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INSIDE THIS ISSUE:

- ⇒ RUSSIA—EU: A GLOBAL TRADE PARTNERSHIP
- ⇒ ELECTIONS IN RUSSIA: MEDVEDEV WINS
- ⇒ EU—UKRAINE COOPERATION COUNCIL
- ⇒ RUSSIAN STANDARD
- ⇒ UPCOMING EVENTS
- ⇒ RUSSIA INVESTMENT ROAD SHOW
- ⇒ RUSSIAN POWER FORUM
- ⇒ BUSINESS NEWS

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RUSSIA—EU:



A GLOBAL TRADE PARTNERSHIP

Russia is the EU's third trading partner, after the USA and China. The EU is by far Russia's main trading partner, accounting for more than 54% of its overall trade. EU bilateral trade with Russia is trade with Russia amounted to €209 billion in 2006 (compared with on a fast growing trend: it increased by 25.7% in 2006. Total €85 billion in 2003 for instance) For the first six months of 2007, total trade amounts to €105 billion, which is €4 billion more than the level reached in mid-2006 (€101 billion). In 2006 the EU had a trade deficit of €65 billion. In mid-2007 this trade deficit is €25 billion, which is substantially lower than the trade deficit of mid-2006 (€40 billion).



(6%), crude materials inedible except fuels (3%), chemicals (3%).

Certain Russian goods entering the EU market benefit from the EU's General System of Preferences (GSP).

TRADE IN SERVICES

Although trade in services remains for the time being relatively limited in value terms compared to trade in goods, it is rapidly increasing. EU15 exports of commercial services (services excluding government services) have increased annually by an average 9.6% between 1996 and 2005. In the same time, EU15 imports of commercial services have increased annually by an average 8.5%. In 2006 we see growth rates up to 16% in EU27 commercial services exports and 21.7% in EU27 commercial ser-

TRADE IN GOODS

EU's exports to Russia are diversified. They included machinery and transport equipment (46%), chemicals (15%), manufactured goods classified chiefly by material (13%), food and live animals (7%).

EU's imports from Russia are mainly energy/mineral fuels (67%). Other imports include manufactured goods classified chiefly by material (10%), primary products

vices imports. Bilateral trade in services mainly includes transportation and travel services.

INVESTMENT

EU's Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) in Russia is on a swiftly growing trend: it more than doubled between 2002 (€ 2.5 billion) and 2004 (€6.4 billion). For 2006, EU's FDI in Russia is estimated at €17.8 billion.

Russia is beginning to attract substantial capital inflows. This reflects both improvement in the business climate in sectors like electricity and banking and a better economic outlook for Russia. Mining and quarrying of energy products enlarged its share of the FDI inflows by 5% between 2005 and 2006 - from 11% to 16% - and further doubled it to over 34% during the first quarter of 2007.

In spite of these positive developments, there is room for improvement in terms of enhancing the investment climate, inter alia through a more effective protection of property rights. This is of tremendous importance for Russia to attract more investment and know-how from abroad.

FRAMEWORK FOR BILATERAL COOPERATION

The Partnership and Co-operation Agreement (PCA) has been the framework of the EU-Russia relationship for a decade. It was signed in 1994 and entered into force on 1st December 1997. The agreement regulates the political, economic and cultural relations between the EU and Russia and is the legal basis for the EU's bilateral trade with Russia. One of its main objectives is the promotion of trade and investment as well as the development of harmonious economic relations between the parties. The PCA contains special provisions

regarding the economic relations between the EU and Russia.

EU imports to Russia are to a very large extent not subject to any restrictions. Remaining EU restrictions, notably in the steel sector, are being addressed under a bilateral agreement. The current agreement foresees an overall increase of the mutually agreed quotas and expired in the end of 2006. A new agreement, which covers the period starting from January 2007 (until Russia's WTO accession) was adopted at the EU-Russia Summit in Mafra.

THE COMMON ECONOMIC SPACE (CES)

At the St Petersburg Summit in May 2003 the EU and Russia agreed to reinforce co-operation with a view to creating four EU/Russia common spaces, within the framework of the existing Partnership and Co-operation Agreement (PCA). The Common Economic Space (CES) aims at increasing opportunities for economic operators, a further step towards establishing a more open and integrated market between the EU and Russia. The three other spaces are: The Common Space of Freedom, Security and Justice, The Common Space on External Security, The Common Space on Research, Education, and Culture (see the four Common Spaces).

