

ГОРОДА ПОБРАТИМЫ

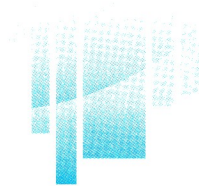
TWIN CITIES

Мурманск



ГОРДАА ГИБРАТМЫ

TWIN CITIES



# МУРМАНСК

## ВИЗИТНАЯ КАРТОЧКА

Город Мурманск — административный центр Мурманской области. Основан 4 октября 1916 года. Наряду с административными функциями признанной столицы российского Заполярья Мурманск занимает ведущие позиции в экономике региона, являясь его финансовым, деловым, демографическим и культурным центром.

Город Мурманск расположен за полярным кругом, среди сопок на берегу незамерзающего Кольского залива в 56 километрах от выхода в Баренцево море. Географические координаты: 68° 58' северной широты и 33° 03' восточной долготы.

Общая площадь города - 15 488 га, в том числе часть акватории Кольского залива площадью 13,5 кв. км. Мурманск — самый крупный город мира за полярным кругом, в нем проживает 307,3 тыс. человек.

Мурманск находится в 1967 км к северу от Москвы и в 1448 км от Санкт-Петербурга, как и вся Мурманская область, находится в международном часовом поясе Moscow Time Zone (MSK/MSD). Смещение относительно UTC составляет +3:00.

Мурманск награжден орденами Трудового Красного Знамени, Отечественной войны I степени. В 1985 году за выдающиеся заслуги в Великой Отечественной войне городу Мурманску присвоено звание «Город-герой» с вручением высшей награды Советского Союза ордена Ленина и медали «Золотая Звезда».

Мурманск — один из центров Баренцева Евро-Арктического региона. По-братимские связи установлены с городами Гронинген (Голландия), Тромсе, Варде (Норвегия), Щецин (Польша), Джексонвилл (США), Рованиemi (Финляндия), Лулео (Швеция), Акурейри (Исландия). Столица региона активно сотрудничает со многими другими городами стран Скандинавии и Европы.

Официальным символом города является его герб, утвержденный решением Мурманского городского совета депутатов в 2001 году. Герб представляет собой щит, на котором изображены в верхней части на лазоревом фоне лучи полярного сияния и силуэт транспортного корабля; в нижней, золотистого цвета части — силуэт символической рыбы с золотыми глазами и жабрами деталями, символизирующими силу живой природы. Принятые цвета обозначают полярные ночь и день, а также богатство морей, в которых ведут промысел мурманские рыбаки.



## MURMANSK

### GENERAL INFORMATION

#### VISITING CARD

The city of Murmansk is the administrative centre of the Murmansk region that was established on the 4th of October, 1916. Alongside with the administrative functions of the recognized capital of the Russia's Zapolar'ye, the city takes leading positions in the regional economics, being a financial, business, demographic and cultural centre of the Murmansk region.

Murmansk is situated beyond the Polar circle, being built on numerous hills at the coast of the ice-free Kola Bay 56 kilometers away from the outlet to the Barents Sea. The geographic position of the city is as follows: 68° 58' N, 33° 03' E.

The total area of the city is 154.8 sq. km, including part of the Kola Bay area (13.5 sq. km). Murmansk is the largest city in the world located beyond the Polar circle. The population of Murmansk is 307.3 ths. people.

Murmansk lies 1,967 kilometers north of Moscow, and 1,448 kilometers away from Saint-Petersburg. Both Murmansk and the Murmansk region are situated in a time belt that, in accordance with the International standard, is designated as the Moscow Time Zone (MSK/MSD). The UTC offset equals +3:00 (MSK, winter time) / +4:00 (MSD, summer time), for this time belt switches to Daylight Saving Time.

The city of Murmansk is awarded with the Order of the Red Banner of Labour, the First Class Order of the Patriotic War. For the outstanding merits during the Great Patriotic War, in 1985 Murmansk was conferred the honorary rank of the hero-city and awarded with the Soviet Union supreme Order of Lenin and 'Gold Star' Medal.

Murmansk is a member of the Barents Euro-Arctic Region Council. Twin relationships have been established between Murmansk and Groningen (Netherlands), Tromsø, Vardø (Norway), Szczecin (Poland), Jacksonville (USA), Rovaniemi (Finland), Luleå (Sweden), and Akureyri (Iceland). The capital of the region actively cooperates with many other cities in adjacent Scandinavia and Europe.

The official emblem of the city was accepted by a resolution of the Murmansk Municipal Deputy Council in 2001. It represents a shield with Aurora rays and a silhouette of a transport ship in the upper azure-colored part, and a silhouette of a fish with golden eyes and gills in the lower gold-colored part. The details of the fish denote power of the wildlife. The colors admitted designate the Polar day and night, and wealth of the sea, where local fishers do their work.

## MURMANSK

### КЛИМАТ



По своим климатическим условиям Мурманск, как и вся область, приравнен к территориям Крайнего Севера. Но благодаря теплomu течению Гольфстрим в Мурманске существенно теплее, чем в центре Кольского полуострова.

Самый холодный месяц в году — февраль, самый теплый — июль.

Каждый год со 2 декабря по 11 января в течение 40 дней на широте Мурманска устанавливается полярная ночь. В первый день после полярной ночи солнце поднимается над городом всего на 19 минут. Зимой можно наблюдать северное сияние — удивительное по своей красоте природное явление. Поэтому северное сияние изображено на гербе города.

Летом в Мурманске наступает полярный день, его продолжительность составляет 62 календарных суток. С 20 мая на протяжении двух месяцев солнце не заходит за горизонт, а начиная с 24 июля около недели небесное светило едва касается горизонта и тут же снова восходит. Весь этот период — до середины августа — каждый год ночи в Мурманске светлые. Поэтому именно Мурманск является городом белых ночей.

Погодой Мурманск отличается от большинства городов, расположенных за полярным кругом: она аномально часто и резко изменчива в течение суток. Нередким явлением может быть короткая оттепель зимой или бурный снегопад летом. Именно поэтому среди мурманчан так популярны разговоры о погоде.



## MURMANSK

### CLIMATE



In terms of climatic conditions, Murmansk and the Murmansk region is rated as the area of the Extreme North. Yet, due to the influence of the warm Gulf Stream, the weather in Murmansk is sensibly warmer than in the centre of the Kola Peninsula. The coldest month of the year here is February, and the warmest - July.

Every year, from the 2nd of December till the 11th of January, during forty days, the Polar Night wraps the latitude of Murmansk. At the first day after the Polar Night ends the sun rises above the city for only 19 minutes. In winter one can watch the aurora, or the northern lights, in the sky. It is an extraordinarily beautiful phenomenon of nature typical of the region. That is why the aurora is pictured at the city's emblem.

In summer, the Polar Day comes to Murmansk and illuminates the city during 62 days and nights. From the 20th of May, during two months, the sun does not set below the horizon, and starting from the 24th of July during a week the sun just skims the horizon and right away rises again. During the whole period, till mid-August, it is light all day long here, accounting for the fact that Murmansk is often called 'the city of white nights'.

The weather in Murmansk differs from that of the majority of the other cities located beyond the Polar circle. Anomalously frequent and abrupt changes of weather, even within the same day, are typical of this part of the world. It has become common to shortly thaw in winter, and to snow in summer. It is no wonder that people in Murmansk often talk about the weather.

## MURMANSK

### ВЛАСТЬ И УПРАВЛЕНИЕ



В структуру местного самоуправления города Мурманска входят: глава муниципального образования — высшее должностное лицо города; совет депутатов города — представительный орган; администрация муниципального образования — исполнительно-распорядительный орган; контрольно-счетная палата.

**Устав города** — его основной правовой акт, принят советом депутатов в марте 2006 года.

Депутаты совета депутатов избираются на основе всеобщего, равного и прямого избирательного права при тайном голосовании сроком на 5 лет. Последние муниципальные выборы состоялись в марте 2009 года.

