily living things.

Logistics Service is responsible for food, clothing and military equipment supplies, maintenance, storage and distribution. It currently comprises the Headquarters, 9 central directorates, 3 specific services, command and control bodies, territorial offices and organizations.

Accommodation of Troops



Accommodation of troops, military facility construction, Armed Forces strategic deployment support is a mission which a related Accommodation and Amenity Service is in charge of. Its objective is to build defence-used constructions, service member houses, yet act as a supervising body for MOD-owned hazardous industrial facilities, cranes, pressurized equipment. It is also in charge of housing draft supervision and control of housing investments. The Service exercises the rights of property owner for all the real estate owned by the Ministry of Defence, and natural resources allocated for the needs of the Ministry of Defence.

Global Partnership

General Directorate of International Defence Cooperation

Command-and-control body responsible for furthering Russian defence cooperation policy

Russia-NATO and Russia-US Strategic Partnership

Russia-NATO and Russia-US cooperation background, milestones and joint objectives.

Russia's part of the global military and political system is inseparably linked to understanding what interests and goals the country pursues with its international policy and what tools it employs to provide them. The current global military and political system is majorly affected by two dominant trends. On one hand, it is a desire to establish a new, more just and democratic system of international economic and political relationships. On the other hand, it is an increased occasions of conflict resolution by means of armed force on a national decision basis without UN approval. Along with the aforementioned trends Cold War relics deteriorating international relations still exist.

Under these circumstances the meaning of armed force as a tool of foreign policy and national interests achievement remains high.

Russia has consistently stood for establishment of an international relationship system with its military functions decreased down to minimum serving to armed conflict deterrence only. However, it has to adapt its understanding of military politics and military tools with regard to current global trends mentioned hereto. As Russia possesses up-to-date and effective Armed Forces it is able to get integrated into the world's relationship system without losses.

A tentative growth of national economy, strengthening of internal political stability and world's position has become one of major factors of the global politics recently. This allows us to think over Russia's foreign policy priorities formulation taking into account new circumstances and nation's real geopolitical demands which are essential for providing favorable conditions to its national developing as one of the world's leading countries.

The new global trends listed below have an extensive impact on the Russian foreign interest's proper understanding:

First, the global system of military politics at the time primarily faces an urgent necessity to counter new challenges born by the process of globalization. Among

these challenges are weapons of mass destruction and means of its delivery proliferation, international terrorism, ethnic instability, radical religious groups and unions activity, narcotic trade, organized criminality. The essence of these challenges makes it impossible to struggle against them within the frontiers of a single state. To this end, international force establishment cooperation, including special mission services and armed forces cooperation, becomes more and more vital.

Second, international non-organization joint military missions are becoming real. Armed force has increasingly been used in the framework of temporary coalitions. This practice will, probably, be expanded with new forthcoming goals and missions. This is a real reflection of a current global military-politics situation. However, Russia calls for a strict adherence of the said coalitions, particularly when they employ an armed force-based cessation of hostilities, to international law provisions and is intended to join these coalitions in case when this is required by its foreign interests only.

Third, foreign policy goals of nations of the world have, to a greater extent at the time, been dominated by their economic interests. Economic growth stands ahead of politics and military politics. Moreover, nation's economic interests and transnational corporation interests conjunction is taking more and more complicated shapes. As a result, it has changed understanding of conditions subject to use of armed force. While a direct military threat to security of a nation or its interests served as the reason for armed force employment earlier it is used as a tool of economic interest assertion now. This makes the field of foreign policy-directed armed force employment much greater than it used to be before.

Fourth, internal and international kinds of terrorism have finally merged together. As this joint body acts like a powerful, well-balanced and devastating force it is senseless to separate internal terrorism from international one. This is applicable for both political counter terror approaches and force methods. It is evident that terrorism has turned from a political threat to a military political one. That's why the armed forces, including the Russian Federation Armed Forces sphere of responsibility has been significantly expanded.

Fifth, the role of non-official participants of international relations in the field of nations' foreign policy determination has increased. Non-governmental organizations, international movements and communities, inter-state organizations and informal 'clubs' cause an extensive, sometimes contradictory, influence on definite countries' foreign policies. Russia seeks an active part in basic inter-state and international organizations to provide its foreign policy and security interests in all spheres.

