

KAM CHAT KA

OPEN TO
THE WORLD

Kamchatka and salmon caviar are virtually inseparable. This gourmet product has long become the brand of the region, along with volcanoes and geysers.

The Geyser Valley on Kamchatka is one of the largest in the whole world. It was recognized by nationwide vote as one of the seven wonders of Russia.

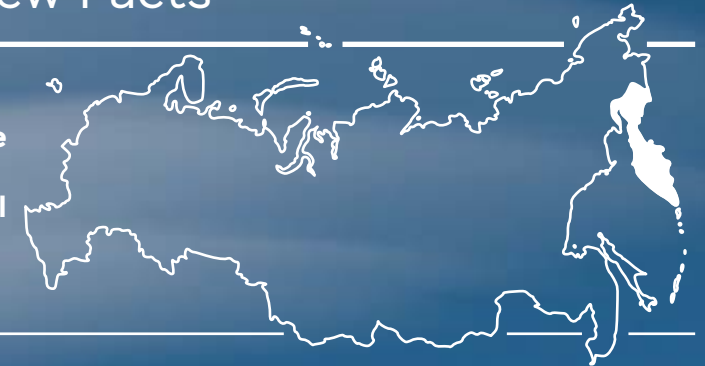


EVENT PASSPORT OF THE REGION

KAMCHATKA

Portrait of the Region: A Few Facts

Kamchatka is the most remote region from the central part of the country, the area with pristine nature and a very small population. This is the land of volcanoes, geysers and bears. The natural volcano landscape in Kamchatka was included in the UNESCO World Heritage List.



FISHING SHOP OF RUSSIA

The fishing industry is the main link in the economic structure of Kamchatka Krai. In addition to fishing, processing fish, studying fish and fish farming sectors, the local economy includes a number of auxiliary and service sectors, as well as institutions of manufacturing and social infrastructure. The most important of those are ship repair, construction, transport, storage and transshipment of fish products.

KAMCHATKA EXHIBITION AND INVESTMENT CENTER

- Area: exhibition and congress halls: 600 and 400 m².
- Number of venues: 2 exhibition and congress halls, a conference hall: 80 sq. m, seating 70 people, 2 meeting rooms.
- Total capacity of two halls and meeting rooms: up to 500 people.
- Distance to the city's historic downtown area: 11 km.

Largest events at the venue:

- Kamchatka Forum of Entrepreneurs (November 26–28, 2018).
- Architectural exposition, exhibition “Your Home 2018.”
- Kamchatka Business Strategy and Management Cup.

LEADING ECONOMY SECTORS



Fishing and fish farming



Minerals and other natural Resources



Energy



Tourism



Agriculture

PLANNING A VISIT

Accessibility

Elizovo Airport is the main arrival port in the Krai; the airport has international status. Distance to city center is **29 km.**

Accommodation

Hotels in Petropavlovsk-Kamchatsky and nearby towns.
Total number of beds – 1800.

BRIGHTEST IMPRESSIONS

Visit the unique Kronotsky Nature Reserve—the caldera of Uzon Volcano and one of seven wonders of Russia, the Valley of Geysers.

Visit the ethnic villages of indigenous peoples. Study their culture and everyday life.

Take part in the excellent sport fishing trip. The seas, lakes and rivers of Kamchatka are home to every species of Pacific salmon and many other species of fish.

Visitors can travel into the wilderness to observe the Kamchatka brown bear, one of the largest in the world, in its natural habitat.

WEATHER IN PETROPAVLOVSK-KAMCHATSKY

Season of the year	Average temperature
Winter (January)	-7 °C
Spring (April)	+0,3 °C
Summer (July)	+12,7 °C
Autumn (October)	+5,5 °C

CONTENT

Based on the materials of the Investment and Enterprise Agency
of the Kamchatka Territory (ANPO “KVC INVEST”)

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Kamchatka Krai



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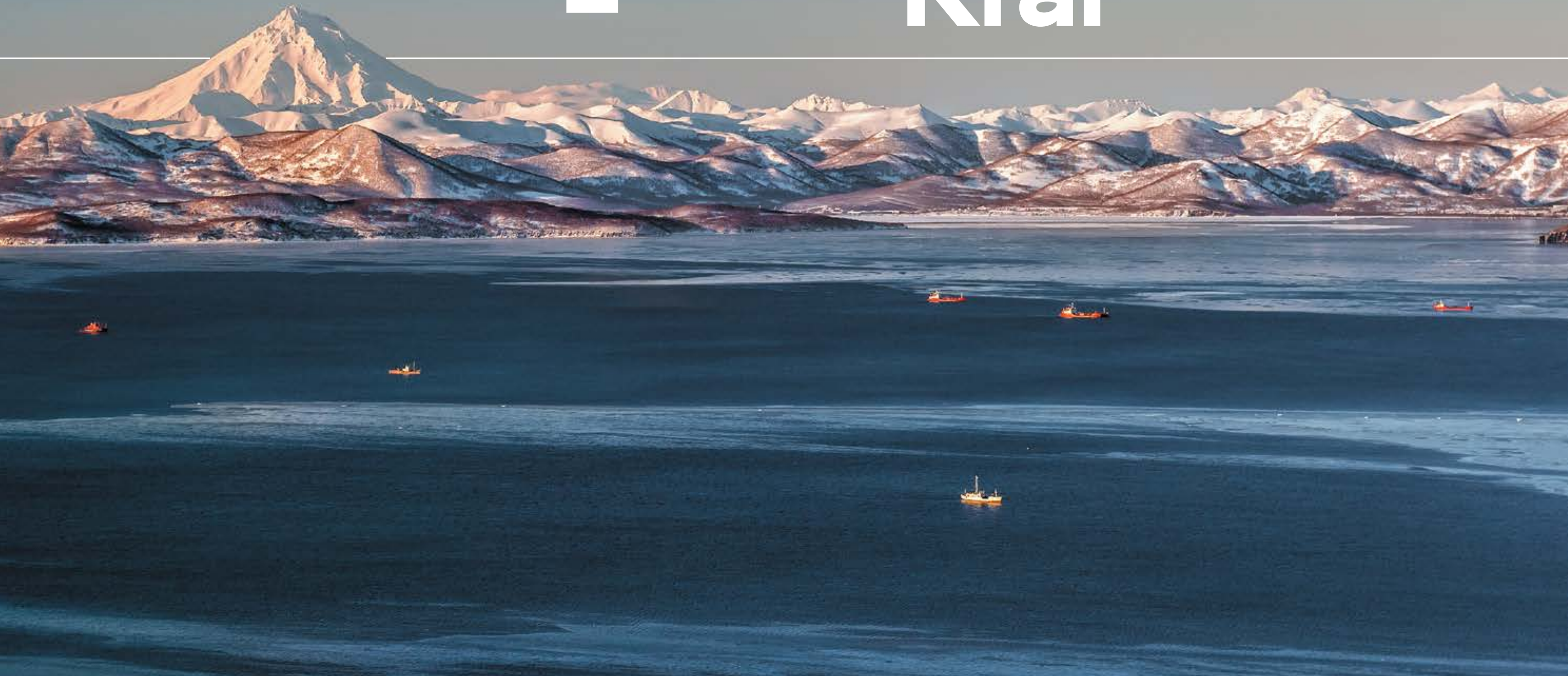
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Region:
**Kamchatka
Krai**



Geography and Nature

Kamchatka Krai is part of the Far Eastern Federal District. It occupies the Kamchatka Peninsula and the adjacent continental areas, as well as the Commander Islands and the Island of Karaginsky. On the north-west Kamchatka Krai borders Magadan Region, on the north – Chukotsky Autonomous Area, and on the south – Sakhalin Region.

The Kamchatka Peninsula is washed by the Pacific Ocean along its eastern coast, the Bering Sea – along the north-east coast, and the Sea of Okhotsk – along the western coast.

The area of the Krai is 464,300 sq. km (2.7% of the area of the Russian Federation); of that 292,600 sq. km are occupied by the Koryak Area. The Krai stretches almost 1,600 km from north to south.

The administrative center of the Krai is the city of Petropavlovsk-Kamchatsky.

Kamchatka's Volcanoes. Today there exist 30 active and 300 dormant volcanoes in Kamchatka. The definition of an "active" volcano is fairly blurry: any volcano that has a history of eruptions within the historically significant period is considered active. Some of the volcanoes last erupted 1,000 or even 4,000 years ago, and these volcanoes will have different status according to different classifications.

Rivers and Lakes. There are some 14 100 rivers and streams in Kamchatka, of which most are under 10 km long; only 105 waterways are longer than 100 km. The two by far largest rivers are the Kamchatka (758 km) and the Penzhina (713 km). The average density of the drainage system is 0.77 sq. km, but in some areas the density does not exceed 0.6 sq. km. Although quite short, most rivers in Kamchatka are exceptionally full-flowing.

Geyser Valley

Panorama of
Petropavlovsk-Kamchatsky

Natural Parks and Reserves. The nature reserve fund of Kamchatka consists of nature reserves, wildlife sanctuaries and parks. Today the Krai has 3 nature reserves, 5 nature parks, 13 wildlife sanctuaries, and 75 natural landmarks. The reserves in the area are subdivided into three classes: absolute, relative and mixed.

Sopkas



Flora. The flora of Kamchatka is affected by a number of important factors: the area's geographical position, the influence of humid oceanic climate, the mainly mountainous terrain, the historic development of landscapes, considerable influence of volcanoes and various related volcanic phenomena. The main tree species of Kamchatka Krai are stone birch, white birch, dwarf cedar, dwarf alder, Kuril (Kamchatka) larch (Kamchatka), and Ayan fir. The forest lands occupy 95.3% of the total land area of Kamchatka Krai; of those 19.0 mln hectares are covered by forests, and 26.2 mln hectares are barren.



Steller Sea Lions

Fauna. The Kamchatka Peninsula currently is home to 37 animal species, including 30 indigenous species, 4 introduced species and

3 synanthropic species (house mice, gray and black rats). The forest and mountainous part of the Kamchatka is separated in the north from the nearest forests by the extensive area of Parapolsky Dol. The animal world of Kamchatka Krai is very diverse and includes 45 land mammals and 224 species of birds. Of those, 21 mammal and 39 bird species are huntable; hunting licenses can be obtained in due order. The most valuable and significant animal species are brown bears, elk, bighorn sheep and sable. Their quantity at present is stable, with more than 24,000 bears, 13,000 elk, 14,000 bighorn sheep, and 59,000 sables. 23 species of land and marine mammals and 60 species of birds are included in the Kamchatka Red Book.



Weather



The climate is mostly of **temperate monsoon variety**; the central part has **temperate continental climate**, and the northern part—**subarctic climate**.



The average temperature on the Kamchatka Peninsula in January is **-15,5 °C**, at the adjacent continental area **-25 °C**, and the average temperature in July is **+13,2 °C**.



The rainfall is up to **1,000 mm** per year. Permafrost is present in the north of the Krai, and there are over **400** glaciers in the area.

Time Zone

Regional time zone
in the format UTC +12



Social Portrait, Religion

Kamchatka Krai is one of the least inhabited constituent territories of the Russian Federation. The average population density is quite low, just 0.7 persons per 1 sq. km of the territory; considering that 78% of all people live in cities, the actual population density is even lower.

As of January 1, 2019 there were 314,700 people living in Kamchatka, with most of the popu-

lation living in Petropavlovsk-Kamchatsky–Elizovo–Vilyuchinsk agglomeration. The rest of the population resides on the coast, which has to do with the fishing specialization of the local economy.

The peninsula is home to 134 nationalities, ethnicities and ethnic groups. Most of the population are Russian, followed by Ukrainians, Koryaks and other nationalities. Koryaks, Itelmen, Chukchi,

Evens and Aleuts belong to indigenous nations of the region. Some sources say that Kamchatka's indigenous populations have lived in the area for more than 12,000 years. Today those who come to visit the peninsula, will learn about the history, traditions and customs of the aborigines of Kamchatka as shown in museum collections, ethnocultural centers, and present-day settlements.



New City Block

The indigenous people have not forgotten the languages of their ancestors although some of them speak Russian better than their native language.