Глава муниципального образования избирается советом депутатов города Мурманска из состава депутатов совета депутатов города Мурманска тайным голосованием на срок полномочий совета депутатов города Мурманска.

Главой администрации города является лицо, назначаемое на должность по контракту по результатам конкурса на срок полномочий совета депутатов города Мурманска, но не менее чем на два года.

В структуру администрации города Мурманска входят 7 заместителей главы, а также 10 комитетов: градостроительства и территориального развития, имущественных отношений, по экономическому развитию, жилищной политике, здравоохранению, культуре, образованию, развитию городского хозяйства, социальной поддержке, взаимодействию с общественными организациями и делам молодежи, физической культуре и спорту; а также действуют управления тремя административными округами города Мурманска, управление финансов; 16 специализированных отделов, таких как отдел по работе с обращениями граждан и организации предоставления муниципальных услуг, отдел информационно-аналитической работы и взаимодействия со СМИ, юридический отдел и другие.

## MURMANSK

### GOVERNANCE AND ADMINISTRATION

The structure of the local government of Murmansk includes the following authorities: the Municipal Deputy Council as a representative body, the Head of the Municipality as the highest official rank of the city; municipal administration as the executive and regulatory body; and the Chamber of Audit and Accounts.

The Charter of the City is the principal legal act that was approved by the Municipal Deputy Council in March, 2006.

The deputies of the Municipal Deputy Council are elected in accordance with the universal, equal and direct right of suffrage on the basis of a secret voting for a term of 5 (five) years. The last municipal elections took place in March, 2009.

The Head of the Municipality is elected by the deputies of the Municipal deputy Council from its body on the basis of secret voting for the period of the Municipal deputy Council in power.

The Head of the Administration of the City is appointed to the post on a contract basis based on the results of a competition for the period of the Municipal deputy Council in power, but not less than 2 years.

The structure of the Municipal Administration of Murmansk comprises 7 deputies of the Head of the Administration, 10 committees: on property relations, economic development, territorial planning and urban development, housing policy, public health, culture, education, development of municipal economy, social support, cooperation with NGOs and youth affairs, physical training and sport, 3 managerial bodies for the administrative districts of Murmansk, a financial authority, 16 specialized divisions such as department on working with citizens and providing municipal services, department of information-analytical work and mass media relations, department for legal issues and others.



## MURMANSK

### БИЗНЕС И ЭКОНОМИКА

Современный Мурманск - развитый индустриальный, деловой, научный и культурный центр. В городе сосредоточена основная часть финансово-кредитных учреждений, страховых компаний и прочих субъектов рыночной инфраструктуры регионального значения. Благодаря сконцентрированному в городе значительному экономико-финансовому, трудовому и научному потенциалу, обеспечивающему рост экономики города, Мурманск занимает ведущие позиции в экономике региона. Сегодня в экономике занято более 40% населения города, среднемесячная начисленная заработная плата одного работника в городе составляет 33,5 тыс. руб., что на 16% выше среднеобластного значения.

Мурманск — морской город, что определило его промышленное развитие в качестве рыбодобывающего и рыбоперерабатывающего центра. Ежегодно объем вылова составляет более 500 тыс. тонн, объем производства товарной пищевой рыбной продукции, включая консервы — 500 тыс. тонн в год. Наряду с рыбной промышленностью динамично развиваются мясная, хлебопекарная и мукомольно-крупяная. Помимо пищевой ведущими отраслями являются: электроэнергетика, судоремонт и металлообработка.





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## MURMANSK

### BUSINESS AND ECONOMICS

Nowadays the City of Murmansk is a developed industrial, business, scientific and cultural center. Major financial institutions, insurance companies, other market-infrastructure entities of the regional importance are concentrated in the city. Murmansk has leading positions in the economy of the region due to the concentration of significant economic, financial, labor and scientific potential, which ensures the economic growth. More than 40% of the population is involved in the economic sector. Average monthly nominal wage amounts to 33,5 thousand rubles, that is 16% higher than the regional level.

Murmansk lies on the seashore which determined the industrial development of the city as a fishing and fish-processing centre of the region. The annual fish catching exceeds 500 ths. tons and the volume of commercial fish products including canned fish is over 500 ths. tons a year. Meat, baking, and flour-and-cereals branches of industry are dynamically developing in the city as well as fisheries. In addition to food production sector the leading branches of industry in the regional centre are electric power supply, ship-repairing and metal working.



## МУРМАНСК

### ТРАНСПОРТ И СВЯЗЬ

Мурманск занимает восьмое место после Москвы, Санкт-Петербурга, Калининграда, Ростова-на-Дону, Краснодара, Сочи и Новороссийска по транспортной доступности благодаря развитому автомобильному и железнодорожному сообщению, международному воздушному сообщению, единственному в России атомному ледокольному флоту, мощному транспортному морскому флоту.

Инфраструктура транспорта представлена следующими предприятиями: ОАО «Мурманское морское пароходство», ОАО «Мурманский морской рыбный порт», ОАО «Мурманский морской торговый порт», Мурманское отделение ОЖД, ОАО «Электротранспорт» и др.

Благодаря наличию развитой инфраструктуры бизнеса по уровню развития инфраструктуры телекоммуникаций Мурманск опережает общероссийские показатели, а по числу пользователей Интернета, обеспеченности населения телефонами город уступает лишь Москве и Санкт-Петербургу. Основными операторами мобильной, сотовой связи являются: Мурманское региональное отделение ОАО «Мегафон», «МТС», «Билайн», «СКАЙЛИНК», Tele2.

### TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS

Murmansk is on the 8th position in Russia after Moscow, St. Petersburg, Kaliningrad, Rostov-on-Don, Krasnodar, Sochi and Novorossiysk in terms of transport availability due to the well-developed road and rail connections, international airport, the only one in Russia nuclear-powered icebreaker fleet and powerful marine transport fleet.

Transport infrastructure is represented by the following companies: OJSC "Murmansk Shipping Company", OJSC "Murmansk Sea Fishing Port", OJSC "Murmansk Sea Commercial Port", Murmansk branch of the Oktyabrskaya Railway, OJSC "Electrotransport" and others.

Thanks to the developed business infrastructure Murmansk is ahead of the majority of Russian cities in terms of telecommunications development. Moreover Murmansk takes the 3rd place after Moscow and St. Petersburg by the number of Internet users and the availability of mobile phones. The leading cellular operators in Murmansk are Murmansk regional department OJSC "Megafon", "MTS", "Beeline", "SKYLINK", "Tele 2".

## МУРМАНСК

### ФИНАНСОВАЯ ДЕЯТЕЛЬНОСТЬ

В городе сосредоточена основная часть финансово-кредитных учреждений, страховых и управляющих компаний, агентов недвижимости консалтинговых фирм в сфере аудита, правовых услуг, информационных технологий и прочих субъектов рыночной инфраструктуры регионального значения.

В городе представлены более 37 финансово-кредитных учреждений и их филиалов, представляющих известные российские банковские группы — «Сбербанк», «Альфа-банк», «Балтийский банк», «Баренц-банк» и др., а также филиалы трех иностранных банков — «Юниаструм банк», «ДнБ НОР Мончебанк», крупнейший северо-норвежский сберегательный банк «Спаребанк».



### FINANCE

The essential part of financial institutions, insurance and asset management companies, agents of consulting firms in audit, legal services, information technologies and other entities of market infrastructure of the region are represented in the city.

More than 37 financial institutions are available in the city, including branches of well known Russian banking groups such as "Sberbank", "Alfabank", "Baltijskij Bank", as well as branches of 3 foreign banks – "Uniastrum Bank", "DnB NOR Monchebank" and the largest north-Norwegian bank "Sparebank".