These trends significantly complement, or sometimes transform, the context of nations' bilateral relationships, as well as inter-state organization cooperation. The key aspect stipulating Russia's development or defence capability approaches is a comprehensive understanding of how this country is linked to the most important elements of up-to-date international relationship system.

UNITED NATIONS AND UN SECURITY COUNCIL

Russia considers United Nations and UN Security Council as the key element of global stability. We presume that the UN Security Council importance decrease and national decision based armed forces employment is a dangerous trend which could pose a serious threat to Russia's military and political interests in future. This could considerably reduce the significance of political crisis resolution tools and will lead to a more frequent armed force employment.

COMMONWEALTH OF INDEPENDANT STATES (CIS) AND COLLECTIVE SECURITY TREATY ORGANIZATION (SCTO)

As inter-CIS relations appear one of the most important fields of Russia's foreign policy it will strive for further CIS military policy consolidation in the framework of existing bodies and organizations. Collective Security Treaty determines Russia's military political commitments before its allies. Russia intends to call for Collective Security Treaty Organization transformation into a powerful inter-state organization exercising a salutary influence over CIS and neighbor region situation. Russia considers CSTO member-state security and inviolability of their frontiers as the principal priority of its defence planning.

NORTH ATLANTIC TREATY ORGANIZATION (NATO)

Russia-NATO relations are regulated by 2001 Rome Declaration. Russia carefully observes NATO transformation process and relies on NATO member-states receding any direct or indirect military plans or political statements impairing Russian interests.

However, in case when NATO maintains its current offensive doctrine Russian defence planning and Armed Forces development strategy will require a profound transformation including nuclear strategy alterations. Russia counts on positive political and economical development of Russia-EU relationships with the view of forming mutually beneficial, just and non-discriminating relations and unconditional recognition of the Russian Federation territorial integrity and respect for its right to combat all manifestations of international terrorism.

Russia seeks to expand political, military-political and economical cooperation towards the USA, as well as to develop further strategic stability partnership and dismantle Cold War heritage, it stands for regional stability efforts and regional weapons of mass destruction non-proliferation. Russia deems anti-terrorism coalition as a component of global stability and new more equitable world order and supports every effort of combating international terrorism in the framework of this coalition. Russia's principal guidelines for relations with the USA are founded on international law adherence and priority of national interests. Russia proceeds from the position that the consensus could be reached on a respect for international law and mutual respect for national interest's basis in spite of some regional issue resolution approach discrepancy.

SHANGHAI COOPERATION ORGANIZATION (SCO)

Shanghai Cooperation Organization plays a very important part in the Central Asia and Far East security and stability. SCO political and military-political capability further strengthening will form a zone of peace and stability in the South East and Far East directions which will remove a possibility of a large-scale military threat. In case when any nationality full or partial expansion occurs Russia will regard the region as a source of potential ethnic confrontation, frontier disputes and overall military political instability.

Thus, a current global political trend analysis reveal that the situation in the world is classed as dynamically changing, full of sophisticated political solutions, facing many of key international establishment evolution. This assigns a new mission: to work out a realistic and complex assessment of threats to the Russian Federation. This assessment will enable to determine the national military policy and defence capability development priorities relevant to Russia's new international status and resources available.

The Federal Service of Military-Technical Cooperation (FSMTC of Russia)



The Federal Service of Military-Technical Cooperation is the federal executive power body exercising the control and monitoring functions in the sphere of military-technical cooperation of the Russian Federation with other countries. The activity of the FSMTC is being managed by the president of the Russian Federation.

The FSMTC of Russia is a lower organization of Department of Defense of Russia that coordinates and controls its activity.

The main tasks, functions, latitudes and also accountability of the FSMTC are fixed in the statute of the FSMTC of Russia, approved by the decree of the president of the Russian Federation of the 16 of August 2004. № 1083. Mikhail Arkadievich Dmitriev is a manager of the Federal Service of Military-Technical Cooperation.

The main task of the FSMTC of Russia consists in the exercising of control and monitoring in the sphere of military-technical cooperation under the Russian Federation legislation.