The economic indicators for 2018 are as follows: per capita income in 2018 stands at RUB 45,034.5. The average nominal paid wages in Kamchatka Krai in 2018 amounted to RUB 73,895.6 (112.3% year

on year), and the real paid pages amounted to 109.7%. Official unemployment figure as of the end of December 2018 is 2,600 people (1.4% of the entire workforce). The 2018 living per capita wage in Kamchatka in 2018 amounted to RUB 19,481 (for working population – RUB 20,494 rubles, for retirees – RUB 15,478, for children – RUB 20,943).

Macroeconomic indicators in Kamchatka Krai have been growing in 2018. The 2018 turnover in all types of economic activities amounted to RUB 316,574,600, which is 8.0% more year on year in current prices. The industrial production index amounted to 106.7%; growth has to do with increased production in processing industry, which amounted to 12.5%.

Pursuant to Law of Kamchatka Krai No. 361 dd. 16.12.2009, "On Holidays and Memorable Dates of Kamchatka Krai," the following festivals and memorial dates have been established in Kamchatka Krai:

- **Alkhalalalay** – Itelmen Nation's holiday, last Sunday of September.
- **Khololo** – Koryak Nation's holiday, first Sunday of November.
- **Nurgenek** – Evenki New Year – third Sunday of June.
- **Deer Breeder's Day** – first Sunday of March.
- **First Fish Day** – first Sunday of June.
- **Beringia** – 2nd Saturday of March.

Additionally, every winter Kamchatka Krai hosts the Kamchatka Krai Northern Pentathlon, in which athletes compete in five traditional sports of Northern nations – triple jump, axe throwing, chaut throwing, jumps over sleds and running with a stick.



Economy and Production

The main types of economic activities that provide for most of the GRP volume are fishing and fish farming, processing industries; wholesale and retail trade, healthcare and social services, mining of natural resources, tourism.

The volume of food industry products amounted to **RUB 97,218.6 million**

A total of RUB 97,218,600 worth of food products were shipped in 2018 (113.2 % to the figures of 2017 in current prices), production index – 115.1 %. Growth has been observed in production of semi-prepared meat products (107.5 %), bread and baked products (104.2 %), mineral water (101.5 %), sausage (100.7 %), pastries (102.1 %), cattle products (102.5 %), cottage cheese and cheeses (101.1 %). Decline was observed in production of beer (91.7 %) and liquid processed milk (97.2 %). Food products, with the exception of fish products are mostly produced for the regional market..

1,563.2 thousand tons of fish

Fishing enterprises of Kamchatka Krai have caught the record-setting 1,563,000 tons of fish and sea food (130.0 % as compared to 2017), the growth of the total catch of aquatic bioresources is due to favorable conditions in fishing areas and increased quotas for white salmon catch. The growing figures of 2018 have to do with the record catch of salmon. The catch of salmon in 2018 is 2.1 times as large as that of 2017, amounting to almost 500,000 tons.

Growth of energy consumption amounted to

101.0 %

The enterprises producing electricity, gas and steam delivered RUB 17,432,700 worth of products (103.8 % of 2017 figures in current prices), production index stands at 101.0 %. There was an increase in energy consumption observed among industrial and agricultural enterprises, including due to the conclusion of contracts and supply of electricity to large mining enterprises (Ametistovoye JSC, Kamgold JSC, Kamchatskoye Zoloto JSC, Ozerovsky MMC LLC), fish processing factories (Vityaz-Auto LLC, Kolkhoz Oktyabr LLC, Skit LLC), and agricultural enterprises (APC Zaozerny, private entrepreneur M.V. Bondareva, S.A. Zudov Farm Household). Production of electricity grew by 1.8 % as compared to 2017 and amounted to 1,824.5 million kWh. Production of thermal energy (steam and hot water) increased by 0.4 % year on year, and amounted to 3,007.8 thousand Hcal.

A total of **RUB 18,373.9 million** worth of products were shipped

In 2018 the mining enterprises delivered RUB 18,373,900 worth of products (95.1 % year on year in current prices), the production index amounted to 97.7 %. Recovery of natural gas increased by 2.9 % and the recovery of raw materials for construction (granules, pebbles, grits) increased by 23.9 % year on year.

The production index amounted to **112.5 %**

Processing industries shipped RUB 102,134,200 worth of products, which is 111.9 % as compared to 2017 in current prices. The production index amounted to 112.5 %. A total of 95.2 % of processing industry is taken up by food products.

The gross output amounted to **RUB 8,275.1 million**

The agribusiness sector of the economy has been actively developing. Due to increased output of the cattle-breeding industry, total industrial output increased by 1.0 %, and amounted to RUB 8,275.1 million.

The volume of investments amounted to **RUB 39,278.7 million**

The amount of investments into the capital stock in January-September 2018 amounted to RUB 39,278.7 million, or 107.4 % of the amount for January – September 2017 in comparative prices.

A total of **35.5 thousand m²** of housing were completed

The volume of works in the construction sector amounted to RUB 22,495.7 million. A total of 205 residential buildings with the total area of 35.5 thousand m² were completed in 2018, all sources of financing included.

Transport Accessibility



The transport infrastructure of Kamchatka Krai includes water, air, and automobile transport. The distance to the nearest major seaport and airport is 2,500 km (Vladivostok), and 1,700 km (Khabarovsk) respectively.

Sea transport is being used to deliver all types of food, material and technical supplies and fuel. Sea transport enterprises represent the most important link in the transport sector of Kamchatka Krai. Most cargoes are delivered to the Krai via the seaports of Primorsky Krai to the seaport in Petropavlovsk-Kamchatsky. The seaport in Petropavlovsk-Kamchatsky processes not only coastal and export-import cargoes. The borders of the seaport of Petropavlovsk-Kamchatsky includes terminals located in port points along the coast of Kamchatka Peninsula. Sea transport enter-

prises located within the borders of the port of Petropavlovsk-Kamchatsky process more than 2.5 million tons of cargo a year, including around 300,000 tons of fish products, more than 350,000 tons of export and import cargoes.

Aviation plays a decisive role in providing transport accessibility in Kamchatka as most passenger transportation between the Krai and other regions is done by planes. The air transport system of Kamchatka includes a federal-level airport in the town of Elizovo and a network of local airports located in various

settlements. Considering the complex mountainous relief of the land and the remote position of settlements and towns from the central city of the Krai, planes are the most convenient and reliable mode of transport. Elizovo Airport is the main arrival port in the Krai; the airport has international status. Helicopters are also of great significance for Kamchatka, given the limited road infrastructure: helicopters are often used for passenger transportation within the peninsula, including transportation of tourist groups. Many landmarks of the area, including the Geyser Valley, the



12 aerodromes
for local airlines (LAs)



22 landing sites



2,500 km
(Vladivostok)

1,700 km
(Khabarovsk)

Kuril Lake and the entire territory of the former Koryak Autonomous Area, are virtually inaccessible for automobile transport.

The state register of Kamchatka Krai includes 12 aerodromes of local airlines (LAs), 22 landing sites.

Most passengers and much of the cargo in Kamchatka Krai are served by two main enterprises: Kamchatka Aviation Enterprise JSC and Vityaz-Aero Aviation Company LLC.

The inter-municipal routes within the Krai are served by seven types of aircraft –four planes (Yak-40, L-410, An-28 and An-26), and three types of helicopters (Mi-8, Mi-8MTV-1, and Mi-2). The air transport fleet includes 43 aircraft.



The central part of the peninsula has a relatively high-quality road network. Automobile transport carries out transportation of cargo and passengers in

Petropavlovsk-Kamchatsky and Vilyuchinsk townships, and provides municipal transportation services in Bystrinsky, Yelizovsky, Milkovsky, Tigilsky, Ust-Bolsheretsky and Ust-Kamchatsky municipal districts, and the township of Palana.

The Krai has one of the largest number of cars per capita among all Russian regions. Currently many local travel companies have their own all-terrain vehicles for passenger transportation.

There are no railways in Kamchatka.



Main Symbols of the Region

Volcanoes

Kamchatka is the land of volcanoes. The peninsula has a total of some 300 volcanoes, of which 30 are active. Kamchatka is where the tallest volcano in Eurasia, Klyuchevskaya hill is located, as are one of the most active volcanoes in the world, Shiveluch, and the most “explosive” one—Bezemyanny. Avachinsky and Koryaksky volcanoes are considered “home” volcanoes of Petropavlosk-Kamchatsky. The Day of Volcanoes is celebrated as a state holiday of Kamchatka Krai since 2010.

Salmon Caviar

Kamchatka and salmon caviar are virtually inseparable. This gourmet product has long become the brand of the region, along with volcanoes and geysers. In addition to its unique taste, salmon caviar is also beneficial for human health. Salmon caviar boosts the immune system, serves as a natural and delicious “medicine” for fragile bones and helps build up vigor.

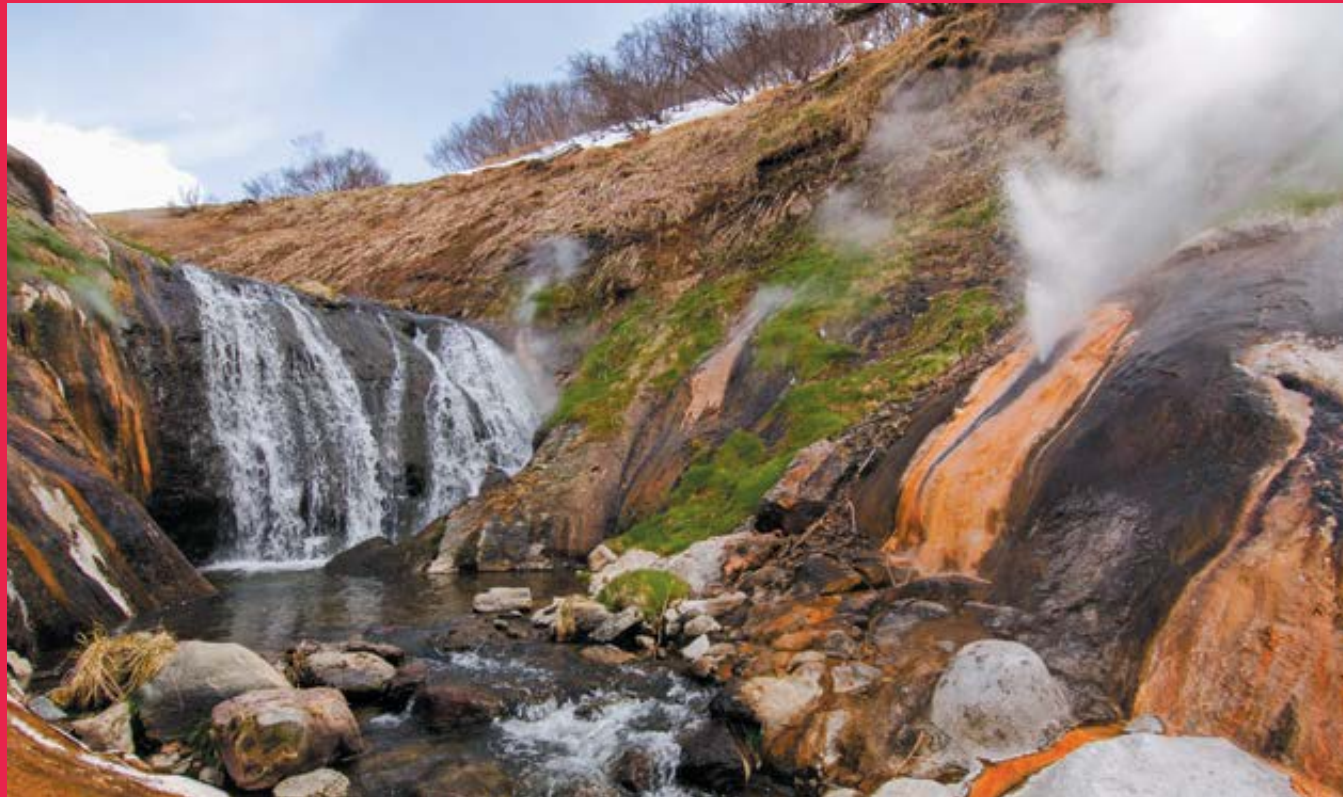


Brown Bear

The Kamchatka brown bear is the largest of all bears of this species on the planet. The adult male may reach 800 kg in weight, with the height from the end of the tail to the tip of the nose reaching up to 3 meters. Annually hundreds of hunters from all over the world come to Kamchatka to hunt for the record trophy. The peninsula is home to some 20,000 brown bears. As visitors enter the territory of Kamchatka Krai along the main highway, they are greeted by the sculpture of a she-bear with several cubs.