## МУРМАНСК

### МАЛОЕ И СРЕДНЕЕ ПРЕДПРИНИМАТЕЛЬСТВО

Создание благоприятного климата для развития малого и среднего предпринимательства — один из приоритетов социально-экономической политики в городе Мурманске. Вовлечение экономически активного населения в предпринимательскую деятельность способствует росту благосостояния в обществе, обеспечению социально-политической стабильности, поддержанию занятости населения, увеличению поступлений в бюджеты всех уровней.

В городе Мурманске осуществляют деятельность более 11,45 тыс. малых предприятий, в том числе 10,5 тыс. микропредприятий и порядка девяти тысяч индивидуальных предпринимателей. Оборот малых предприятий в 2010 году составил около 45 269,81 млн. рублей.

#### Основное число малых предприятий осуществляет свою деятельность в следующих сферах:

- оптовая и розничная торговля - более 59 %;
- операции с недвижимым имуществом и аренда — около 9%;
- услуги транспорта и связи — свыше 5%.

Активное участие малого бизнеса также прослеживается в таких видах экономической деятельности, как строительство, обрабатывающие производства, различных видах услуг (коммунальные, социальные, персональные).

В рамках муниципальной целевой программы «Развитие и поддержка субъектов малого и среднего предпринимательства в городе Мурманске» на 2009-2011 годы администрацией города Мурманска сформированы базовые основы поддержки малого предпринимательства.

#### Организационная поддержка

Сформирована инфраструктура поддержки субъектов малого и среднего предпринимательства в городе Мурманске, в которую вошли организации, обеспечивающие условия для создания субъектов малого и среднего предпринимательства и оказания им поддержки.

Создан и действует координационный совет по вопросам малого и среднего предпринимательства при администрации города Мурманска. В состав вошли представители общественности, бизнеса, науки, сотрудники администрации города Мурманска и депутаты совета депутатов города Мурманска.

#### Информационная поддержка

Создан интернет-портал информационной поддержки малого и среднего предпринимательства координационного совета по вопросам малого и среднего предпринимательства при администрации города Мурманска ([www.mp.murman.ru](http://www.mp.murman.ru)).

В помощь начинающим и действующим предпринимателям города Мурманска разрабатываются и издаются методические, информационно-справочные пособия и презентационные материалы по актуальной бизнес-тематике.



Совместно с инфраструктурой поддержки субъектов малого и среднего предпринимательства организовано профессиональное обучение представителей бизнес-сообщества и безработных граждан города предпринимательскому делу на семинарах и тренингах.

Созданы информационно-консультационные пункты в трех округах города Мурманска с установкой и подключением информационных киосков, которые позволили расширить оказание консультативно-методической помощи по организации предпринимательской деятельности.

#### **Финансовая поддержка**

Предоставление субсидий субъектам малого и среднего предпринимательства для возмещения части затрат по договорам кредитования (лизинга).

Предоставление грантов начинающим предпринимателям в рамках конкурса молодежных бизнес-проектов «КПД».

#### **Имущественная поддержка**

Утвержден перечень муниципального имущества, предназначенного для оказания имущественной поддержки субъектам малого и среднего предпринимательства и организациям, образующим инфраструктуру поддержки субъектов малого и среднего предпринимательства (опубликован на сайте: [www.mp.murman.ru](http://www.mp.murman.ru)).

В соответствии с Федеральным законом от 22.07.2008 № 159-ФЗ субъектами малого и среднего предпринимательства реализуется преимущественное право выкупа арендуемого ими муниципального имущества.

#### **Дни предпринимательства в Мурманске**

Ежегодно в городе Мурманске в апреле-мае проводятся Дни предпринимательства. В рамках Дней предпринимательства с целью популяризации и пропаганды идей предпринимательства, формирования среди населения положительного имиджа предпринимательства администрацией города Мурманска проводится ряд мероприятий:

- конкурс молодежных бизнес-проектов «КПД»
- журналистский конкурс
- конкурс студенческих работ «Импульс будущего»
- книжные выставки библиотечной системы города Мурманска по бизнес-тематике.

Победители конкурсов награждаются дипломами, денежными премиями и ценными подарками.

В период с 2012 по 2016 годы администрацией города Мурманска планируется оказание основных видов поддержки субъектам малого и среднего предпринимательства в рамках реализации долгосрочной целевой программы «Развитие и поддержка малого и среднего предпринимательства в городе Мурманске» на 2012-2016 годы.

Creation of a stable climate for the development of small and medium-sized enterprises is one of the priorities of social and economic policy in the City of Murmansk.

Involving economically active population in business sector contributes to the welfare growth of the society, provides social and political stability, supports the employment and increases budgets income.

There are more than 11.45 thousand small businesses in Murmansk (including 10.5 thousand micro-enterprises and about nine thousand individual entrepreneurs). In 2010 the turnover of small enterprises amounted to about 45 269.81 million rubles. The majority of small enterprises operates in the following areas:

- wholesale and retail trade – more than 59%;
- real estate and rent operations – about 9 %;
- transport and communications services – over 5%.

Small businesses also operate in such sectors as construction, manufacturing, different types of services (utilities, social and personal services).

Municipal support of small and medium-sized enterprises in the City of Murmansk. The main basis of municipal support of small business activity is formed by the Murmansk City Administration within the framework of the municipal target program "Development and support of small and medium-sized business entities in the City of Murmansk" for 2009-2011.

#### **Organizational support**

In Murmansk was formed the business support infrastructure which consists of the organizations providing conditions for creation and support of small and medium-sized enterprises.

Within the Administration of the City of Murmansk was created the Coordination Council dealing with SME issues. It consists of representatives from public, business, and science sphere, specialists of the City Administration and deputies of the City Council.

#### **Informational support**

The Coordination Council dealing with SME issues has the internet portal with supporting information ([www.mp.murman.ru](http://www.mp.murman.ru)).

Actual methodical and presentation materials about how to start and operate business in Murmansk are issued and published.

The entrepreneurship training for businessmen and unemployed people are organized together with business support infrastructure.

In the three Districts of the city are organized information and advice services to provide methodological support.



**Financial support**

Granting of subsidies for small and medium business entities to compensate a part of expenses for loan agreements (leasing).  
Granting for novice entrepreneurs within the framework of youth business projects competition "KPD".

**Property support**

The municipal property list intending to provide property support to the small and medium-sized business entities and organizations forming business support infrastructure is approved and published on the website [www.mp.murman.ru](http://www.mp.murman.ru).  
The small and medium-sized business entities can also realize the priority right of buying-out of rented municipal property in accordance with the Federal law of 22 July 2008 № 159-FZ.

**The Days of Business**

The Days of Business are held in Murmansk annually in April and May.  
The special competitions aimed at promoting the ideas of entrepreneurship and formation of the positive image of business are held by the Murmansk City Administration:

- the competition of youth business projects "KPD";
- the journalistic contest;
- Student works Contest "Impulse of the future";
- Book exhibitions on business topics of the library system of the city.

Winners of the competitions are awarded with diplomas, monetary awards and valuable gifts.

In 2012-2016 the main types of municipal support for small and medium business entities will be provided within the framework of a long-term targeted program "Development and support of for small and medium entrepreneurship in the City of Murmansk" for 2012-2016 years.



Город Мурманск располагает крупным научно-исследовательским потенциалом, современной и высокоразвитой системой образования. Совместно с высшими учебными учреждениями научная и исследовательская деятельность осуществляется Морским биологическим и Полярным геофизическим институтами Кольского научного центра Российской академии наук, ФГУП НИИ «Моргеофизика», Полярным научно-исследовательским институтом морского рыбного хозяйства и океанографии имени Н.М. Книповича (ПИНРО), а также на базе уникального экологического музея-океанариума - единственного в России специализированного понтонно-наплавного комплекса, в котором содержатся арктические морские млекопитающие.

Подготовку специалистов различного профиля осуществляют крупнейшие вузы города: Мурманский государственный технический и гуманитарный университеты, НОУ «Мурманский гуманитарный институт», НОУ ВПО «Мурманская академия экономики и управления», а также 17 филиалов высших учебных заведений Москвы и Санкт-Петербурга, другие учебные заведения.