The FSMTC of Russia makes decisions:

-on Russian Federation imports and exports of the production of military purpose under the order set by the president of the Russian Federation;
-on the license issuing to the subjects of the military-technical cooperation for imports and exports of the production of military purpose under the established order;

-on granting to the organizations- developers and producers of the production of military purpose the right for exercising the foreign deal in munitions, particularly in the sphere of supply of spare part, aggregates, units, devices, components, special instructional and accessory property, technical documentation for the previously delivered production of military purpose, realization of operations for examination, calibration, lengthening of working period, technique services, repair, including modernization, utilization and other works, guaranteeing complex servicing of the previously delivered production of military purpose, and also foreign specialists training for exercising the mentioned operations under authorization of the president of the Russian Federation;
-on the revocation of the mentioned rights of the named organizations under the

established order with informing about such revocation of the minister of Defense of the Russian Federation;

-on the organization of the exhibitions and shows of the munitions samples on the territory of the Russian Federation and abroad under the order, set by the Government of The Russian Federation.

The FSMTC of Russia in its activity pays much attention to enhancement of normative-juridical regulations in the sphere of military-technical cooperation, effectiveness increase of working of the Russian subjects of military-technical cooperation, particularly in the questions of organization of after-sale service and repair of the delivered production of military-technical inflicion, supplying of spare parts for the previously delivered techniques, the further enhancement of delivery and munitions transfer mechanism, data- analytical support in the sphere of military-technical cooperation.

About interaction with the other Organs of the State Power

The interaction with the other organs of the state power is exercised through the representatives of the FSMTC of Russia in the person of the director, the first deputy director, deputy directors and the authorized persons in the following joint and deliberative bodies:

Membership in the Commission for the questions of WTC of the Russian Federation with the foreign countries (the director of the FSMTC of Russia is the Commission deputy secretary);

Chairmanship in the FSMTC board of Russia (the director, the first deputy director);

The membership in the Naval board of the Government of the Russian Federation (the director);

The membership in the Commission for military-industrial questions of the RF Government;

The membership in the Export Counsel for the problems of legislative base for defense-industry complex in the presence of the Chairman of the Federal Counsel of the RF Federal Assembly;

The membership in the Acting commission of the Federal Counsel for the national naval politics;

The membership in the board of FPUE "Rosoboronexport";

The membership in the Commission for legislative proposal activity.

Mikhail Arkadievich Dmitriev
Director FSMTC of Russia



The head of FS on Military-Technical Cooperation
Mikhail Dmitriev Arkadievich born 25 April, 1947 in Moscow.

In 1970 he graduated from the Faculty of International Economic Relations,
Moscow State Institute of International Relations.

Lt.-Gen.

1970 - 2000 estimates. - Worked in various positions in the First headquarters KGB,
then the Foreign Intelligence Service of Russia.

In 2000 - Deputy Minister for Industry, Science and Technology of the Russian
Federation.

Since November 2000 - Deputy Minister of Defense of the Russian Federation.

From December 2000 - Chairman of the Russian Federation on Military-Technical
Cooperation with Foreign States.

09.04.2004 Mikhail Dmitriev was appointed director of the Federal Service for
Military and Technical Cooperation.

Married. He has two children.

Rosoboronexport



State Corporation is a federal state unitary enterprise acting as the sole Russian
state intermediary agency for export and import of military and dual-purpose
products, technologies and services. The Enterprise was established by Russian
President's Decree No. 1834 dated 4th November 2000. It carries out foreign trade
operations related to defence products in pursuance of the governmental policy
in the sphere of military-technical cooperation of the Russian Federation with
foreign states.

Rosoboronexport State Corporation is supported by the Russian state providing
governmental guarantees for all its export operations.

Rosoboronexport State Corporation is the sole supplier of the whole range of
armaments and military equipment nomenclature produced by Russian defense
enterprises and authorized for export.

Rosoboronexport State Corporation is firmly positioned among world's leading arms exporters.

In its role of the sole state arms trade agency the Enterprise has unique opportunities to promote and strengthen long-term mutually beneficial partnerships with foreign customers, and sustain Russia's leading positions in the global arms market.