Wild Salmon

All known species of pacific salmon breed in the waterways of Kamchatka. The diversity of species of salmon here is unique and unmatched anywhere in the world. The fishermen of Kamchatka annually catch some 150,000 tons of spring salmon, chum salmon, silver salmon, pink salmon and blueback salmon every year; in some years the catch may be as large as around 500,000 tons. Kamchatka salmon species are unique in that they grow wild; unlike the salmon bred at fishing farms, the wild salmon grow and mature in ecologically clean areas of the Pacific Ocean and eat no artificial feed.



Hot Springs

Bathing in hot springs is one of the most popular forms of recreation in Kamchatka. There are a total of more than 150 large hot springs on the peninsula. The nationally renowned hot springs include Paratunskie, Vilyuchinskie, Karymshinskie,

Nalychevskie and Zelenovskie Lakes hot springs. All the hot springs in the Krai have their own mineral composition and temperature. Most of them are recommended by balneologists for treatment and prevention of a large range of conditions.



Kamchatka Crab

Kamchatka crab is often referred to as King Crab; it is the largest and most delicious crustacean species of the Far East. Its leg span can reach up to 1 meter, and some of the crabs can live to be 20-

25 years old. The sweet meat of the Kamchatka crab is considered a prized delicacy all over the world. The Kamchatka crab is caught in the Sea of Okhotsk, to the west of the peninsula.

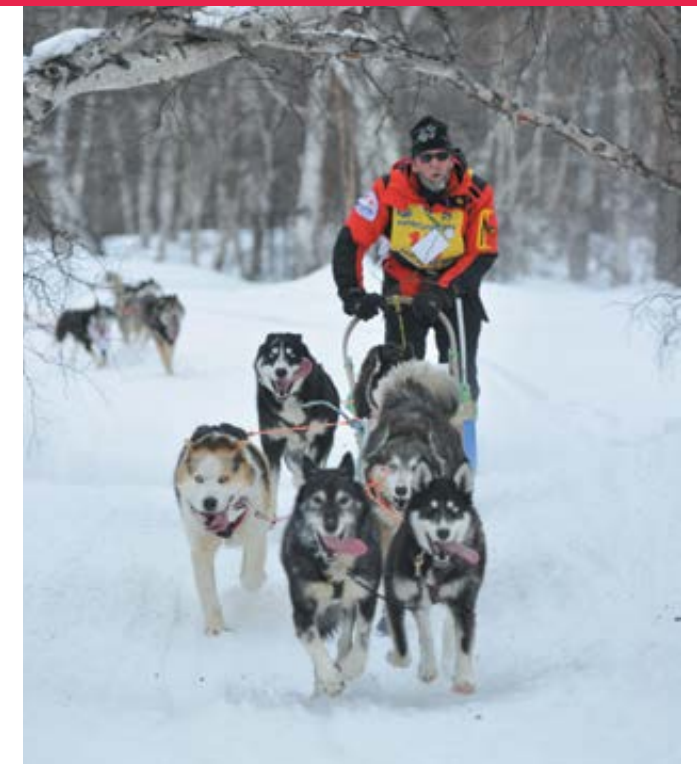


Saint Peter and Saint Paul Packet Boats

Saint Peter and Saint Paul packet boats entered the Avachinskaya Bay on October 6 (October 17—New Style), 1740, as part of the Second Kamchatka expedition of Vitus Bering. On the same day the ships were anchored there for the winter. Bering named the bay after Saint Apostles Peter and Paul in honor of the ships in his expedition. Since then October 17 has been celebrated as the foundation day of Petropavlovsk-Kamchatsky. The stele with the image of the two ships stands at the entrance to the Kamchatka capital.

Dog Sleds

Dog sleds have been the main mode of transportation for indigenous people of Kamchatka for centuries. Today a dog sled is a symbol of Beringia Race, the state festival in Kamchatka Krai. Annually dog-sled racers from all over the world come to Kamchatka to race on their sleds for hundreds of kilometers in extreme weather conditions. The Beringia-2018 race, 2,101 km long, has been included in the Russian Book of Records as the longest dog-sled race in Eurasia.



Landmarks of the Region



Three Brothers Rocks

Three rocks, known as Three Brothers, welcome and see off visitors sailing into and out of the Avachinskaya Bay. These conical rocks are listed as natural monuments and serve as a symbol of Petropavlovsk-Kamchatsky. According to a legend, three strong men shielded with their bodies the first settlement on the shore of the Avachinskaya Bay from a tsunami wave. The three brothers were turned to stone, and now they stand on their vigil, guarding the city from any dangers.



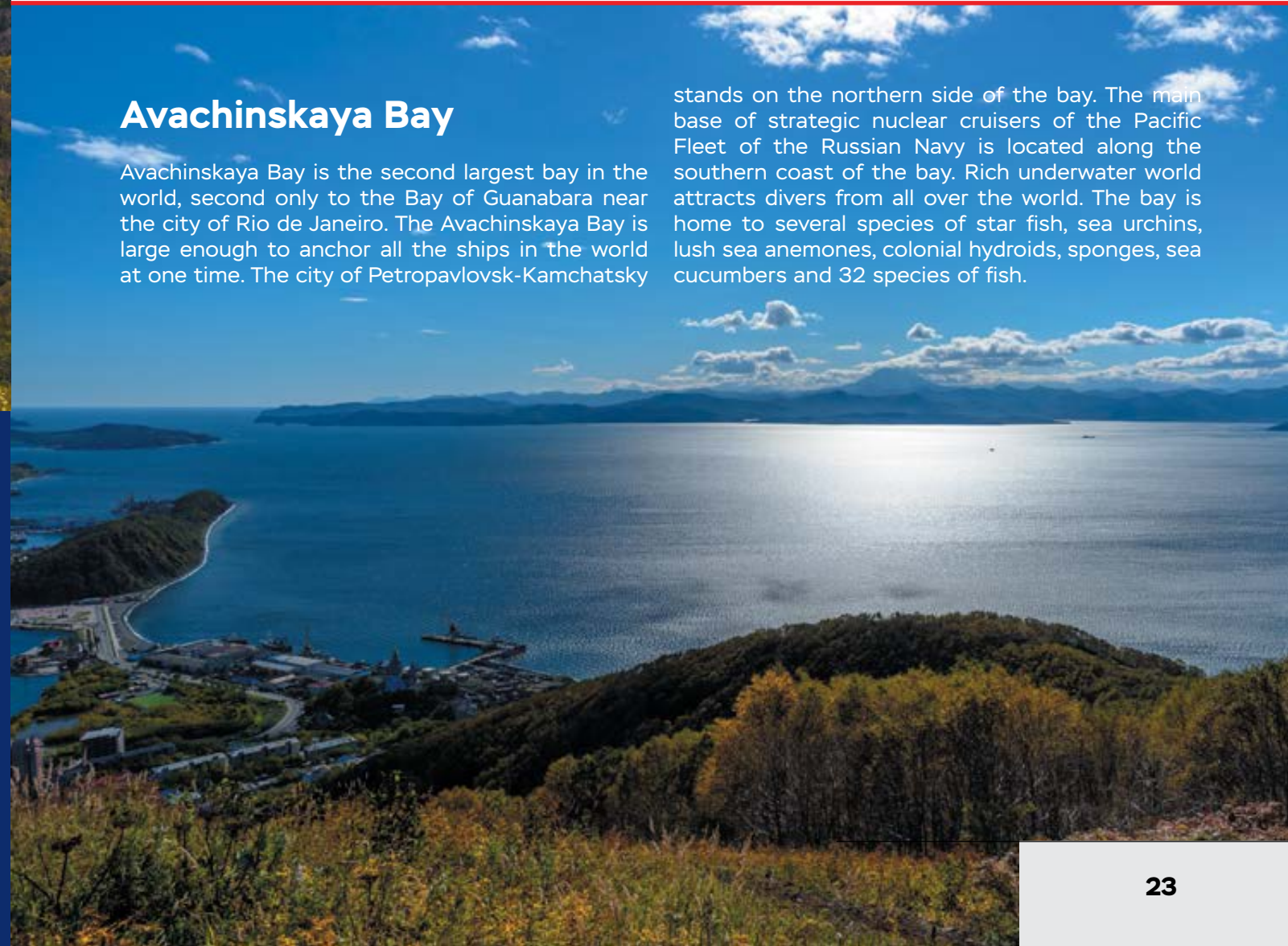
Geyser Valley

The Geyser Valley on Kamchatka is the only geyser field of its kind in Eurasia and one of the largest geyser fields in the world. It is a large and long canyon with the never-freezing Geyzernaya River flowing through it; dozens of pulsating springs emitting columns of steam into the sky along its slopes. Discovered in 1941, the Geyser Valley became the favorite pilgrimage sight for scientists and tourists from all over the world, renowned for its unique biosystem with uniquely high abundance and diversity of life. In 2007 the people of Russia voted the Geyser Valley to be one of Russia's Seven Wonders.

Avachinskaya Bay

Avachinskaya Bay is the second largest bay in the world, second only to the Bay of Guanabara near the city of Rio de Janeiro. The Avachinskaya Bay is large enough to anchor all the ships in the world at one time. The city of Petropavlovsk-Kamchatsky

stands on the northern side of the bay. The main base of strategic nuclear cruisers of the Pacific Fleet of the Russian Navy is located along the southern coast of the bay. Rich underwater world attracts divers from all over the world. The bay is home to several species of star fish, sea urchins, lush sea anemones, colonial hydroids, sponges, sea cucumbers and 32 species of fish.



Kurile Lake

The Kurile Lake is the crater lake on the territory of Yuzhno-Kamchatsky Federal Nature Reserve, which has been included on the UNESCO List of Natural Heritage. Islands, formed by the lava from the crater of the previously active and now dormant volcano, rise above the surface of the sea. Kurile Lake is the largest breeding area in Eurasia of wild Pacific salmon, known as blue-backed salmon. The lake is also home for dozens of animal and bird species. The Kurile Lake also attracts up to 200 brown bears, who along with water otters and foxes come here to feast on nutritious and fat salmon.



Commander Islands

The Commander Islands consist of two large islands: Medny and Bering. The Medny Island is uninhabited, and the Island of Bering has the only residential area on these islands, the settlement of Nikolskoe. The nature of the islands is unique, with dozens of different land and sea mammals and hundreds of bird species. The mushrooms on the Commander Islands are no less famous: there are few places on earth where porcini and aspen mushrooms are taller than trees: all the plants on the islands are of dwarf variety. Komandorsky Nature Reserve is a state natural biospheric reserve area located on the Commander Islands. It also includes the water area around the islands.



Home Volcanoes

Petropavlovsk-Kamchatsky is one of the few cities in the world that boasts its own “home volcanoes.” These are the volcanoes of Avachinsky and Koryaksky, located 25 km away from the capital city of Kamchatka, and also Aag, Arik and Kozelsky volcanoes. The foots of the “home volcanoes” attract many tourists with its Alpine meadow plants and unforgettable vistas. The Avachinsky Volcano is a popular site for fans of active tourism. The annual Volcano Day, part of the Tourism Days program, an official holiday of Kamchatka Krai, takes place here every year.



Ratings and Prizes

Kamchatka is in the top-20 and takes 17th place in the “Rating of the event potential of the Russian regions in 2018”

Rating is conducted by R&C Market Research Company

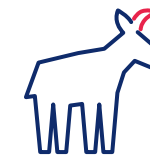
Various clubs based on Kamchatka have achieved high levels of professionalism and implemented major creative projects that received prizes on many all-Russian and international competitions. Some of them include Uykav Children's National Ensemble of the Elizovo Municipal District (winner of the first prize in Beijing Star Festival of Children's Creativity in Beijing); Oryakan Children's National Ensemble of Bystrinsky District (winner of Grand Prix and 1st Place in the program of the 14th All-Russian National Festival—Great Russia Competition in Sochi); KORITEV Youth National Ensemble—the only ensemble of the Russian North at the Russia Show's Cultural Program (World Youth and Student Festival in Sochi); Rus Cossack Folklore Ensemble (winner of four Grand Prix at the International Creative Forum and Planet of Arts Festival and Competition in Moscow and Sochi).