The overall objective of the CES is to put in place the conditions for increased and diversified trade and creating new investment opportunities by pursuing economic integration, elimination of trade barriers, regulatory convergence, market opening, trade facilitation and infrastructure development by closer co-operation, exchange of information and sharing of best practices.

The focus of the CES is on non-tariff barriers and obstacles for trade and investment related to

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regulatory issues. Working towards regulatory convergence will allow economic agents to operate subject to common rules in a number of fields throughout the enlarged EU and Russia, which represent a market of around 600 Million consumers.

The Common Economic Space covers essentially all trade and economic issues such as investments, industrial cooperation, enterprise policy, but also more specific areas such as Intellectual Property Rights, competition and agriculture.

The Roadmap on the Common Economic Space was adopted at the EU-Russia Summit in Moscow on 10 May 2005. The document sets out a number of principles and priority activities. It also sets up various dialogues on specific issues, including the following trade related issues:

Investment Dialogue. Recently an investment dialogue has been launched aimed at improving and simplifying the administrative and regulatory environment for investments and increase its transparency. This implies the development of mechanisms in order to enhance predictability of the regulatory environment for investments. The first of meeting of this dialogue took place on 11 October 2007.

IPR Dialogue. Enforcement of IPR (Intellectual Property Rights) is the central focus point of the dialogue, which fosters closer cooperation of customs, police, administrative and judiciary bodies to ensure that right-holders benefit from effective protection of their rights. It also encompasses exchange of information on strategies to fight against counterfeiting and piracy.

Public Procurement Dialogue. Its aim is to bring EU's and Russia's public procurement regimes closer together and to improve mutual ac-

cess to procurement markets by furthering the principle of transparent and competition-based procurement at all levels.

Regulatory Dialogue on industrial products, aiming at promoting the harmonization of technical regulations, standards and conformity assessment procedures in certain priority industrial sectors.

Energy dialogue. This dialogue exists already since 2000 and covers wide range of energy related issues. There is a strong desire on the EU side to establish a sustainable cooperation with Russia on energy issues. Confidence building measures are pending, as the implementation of the Statement on Global Energy Security agreed at the St Petersburg G8 Summit meeting in July 2006. The EU aims at creating a level playing field in terms of predictability, transparency, reciprocity for legal framework, investment conditions, business environment, and market opening.

Apart from the Roadmap on the Common Economic Space, the EU has an intense and fruitful dialogue with EU and Russian business in order to identify concrete concerns and wishes and overcome them through appropriate steps, without requiring recourse to legal action.

RUSSIA'S WTO ACCESSION

The EU recognises the fundamental role that WTO membership of can play in anchoring and solidifying Russia's economic reforms. Advantages stemming from Russia's accession to the WTO will be reciprocal. It will provide more stability and predictability, and better terms of access for EU businesses willing to export or establish in Russia. On their side, Russian exporters will have guaranteed channels of exports to all markets of WTO members.

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The process of WTO accession encompasses two different stages:

The candidate state has to complete parallel bilateral market access negotiations with interested WTO members.

Thereafter, a multilateral agreement has to be concluded: the Working Party dealing with the country's application finalizes the terms of accession. These will appear in a report with a protocol of accession containing the specific market access commitments (in tariff and services schedules) of the future member. This work is carried out at the multilateral level involving all WTO partners.

The EU Trade Commissioner and the Russian Economy Development and Trade Minister signed on 21 May 2004, in the margins of the EU-Russia Summit, the agreement concluding the bilateral market access negotiations for the accession of the Russian Federation to the WTO. The EU being Russia's largest trading partner, the EU-Russia bilateral agreement is a major step in the process of Russia's WTO membership.

With the conclusion of a similar bilateral agreement with the United States on 19 November 2006, Russia has finalised a substantial part of its bilateral market access negotiations. The next step is the conclusion of the multilateral part of the WTO accession negotiations through the adoption of the so-called "working party report".

It is Russia's Government's self-declared aim to complete its WTO - accession negotiations by the end of 2007.

OUTLOOK FOR THE FUTURE

Russia is a partner of paramount importance for the EU in terms of trade and economic cooperation and

this partnership is bound to be further developed in the coming years.