**Isaykina Anatoly Petrovich,
General Director of the Federal State Unitary Enterprise "Rosoboronekspopt."**



Born 17 Dec., 1946 in Vladivostok. In 1972-1996 years he served in the security, fought in Afghanistan. In 1992-1993 - deputy head of the group of special purpose Vympel. Shot during the storming of the White House in October 1993. Then served as the special zamnachalnika management of Russia's FSB. Since 2000 - Deputy Director General of Federal State Unitary Enterprise "Rosoboronexport", supervised the export of arms and ammunition for the special. Major General Stock, professor, academician of Academy of problems of security, defense and law enforcement. Awarded Order of Red Star and Friendship medal for bravery. "

"Russian Aircraft Corporation "MiG"



The Public Joint-Stock Company "Russian Aircraft Corporation "MiG" is a leading enterprise of aviation industry of Russia which has aggregated within the framework of unified legal structure the main organizations ensuring all elements of flight vehicles life cycle: concept development, initial and detailed design, manufacture of prototypes and their tests, marketing, preproduction planning and serial production, technical support during operation, upgrading as well as the training of the flight personnel, technicians and engineers.

100 % of the PJSC "RAC "MiG" shares, belonging to the Russian Federation, are transferred into the authorized capital of PJSC "United Aircraft Corporation".

The RAC "MiG" product line consists of up-to-date fighters- interceptors, multi-role combat aircraft, including newly developed fighters of the unified family of MiG-29K/KUB, MiG- 29M/M2 and advanced MiG-35, training equipment as well as the light general-purpose airplanes. The RAC "MiG" designers are intensively working at creation of a new generation aeronautical engineering, both manned and unmanned.

The enterprises participating in manufacturing of the "MiG" brand products have added a glorious page to the history of the Russian and world aviation. A.I. Mikoyan Design Bureau, founded in December, 1939, included into the RAC "MiG", has elaborated about 450 projects of combat aircraft, from which 170 projects are realized, and 94 - were made in series. In total at domestic aircraft building plants there have been manufactured about 45000 aircraft of "MiG" brand, from which 11000 aircraft have been exported. Over 14000 "MiG" fighters have been produced under licence abroad. "MiG" family brand aircraft protected from aggression the skies of more than 40 countries over the world. Among them there are such glorified fighters as MiG-15, MiG-17, MiG-19, MiG-21, MiG-23, MiG-25, MiG-29, MiG-31.

RAC "MiG" has modern design, research and experimental base, well equipped production facilities, effective financial and marketing structures as well as a developed global system of technical support of its products.

The "MiG" brand fighters are designed using the digital technologies at all stages of a life cycle: from development to after-sale service.

In RAC "MiG" it is designed and realized the quality management system (QMS), which comprises design, production, tests, service, supervision and repair of military products. QMS is based on the international standards of the quality management system of the International Standards Organization 9000 series.

The government of Russia has granted to RAC "MiG" the full-fledged licences for design, production and technical support of civil and military aeronautical engineering.

RAC "MiG" is an official prime contractor of the Ministry of Defense of the Russian Federation. "MiG" brand aircraft are the basis of a fighter aviation of the Armed Forces of Russia. The government of Russia performs the target financing of priority areas of the Corporation activities from the budget.

The government of Russia delegated the power to RAC "MiG" for carrying out the independent foreign trade activities with respect to:

- deliveries of spares, aggregates, units, devices, vendor items, special, training and support equipment, technical publications for the earlier supplied military products;
- conducting of activities on inspection, standardization, prolongation of operating life, maintenance, repair (including upgrading which does not require the research and development works), utilization and other works ensuring integrated maintenance of the previously supplied military products;
- training of the foreign specialists.

The effective marketing agreements and long-term links with the largest Russian exporter of armament - state company "Rosoboronexport" allow RAC "MiG" efficiently be involved practically in any markets over the world.

BELOV ANATOLY GEORGIEVICH

General Director of PJSC "Russian Aircraft Corporation "MiG"



Born on May 10, 1952 in city of Chelyabinsk.

Education: Has graduated from Tomsk Institute of automated control systems and radio electronics in 1975. Professional experience: 1975-1997 - Irkutsk Aircraft Manufacturing Plant (after that - PJSC "Irkutsk Aircraft Production Association") - Engineer, Senior engineer, Section foreman, Deputy Chief of the flight test center, Deputy Chief engineer, Deputy General Director for marketing and service.

1997-1998 - FSUE Aircraft Production Corporation "Sukhoi" - Deputy General Director - Director for Contracts and Supplies. 1998-2003 - PJSC "Irkutsk Aircraft Production Association" - Director of license programs, Director of Su-30MKI license program directorate.