In 2018 Kamchatka Krai **ranked 32nd** in the National Rating of the Investment Climate in Russian Regions (improving its position by 36 points). In 2019, Kamchatka improved the result by another four points and took 28th place, following the instructions of the President and getting into the top thirty.



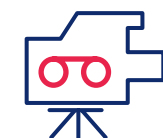
Kamchatka Krai also **ranks first** among the regions of the Far East as the region with the cleanest drinking water. The results were published by the Russian Committee for Protection of Consumer Rights in the report entitled “On the State of Sanitary and Epidemiological Welfare of the Population in the Russian Federation in 2017.”



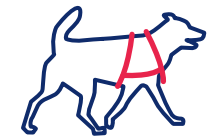
The Golden Autumn–2018, 20th anniversary exhibition of agribusiness, is a platform for demonstrating achievements in cattle farming and breeding. Representatives of Kamchatka Krai, KKSE Kamchatgosplem, and Reindeer Breeding and Development LLC were recognized at the event and **awarded gold medals and diplomas** for “Excellent achievements in development of cattle breeding and livestock economy.”



Kamchatka Krai has also won the National Geographic Traveler Awards 2018. The Krai has been **recognized the best region** in Russia as the destination for tourism and recreation, ahead of Murmansk and Irkutsk Regions, Republics of Altai and Karelia.



“Ocean,” a project of Kamchatka Krai won **the top prize** at the Fifth All-Russian Festival and Competition of Tourism Video Presentations “Russian Wonder-2018.”



Beringia, a race held in Kamchatka was recognized as the winner of the prestigious international EFEA Awards. In January 2019, the program of the VIII Eurasian Event Forum in St. Petersburg included the award ceremony of the annual independent prize for event organizers. EFEA Awards is a recognized symbol of excellence in Russia's event industry, unofficially known among the market players and professional mass media as the Oscar of the Meetings Industry. The award ceremony summarized the results of the rating, based on the number of times forums, exhibitions, congresses, festivals, event organizers and venues were mentioned in Russian mass media publications. Beringia 2018, a traditional dog-sled race held in Kamchatka, has become a regional event of the year. The race has been organized by the Government of Kamchatka Krai.



In 2019, the Kamchatka-based tourism portal (www.visitkamchatka.ru) took the first place in PRObrand International Tourism Marketing Competition in two nominations: “Internet Branding: Portals, Sites” and “Video Branding: Territories.” The event was organized by ESOT, the Eurasian Commonwealth of Tourism Industry Specialists. More than 300 representatives of Russian regions, as well as representatives of Kazakhstan, Belarus and the Republic of Cyprus.



Main Events

Business Events

- **Kamchatka Forum of Entrepreneurs** (takes place 2 times a year, in March and November). The Forum seeks to transform the business space and improve the conditions for business in the region, attracting the business community, bodies of government and development institutions. In three days of the Forum the participants can attend more than 20 workshops, seminars and roundtable discussions. The Forum discusses real cases, presented by invited experts and entrepreneurs.
- **Kamchatka Business Strategy and Management Cup.** The Kamchatka Cup is the regional stage of the international Global Management Challenge, an international business championship, in which participants become top managers of major companies and compete with others to become the best on the market. The Cup is held with support of the Government of Kamchatka Krai. Regional Organizer – Kamchatka Exhibition and Investment Center.



Fairs, Festivals, etc.

- **Beringia dog-sled race** (February-March). Route of 2019–Settlement of Esso–Settlement of Ossora (1,500 km). The route changes every year.
- **Elizovo Autumn 2018** is the annual exhibition and fair of Kamchatka manufacturers. It is the largest exhibition and fair of Kamchatka-based manufacturers, attended annually by more than 30,000 people. It is held annually in the early September on the central street of Elizovo.
- **“Week of Culture and Tourism in Kamchatka”** is a krai-wide event. It is held every year in September and October on different sites. The Week includes a series of various events that are significant for development and popularization of culture and tourism, promotion of traditional moral values and a healthy lifestyle among residents of Kamchatka and beyond. The event program includes various exhibitions, ethnocultural festivals and creative performances.



Calendar Plan of Main Events for the Next Three Years

A preliminary plan of events for 2019–2021 (the events are held annually, the date for 2019 is shown, the dates for the next two years must be verified in due time)

February 1–10

World Skills
Championship of
Worker Professions

Exhibition Center

February 9

Russian Ski-Track
Open Ski Race

**Vitaly Fatyanov
Biathlon Arena, City
of Petropavlovsk-
Kamchatsky**



February 9–23

X Open Felt Boot
Hockey Tournament
in honor of the
Defender of the
Motherland Day

**Settlement of Vulkanny,
Elizovsky District,
Kamchatka Krai**

February 21

Beringia-2019 Dyulin
Children's Race, Open
Championship of
Kamchatka Krai

Exhibition Center

February 23

OPENING CEREMONY OF Beringia Race and
Preliminary Leg of Beringia-2019 Race, Open
Championship of Kamchatka Krai

**Vitaly Fatyanov Biathlon Arena,
City of Petropavlovsk-Kamchatsky**



February 22–24

Peltry and Fur of
Kamchatka, a regional
exhibition and fair

Exhibition Center

March 2

Elizovo Spring—a tra-
ditional dog-sled race
in Kamchatka

**Dolina Uyuta,
Elizovsky District**

March 2

Festivities
celebrating the start
of Beringia Race

**Settlement of Esso,
Olengende Sport
Complex**

March 3

Reindeer Breeders' Day, a Kamchatka Krai
Festival in the settlement of Esso

**Winter Sport
Complex,
Settlement
of Esso**



March 3

Beringia, a traditional
dog-sled race of
Kamchatka, starts

Settlement of Esso

March 9

Snow Path Festival
of Winter Sports

Zaozerny Settlement

March 9

Open Championship and Cup
of Petropavlovsk-Kamchatsky
City District in Snowless Riding Sports –
held as part of Snow Route Festiva»

**Elizovsky District of Kamchatka Krai,
SITE of Snezhnye Psy (Snow Dogs) Kennels**

Photo © kcass.ru



March 28 – April 2

Alpine Skiing
All-Russian
Championships

**Moroznaya Alpine
Skiing Center**

March 30

Dyulin, Children's Dog-Sled Race

**Vitaly Fatyanov
Biathlon Arena,
City of Petropavlovsk-
Kamchatsky**

Photo © www.kamgov.ru



March 30–31

Festival of Holidays
Marriage Day

Exhibition Center

April 7

FESTIVAL OF WINTER SPORTS
Krai-Wide Biathlon Competition for Prizes
of D. Yaroshenko, Two-Times Champion
of the World

**Vitaly Fatyanov Biathlon Arena,
City of Petropavlovsk-Kamchatsky**

Photo © kcass.ru



April 8–14

FESTIVAL OF WIN-
TER SPORTS
Agranovsky Alpine
Skiing Memorial
Competition

**Edelweiss Alpine
Skiing Center**

April 12–13

Summer-2019
Regional Tourism
Exhibition

Exhibition Center

April 18–21

Architectural
exposition, exhibition
"Your Home 2018"

Exhibition Center

April 21

FESTIVAL OF WINTER SPORTS
Avachinsk Marathon-2019, 23rd International
Open Skiing Competition

**Vitaly Fatyanov Biathlon Arena,
City of Petropavlovsk-Kamchatsky**

Photo © russialoppet.ru



April 25–27

Easter Fair

Exhibition Center

April 25–28

FESTIVAL OF WINTER SPORTS, Russian Championship and Leg of Russia Cup

Edelweiss Alpine Skiing Center Moroznaya

April 27

WINTER SPORTS FESTIVAL Mutnovsky
Extreme Marathon Open Krai – Wide Competition



Mutnovskaya HPP—Settlement of Termalny

April 28

FESTIVAL OF WINTER SPORTS
Snowcar Cross Festival

Vitaly Fatyanov Biathlon Arena, City of Petropavlovsk-Kamchatsky

May 17–19

Dacha Living Art 2019 Exhibition and Fair

Exhibition Center

May 17–19

Weekend Fair and Shashlik Festival

Exhibition Center

Last two weeks of May

Finale of VICTORY Military Sport Games



Dolina Uyuta, Elizovsky Municipal District of Kamchatka Krai

Photo © petropavlovskkamchatskiy.bezformata.com

June 12

First Fish Day, a Kamchatka Krai Festival

Petropavlovsk-Kamchatsky (Visiting Kutkh Ethnographic Site, Ozernovskaya Kosa St.)



Photo © kamchat.info

Third weekend of June

First Fish Festival

Polovinka River, Old Park area, Elizovo Town

June 15

Opening of the Visitor Center on Khalaktyrsky Beach and Golden Pot competition of field cooks in Kamchatka

The territory of the visit center on Halaktyr beach, Pacific Ocean

June 17–24

All-Russian Snowboarding Competition

Vilychinsky Volcano

June 21

Tourist season opening ceremony at Menedek Evenki Nomad Camp

Kamchatka Krai, Settlement of Anavgay, Bystrinsky District (Menedek Nomad Camp)

June 21–24

Nurgenek, 30th Krai-Wide Folklore Festival
Meeting the Evenki New Year



Settlement of Anavgay, Bystrinsky District (Menedek Nomad Camp)

Photo © easykam.ru

June 23

Cool Safari Festival of Sea Fishing

Near Malaya Lagernaya Bay, City of Petropavlovsk-Kamchatsky

June 29

We Are Slavs Festival



Yul'ino Lake Area, Settlement of Razdolnoe, Elizovsky Municipal District of Kamchatka Krai (4 km from Elizovo toward the settlement of Razdolny)

Photo © kamchat.info

July 13–14

Fisherman Day Krai-Wide Festival

Petropavlovsk-Kamchatsky, City of Military Glory Stele Square, Lenin Square

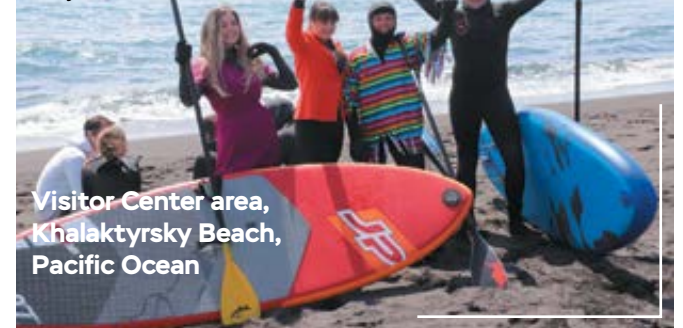
July 14

Favorable Summer Water Sports Festival

Petropavlovsk-Kamchatsky, coastline near Tin Can Factory

July 20

My Ocean Krai-Wide Festival



Visitor Center area, Khalaktyrsky Beach, Pacific Ocean

July 20–21

All Aboard Pirate Song Festival

Hot Springs, 20 km of Mutnovskaya Trail

July 28

Celebration of the Navy Day



Petropavlovsk-Kamchatsky, City of Military Glory Stele Square, Lenin Square, Avachinskaya Bay

Photo © kremlin.ru

10 August

Aborigines Day Festival

Petropavlovsk-Kamchatsky, Shore of Avachinskaya Bay

August 16–19

Leg of Russian Cup, Kamchatka Krai Skyrunning Championship

Kamchatka Krai, Avachinsky Volcano

August 17–19

Volcano Day Krai-Wide Festival



Avachinsky and Kozelsky Volcanoes

September 1

Kamchatka Arbat Creative Event

Downtown Petropavlovsk-Kamchatsky, on the shore of Avachinskaya Bay

September 5

An event celebrating heroic defense of Petropavlovsk-Kamchatsky from the attack of the English and French Squadron