Высокий уровень развития научной и образовательной деятельности, развитие инновационных технологий, расширенная бизнес-инфраструктура позволяют проводить в городе тематические форумы и международные научные и профессиональные конференции на высочайшем уровне.

Murmansk has a significant research potential and modern and highly developed system of education. Scientific and research activities are carried out by higher education institutions and Research institution of Marine Biology and Polar Geophysical Institute of Kola Scientific Center of Russian Academy of Sciences, Federal State Unitary Enterprise Research Institute "Morgeofizika", Polar Research Institute of Marine Fisheries and Oceanography (PINRO), and on the base of the "Murmansk Oceanarium" - a unique ecological museum, the only one in Russia specialized pontoon-floating complex, which contains the arctic marine mammals.

Future specialists in various fields are studying in the major higher educational institutions of the city such as Murmansk State Technical University, Murmansk State Humanities University, Murmansk Humanities Institute, Murmansk Academy of Economics and Management, 17 branches of higher educational institutions of Moscow, St. Petersburg and others.

High level of scientific and educational development as well as development of innovative technologies and improved business infrastructure provide an opportunity to conduct in Murmansk thematic forums and international scientific and professional conferences at the highest level.

## МУРМАНСК

### КУЛЬТУРНЫЙ ЦЕНТР ЗАПОЛЯРЬЯ

В административном центре сосредоточены основные культурные учреждения. В городе имеется два музея с самой высокой посещаемостью: областной краеведческий музей и областной художественный музей.

Также работают городской выставочный зал, областной центр художественных ремесел, арт-центр, центр национальных культур. Гости города могут посетить музеи крупнейших предприятий и организаций города: музей истории Мурманского морского пароходства, музей рыбной промышленности Северного бассейна, Военно-морской музей Северного флота, а также Музей истории Полярных Олимпиад.

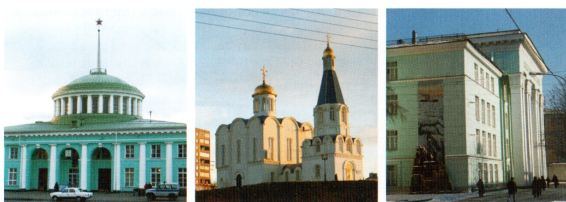
В Мурманске работает 3 театра — областной драматический театр, театр Северного флота и кукольный театр, а также 5 кинотеатров — «Аврора», «Родина», «Атлантика», «Мурманск» и «Кронверк Синема».

Для любителей музыки имеется областная филармония с филармоническим оркестром.

В городе функционируют 37 библиотек, крупнейшая из которых — областная универсальная научная библиотека — располагает фондом свыше 2 миллионов томов.

Среди большого числа культовых зданий достопримечательностью является главный православный храм Мурманска Спасо-Преображенский кафедральный собор города Мурманска - Морской собор - храм Спас-на-Водах.

К памятникам архитектуры города относится здание железнодорожного вокзала, памятник неизвестному солдату - мемориал «Защитникам Советского Заполярья в годы Великой Отечественной войны». В городе очень много памятных мест времен Второй мировой войны, из всех памятников истории и культуры, имеющих историко-культурную ценность, расположенных в городе, большую часть составляют военные мемориалы.



## MURMANSK

### CULTURAL CENTER of the REGION

In the administrative center are concentrated the main cultural institutions such as Local History museum and Murmansk Regional Art Museum, City Exhibition Hall, Regional Center of Art Crafts, Art Centre, Center of National Cultures.

Guests of the city can visit museums of the largest enterprises and organizations of Murmansk including Museum of the Murmansk Shipping Company, Fisheries Museum of the North Basin, Museum of the Northern Fleet, and Museum of the History of Polar Olympics.

There are 3 theatres in Murmansk: Drama theatre, Theatre of the Northern Fleet and Puppet theatre, 5 cinemas: Murmansk cinema, Rodina cinema, Avrora cinema, Atlantica cinema, Cronwerk cinema. For music lovers there is a Regional Philharmonic Hall with Orchestra.

In Murmansk there are 37 libraries, the largest one is the Murmansk State Regional Universal Scientific Library which has more than 2 million items in print, audiovisual, electronic form.

Among large number of religious buildings in Murmansk the major attraction is the main Orthodox Church in Murmansk - Holy Transfiguration Cathedral in Murmansk, Sea Cathedral, Church of the Savior-on-water.

Architectural monuments of the city include the building of the Railway station and Memorial of the Defenders of the Soviet Arctic Areas during the Great Patriotic War. In Murmansk there are a lot of places of memory dedicated to the World War II, most of historical and cultural monuments of the city are war memorials.





Перспективы развития города Мурманска во многом определяются планами осуществления субъектами хозяйствования инвестиционных проектов на территории города и Мурманской области и реализацией разработанных по инициативе государственных органов власти программ и проектов.

В настоящее время ключевыми инвестиционными проектами являются комплексное развитие Мурманского транспортного узла и комплексное освоение Штокмановского газоконденсатного месторождения.

Целью проекта комплексного развития Мурманского транспортного узла является использование потенциала торгового порта для обслуживания грузопотоков Северного морского пути, Баренцево-Евразийского транспортного коридора, а также транспортировки углеводородного сырья, связанной с разработкой и эксплуатацией Штокмановского и Приразломного месторождений.

Данный проект предполагает строительство на западном берегу Кольского залива портового перегрузочного комплекса для угля и генеральных грузов мощностью 20 млн. тонн угля в год, портового комплекса по перегрузке нефти и нефтепродуктов мощностью 35 млн. тонн сырой нефти в год, а также строительство нефтеперерабатывающего завода с объемом переработки 6 млн. тонн нефти в год; на восточном берегу - строительство контейнерного терминала, реконструкция угольного терминала, строительство дистрибуционно-логистического комплекса и логистического центра в рамках создания портовой особой экономической зоны.

Реализация проекта разработки Штокмановского газоконденсатного месторождения позволит осуществлять поставки природного газа по магистральному трубопроводу Териберка – Мурманск – Волхов для потребителей Северо-Западного региона России и для экспортных поставок в страны Западной Европы, а также поставки СПГ на рынки США и Европы. С началом практического освоения Штокмановского газоконденсатного и нефтяного Приразломного месторождений открываются большие возможности для предприятий города.

Мурманск традиционно продолжает оставаться рыбной столицей Севера. Каждая шестая тонна рыбы в России вылавливается мурманскими рыбаками. Особая роль в развитии береговой инфраструктуры отводится прибрежному рыболовству, которое даст толчок для укрепления береговой переработки в Мурманске.

Одним из крупнейших инвестиционных проектов, направленных на повышение деловой активности в городе, является строительство центра международной торговли. Проект инициирован Северной торгово-промышленной

палатой и норвежской компаний BB Eiendom. В 2010 году в проект вошел норвежский государственный фонд «Инновации Норвегии». Планируется, что построенный комплекс станет одним из архитектурных символов города-героя Мурманска.

В городе создана особая экономическая зона, основной целью которой является создание мощной транспортно-торговой инфраструктуры, привлечение инвестиций и в конечном итоге развитие социальной сферы.

Реализация инвестиционных проектов создаст условия для повышения инвестиционной привлекательности и конкурентоспособности города Мурманска, что позволит с оптимизмом смотреть в будущее любимого города.

Future prospects of the city development are mainly determined by the plans of business entities to implement investment projects in the city and region as well as by the realization of programs and projects developed by the public authorities. Nowadays the major investment projects are the Comprehensive Development of Murmansk Transport Hub and the Shtokman gas and condensate field development.

The purpose of the Comprehensive Development of Murmansk Transport Hub is the usage of the trading port potential for freight service of the Northern Sea Route, Barents Euro-Atlantic transport Corridor, as well as hydrocarbons transportation connected with the development and exploitation of the Shtokman and Prirazlomnoye fields.