2003-2007 - Vice-president of Su-30MKI in PJSC "Irkutsk Aircraft Production Association", Board Member of PJSC "Irkutsk Aircraft Production Association".

FEDERAL SECURITY BUREAU



Borotnikov Alexander Vasilyevich Director



Born on November 15, 1951 in the city of Perm. Higher education. In 1973, graduated from the Leningrad State University of Transportation, worked on a specialty in the town of Gatchina, Leningrad Region. In the public safety since 1975. He served in posts at the operational and management units in counter-UKGB USSR in Leningrad region. Since 2003 - Head UFSB Russia to St. Petersburg and Leningrad region. Since February 2004 - Deputy Director - Head of the Department of Economic Security of Russia's FSB, in July 2004 - Head of the economic security of Russia's FSB.

Decree of the President of the Russian Federation 12 May, 2008 was appointed Director of the Federal Security Service of the Russian Federation. Army General. He has state awards: the Order «For Service to Fatherland» 3 and 4 degrees, the Order «For Military Merit», the Order of Merit, 6 medals. He was awarded medals to several foreign countries.

ACCOMODATION

PRESIDENT'S HOTEL IN MOSCOW



President Hotel (former Oktyabrskaya Hotel) belonging to the Department of Affairs of the President of the Russian Federation was built in 1983. The hotel's construction was the focus of special attention because the project was ordered by the Department of Affairs of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU). The hotel was designated to provide the necessary conditions for the leadership of the CPSU and the highest structures of the Soviet State in their foreign policy activities. The hotel had a very high status and special privileges.

One of the main attractive peculiarities of the PRESIDENT HOTEL advantageously distinguishing it from the others is its location on the picturesque bank of the Moskva River, in administrative, business and trade center of Moscow. From the top floors of the hotel there is a beautiful view of the center of the city, the bank of the Moskva River, the monument of Peter the Great, the Cathedral of Christ the Saviour, B.Yakimanka Street leading directly to the Kremlin. The remarkable interior of the rooms and panoramic views of Moscow are frequently used by Russian and foreign producers in their films about Moscow.

VISITING PLACES



Red Square (Russian: Красная площадь, *Krasnaya ploshchad*) is the most famous city square in Moscow, and arguably one of the most famous in the world. The square separates the Kremlin, the former royal citadel and currently the official residence of the President of Russia, from a historic merchant quarter known as Kitay-gorod. As major streets of Moscow radiate from here in all directions, being promoted to major highways outside the city, the Red Square is often considered the central square of Moscow and of all Russia.

The name of *Red Square* derives neither from the colour of the bricks around it nor from the link between the colour red and communism. Rather, the name came about because the Russian word *красная* (*krasnaya*) can mean either "red" or "beautiful" (the latter meaning is archaic). The word was originally applied

(with the meaning "beautiful") to Saint Basil's Cathedral (actually, the Cathedral of the Intercession of the Virgin) and was subsequently transferred to the nearby square. It is believed that the square acquired its current name (replacing the older *Pozhar*) in the 17th century. Several ancient Russian towns, such as Suzdal, Yelets, and Pereslavl-Zalessky, have their main square named *Krasnaya ploshchad*, namesake of Moscow's Red Square. The square itself is around 330 meters (1100 ft) long and 70 meters (230 ft) wide.

ALEXENDER GARDEN



Alexander Garden (Russian: Александровский сад) was one of the first public parks in Moscow. It occupies all the length of the western Kremlin wall in front of the Moscow Manege.

After the Neglinnaya River was encapsulated in an underground pipe, they decided to turn the former riverbed into a public park. It was laid out in 1819-1823 to a design by Osip Bove and named after the reigning emperor. The park comprises three separate gardens, which stretch along the western Kremlin wall for 865 meters.

The park's most prominent feature is the outlying Kutafya Tower of the Moscow Kremlin. A ruined grotto was constructed to Bove's design underneath the Middle Arsenal Tower in 1841. The garden's cast iron gate and grille were designed to commemorate the Russian victories over Napoleon.