TOWARDS A SUCCESSOR AGREEMENT TO THE CURRENT PCA

By the end of 2007 the current PCA comes to an end of its initial 10-year period. Unless a new agreement is negotiated to replace it, the PCA will remain in force unchanged.

The EU and the Russian Federation are planning to start negotiations on a new agreement to provide the contractual framework for EU-Russia relations in the years to come, thereby replacing the 10-year old PCA. This new legally binding agreement would provide a sustainable and comprehensive framework for bilateral relations.

In this context, the EU is eager to pursue, once Russia has acceded to WTO, a deep and comprehensive economic integration agreement between the EU's and Russia's interdependent economies, building on and going beyond the PCA and WTO provisions. The new agreement is to tackle trade barriers between the EU and Russia, putting emphasis on regulatory issues, and to give new impetus to economic reforms in Russia. ■

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ELECTIONS IN RUSSIA: MEDVEDEV WINS

Vladimir Putin's candidate Dmitry Medvedev won an unsurprising victory in Russia's presidential elections on 2 March, with critics saying the vote was a "mockery" marking the country's "retreat from democracy".

Presidential elections are held in Russia every four years. Vladimir Putin took the last two elections and, despite strong support for his party in recent parliamentary elections, the country's Constitution prevents him from serving three consecutive terms.

The 42-year old First Deputy Prime Minister took just over 70% of the vote, allowing for his inauguration on 7 May.

Hailing his victory, Medvedev said that his presidency would be a "direct continuation" of current policies and that his future work with Putin, who will serve as his prime minister, "may bring interesting results for the country and become a positive factor in the development of our country".

Medvedev dismissed claims that he would be little more than a puppet figure for the ex-KGB agent who has ruled over Russia since 2000, insisting that the division of powers between the prime minister and the president, who notably leads on foreign policy, would remain unchanged.

Results indicated Communist Party leader Gennady Zyuganov came in second place with 17.8% of the vote, the ultra-nationalist Liberal Democrat party leader Vladimir Zhirinovskiy third with 9.4% and the pro-European Democratic party chief Andrey Bogdanov last with just 1.3%.

The Central Electoral Commission said 69.6% of Russia's 109 million registered voters had taken part in the poll, with Medvedev's clan insisting the high turnout was a sign of "the huge interest shown by our citizens in these elections". Russians wanted to "choose their head of state and didn't want to leave the choice to anyone else. This shows that these elections were not decided in advance and had a real choice," said Medvedev's campaign leader Sergei Sobyanin.

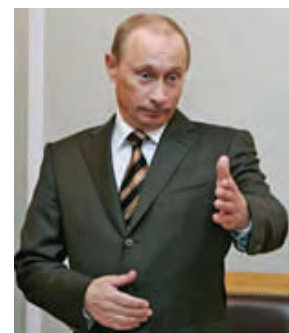
Russian President **Vladimir Putin** hailed Medvedev's victory, saying it would "be a guarantee of maintaining the course we have chosen together and been implementing together." He thanked citizens, saying "Russian civil society has been proved an efficient and responsible one" and that the elections had been carried out "in line with the constitution and laws".

But foreign observers and critics said the poll was a "mockery", with candidates barred from participating in the ballot, pressure on citizens to cast their vote in order to raise participation figures, the use of Kremlin resources in support of Medvedev's campaign and a state media bias in his favour.

A White House spokesman said that the "the United States looks forward to working with him [Medvedev], but avoided commenting on the election itself.



"With Bulgaria and Romania joining the EU just over one year ago, the EU is no longer an external actor in this region. Now we are irrevocably part of the region, with our future security and prosperity intimately bound up in its fortunes."





The reaction of US Democratic presidential hopeful **Hillary Clinton** was by far more critical, saying that the "presidential election in Russia [...] marks a milestone in that country's retreat from democracy".

The reaction from the British Prime Minister **Gordon Brown** was sober and cautious, congratulating Medvedev on his election, but missing the opportunity to invite him to Downing Street.

Britain would judge Russia's new leadership "on its actions and the result of its actions", Brown's spokesman said, adding, however, that the UK hopes to get Russia's cooperation "on a number of issues".

German Chancellor **Angela Merkel** said that the Russian people had voted for "continuity and stability" and offered the new President "comprehensive cooperation", in particular in regard to modernising Russia and strengthening human rights. The government, however, also regretted that international election observers could not fully carry out their responsibilities.