Petropavlovsk-Kamchatsky, in the garden near the Chapel monument

Photo © www.kamgov.ru

September 7-8

Elizovo Autumn 2019, annual exhibition and fair of Kamchatka manufacturers, town of Elizovo

Lenin Square, Skazka Park

September 7-8

Alkhalalalay, Kamchatka Krai Festival of Itelmen Nation

City of Petropavlovsk-Kamchatsky, Pimchakh Nomad Camp, Settlement of Sosnovka, Elizovsky District

September 8-8

Trukhachev Memorial Festival of Bard Songs, Kamchatka Guitar

River of Mikizha Area, Elizovsky District

Photo © kamcnt.ru

September 14

Land of Uykoal Craftsmen, Krai-Wide Festival of Traditional Crafts of Small Northern Nations

Town of Palana

September 14

City Day Celebration

Petropavlovsk-Kamchatsky, City of Military Glory Stele Square

September 21

Sea of Life Marine Animal Festival

Downtown Petropavlovsk-Kamchatsky, on the shore of Avachinskaya Bay

From Rus to Russia, a Military History Festival

Polevaya Ulitsa 25, near Old Airport of Khalaktyr

Photo © pkgo.ru

Craftsmen's Krai 2019 Exhibition and Fair

Town of Elizovo, Skazka Park

September 20-22

Kamchatka Autumn Gifts Exhibition and Fair

Exhibition Center

September 27-30

Far Eastern Federal District Judo Championship

Raduzhny Sport Center, Kamchatka Krai, Elizovsky District

Photo © aleksandrovsk-sakh.ru

Education. Career. Hobbies Specialized Exhibition

Exhibition Center

October 11-12

Winter 2019 Regional Tourism Exhibition

Exhibition Center

October 13

Khololo, a Koryak Nation Holiday, Kamchatka Krai-Wide Event, celebration in honor of the ringed seal

Settlement of Tilichiki, Settlement of Vyvenka

October 17-19

Medicine. Health. Beauty 2019 Specialized Exhibition

Exhibition Center

October

Social Project Fair

Exhibition Center

November 3

Urkechek National Festival: Evenki Bear Hunting Tradition

Menedek, Reconstructed Evenki Nomad Camp, 3 km from the settlement of Anavgay

November 4

Khololo Ringed Seal Ritual Festival of the Koryak Nation, celebrating the end of the seal-hunting season

Petropavlovsk-Kamchatsky (Visiting Kutkh Ethnographic Site), Palana Town Reconstructed Koryak Nomad Camp

Photo © kamcnt.ru

November 11-17

Quality Days Exhibition and Fair

Our Fair, Conference and Exhibition Center

November 14

Quality Leader of Kamchatka Krai, Annual Krai-Wide Competition

Exhibition Center

November 22-25

Pushnitsa Memorial All-Russian Competition

Zvezdny Sports Center, City of Petropavlovsk-Kamchatsky

Photo © pressa41.ru

December 1-8

25th Taranets Memorial Krai-Wide Competition of Men's Teams

Zvezdny Sports Center, City of Petropavlovsk-Kamchatsky

December 13-14

Festival of Holidays Gift Encyclopedia

Exhibition Center

December 27-30

New Year Fair

Exhibition Center

An aerial photograph of a coastal industrial zone. In the foreground, a large shipyard is visible with several ships under construction or repair, surrounded by cranes and industrial buildings. The shipyard is situated along a curved shoreline. To the right, a residential area with colorful houses is visible. In the background, a large body of water stretches towards distant mountains under a blue sky with scattered clouds. A large white number '2' is overlaid on the left side of the image.

2

Industrial Specialization of the Region

Leading Economy Sectors

Biological Resources



Six species of Pacific salmon and more than 40 types of sea products are recovered in fishing areas near Kamchatka Krai. Fish (salmon and other species) can be caught in virtually every river of Kamchatka Krai, each of the rivers is important in terms of its fishing industry potential.

The fishing industry is the main industry of cities and settlements in Kamchatka. Most people are employed in fishing industry companies; fishing enterprises contribute the greatest amounts of money to the Krai budget. The industry also plays an important role in providing ecologically clean high-quality fish products to the population of the Krai and other regions of Russia. Some of the fish products produced here are delivered for export to countries outside the FSU. The main consumers of Kamchatka fish products are the countries of the Asian Pacific: Republic of Korea, China, and Japan. In 2018 Kamchatka companies delivered 304,000 tons of products made of aquatic bioresources, which amounts to 98% of the 2017 figure. Frozen fish, frozen crustaceans and shellfish constitute the largest percentage of export products.

At the end of 2018, the annual catch volume set a record for the entire existence of the fishing industry in the region. For the first time in recorded history the catch exceeded one and a half million tons and reached 1,563,000 tons (which is 361,000 tons or 30% more than in 2017). The region's share in the total catch of the Far Eastern Basin reached 45%, with the share in the national catch reaching more than 30%.

Currently there are over 500 enterprises in the fishing industry working in the region, of which 200 companies are involved in ac-

tual commercial fishing operations. The fishing fleet serves as the foundation of the fishing industry of the Krai: it includes more than 650 large-, medium- and small-sized fishing vessels.

The largest companies involved in economic activities on the territory of the Krai with the largest fishing and processing fleets are: Okeanrybflot PJSC, Akros JSC, FC Imeni V.I. Lenina, Vityaz Avto LLC, Tymlatsky Fish Processing Company LLC, Polluks LLC, Ozernovsky FCP No. 55 JSC, Ustka-mchatryba LLC and others.

The fishing industry of Kamchatka Krai has significant scientific and

technical potential. The fishing industry of the Krai includes research and development organizations (FSUE KamchatNIRO, Intekham Technological Center LLC and the Experimental Engineering and Technical Center), as well as special educational institutions providing training for fishing industry specialists and workers (FSBEI HE Kamchatka State Technical University, Kamchatka Polytechnic School, and Kamchatka Krai Training Center JSC).

Natural Resources of the Krai



A number of enterprises carry out prospecting of precious metals (platinum, vein gold and placer gold, ancillary silver): Koryakgeoldobycha JSC, Kamgold JSC, Kamchatskoye Zoloto JSC, Trevozhnoe Zarevo CJSC, Ametistovoe JSC, Vector Plus Artel Starateley LLC, Artel Starateley Kamchatki LLC, Penzhinskaya Gornaya Kompania LLC, Aurum LLC.

In 2018 the total yield of precious metals in Kamchatka Krai produced 16.1 tons of silver, 71 kg of platinoids, 5,629.1 kg of gold, including 5,589 kg of vein gold and 40.1 kg of placer gold.

Extraction and primary enrichment of non-ferrous metals (nickel, copper, cobalt, mercury, and tin) in Ka-

mchatka Krai is carried out at Shalnuch Copper and Nickel deposit (Geotechnologia R&D Corporation CJSC), processing of enriched ore is carried out outside the Krai.

Gas is produced at Kshuiskoye and Nizhne-Kvakchikskoye gas condensate fields (Gazprom Dobycha Noyabrsk JSC). Gas and electrical power networks in the Krai's settlements are currently being developed and extended.

Coal mining in the region is carried out only at Palanskoe Deposit in Tigilsky Municipal District by Palana-Ugol LLC.

Fuel and Energy Sector



The energy sector is of great significance for Kamchatka Krai. Today, the energy system of Kamchatka Krai includes a high-pressure heat and power plant (Kamchatka TPP-1, TPP-2), power lines, diesel and gas-diesel power stations operating in isolated and remote administrative regions of Kamchatka Krai, three geothermal power plants, four small hydroelectric power stations and wind power stations.

Kamchatka Krai also boasts significant amounts of renewable energy resources (hydropower stations using the energy of rivers, sea tides, and earth heat) and non-renewable energy sources (brown coal, peat, and gas).

All of petroleum products (gasoline, kerosene, diesel fuel, heating oil, and naval fuel oil) and a large part of coal (90.0%) must be shipped to Kamchatka Krai.

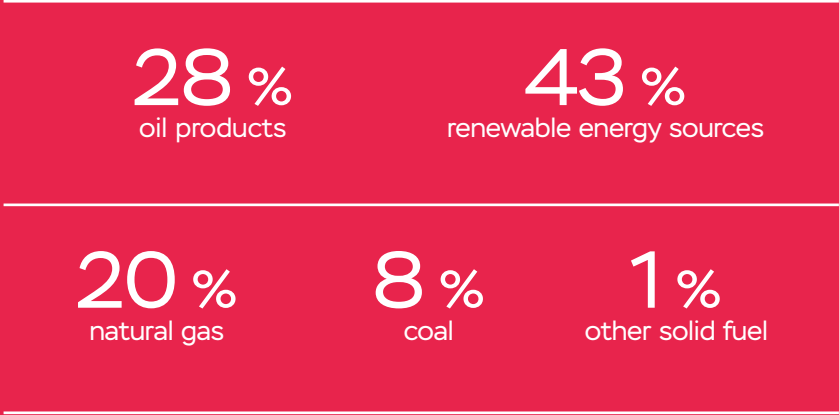
The energy system of Kamchatka Krai fully covers the needs of the Krai in electricity.

The energy sector of the Krai is currently focused on transferring

to locally available types of fuel, and lowering of tariffs. To this end, the regional program for transfer of electricity and heat supply of Kamchatka Krai to non-traditional renewable energy sources and local fuels has been implemented in the region since 1995.

As part of this program, two geothermal power plants with an installed capacity of 62 MW were put into operation at Mutnovsky Steam and Hydrotherm field, along with four hydroelectric power stations in Ust-Bolsheretsky and Bystrinsky districts with the total capacity of 46.9 MW, wind power stations in Aleutsky and Ust-Kamchatsky districts with the capacity of 550 kW and 900 kW respectively. Other projects included the gas pipeline between Sobolevo and Petropavlovsk-Kamchatsky (392 km long). Kamchatka TPP-1 and TPP-2 and boiler station No. 1 in the city of Petropavlovsk-Kamchatsky have been switched to gas fuel.

The structure of fuels consumed by electric power stations, boiler and heating plants of Kamchatka Krai as of January 1, 2019 is as follows:



Gasification of the region is one of the most significant development projects for Kamchatka Krai

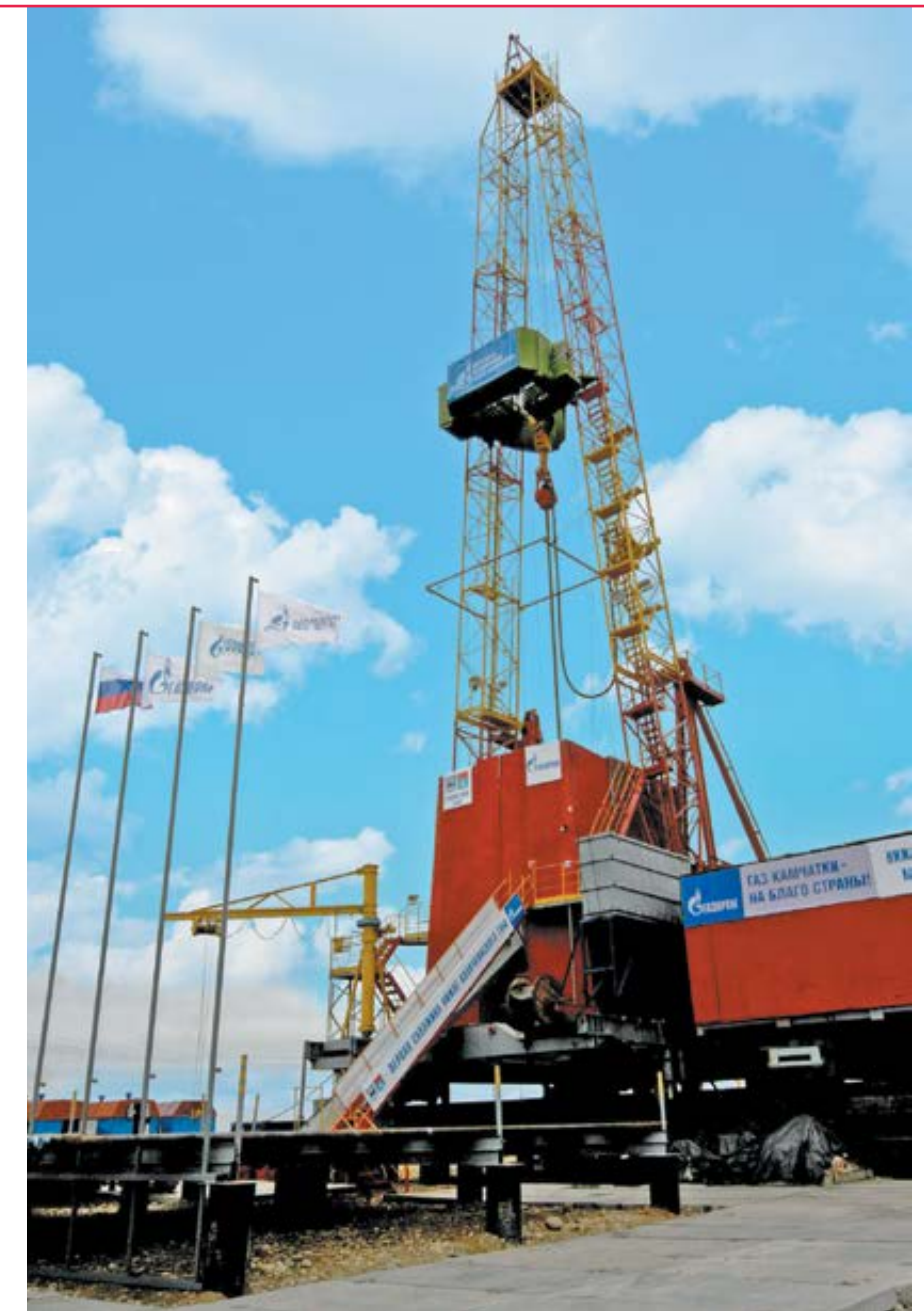
After the TPPs in Kamchatka were switched to gas as fuel, 56% of electrical power in Kamchatka Krai is being produced with the help of locally sourced fuel (natural gas from Nizhne-Kvakchinskoe Gas Field).