The Project includes the construction on the western coast of the Kola Bay the coal and crude oil loading terminals with the cargo turnover of 20 million tons and 35 mln. tons per year respectively and the construction of a refinery with processing capacity of 6 million tons per year; on the eastern shore it is planned to build a new container terminal and logistics center as well as to reconstruct the existing coal terminal within the creation of port special economic zone.

The development of the Shtokman gas field will allow to deliver the natural gas through the Teriberka - Murmansk - Volkhov pipeline for the consumers in the North-West of Russia, export supplies to Western Europe and LNG supplies to the U.S. and European markets. The beginning of the Shtokman and Prirazlomnoye fields' development and exploitation will create great opportunities for many companies of the city.



Город Мурманск активно развивает международное межмуниципальное сотрудничество с северными губерниями Норвегии Нурланд, Тромс, Финнмарк. Из восьми договоров о побратимстве с зарубежными городами два заключены с норвежскими Вадсе и Тромсе.

#### Сотрудничество в сфере образования:

- в рамках договора о побратимских связях с муниципалитетом города Тромсе на базе мурманской гимназии № 1 был создан российско-норвежский класс;
- гимназия № 9 сотрудничает с губернией Тромс по обмену учащимися;
- школа № 31 на протяжении многих лет имеет договор о сотрудничестве с Высшей народной школой Сванвиг Финнмарка, в рамках которого происходят обмены учащимися, ведется работа по экологическому и историческому направлению;
- мурманская музыкальная школа № 1 на протяжении 15 лет реализует договор о сотрудничестве с музыкальной школой города Вадсе: проводятся Дни культуры, преподаватели мурманской школы дают мастер-классы, регулярно происходят обмены учащимися.

#### Все большее внимание уделяется развитию спортивного сотрудничества:

- мурманские и норвежские спортсмены участвуют в совместных соревнованиях, например, широко известное мероприятие «Арктик-Трофи», финиш которого традиционно проходит в Мурманске;
- в этом году впервые муниципалитет города поддержал и принял активное участие в проекте Баренц Арктик Рейс — гонки на собачьих упряжках, предполагается, что эта гонка станет для Мурманска ежегодной.
- более 20 лет комитет по физической культуре и спорту Мурманска сотрудничает с городом Киркенесом по проведению совместных турниров по греко-римской борьбе. Ежегодно в октябре такой турнир проходит в Мурманске под названием «Осенняя листва» и в ноябре в Киркенесе под названием «Осенняя борьба».

#### Участие города Мурманска в организациях межмуниципального сотрудничества может осуществляться также

- путем членства в составе Союза городов Заполярья и Крайнего Севера, Конгресса муниципальных образований, иных объединений муниципальных образований в соответствии с федеральным законодательством;
- путем создания некоммерческих организаций и фондов и (или) участия их деятельности.

The city of Murmansk is actively developing its international municipal cooperation with the north Norwegian counties of Nordland, Troms and Finnmark. Two of eight partner city agreements with foreign cities are concluded with Norwegian cities Vadso and Tromso.

#### Cooperation in the sphere of Education

- within the partner agreement between Murmansk and Tromso on the basis of Gymnasium № 1 in Murmansk a Russian-Norwegian class was created;
- Gymnasium № 9 of Murmansk cooperates with the county of Troms in exchanging pupils;
- School № 31 for many years has a cooperation agreement with the Finnmark Graduate School of Svanvig in exchanging pupils and working on environmental and historic spheres;
- for 15 years Murmansk musical school № 1 cooperates with musical school of Vadso in organizing Days of Culture, master-classes and exchange of pupils.

#### Increasing attention is being paid to the development of sports cooperation

- Murmansk and Norwegian sportsmen participate in joint competitions such as well-known Arctic Trophy event that traditionally finishes in Murmansk;
- this year, for the first time the administration of the Municipality supported and participated in the sled dog race Barents Arctic Race. This race is supposed to become an annual event in Murmansk.
- for more than 20 years Murmansk Committee on Physical training and Sport together with Kirkenes organized joint Greco-Roman Wrestling competitions. Every year this competition takes place in Murmansk in October and is called "Autumn leaves", and in Kirkenes in November, entitled "Autumn struggle."

Participation of the City of Murmansk in inter-municipal cooperation can be also organized through membership in the Union of Far North Cities, in the Congress of Municipalities, and other associations of municipalities in accordance with the federal legislation, or by creating non-profit organizations and foundations and (or) participating in their activities.



## AKUREYRI

ALL GOOD THINGS IN LIFE



The town of Akureyri is situated in North-East Iceland, in one of the longest fjords in the country and is surrounded by mountains reaching 1000-1500 m. The Arctic Circle is only 60 km north of Akureyri but still the climate is mild, with summer temperatures up to 25°C and winter temperatures in average around 0°C.

No clear historical reference is made to Akureyri until 1562. The town's name is ancient, related to the cultivation of fields ("akur"), but its growth was initially closely tied to trading and the export of agricultural products.

In 1787 the trade monopoly for Iceland was abolished and Akureyri was one of six trading towns in the country to get market town rights when this happened. Danes, or merchants related to Danes, generally handled the trade since Iceland was under the Danish crown.

In 2008 and 2009 the two islands in the fjord, Hrísey and Grímsey, became a part of Akureyri municipality. Inhabitants of the municipality are close to 18.000 (17.754 on January 1st. 2011).

Akureyri bustles with life all year round. The town's residents make it the most populated town by far outside the capital city area. Akureyri is an entrepreneurial and service centre for all of North Iceland. It is also a town of culture and education, building on a firm foundation. Two of Iceland's largest fisheries companies operate there and the tourist industry is always growing in importance. Akureyri is a popular destination for short and long stays. A variety of activities can be found, e.g. whale safaris, river rafting, sailing, biking, riding and hikes.

Wide mountain ranges surround Akureyri where the biosphere and landscape are extremely diverse, and vegetation in many places is especially lush. The town also has interesting natural features and many intriguing plants are seen on the hills of Akureyri. The Akureyri Botanic Garden is known far and wide for its varied plants and colourful flowers.

## AKUREYRI

The area around Eyjafjörður Fjord is one of the best places in Iceland for cross-country and downhill skiing.

The Outdoor Swimming Pool Sundlaug Akureyrar is one of the most popular pools in the country. Open daily during all seasons, from early morning until evening. The pool area has two 25 meter outdoor swimming pools heated with geothermal water to around 27-28.5°C, a 12 meter indoor pool, geothermal hot pots with temperature of around 38-42 °C.

Akureyri is a widely know cultural town and the centre of cultural life is in the street called Kaupvangsstræti, nicknamed Artists' Alley. For a long time, there were extensive industrial operations there, which eventually moved elsewhere, freeing up a lot of housing that perceptive people saw was ideal for all kinds of arts activities. These include the Akureyri Art Museum, the Akureyri School of Visual Arts, and North Iceland artists' studios, smaller galleries, restaurants, a café and large exhibition rooms. The Town of Akureyri has fostered some of Iceland's most beloved writers. Their homes have been turned into museums.

Iceland has two administrative levels of government: the State and the Local Authorities. The Icelandic governmental system builds on the separation of the judicial, legislative and executive powers. The local authorities are one of the two sources of governmental executive power in Iceland.

The local authorities play an important role in the implementation of regional democracy. They are the part of government closest to the general public. Every four years, the residents of municipalities elect their representatives to local government to exercise authority and make decisions for the municipality on their behalf.

The number of aldermen in each municipality varies, depending on the population of each municipality. By law, a local government consists of three main members with as many reserve members. Most local governments have from 5 to 11 main members, but the Town of Akureyri has 11.

Municipal elections were held in May 2010. Participation in the elections was 74.6%. The results were as following: The majority: the People's Party (L) with 6 members.

### Population by sex and age as of 1 January 2011:

Total	17.754	8.766	8.988
0-14 years	4.014	2.077	1.937
15-64 years	11.446	5.673	5.773
65 years and older	2.294	1.016	1.278

Today's unemployment rate: 5.4%.  
Average monthly wage: ISK 338.000 (EUR 2.058).