Commission President **Jose Manuel Barroso** congratulated Medvedev on his election, expressing his confidence that under his leadership Russia and the EU will "consolidate and develop their strategic partnership, based not only on common interests but also on respect for values [...]".

Joseph Daul, Chairman of the EPP-ED group in the European Parliament, also expressed his party's wish for the planned strategic partnership between Brussels and Moscow to be "formalised, once the conditions have been met". He admitted that "both sides have different points of view on a number of subjects, notably on the question of human rights" but also identified "common interests in sensitive areas such as security or energy".

Graham Watson, leader of the Alliance of Liberals and Democrats in the European Parliament, agreed that Russian citizens had been deprived of free and fair elections. "This further undermines commitments that Russia has made to the Council of Europe and reinforces the fear of authoritarianism," he said.

The Organisation for Cooperation and Security in Europe (OSCE) had refused to send any election observers to monitor the poll, saying restrictions were so strict the mission would have been meaningless. In the end, there were just 300 international observers for 96,000 voting stations, and the independent Russian election monitoring group Golos said it was flooded with complaints of irregularities and attempts to influence voters.

Andreas Gross, head of the 22-member delegation from the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe (PACE), criticised that the election were neither fair, nor just. The Russian people had not been able to "fully exploit its democratic potential".

Former chess champion and Kremlin critic **Garry Kasparov**, who has put together a petition numbering over 5,000 signatures which calls on the world not to recognise the results, said: "This election is the imposition of Putin's successor. It is one hand-picked candidate replacing another. If the leaders of the free world accept Medvedev they will be approving and giving credibility to this farce."

"I think that if the elections had been in the slightest bit honest then we would have got a significantly different result," agreed Communist party leader **Gennady Zyuganov**, who said he was convinced he would have got around 30% of the vote and intended to challenge the results in court. ■



EU - UKRAINE COOPERATION COUNCIL HEADED BY MINISTER RUPEL

Slovenian Presidency of the EU 2008

On March 11, in Brussels, the current President of the EU General Affairs and External Relations Council, Slovenian Foreign Minister Dr Dimitrij Rupel, chaired the EU-Ukraine Cooperation Council; the Ukrainian delegation was headed by Prime Minister Julia Tymoshenko.



The two delegations discussed cooperation between the European Union and Ukraine and exchanged their views on burning political issues.

The current President of the EU General Affairs and External Relations Council, **Dr Dimitrij Rupel**, welcomed the progress Ukraine has made in the transition towards pluralist democracy. He outlined the importance of the transition process which should be based on the principles of the rule of law and respect for human rights.

Among other important factors, transparent political and economic processes and the freedom of the media were mentioned. Minister Rupel also noted that an appropriate constitutional system with an independent constitutional court should be set up and highlighted the beneficial assistance of the Venice Commission.

The Slovenian Foreign Minister, Dr Rupel, stressed in particular the importance of combating corruption and ensuring the independence, im-

partiality and effectiveness of the judiciary; in this context he expressed concerns about occurrences incited by racism and anti-Semitism.

Minister Rupel also encouraged Ukraine to undertake reforms which would enable the ratification of the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court and urged the country to ratify the Convention of the Council of Europe for the Protection of Individuals with regard to Automatic Processing of Personal Data. At the meeting, some specific issues were also touched upon, among them energy, nuclear safety, transport, the environment, health, the judiciary, freedom and security; the delegations later initiated talks on the negotiations concerning the new extended agreement between the European Union and Ukraine, discussed in particular, during the meeting, by the representatives of the Secretariat and the Commission.

As regards general political issues, Minister Rupel focused exhaustively on the situation in Kosovo and explained the positions of the European Council on this issue. He also gave an assessment of the recent presidential elections in Russia and the prospects for the development of cooperation between the European Union and Russia. ■



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RUSSIAN / CIS CERTIFICATION & LICENSING

According to Russian Law, more than 60% of all products to be sold and/or used in the country require mandatory certification/licensing, i.e. they should be approved by relevant Russian authorities in terms of compliance to national standards. This concerns both locally produced and imported goods. Moreover, prior to construction of an industrial or civil site in the Russian territory, a number of approvals are required to undertake engineering, construction and other technical activities.