The volume of shipped fuel (mazut), previously used for production of electric and thermal energy by Kamchatka TPPs and replaced by gas, amounted to 300 thousand tons per year on average, which allowed to save as much as RUB 16 billion for the budget. This money was spent on compensating the difference between the actual and economically viable charges for gas throughout the reporting period.

Energy supply programs for isolated areas of Kamchatka Krai, which make use of renewable energy resources have been successfully implemented in the Krai. The investments for the project were provided by RAO Eastern Energy Systems PJSC and Mobile Energy PJSC.

The goals of this project are:

- to lower the expenses for shipped diesel fuel by substituting the capacities of diesel electric power station with wind power parks.
- to lower electricity rates by saving money previously used to finance shipment of diesel fuel to the Krai;
- to improve reliability of electricity and heat supplies to consumers;
- to improve the environmental situation.



Agriculture

The agricultural sector of Kamchatka Krai provides for the needs of the Krai population in high-quality agricultural products, fully satisfying the needs of the Krai in plant products (potatoes and open-air farming products), and partially satisfying the need in animal farming products (milk, eggs, and meat).

Agricultural production in Kamchatka Krai is made difficult by natural and economic development conditions: climate, geographic positioning, and remoteness from other regions of Russia.

A total of 68,000 people (21.6% of the entire population of Kamchatka Krai) lived in rural settlements as of the early 2019.

Agricultural products in Kamchatka Krai are being produced by 41 agri-

business enterprises of various forms of property, and 247 peasant (farm) communities and individual entrepreneurs. There are 9 reindeer-breeding enterprises of various forms of property working in the Krai.

The total output of agricultural products by agricultural organizations, private citizens, peasant and farm communities in 2018 amounted to RUB 8,275.1 million, which is 100.5% year on year in comparable prices.

Animal farming in Kamchatka Krai is represented by dairy farming, pig farming, egg-farming, and reindeer-breeding, a traditional vocation of small indigenous nations of the Krai. The main task of the animal farming sector of Kamchatka Krai is to provide locally-made diet products to children's and social establishments of the Krai.

As of the early 2019, there were a total of 9,500 heads of cattle in agribusinesses of Kamchatka (of which 4,200 were cows),

25,400 pigs, 3,000 sheep and goats, and 41,200 reindeer.

In 2018 the Krai produced 20.8 thousand tons of milk (112.3% as compared with 2017), 54.1 million eggs (100.9% as compared with 2017), and 6.9 thousand tons of meat (118.5% as compared with 2017).

Crop farming is the main agricultural subsector in Kamchatka Krai, its products are used to make feed for cattle breeding.



In 2018 the total yield of crop farming amounted to 35.6 thousand tons of vegetables grown in open air, and 11.13 thousand tons of vegetables grown in greenhouses.

To increase the volume of vegetables grown in greenhouses, a series of investment projects to supply fresh greens and vegetables to the population of Kamchatka Krai is being implemented in the region.

Over the past three years the amount of produced combination fodder has been growing steadily; the increased output is due to growth observed among consumers of fodder—pig farming, dairy farming and poultry farming enterprises. Kamchatskaya Melnitsa

JSC produced 26.6 thousand tons of combination fodder in 2018, which was 112.0% of the amount produced in 2018.

In 2018 Kamchatskaya Melnitsa JSC, the only producer of combination fodder in the region, completed a modernization program. With the new enterprise now operational, the production output will increase, allowing to provide uninterrupted supply of high-quality combination fodder to agricultural enterprises of Kamchatka Krai.

Tourism and Recreation Capabilities



Kamchatka is a unique peninsula, one of the richest places of the planet in terms of recreational and natural resources.

Glaciers and volcanoes, mineral and thermal springs, the legendary Valley of Geysers and the fauna and flora untouched by civilization in most places—all these factors facilitated development of tourism in the area for ecology-minded tourists and those who enjoy extreme adventures, hiking, horseback riding, skiing and mountain climbing. Other tourists come here to try sea cruises, or observe wildlife in its natural habitat.

Russian and foreign tourists who come to Kamchatka are amazed at crystal clean whitewater rivers and active volcanoes, mountains that rise more than 4 km high and the coastal waters with great many species of fish.

The tourism products offered by travel companies for Kamchatka destinations are very different—from stationary recreation opportunities with an active tour program to exclusive tours, including travels around Kamchatka on helicopters or sea ships.

In winter tourists will enjoy tours and ethnographic routes, a cruise around the Avachinskaya Bay, helicopter and land tours to volcanoes, swimming in hot springs, snowmobile and dog-sled riding, cross-country and alpine skiing, snowboarding, heli-skiing, winter fishing, and dog-sled riding. The latter is becoming increasingly more popular as more and more dog breeder kennels open. Beringia-2018, a traditional dog-sled race in extreme weather conditions, became a part of the Russian Book of Records as the longest dog-sled race in the world. The Government of Kamchatka

Krai has petitioned to include the race into the Guinness Book of Records.

Tourism infrastructure has been actively developing in Kamchatka Krai over the past several years. New hotels and a new airport are being built in Petropavlovsk-Kamchatsky, and the most beautiful places on the peninsula—rivers, hot springs, hunting grounds—have come alive with tourist campsites, retreats, layover facilities and stationary camps. The Government of Kamchatka Krai has developed a procedure for provision of subsidies to small and mid-sized business in the sphere of tourism. Investors have been implementing various tourism projects worth a total of RUB 6 billion in the advanced special economic zone and the free port of Vladivostok.

Kamchatka Krai has a number of clear competitive advantages for development of tourism. These advantages include closeness to APAC countries, a favorable environmental situation, numerous cultural and natural UNESCO Heritage sites, various tourism and recreation resources.

The number of tourists coming to the region has been growing over the past several years. In 2018 Kamchatka Krai was visited by almost 26,000 foreign tourists, which is almost twice as many as in 2017. The total number of tourists who came to Kamchatka last year amounted to more than 215,000 people.

Associations and Sectoral Organizations

Kamchatka Regional Division of Business Russia

Tel.: +7 (4152) 49-05-78,
+7-900-680-80-11

E-mail:
Cbl.kamchatka@mail.ru

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Kamchatka Krai Chamber of Commerce and Industry Union

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+7 (4152) 42-75-70

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Website:
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Kamchatka Regional Division of the Young Entrepreneur Association Interregional Public Organization

Tel.: +7 (924) 784-82-22

Association of Kamchatka Tourism Industry

Tel.:
+7 (914) 625-73-33

E-mail:
kamatik41@gmail.com

Kamchatka Association of Non-Governmental Preschool and School Organizations

Tel.:
+7 (914) 788-40-67, 8 (963) 832-56-55

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Autonomous Non-Profit Organization “Kamchatka Tourist Information Center”

Tel.:
+7 (4152) 30-73-30

E-mail:
info@visitkamchatka.ru

Website:
visitkamchatka.ru

Non-Profit Partnership Kamchatka Mining Association

Tel.:
+7 (4152) 23-76-07

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kamchatgorprom@yandex.ru

“Kamchatka Realtors Guild” Association

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Non-Profit Association of Employers “Kamchatka Regional Union of Industrialists and Entrepreneurs

Tel.:
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Regional Public Organization “Union of Individual Entrepreneurs of Kamchatka Krai”

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Union “Self-Regulatory Organization of Builders of Kamchatka”

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Kamchatka Society of Surveyors

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Regional Branch Association of Employers “Union of Fishing Industry Workers and Entrepreneurs of Kamchatka”

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E-mail:
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Non-Profit Partnership “Kamchatka Automobile Union”

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+7 (4152) 42-01-35; +7 (4152) 42-42-06

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The Association of Employers of the Agro-Industrial Sector of Kamchatka Krai

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Non-Profit Partnership “Gas Station Owners of Kamchatka”

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E-mail:
tskdo@mail.ru

Non-Profit Organization “Kamchatka Regional Advertising Association”

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E-mail:
ra_Nd@mail.ru

“Pishchevik Kamchatki” Non-Profit Partnership of Food Producers of Kamchatka Krai

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Vitus Bering Kamchatka State University

Tel.: +7 (4152) 42-68-42;
42-68-36; 41-08-33

E-mail:
kamgu@kamgu.ru

Website:
www.kamgu.ru

3

Event Industry



Main companies of the event industry



Kamchatka Krai Agency for Tourism and External Relations

Areas of Activities:
Marketing of Territories

Address:
2/1 Ulitsa Vladivostokskaya,
City of Petropavlovsk-Kamchatsky

Tel.:
+7 (4152) 41-3-55

E-mail:
travel@kamgov.ru

Website:
www.kamgov.ru/agtur

Autonomous Non-Profit Organization Kamchatka Tourism Information Center

Areas of Activities:
Marketing of Territories

Address:
30 Ulitsa Naberezhnaya,
City of Petropavlovsk-Kamchatsky

Tel.:
+7 (415) 230-73-30

E-mail:
info@visitkamchatka.ru

Website:
www.visitkamchatka.ru

INVEST EIC (Kamchatka Exhibition and Investment Center)

Areas of Activities:
Venue / PEO / PCO

Address:
27 Ulitsa Severo-Vostochnoe Shosse,
City of Petropavlovsk-Kamchatsky

Tel.:
+7 (4152) 42-51-25

E-mail:
kaminvest@kamexpocenter.ru
info@kamexpocenter.ru

Website:
kamexpocenter.ru

Facilities and Resources of Event Industry



The Kamchatka Exhibition and Investment Center is the only venue on the peninsula which holds more than 10 exhibitions each year, along with other various large-scale events and activities. The center has all the necessary equipment (exhibition equipment and constructions, presentation equipment). Although the area of the venue is quite small, the center can still host top level exhibition events.

Venue Area:
400 sq. m

Conference hall capacity:
40 people

Kamchatka still does not have any specialized congress centers. Conference halls in Petropavlovsk-Kamchatsky are located in hotels and hostels. The largest of conference centers is located in Petropavlovsk Hotel Complex.

The hotel offers meeting rooms seating from 30 to 80 people for conferences, business meetings, presentations, seminars, training sessions, exhibitions and other corporate event. The venue also offers all the necessary modern equipment: screens, laptop computers, projectors, flipcharts, audio and video equipment, and stationery

Today the hotel has a new conference hall with the seating capacity of up to 45 people. The conference hall has been designed in business style, and overlooks a panorama of volcanoes. The hall is equipped with the necessary multimedia equipment for events of different levels; staff is also provided for registration of participants and technical assistance in organizing events.