In 1914, a year after the tercentenary of the Romanov dynasty was being celebrated, they erected an obelisk in the Upper Garden. Four years later, it was reconstructed by the Bolsheviks into a monument to the socialist and communist thinkers. In 1967, they constructed the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier with eternal flame brought from the Field of Mars in Leningrad.

VOROBYEVI HILLS



VOROBYEVI HILLS is a special observation point in Moscow. Ancient document tell us about one deal. In XV century some Russian great princess bought small village in this hills. Seller was some priest and his nick-name was Vorobey (Sparrow). Newly bought property were got to new proprietress under the name of Vorobyevi gori.

MUSEUM OF THE GREAT PATRIOTIC WAR



Museum of the Great Patriotic War is in Moscow at Poklonnaya Gora (Bowling Hill, Russian: Поклонная Гора). Featured is the Victory Park with an open display of military vehicles, aircraft, cannons, etc, and the Central Museum building of the Great Patriotic War.

The museums of Poklonnaya Gora ("Battle of Borodino" panorama, "Kutuzov's loghouse") were dedicated initially to the victory in Patriotic War of 1812.

MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS



Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Russia is the central government institution charged with leading the foreign affairs of Russia

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation (Russia MFA) is a federal executive bodies responsible for public administration in the area of the Russian

Federation with foreign states and international organizations. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation podvedomstvenno President of the Russian Federation on issues assigned to the President of the Russian Federation Constitution of the Russian Federation, or in accordance with the legislation of the Russian Federation.

The activities of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation is guided by the Constitution of the Russian Federation, federal laws, decrees and orders, and the President of the Russian Federation, regulations and orders and the Government of the Russian Federation, and these Regulations. In the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation is composed of diplomatic missions and consular offices of the Russian Federation, the Russian Federation to the international (interstate and intergovernmental) organizations of the Ministry of the Russian Federation and the subordinate enterprises, institutions and organizations in the Russian Federation, established to ensure the Ministry.

HON.SERGEI LAVROV
MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF RUSSIAN FEDERATION



Sergey Viktorovich Lavrov (Russian: Серге́й Ви́кторович Лавро́в, born March 21, 1950, in Moscow) is the Foreign Minister of Russia.

He is Armenian-Russian; his father was an Armenian from Tbilisi. Lavrov speaks Russian, English, French and Sinhala, which he learned while in Sri Lanka. Lavrov graduated from the Moscow State Institute of International Relations in 1972. He was sent as a Soviet diplomat to Sri Lanka, where he worked until 1976. He then returned to Moscow and worked in the Department of International Organizations of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. In 1981, he was sent as a senior adviser to the Soviet mission at the United Nations in New York City, and worked there until 1988. He worked for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs until 1994, when he returned to work in the United Nations, this time as the Permanent Representative of Russia. While in the latter position, he was President of the United Nations Security Council in December 1995, June 1997, July 1998, October 1999,^[4] December 2000, April 2002, and June 2003.

On March 9, 2004, President Vladimir Putin appointed Lavrov to the post of Minister for Foreign Affairs. He succeeded Igor Ivanov in the post.

Lavrov is regarded as continuing the style of his predecessor: a brilliant diplomat but a civil servant rather than a politician. Mr. Lavrov is married and has a daughter. His hobbies include playing the guitar and writing songs and poetry. He is a keen sportsman. In December 2006 Lavrov was named Person of the Year by Expert magazine, an influential weekly Russian business magazine.

CHKALOVSKY AIR PORT (Departure Air Port to St.Petersburg)

Airport Chkalovskiy (also given as Chkalovskoye) is a military airport base near Shchyolkovo, Moscow Oblast, Russia, and is located 31 km northeast of Moscow. It provides air support for Star City, Russia, Yuri Gagarin Cosmonauts Training Center, and other elements of the Soviet space program and Russian Federal Space Agency.

It is also a major transport base with Antonov An-12, An-72, Tupolev Tu-154, Ilyushin Il-76, and Il-86VKP. Chkalovsky received USSR's first Il-76K for cosmonaut training 23 July 1977.

ST.PETERSBURG (from 8th-10th October 2008)



St. Petersburg is the symbol of the European part of Russia and one of the most venerable capitals of the world. Unlike other names of European capitals that consist of one word, the name Sankt-Peterburg consists of three parts each having its own meaning. Sankt from the Latin sanctus meaning holy; Peter, the name of the one of the twelve apostles, also meaning rock in Greek; and burg from the German and Dutch word meaning town.