## VADSØ



Vadsø is located on Varangerhalvøya peninsula, by Varangerfjord. Vadsø municipality has approximately 6,100 inhabitants and covers an area of 1,258,1 km<sup>2</sup>. Vadsø is also the administrative centre for Finnmark County with the seat for the County's State Administration and the administrative seat for Finnmark County municipality. Vadsø is a multi-cultural municipality with Finnish, Saami and Norwegian populations. This can be seen in the old buildings.

The arctic nature is at its best here. The majority of the 6,100 inhabitants of this council area live in the town of Vadsø, but some of them have remained in the other small communities. The largest of these is Vestre Jakobselv, where many of the inhabitants have Finnish roots.

Vadsø offers many opportunities for fishing, hunting and hiking in an area of unspoilt natural beauty. The town itself covers a relatively small area, therefore it is easy to find the attractions here. Nature is all around you. Vadsø is also a service town, and there are many cultural events and festivals here during the year. Traditionally, fishing has been the main industry here and as early as in the 16th century, Vadsø was a large fishing village. Today Vadsø is the seat of the county council for Finnmark and tertiary service industries have become more important than the primary industries.

In 1833, Vadsø was named a provincial town and it became an important centre for trade. Much of the Pomor trade with the Russians took place here. 1830 marked the start of immigration from Finland to Vadsø. The Finns came from other areas of Finnmark to try their luck and avoid starving to death. During the Second World

## VADSØ

War the centre of Vadsø was almost entirely demolished during the allied bombings of 1944. Despite widespread damage, many of the buildings remained standing and today Vadsø has more preserved and renovated buildings than any other place in Finnmark.

Situated on the shores of the Varangerfjord the municipality of Vadsø is known for its interesting birdlife. Many of its coastal localities like Store Ekkerøy are internationally known for its rich and interesting birdlife. The harbour at Vadsø can produce all three species of Eider, including the small and stunning Steller's Eider. Vadsø has an airport (Vadsø Airport) and is also a port of call for the Hurtigruten boats.

## GRONINGEN

A METROPOLIS IN THE NORTH OF THE NETHERLANDS!



Groningen is an historical city founded almost 1000 years ago in 1040. Groningen can be called the "Metropolis of the North". It was built on the slope of the "Hondsrug", a little sand hill of almost 9 meters above the sea level. In the 14th century rural Groningen became more urban as the population were able to afford to build houses made out of stone.



Groningen is situated in the North-East of the Netherlands it lays in the middle of a rich agricultural area with a great production of milk, meat, potatoes and sugar beets. Many are attracted to the wide open spaces, the beauty and the tranquillity of the countryside, there is a wide range of possibilities of both active and passive enjoyment. The position of the city made it an ideal place for sea- and land trade.

During the 80 years of religious wars from 1568-1648 Groningen became a part of the Netherlands and the Netherlands (the Seven united Provinces) were one of the first republics in Europe as they became independent from the Spanish king.

The main symbols of the city are the white-green-white flag and the double-headed eagle. The city is governed by a city-council having 39 members and 10 different parties. The city-government of 5 vice-mayors is based on a left-wing majority of 4 different parties. The mayor Mr. Rehwinkel is the chairman of the city-council and of the city-government.

Groningen is the major city of the Northern Netherlands and, with a population of 187.000, the eighth largest city in the Netherlands. In the early twentieth century Groningen liked to profile itself as the third commercial city of the Netherlands. The infrastructure of the city and the region gives a solid ground for successful business development. The airport, the railway and three important sea harbours in Delfzijl, Eemshaven and Lauwersoog make the province of Groningen attractive platform for doing business with different countries. There are 134.000 people who work in Groningen, of which 35.000 live outside the city. There are 8.000 people unemployed, which is 7,6% of the working population in Groningen. The unemployment rate in the Netherlands is 5,4%. Most people in Groningen work for the university, the university-hospital and in trade organisations.

Diversity you will find in all its variety in Groningen. In one part of the city called Beijum one will find 89 different nationalities living peaceful together.

Groningen is a city with wide scientific and cultural aspirations. The decision of the provincial government of Groningen in 1612 to found a "Scientific University or Academy" in the city of Groningen was of an outstanding importance for the city and the province. The University of Groningen is not only of great significance for the region; it also puts the city on the map nationally and internationally. There is also a university of applied sciences, a school for fine art and design, an academy of music and many more training institutes in Groningen. Altogether more as 53.000 students are registered at the Hanzehogeschool and the State Scientific University, where they can choose from 175 courses. The Hanzehogeschool is the largest Higher Vocational Education institution in the north of the Netherlands. Besides being a university city, Groningen is also at the leading edge in the development of research, energy, information techniques, innovation and entrepreneurship. In other words, Groningen is a real "City of Talent".

Groningen is also at the leading edge in the development of research, energy, information techniques, innovation and entrepreneurship. In other words, Groningen is a real "City of Talent".

Groningen is a city of surprising and beautiful architecture. In the last quarter of the twentieth century, architecture focused on the "compact city", emphasizing the multifunctional character of the city centre. Groningen is a city with varied opportunities for living, working, shopping and relaxing. It is rich in history and offers plenty for the visitor to see. Around the Grote Markt is a shopping area with a choice of stores, shops and boutiques providing everything one can possibly wish for. An open-air goods market is held three times a week in the two central squares, Grote Markt and Vismarkt.

From time to time Groningen gets rewards such as best inner-city of the Netherlands (2006 and 2007) Best bicycle town (2002) and safest city of the Netherlands (2004).

The population of the city grows, 190.000 inhabitants are expected in 2011. This growth is caused by migration and by a positive birth-rate of 721 babies. Large numbers of students who live in Groningen give life to the city, by bringing new business ideas, being creative, modern and open-minded.

In the age of 0-24 years there are 67.000 inhabitants.

In the age of 24-64 years there are 99.000 inhabitants

In the age of 65+ there are 21.000 inhabitants

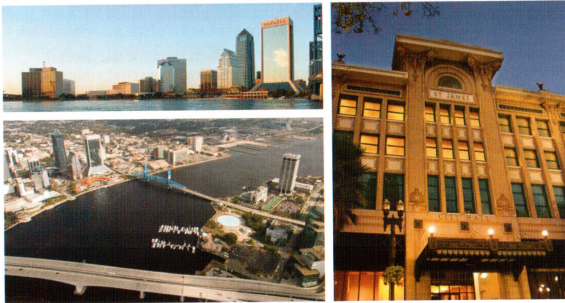
The average spendable income per head is Euro 17.900,-

Per household the average is Euro 27.500,-

The budget of the municipality of Groningen is in 2011; 786 million Euro. 25% is spent for salaries and social security, 18% for education, 17% for city-reconstruction, 7% for sport and culture, 6% for health, 6% for the economy and 20% for the rest of the budget.



## JACKSONVILLE



Jacksonville, the largest city in area in the continental United States, is a rapidly growing metropolitan city in Northeast Florida, with approximately 850,000 residents.

Jacksonville lines both banks of the St. Johns River, the state's longest river, which empties into the Atlantic Ocean about 20 miles from downtown. The St. Johns flows north for 310 miles before turning east to the ocean at Jacksonville.

The city's climate is subtropical, but tends to be cooler than the Florida peninsula to the south. Winters can be marked by spells of cold weather, and limited snow or ice occur once every few years but outdoor events and sports outings can be comfortably accommodated year round.

The first human inhabitants reached the area of Jacksonville between 12,000 and 16,000 years ago. Northeast Florida was 'discovered' by Ponce de Leon in 1513. He and his Spanish crew landed about 25 miles from today's Jacksonville. The earliest use of the name 'Jacksonville' was in an 1822 petition to the U.S. Secretary of State asking that the town be officially recognized as a port of entry.

Today Jacksonville's deep-water port is the 14th largest in the U.S. and handles shipments from around the globe.