4

Tourism Capabilities

Landmarks and Sights



The Geyser Valley is one of the largest geyser fields in the world (more than 100 geysers); the only one of its kind in Eurasia. The Geyser Valley is located in Kamchatka, on the territory of Kronotsky State Biospheric Reserve. The Geyser Valley is located in an isolated area that has been designated as a nature reserve. Its ecosystem is unique for Russia and quite vulnerable when it comes to external influences; to this end the authorities hold regular ecological monitoring of local nature, the recreational load on the area is being strictly monitored. Since 1992 travel companies have been settling contracts with the nature reserve, offering helicopter tours; the system of rules and requirements for organizing tours is quite stringent in order to retain the balance of the ecosystem. In 2008 the people of Russia voted the Geyser Valley as one of Seven Miracles of Russia.



Volcanoes. The most famous volcanoes are: “Home” Volcanoes (Koryakskaya Sopka, Avachinskaya Sopka, Kozelsky Volcano) – the group of volcanoes nearest to Petropavlovsk-Kamchatsky – has become a symbol of the city and the region as a whole; Klyuchevskaya Sopka is the tallest active volcano of Eurasia, the highest point of Kamchatka.

Kurile Lake. Kurile Lake is a volcano crater lake, the living heart of Yuzhno-Kamchatsky Nature Reserve. The maximum depth of the lake is 316 meters. The lake formed 8,300–8,400 years ago. Its area is 77 square kilometers. The area around the lake is home to more than 200 brown bears. It is also where the largest breeding area of red salmon is located (up to 6 million fish).



Main Routes

To Mutnovsky Volcano

Route length:
25 km.

Route duration:
1 or 2 days.

Route travel mode

By foot; participants will be transferred by car to the starting point, and again collected at the end of the route; they continue for 25 km through the park and then for another 125 km along the Mutnovskaya Road to the caldera of Gorely Volcano.

Route Season

Year round. From November to June on snowmobiles and skis, from July to September by car and by foot.

Description of the Route

The route passes across the Yuzhno-Kamchatsky Nature Park by picturesque panoramas, such as fumarolic fields in the crater of Mutnovsky Volcano, and a waterfall in Opasny Canyon.



Route to Mutnovsky Volcano

The route begins at Termalny Settlement. Cars or snowmobiles will drive along Mutnovskaya Road, past Goryachaya Sopka, Vilyuchinsky Volcano, and across the Vilyuchinsky Pass along Mutnovskoe Plateau. Then two options are possible—across Mutnovskaya Geo-FPP or the caldera of Gorely Volcano to the edge of the park at the Osvistanny Creek. In the first case the road will end by the Geo-FPP, then the participants will need to cover 12 km along the plateau to the starting point of the route. In the second case the participants will make a turn toward the caldera of the Gorely Volcano, and then follow the dried lake floor to the Osvistanny Creek at the edge of the park. From the edge of the park, the route passes along the Mutnovsky Post along the old geological road, which takes the participants to the entry point of the volcano fault (“The Cross”). To make a shortcut, you can walk along the tundra by the foot of the Tarbaganya Sopka. Then the route follows a beaten path by the slope of the

Mutnovsky Volcano, past the fault in the volcano’s broadside, along the riverbed of the Vulkannaya River to the fumarolic fields and the active crater. The participants will need to exercise extreme caution as there might be hot water scourings and sinkholes under the surface. The direction of wind must also be taken into account to avoid poisoning with sulfuric gas. After viewing the crater, the participants will continue across the same fault along the riverbed of the Vulkannaya River to the

Opasny Ravine Canyon with a 90 meter waterfall. From there the route will continue along the road to the edge of the park.

Recommended Target Audience of the Event

The route is recommended for participants with average physical preparedness, equipped for trips in the wilderness, along poorly maintained routes. The participants may walk, ski, ride snowmobiles or travel by helicopter.



Quadricycle Expedition



Route travel mode –
on quadricycles.

Route length:
up to 684 km.

Route open
in July through September.

The route includes: A visit to Kirevskie Hot Springs, the Africa Cape (the easternmost point of Kamchatka); a fishing trip on the rivers of Elovka, Ozernaya, Levaya, Shishey, Maimlya. The route will pass along the Kura Rocket Testing Ground of the Russian Space Corps.

Pinachevsky Post–Tsentrally Post, along the territory of Nalychevo Nature Park

The route passes along the valley of Pinacheva River, across the Pinachevsky Pass, then along the Goryachaya River to Tsentrally Post across Nalychevo Nature Park.

Route length:

39 km.

Time needed to complete the route:

1–2 days.

Travel mode along the route

By foot in the summer, on skis or snowmobiles in the winter.

Route seasons

Year round, except November–December and April–mid-June.

Description of the Route

The route begins at Pinachevsky post, passes along the Pinacheva River; 16.5 km away is the Semenov Post, where the travelers can stay overnight. Another 10 km away is Perevalnaya rest station. From there the travelers will walk on pebble stone and mountainous tundra terrain to Pinachevsky Cross (1,160 m), with the panorama of Nalychevskaya Plain opening from the top point of the Cross. Further the path continues past Vakinskie

Springs into the stone birch forest, and follows the Goryachaya River to the Central Post.

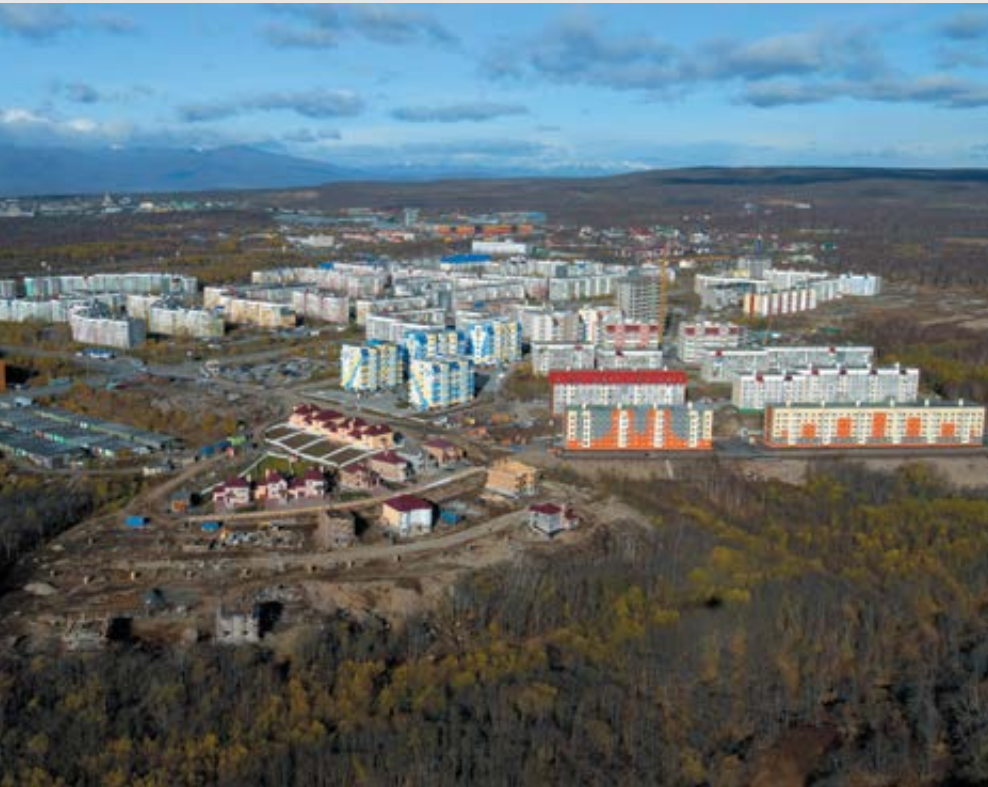
Recommended Target Audience of the Event

Russian and foreign ecotourists, school and student groups, organized travel company groups; in winter time—owners of snowmobiles, skiing tourists, students of sport schools specializing in skiing.



Hotel Sector

There are many hotels and hostels in Petropavlovsk-Kamchatsky and Elizovsky District, where guests of the peninsula can stay. Enjoy view special offers from the hotels located in Paratunskaya Zone famous for its hot springs for special memories of your trip to Kamchatka. The guests of Kamchatka will like the comfortable retreats in forested areas with hot water pools, far away from the bustle of the city. It takes just half an hour to get to event venues from Paratunka with the help of special shuttles.



Hotels in Petropavlovsk-Kamchatsky

There are **8** hotels in the city.

Total capacity –
750 beds.

12 mini-hotels and guest homes for
135 people.

Town of Elizovo

4 hotels, total capacity –
145 people.

Hotels in the settlement of Paratunka, 45 km from Petropavlovsk-Kamchatsky

Special feature:
thermal pools.

23 retreats,
capacity –
1,165 beds.



Recommended Hotel

Russo-Balt Northern Adventure Hotel. Premium class accommodation.

Distance: **38** km to Petropavlovsk-Kamchatsky,
7-13 km to Vityaz-Aero Helicopter Aerodrome.

Special features

4.2 hectares – own territory in a stone birch wood, 3 pools with hot water, and a menu of fresh seafood, game meat, Kamchatka delicacies and wild plants.

5 hotel rooms, **7** cottages with individual hot tubs.



Petropavlovsk Hotel Complex



Address:
31a Prospekt Karla Marksa
City of Petropavlovsk-Kamchatsky

E-mail:
hotel@hotel.petropavlovsk.ru

Tel.:
+7 (4152) 25-25-25

Website:
petropavlovsk-hotel.ru

Arsenyev Hotel



Address:
1 Ulitsa Arsenyeva,
City of Petropavlovsk-Kamchatsky

E-mail:
hotelkam@mail.ru

Tel.:
+7 (4152) 21-54-44

Website:
hotelkam.ru

Dolce Vita Hotel



Address:
5/1 Ulitsa Toporkova,
City of Petropavlovsk-Kamchatsky

E-mail:
greenkam41@mail.ru

Tel.:
+7 (4152) 20-03-00
+7 (4152) 20-04-00

Website:
dolcevita-hotel.ru

Avacha Best Eastern Hotel



Address:
61 Leningradskaya Ulitsa,
City of Petropavlovsk-Kamchatsky

E-mail:
travel@avacha-hotel.ru

Tel.:
+7 (4152) 42-73-31

Website:
avachahotel.ru

Yu Hotel



Address:
38a V. Kruchiny, Town of Elizovo

E-mail:
booking@yu-hotel.ru

Tel.:
+ 7 (41531) 7-27-27
+7 (914) 021-27-27

Website:
yu-hotel.ru

Nachalnik Kamchatki Hotel



Address:
14a Ulitsa Leningradskaya,
City of Petropavlovsk-Kamchatsky

E-mail:
admin@nk-hotel.ru

Tel.:
+7 (4152) 34-65-00

Website:
nk-hotel.ru

Comfort Hotel



Address:
39/1 Ulitsa Pogranichnaya,
City of Petropavlovsk-Kamchatsky

E-mail:
hotel-comfort@inbox.ru

Tel.:
+7 (4152) 42-20-25
+7 (908) 495-11-88

Website:
hotelcomfort41.ru

Bel-Kam-Tour Hotel



Address:
39 Village of Paratunka, Ulitsa Elizova,
Kamchatka Krai

E-mail:
hotel@belkamtour.ru

Tel.:
+7 (914) 025-88-88

Website:
belkamtour.ru

Geyser Hotel



Address:
10 Ulitsa Toporkova,
City of Petropavlovsk-Kamchatsky

E-mail:
kam-gejzer@yandex.ru

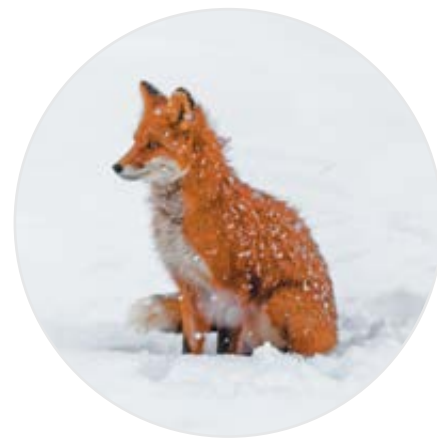
Tel.:
+7 (4152) 228-229
+7 (4152) 41-95-70

Website:
geyser-hotel.ru

Useful Facts and Numbers

10 Reasons to Come to Kamchatka

1. See the Kamchatka volcanoes for yourself, including 30 active volcanoes. Get to see the tallest active volcano in Eurasia – Klychevskaya Sopka.
2. Visitors can travel into the wilderness to observe the Kamchatka brown bear, one of the largest in the world, in its natural habitat.
3. They can take rafts or paddle boats down beautiful Kamchatka rivers, view various Kamchatka landscapes, beautiful carved stone shores, appreciate the austere charm of northern nature, sample delicious soup with freshly caught fish.