Thus, the name of the young capital unites the names of Peter the Great, his patron saint, as well as cultures of Ancient Greece and Rome, Germany and Holland. The name of the new Russian city and its symbols emphasize the connection with classical Rome the patron saint of which was the apostle Peter. Even the coat of arms of St. Petersburg with its two crossed anchors is remarkably similar to that of the Vatican. The history of the new Russian capital is imprinted in the architectural appearance of the city. The greatest reigns and architectural chefs-d'oeuvre of the 18th-20th centuries are embraced in one chronicle of St. Petersburg.

The main events of the history of St. Petersburg

May 16 (May 27 according to the Julian Calendar), 1703 - Founding of the fortress and the city of St. Petersburg by the emperor Peter I (Peter the Great).

1703-1914 St. Petersburg

1914-1924 Petrograd

1924-1991 Leningrad

1712-1728

and 1732-1918 the capital of Russia

1927-1931 the Administrative Center of the Leningrad Region
1931-1993 the city subject to the Soviet republic
1993-the present the city of the federal significance, a separate administrative unit of the Russian Federation (as Moscow)
1714 the foundation of the Kunstkamera, the first Russian museum of natural history
1721 the title of The Father of the Fatherland was conferred on Peter the Great
1725 Peter the Great died
1757 the Academy of Art was founded
1762 Catherine II ascension to the throne
1764 the foundation of the Hermitage as a palace museum
1795 the foundation of the Public Library
1832 the opening of the Aleksandinsky (Pushkin) Drama Theater
1837 the opening of the first Russian railroad St. Petersburg-Tsarskoe Selo
1851 the opening of the regular railroad line St. Petersburg-Moscow
1881 the assassination of Alexander II
1898 the opening of the Alexander III Russian Museum
1914 St. Petersburg was renamed to Petrograd
1917 the February (Bourgeois) and the October Socialist Revolutions
1924 Petrograd was renamed to Leningrad
September 8, **1941** the beginning of the blockade of Leningrad
January 27, **1944** the total breakage of the blockade of Leningrad
September 6, **1991** the original name of St. Petersburg was restored
2003 the 300th anniversary of the foundation of St. Petersburg

In 1712-1917, the city was the capital of the Russian Empire and was the center of innovations and changes in Russia. Three revolutions have taken place here (in 1905-1907, the February Bourgeois Revolution in 1917, and the Great October Social Revolution in 1917).

St. Petersburg suffered greatly during the Civil War in 1917-1922, and especially during the Second World War in 1941-1945 (900 day of the blockade, famine, ruin).

Already in the end of the 19th century, St. Petersburg became the largest in Russia and one of the most important in Europe industrial, credit and stock exchange center. In 1913, there were 1,012 large and medium-scale industrial firms with 234,000 employees.

After the government of the country moved to Moscow in 1918, the Northern Capital became the second to the most important city in Russia. For the past several years, however, St. Petersburg has been actively restoring its former role of the wide-open "gateway" of Russia on the outer world.

St. Petersburg is the fourth most populated city in Europe after London, Moscow, and Paris.

Population (total)	4,596,000	
Including women	2,529,000	55%
men	2,067,000	45%

THE STATE HERMITAGE



The State Hermitage occupies six magnificent buildings situated along the embankment of the River Neva, right in the heart of St Petersburg. The leading role in this unique architectural ensemble is played by the Winter Palace, the residence of the Russian tsars that was built to the design of Francesco Bartolomeo Rastrelli in 1754-62. This ensemble, formed in the 18th and 19th centuries, is extended by the eastern wing of the General Staff building, the Menshikov Palace and the recently constructed Repository.

Put together throughout two centuries and a half, the Hermitage collections of works of art (over 3,000,000 items) present the development of the world culture and art from the Stone Age to the 20th century. Today the Museum is creating its digital self-portrait to be displayed around the world. Computer technologies enable the State Hermitage Museum to provide people from all over the world with wider access to information about the Museum and its treasures.