The 'River City' is Florida's most populous city as well as its leading financial and insurance center. Jacksonville has more than 800,000 residents, and the six-county Northeast Florida region has more than 1.1 million.

## JACKSONVILLE

Due to its convenient location, mild climate, reasonable cost of living, high quality of life and a business-friendly government, Jacksonville is a popular location for corporate expansions and relocations. Its status as an intermodal transportation hub is another incentive, and the city is also a leading distribution center, with a transportation network embracing port and air cargo facilities, rail and trucking routes. Millions of tons of raw materials and manufactured goods move through the city annually.

There is room to grow on Florida's First Coast. When the city was consolidated with Duval County in 1968, Jacksonville became the largest city in land area in the contiguous United States, covering 841 square miles. The area's population increased by more than 11 percent between 2000 and 2010, making Jacksonville's commitment to managed growth especially important.

As a rapidly growing municipality, Jacksonville is recognized as a national leader in managing development. The overall strategy involves balancing commercial and residential development with transit and infrastructure capacity and the preservation of green space. One of Jacksonville's many natural assets is one of the largest urban park systems in the country. The active and passive parks and preservation lands are a key part of Jacksonville's quality of life.

With a growing population, a strong economy, diverse cultural and recreational opportunities and abundant natural resources, Jacksonville continues to distinguish itself as one of the nation's most dynamic and progressive cities.

The City of Jacksonville and Duval County merged in 1968, creating a single entity governing all of Duval County with the exception of the beach communities (Atlantic Beach, Neptune Beach and Jacksonville Beach) and Baldwin. This greatly simplifies the legislative process and ensures Jacksonville's pro-business environment for the long-term.

Jacksonville boasts a first-rate public school system, an educated citizenry and a host of institutions of higher learning. Percent high school graduate or higher: 82.7%.

Population data from the U.S. Census Bureau for Jacksonville/Duval County: 2010 actual: 864,263 (An increase of 85,384 or 11.0 percent from the 2000 Census). Average monthly earnings are 3821, 66 USD, unemployment rate in May, 2011 - 9, 9%.

Jacksonville has one of the lowest overall costs of living in Florida and the U.S. The area's cost of living is 92.6 percent of the national average, with housing and utilities being the best bargains. The median age of Jacksonville residents is 36.3. The mean household income is \$65,491 while the median household income is \$50,301, according to 2008 data from the American Community Survey.



## LULEÅ



The town of Luleå is situated on a peninsula where Lule Bay meets the Gulf of Bothnia; the bay stretches northwest and becomes the Lule River, allowing sea-based transportation across the county. The town's location on the peninsula of Svartöastaden required expansion, and therefore much of its ground area of 2110 square kilometres is human-made. Luleå also has urban areas built on the island of Hertsön which, thanks to Luleå's location, is Sweden's 7th most populated. There are about 45,467 inhabitants in Luleå.

The harbour of Luleå — Sweden's fifth-largest transporting over 7 million tons of cargo each year — is of particular significance for iron ore from LKAB's mining in Kiruna and Gällivare/Malmberget. During the winter, sea traffic continues at a virtually unchanged rate with the assistance of icebreakers; Luleå is the home port of the Swedish icebreaker armada.

Luleå archipelago contains over 700 islands. Its area extends to the county limit of Norrbotten/Västerbotten and the Sweden's national border with Finland. Archaeological expeditions have discovered many mazes which are widely believed to have been used for fertility and agricultural rituals. There are an estimated 300 mazes worldwide which share this distinct pattern, 100 of which are found on the islands of Luleå.

Luleå was already an important harbour in the 13-15th centuries. The Royal charter was granted in 1621 by King Gustavus Adolphus of Sweden. The original town was situated where Gammelstad (Old Town) is situated today. The town had to be moved in 1649 to the current site, due to the land elevation that had made the bay too shallow for ships to enter.

The Gammelstad Church Town is a UNESCO World Heritage Site.

In 1887, a devastating fire destroyed most of the town, sparing only a few buildings. The Neo-Gothic Cathedral (originally the Oscar Fredrik church), dedicated in 1893, is at 67 meters (220 ft) the tallest building in town.

## LULEÅ

Luleå's commerce and industry is a mix of industry, research, education, trade, and services. The university's educational programmes have attracted new businesses as well as local offices for multinational corporations.

Major employers in the city are the SSAB steelworks and Luleå University of Technology. A Swedish Air Force wing, F 21 (or Norrbotten Air Force Wing), are stationed near Luleå at the neighbouring Luleå Airport. Other major employers include Ferruform (a subsidiary of Scania AB) and Gestamp HardTech (acquired from SSAB 2005-01-01).

The information technology industry in Luleå has about 2000 employees (2008). Luleå is the home of several major innovations and technological milestones. Luleå has a variety of cultural institutions, amongst them Norrbottensteatern, Norrbottens museum, and Norrbotten big band led by Tim Hagans. In January 2007 the Cultural house (Kulturens Hus) was opened. A library, concerts, and art exhibitions are all hosted here. It is also home to the hardcore punk band Raised Fist and melodic death metal band The Duskfall.

## ROVANIEMI

THE OFFICIAL HOUMTOWN OF SANTA CLAUS



There has probably been continuous settlement in the Rovaniemi area since the Stone Age. Periodic clearances of new land for agriculture and the practice of slash-and-burn cultivation began around 750–530 B.C.



One cannot talk about the people of Rovaniemi until the time when the area was first given its name. The oldest surviving instance of the name in writing dates from 7th September 1453, although the name must have been in existence much earlier. The word Rovaniemi has often been considered to be of Lappish origin, as "roavve" in Saami denotes a forested ridge or hill or the site of an old forest fire.

The central location of Rovaniemi at the confluence of two major rivers has made it a natural centre for Finnish Lapland. The longest river in Finland, Kemijoki, connected the town to the sea. The construction of roads started in the mid-19th century and in the beginning of the 20th century the railway connection was opened. Today Rovaniemi has a busy and well-operating international airport.

In the past few decades Rovaniemi has grown into a busy and active town. The population of Rovaniemi is about 60 000. In Rovaniemi 3 percent of the population earn their living from primary production, 15 percent from processing and construction. The vast majority of 80 percent is employed by service sector.

Rovaniemi is an Arctic meeting place for international companies, students, young people, sportspeople, artists, researchers and tourists. The people of Rovaniemi have constructed a partnership network and cultural exchanges with different regions, the purpose of which has been to reinforce the diversity of peripheral regions and to develop a dialogue with centres and remote areas.

Rovaniemi is the educational centre of Lapland and there are two universities located in Rovaniemi. The University of Lapland is the northernmost university in Finland and in the European Union. The University of Lapland is a multidisciplinary institution whose areas of expertise include Arctic affairs and tourism research. Teaching and research at the University centre on northern and Arctic issues, tourism, art and design, law, education and the social sciences.

Rovaniemi University for Applied Sciences has six Schools: Business and Administration, Forestry and Rural Industries, Health Care and Social Services, Sports and Leisure, Technology, and Tourism and Hospitality Management. Areas of international-level top know-how are tourism and nature adventures, software engineering, high technology, cold climate activity, and methods of measuring people's functional capacity and motor skills, and promoting people's health. Other focal areas include utilisation of Barents region co-operation, rural entrepreneurship, and development of sparsely populated regions and wellness services.

Rovaniemi forms a unique combination of town services and surrounding Lappish nature. The main attractions in Rovaniemi are the Arctic Circle, Santa Claus, Santa Claus Village, Santapark, Ounasvaara Sports and Skiing Centre with its beautiful 18-hole golf course, Arktikum and Ranua Wildlife Park.

Two remarkable and unique attractions were opened in 2011. Korundi House of Culture hosts the exhibition of Rovaniemi Art Museum and a music hall for Lapland

Chamber Orchestra. Another brand new attraction is Pilke Science Centre which tells the story of sustainable use of northern forests.