4. Go for some cross-country or alpine skiing, try snowboarding, snowmobiling, and dog-sled riding: the long snowy Kamchatka winter and tall mountains are ideal for active lifestyle recreation.
5. Visit ethnic villages of indigenous peoples, learn about their daily life and culture.
6. Meet the sunrise on the coast of the Pacific Ocean and walk barefoot on the black sand beach. Enjoy the waves and the vistas, breathing in fresh sea air and listening to roaring waves.
7. Sail around the Avachinskaya Bay, one of the most beautiful and largest bays in the world.
8. Take part in the excellent sport fishing trip with a fishing license. The seas, lakes and rivers of Kamchatka are breeding areas for every species of Pacific salmon and many other species of fish.
9. Visit various nature reserves of Kamchatka, many of which are part of the UNESCO World Cultural and Natural Heritage Lists.
10. See the unique Kronotsky Nature Reserve – the caldera of Uzon Volcano and one of seven wonders of Russia, the Valley of Geysers.



5

Culture



Traditions and Customs

Indigenous small nations of Kamchatka

Itelmen

Total number –
around **2,300** people.

Self-name: Itenmye (“those who exist,” “those who live here.”) The Itelmen are a small race of Arctic northern mongoloids. At the end of the 17th century, when Kamchatka became a part of Russia, the Itelmen populated almost the entire peninsula. Their traditional activity has always been fishing. They preserved their catch (mostly salmon of various subspecies) by drying the fish in the sun or in the wind, or fermented the fish in pits. The resulting product was known as **yukola**. After the Russians came to Kamchatka, fur became the currency of choice for the Itelmen. They used to pay their taxes and other dues with fur skins. The Itelmen moved around in boats carved in tree trunks, dog sleds, skis; when hunting, they usually used snowshoes. In winter they lived in large families of 40 to 50 people, in earthen huts, and in the summer—in grass shelters on tall poles. Women wore overall shirts with loosely fitting pantaloons, while men wore **kukhlyankas** (upper garments made of fur), and fur pants, the pant legs stuck into **torbasa** (soft boots made of deer skins). In the mid-18th century the Itelmen were converted into Orthodoxy but their pre-Christian faith in spirits persisted for a long time after that. By the 19th century most Itelmen merged with Russian long-time residents of Kamchatka; they were known collectively as the



Kamchadals. Today the Itelmen are still mostly fishermen; they are also involved in cattle-farming and construction. Many Itelmen work in education, culture and health care. The Itelmen dance culture is being developed.

Alkhalalalay

Alkhalalalay is the fall festival of Itelmen, when they celebrate the end of the economic cycle. The word can be translated into English as “Thanksgiving.” In 2010 Alkhalalalay became an official festival of Kamchatka Krai. The festival is celebrated on the last Sunday of September. Alkhalalalay celebrates the end of summer and fall works. Most hunting and fishing

is done, the harvest has been gathered, as were the mushrooms and berries in the forest. Now it is time to thank Mother Nature, and remember the ancient Itelmen myths about the creation of the world. The festival consists of reenactments of myths of creation and rituals used to thank nature for the harvest. The Itelmen bring gifts to Khantay, God of Fish, and

hold an ethnic dancing marathon (the strongest competitors have lasted more than 15 hours). All action is held on the clearing in the village of Pimchakh near Sosnovka. The event is held in the language of indigenous peoples with simultaneous translation into Russian. Annually the festival attracts some 10,000 people.





Eveni

Total number –
around **1,800** people.

Self-name: orochel (“deer breeders”), menel (“those living in the same place”).

Traditional faith: Eveni have had the cult of “masters” of nature and elements—taiga, water, fire. One of the important religious rituals included worshipping the sun. Deer were sacrificed to the Sun-God. Burials in open air—on trees or elevated platforms—were regularly practiced.

Main economy factors: nomadic reindeer breeding, hunting, fishing. Interestingly, the Eveni had two calendars: the Orthodox calendar, in which months were called after body parts. The year started in September, the month of “the back of the raised left hand,” and ended in August, the month of the “raised right fist.”

Traditional clothing: the main element is taty. A taty is a caftan with no buttons made of fawn or rovduga with open flaps. The flaps and the lower hem were

edged with fur, and the seams were covered by strips with bead ornaments (white and blue on the light background for women).

Traditional food: venison, game meat, fish, wild plants. The main meat dish is boiled meat (ulre), fish dishes include boiled fish (olra), fish soup (hil), yukola (kam), fish flour powder (porse), fermented fish (dokche), raw fish, fish heads with cartilages, stroganina (sliced pieces of frozen fish, talak), etc.



Aleuts

Total number –
around **400** people.

Self-name: unangan (“coastline residents”).

Traditional faith: animism – believing that everything in nature has a soul. Aleuts have traditionally worshipped their ancestors, depicting them on stones, bones, wood, and animal skins. For shaman rituals they made wooden masks and bird costumes. In the late 18th century, under the considerable influence of Russian culture, Aleuts adopted Orthodoxy. As a consequence, more people became bilingual, school programs were introduced, and religious books were translated into the Aleut language.

Main economy factors: animal hunting, fishing, bird-catching, collecting (sea urchins, shellfish, mussels). For sea hunting, the Aleuts used baidaras (flat-bottomed boats with wooden frames covered in animal skin) and kayaks (closed leather boats with wooden frames and a hole for the hatch where the hunter

would sit). Guns: Before Russians came to the area, the locals used light darts with bone ends, bows and arrows, bone and stone knives.

Traditional clothing: parkas—long overhead coats made of animal fur. They also wore kamleykas, overhead waterproof clothes made of sea animal intestines. The kamleyka with sleeves, high overhead collars and hoods resembled the modern European windbreaker jacket. The Aleuts have also worn hunting headwear—conic wooden hats.

Traditional food: yukola, dried or sundried fish meat.





Koryaks

Total number –
around **6,640** people.

Self-name: nymylans,
chavchuvens, alyutortsy.

Traditional faith: the Koryaks are mostly Christians, but traditional faiths (shamanism) remain widespread.

Research carried out in Atargan Settlement showed that local Koryak tribes had known how to use metal long before Russians came to the area, more precisely, as far back as the last century of the first millennium.

By their lifestyle and occupation, Koryaks have been traditionally subdivided into Tundra Koryaks and Coastline Koryaks. Each group spoke its own language and included several smaller territorial groups.

Koryaks have traditionally lived in yarangas, cone-shaped trans-

portable raw-hide tents. Other dwellings included round-shaped semi-underground earthen huts 3–12 meters in diameter, with centrally positioned square or round stone-laden hearths.



Museums

United Kamchatka Krai Museum

kamchatka-museum.ru

+7 (4152) 42-54-11; 41-26-44;
42-18-82



Pimchakh Ethnocultural Complex

+7 (41531) 36-273



Bystrinsky Museum

+7 (41542) 21-103



Menedek Ethnocultural Complex

+7 (41542) 23-334

Theatres

Kamchatka Drama and Comedy Theatre

kamteatr.com

+7 (4152) 42-02-94;
42-00-90; 42-01-03





6

Gastronomic Map of the Region

Traditional Cuisine



Kamchatka Crab Thermidor is served in the crab shell.



A large platter of Kamchatka delicacies

Kamchatka has traditionally been famous for its fish and seafood. Here you can try dishes made of venison, fern and wild leeks.



Kuril scallops with celery cream



Shrimp on ice platter



Salmon tartar with crab and roe



Smoked salmon salad with limoncello dressing

Restaurant Infrastructure of Traditional Cuisine



Gastro&wine Bar Pastrami

Working hours:
Open daily from 11:00 a.m. to midnight

Instagram: @winebar_pastrami

Address:
23 Prospekt Karla Marksa, City of Petropavlovsk-Kamchatsky

Tel.: +7 (984) 167-59-07



Da Vinci Restaurant

Working hours:
Mon–Thu, Sun: 12:00 noon – midnight; Fri–Sat: 12:00 noon – midnight

davinci41.ru

Address:
16/1 Prospekt 50-Letiya Oktyabrya, City of Petropavlovsk-Kamchatsky

Tel.: +7 (4152) 23-04-38



Baraka Lounge Cafe

Working hours:
Open daily from 12:00 noon to 12:00 midnight

Instagram: @baraka_lounge

Address:
16/1 Prospekt 50-Letiya Oktyabrya, City of Petropavlovsk-Kamchatsky

Tel.: +7 (4152) 23-43-93



Boulevard Cafe

Working hours:
Sun–Tue: 10:00 a.m. to midnight; Wed–Sat: 24 hours (Break: 9:00 a.m. to 10:00 a.m.)

Instagram: @bulvar41

Address:
67/2 Prospekt Pobedy, City of Petropavlovsk-Kamchatsky

Tel.: +7 (4152) 30-04-41



Паф «Harat's»

Working hours:
Mon–Thu, Sun: from 12:00 noon to 02:00 a.m.
Fri, Sat: from 11:00 a.m. to 04:00 a.m.

petropavlovsk-kamchatskiy.harats.com

Address:
17 Ulitsa Pogranichnaya, City of Petropavlovsk-Kamchatsky

Tel.: +7 (4152) 48-81-11



Korea House Restaurant

Working hours:
Open daily from 11:00 a.m. to 11:00 p.m.

koreahouse.vip

Address:
26 Ulitsa Leninskaya, City of Petropavlovsk-Kamchatsky

Tel.: +7 (4152) 33-77-22



Kyoto Sushi Bar

Working hours:
Mon–Thu, Sun: from 11:00 a.m. to 11:00 p.m.
Fri, Sat: from 12:00 noon to midnight

kyotokam.ru

Address:
32 Ulitsa Leninskaya, City of Petropavlovsk-Kamchatsky

Tel.: +7 (4152) 33-77-22



Butcher, Meat Restaurant

Working hours:
Open daily from 12:00 noon to midnight

butcherkamchatka.ru

Address:
10a Prospekt 50-Letiya Oktyabrya, City of Petropavlovsk-Kamchatsky

Tel.: +7 (4152) 30-15-00



Kamchatka Restaurant

Working hours:
Open daily from 12:00 noon to 02:00 a.m.

Instagram: @kamchatka_local_kitchen

Address:
65 Ulitsa Akademika Koroleva, City of Petropavlovsk-Kamchatsky

Tel.: +7 (4152) 26-02-60



Friends and Burgers

Working hours:
Open daily from 12:00 noon to 11:00 p.m.

friendsburgers.ru

Address:
34 Prospekt Pobedy, City of Petropavlovsk-Kamchatsky

Tel.: +7 (4152) 40-88-40



Kish Mish Cafe

Working hours:
Mon–Thu, Sun: from 10:00 a.m. to 02:00 a.m.
Fri, Sat: 24 hours

Instagram: @kishmish.kam

Address:
16/1 Prospekt 50-Letiya Oktyabrya, City of Petropavlovsk-Kamchatsky

Tel.: +7 (4152) 40-99-09



Gotcha Restaurant

Working hours:
Mon–Thu, Sun: from 12:00 noon to midnight
Fri, Sat: from 12:00 noon to 03:00 a.m.

Instagram: @gotcha_restaurant

Address:
9/10 Ulitsa Toporkova, City of Petropavlovsk-Kamchatsky

Tel.: +7 (4152) 40-30-90

For Notes

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+7 (495) 777 16 45

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