“NEVSKY SHIP BUILDING – SHIP REPAIR PLANT”



“Nevsky Shipbuilding- Shiprepair Plant” - one of the oldest enterprises of water transport in the northwest of Russia, is situated 40 km away from Saint Petersburg, in the place where the river Neva flows from Ladoga Lake, near the famous fortress Of Shliesselburg in the town with the same name. The activity Shipyard includes shipbuilding, ship repair and maintenance works.

Nevsky Shipyard production capacities and equipment allow constructing vessels in accordance with all international standards.

Advantageous location on the great navigation channel “Volga-Baltic Waterway” allows to repair vessels quickly and effectively as well as to carry out maintenance works of the passing-by vessels.

Nevsky Shipyard is acting under the class society survey: **Russian Maritime Register, Russian River Register of Shipping** (divisions of both registers are located

directly at the plant), **Lloyd Register of Shipping, Bureau Veritas, Germanischer Lloyd, Det Norske Veritas.**

The total number of people working at the Shipyard is 500 people. Being qualified and experienced specialists in shipbuilding and ship-repair, they can solve production problems effectively, and fulfill the projects in due time with the best characteristics. "Nevsky Shipbuilding- Shiprepair Plant" is opened for cooperation with the Russian and foreign ship-owners, the Navigation Companies, Designing and Subcontractural Organizations, the Suppliers of materials and equipment for shipbuilding and ship-repair. Our aim both in shipbuilding and ship-repair is to suggest to the customer an optimum balance of price, quality and project terms.

BUROVESTNIK BOAT YARD



PETERHOF(PETRODVORETS)



Peterhof (Petrodvoret) is a luxurious and beautifully preserved Imperial estate, founded in 1710 by Peter the Great on the shore of the Gulf of Finland (Baltic Sea). It combines several ornate palaces, a number of beautifully landscaped parks and a array of magnificent statues three major cascades and over 120 fountains, lending it the epithet "The Russian Versailles." Peterhof derives its name from the German for "Peter's Yard" or "Peter's Home."

Tsarskoye Selo - the Town of Muses



"Here so many lyres were hang on branches..." - these words from A. Ahmatova poem could be the epigraph to the story about literature monuments of the Pushkin-town. Its fate is wonderful and unusual. Depending during Developed during 2 years as countryside Tsar residence , it is the wonderful monument of Russian architecture and garden - parking art of XVIII century. But together with it the town is obliged by its fame to some generations of poets, writers, culture workers of the Russian culture, who lived or were at it. It is called by right "The Town of Muses".

MIKHAILOVSKY THEATRE



Alexander Brullov was commissioned to design the new theatre building. It had to match the existing ensemble of the Mikhailovsky Square, now the Arts Square. On 8 November 1833, on the name day of the Grand duke Mikhail, brother of Emperor Nicholas I, the curtain rose for the first time in the new theatre. The same year the French troupe, which had previously shared the stage with Russian actors in another recently completed theatre, the Alexandrinsky, moved into the new building. Thus began the eighty-five year-long life of the French Theatre in St. Petersburg. It was run by the Imperial Theatres Company, which was under the direct control of the Ministry of the Imperial Court. Representatives from those two bodies frequented Paris where they found new actors and actresses for employment in Russia.

The concentration on entertaining and comic material was reflected in a new title that was gained by the theatre in 1920: The State Academic Theatre of Comic Opera. In 1921 the theatre got the name of the Maly Petrograd State Academic Theatre, in 1926 the Leningrad State Academic Maly Opera Theatre (MALEGOT for short). In the winter 1930-31, In 2007 the theatre got the original name back — the Mikhailovsky Theatre.

The NUTCRACKER – BALLET
8th OCTOBER at 19.00



Ballet in two acts

Music: Pyotr Tchaikovsky

Libretto: Marius Petipa based on the story by E. T. A. Hoffmann edited by Nikolai Boyarchikov

Choreography: Nikolai Boyarchikov

Set designer: Vyacheslav Okunev

Premiere of the production: June 29, 1996

Running time: 2 hours 15 minutes

Performing- Anastasia Lomachenkova, Anton Ploom, Marat Shemiunov, Alexey Kuznetsov

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Mr.Vladimir Grishanov

Honorary Consul

THE GOVERNMENT OF RUSSIAN FEDERATION

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Deputy Prime Minister	Hon. Viktor Zubkov
Deputy Prime Minister	Hon. Igor Shuvalov
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