Rovaniemi's most significant exhibition entity and museum is Arktikum. Arktikum's special and one of a kind building with its glass corridor is a sight in itself. Arktikum hosts exhibitions both of the Arctic Centre specialising in arctic peoples, nature and culture and of the Lapland Provincial Museum displaying the history of Rovaniemi and the Sami.

Tourism has grown strongly in Rovaniemi region in the nineties. Approximately 400 000 tourists visit Rovaniemi each year. The unique location of Rovaniemi on the Arctic Circle has attracted visitors from all over the world. In 2010 the amount of registered overnights in Rovaniemi region was about 470 000, of which well over 50 percent were foreign. Of the foreign tourists visiting Rovaniemi 15 percent were Russian followed by German, British, French, Italian, Spanish, Dutch and Norwegian travellers.

The busiest tourist season is winter from November till April and the winter season counts almost 60 percent of the total number of visitors. The biggest attraction is Santa Claus, who has his permanent residence and welcomes visitors at his office in his very own village on the Arctic Circle every day of the year.

The economic importance of tourism has grown in Rovaniemi region. The direct income of tourism is 170 million and tourism employs approx. 1 600 persons.



#### FACTS

- population 60 090 in 2010
- 10 000 children under 14 yrs old
- 41 000 people between ages 15 – 64
- 9 000 people over 65 years old
- birthrate 12,2 % in 2010, 729 babies born
- mortality rate 8,4 % in 2010
- average age 39,4 years
- unemployment rate 12 %
- average monthly wage 3032 in 2010
- average pension 1370 in 2010
- employment in different economic sector
  - private services 44 %
  - public services 38 %
  - construction 9 %
  - manufacturing 6 %
  - primary production 3 %

## TROMSØ



Tromsø is the largest city in the Nordic countries north of the Arctic Circle and is home to the world's northernmost university, brewery and cathedral. The city lives on education, research, administration, fishing exports and satellite technology. The centre of the north has 64492 residents and the Municipality of Tromsø covers an area of 2558 km<sup>2</sup>. Around 50,000 live in the centre of Tromsø, while the remainder is scattered throughout the whole municipality.

The area has been inhabited since the end of the ice age. Human settlement in Tromsø and Lyngen dates back around 10,000 years, while the Saami culture here goes back at least 2000 years. Scandinavian language and culture could be found here from 300-400 AD, and Lyngen experienced immigration from Finland as early as the 1700s. A strong Norwegianising of the formerly Saami and Finnish areas of Tromsø and Lyngen started around 1900, and from the 1960s a high level of moving from the districts began.

Tromsø was founded in 1794, although the first church was built here back in 1252. In the 1850s, Tromsø became the centre for Polar sea catches in the Arctic region, while in the early 1900s the city was the starting point for a host of expeditions to the Arctic and Antarctic regions.

Tromsø experiences a subarctic climate because winter temperatures are just cold enough to qualify and the summer season is short. However, the weather and precipitation amount and pattern, with maximum precipitation in autumn and early winter, as well as lack of permafrost, are atypical for subarctic areas. Tromsø has a reputation in Norway for getting a lot of snow in the winter, although there is a lot of variation from year to year. The city is warmer than most other places located on the same latitude, due to the warming effect of the Gulf Stream. The Northern Lights are particles that are hurled into space after storms on the sun's surface. They are attracted by the magnetic North Pole, and enter the atmosphere in a ring-like zone around the pole. In a process that is identical to that inside a light tube, the energy is released as light.

## TROMSØ

The city centre of Tromsø contains the highest number of old wooden houses in Northern Norway, the oldest house dating from 1789. The Arctic Cathedral, a modern church from 1965, is probably the most famous landmark in Tromsø. The city is a cultural centre for its region, several festivals taking place in the summer. Many cultural activities take place the culture house, including concerts by Tromsø Symphony Orchestra and plays by Tromsø's professional theater troupe, Hålogaland Teater. The new theater building was opened in November 2005. The city contains several museums. The largest are the Northern Norwegian Art Gallery (Nordnorsk Kunstmuseum) and the Tromsø Gallery of Contemporary Art (Tromsø Kunstforening).

The highest political body is the Municipal council (Kommunestyret), which elects a governing body, the Formannskap and five political committees. The largest political party is the Labour Party.

## SZCZECIN



Szczecin – the capital of the Zachodniopomorskie Voivodeship – is located in north-western Poland near the mouth of the River Odra and Szczecin Lagoon (Zalew Szczeciński), 65 km from the coast of the Baltic Sea, around 130 km from Berlin, 274 km from Copenhagen, 454 km from Stockholm, 507 km from Prague and 516 km from Warsaw. Szczecin is situated in the very centre of the historic cross-border region of Pomerania.



## SZCZECIN

In 1243, duke Barnim granted town privileges based on the Magdeburg law to Szczecin. Szczecin has got about 400 thousand residents. The city spans across 300.8 km<sup>2</sup>, of which 41.8% are green areas and 23.8% is water. The largest reservoir is lake Dąbie - the only one in Poland accessible to seagoing boats - covering an area of 65 km<sup>2</sup>. A large part of the city is a protected area, including parks, wildlife reserves, natural and scenic areas, ecological grounds, natural monuments and 230 archaeological sites.

The location of the city is one of the most important advantages. The half area is water and greenery. There are not many cities of this kind in Europe. Bird's eye view of Szczecin shows, that there is a combination of islands, channels, beaches and bays. These advantages will make Szczecin „new green Venice” in the future, because of innovatory vision of city development. The city won't be stereotypical. Management of many islands, channels, backwaters in the south and east will cause, that Szczecin will be ecological city on the water - floating garden. The future of the city and a brand Floating Garden 2050 (“Pływający Ogród”) are based on these ideas. It means, that Szczecin can offer advantages of the metropolis and simultaneously maintain dwellers a peaceful atmosphere. The city will become a place where everybody can relax and takes a rest while a journey. The living will be associated with surrounding greenery, numerous recreational activities and relax. Now, city authorities work on projects and plans, that make the vision real.

Space of the city is full of architectural monuments of the Gothic, Renaissance and Baroque: the beautiful Art Nouveau buildings, Chrobry Enbankment, Pomeranian Dukes' Castle and cathedral with beautiful terrace situated on the new needle. The oldest cinema in the world “Pionier 1909”, thousands of roses in “Rose Garden”, the biggest commentary in Poland (3rd in Europe) which is botanical garden with thousands of unique and egzotic plants are also worth to see.

Szczecin focused attention on modern technologies. There are many accounting, IT, research and telephone services. The city tries to develop enterprises, mainly from IT and ITC branches. In this process Szczecin Science and Technology Park is very important. It is a place which supports many kinds of new companies created by well-educated university graduates. The city is major academic center with a very wide range of schools and universities such as University of Szczecin, West Pomeranian University of Technology, Pomeranian Medical University, Maritime Academy or the Academy of Art.

Nowadays, the city is full of new investments. Puppet Theater “Pleciuga” was built in a very short time. This is not only a place of children meetings, but also a place of many cultural events. New Olympic-size swimming pool was built in theatre's neighborhood. A new seat of Szczecin Philharmonic and sports and entertainment hall are under construction. The Philharmonic was designed by a team of architects from Barcelona. A very modern building will be a new city showcase.

## Даты подписания соглашений об установлении дружественных связей с городами-побратимами

### Dates of signing partner city agreements with twin-cities



Рованиemi / Rovaniemi 23.04.1962



Лулео / Luleå 26.03.1972



Тромсё / Tromsø 10.07.1972



Вадсё / Vadsø 30.04.1973



Джексовилл / Jacksonville 14.07.1975



Гронинген / Groningen 20.06.1989



Щецин / Szczecin 08.04.1993



Акюрейри / Akureyri 14.10.1994

Администрация города Мурманска  
Комитет по экономическому развитию  
администрации города Мурманска

Выражаем благодарность Северной торгово-промышленной  
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