Below you will find the list of product and activity categories subject to mandatory Russian approval:

- Products, services and tools assuring safety for life and health of consumers (e.g. foodstuff, drugs, textiles, electrical appliances, related equipment etc);
- Alcoholic products and equipment for their production;
- Production sites;
- Technical installations at dangerous production sites (e.g. pressure vessels, lifting and hoisting machines, pumps, equipment for mining, petrochemical, oil & gas, metallurgical and other industries);
- Fire-related products;
- Livestock;
- Products assuring safety for life and health of animals (feed, vaccines etc);
- Pesticides and agrochemicals;
- Products and services containing results of genetic engineering activity;
- Energy-consuming products and energy resources;
- Telecommunication equipment, tools and services;
- Information systems, databases and tools to protect them;
- Transportation units, products and services;
- Aerospace machinery;
- Geodesic, cartographical and topographical products;
- Forestry raw materials;
- Gas and coal;
- Nuclear industry products and technologies;
- Arms.



Russian Standard will help you to obtain on of the following certificates:

- **Sanitary-Epidemiological Conclusion Certificate** (formerly known as Hygienic Certificate) for products in contact with human body;
- **GOST R Declaration of Conformity** for some consumer goods and industrial instrumentation;
- **Certificate of State Product Registration** for new foodstuff and some other goods presenting a potential danger for human beings;
- **GOST R Pattern Approval Certificate** for measuring instruments;





- **GOST R Ex-Proof Certificate** for explosion-proof equipment and materials;
- **Fire Safety Certificate** for flammable or fire extinguishing products;
- **Design Registration at Rostekhnadzor** for hazardous industrial sites
- **VNIIS Exemption Letter** for products that are not subject to mandatory GOST R certification. **Telecom Type Approval Certificate** for telecommunications equipment.

Registration and Certification of medical equipment, devices and materials

As in most countries, in Russia a medical product can be admitted to the domestic market only when and if it has been found in conformity with technical and medical safety regulations pertaining to this particular product.

Assessment of conformity of medical equipment and products to existing safety standards is carried out by the Russian Health Ministry and Federal State Scientific Certification Center for Medical Products. If found in conformity, the product gets entered in the Federal Registry, and the applicant receives the "Registration" license.

Russian Standard Ltd. handles all interaction with the Russian authorities on behalf of the exporter/manufacturer of medical products, makes sure that the submitted dossiers are complete, and the processing is done without delays.

For medical devices and materials, along with the registration, Russian regulations require both GOST-R and Hygienic certification.

We also will help you with NUTRACEUTICALS, when in accordance with the Russian legislation, all food (nutritional, dietary) supplements, also known as biologically active supplements, are subject to mandatory State Registration by the Russian Ministry of Health.

We invite you visit our web site www.rosstandard.com for more information or contact us directly:

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CERTIFICATION GLOSSARY.:

Manufacturer (supplier of product, developer of processes, provider of services): a person or legal entity whose product, process, or service is subjected to certification or has been certified. The manufacturer must provide a statement that his product, process, or service certified in accordance with the GOST R Certification System conform to safety requirements. The manufacturer is responsible for the appropriate use of the Mark of Conformity and full compliance with certification requirements.



Registration: a procedure by which the Russian Ministry of Health acknowledges that the nutritional supplement or vitamin is safe and conforms to the active national standards. The applicant is issued a State License (State Registration), and the product information is entered in the Federal Registry.

Inspection of the Manufacturing Process: assessment of the manufacturer's production and quality control processes to assure that the manufacturer's quality control procedures are adequate.

For more information please visit www.rosstandard.com



UPCOMING EVENTS

- Apr 1:** 19th congress of Russian Banks Association
- Apr 2-4:** President Vladimir Putin to attend Russia-NATO Council in Bucharest, Romania
- Apr 20-22:** Russia Investment Road Show to be held in London
- Apr 28-30:** Russian Power 2008 forum to be held in London
- May 1:** Labor Day, all markets closed

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RUSSIA INVESTMENT ROAD SHOW

The Queen Elizabeth II Conference Centre, London,
20-22 April 2008

eventica

The Russian Economic Forum is the largest Russian business event anywhere in the world, outside of the Russian Federation itself. It has always relied on a number of important fixed elements and well established traditions. Nevertheless, a key secret to maintaining its success for more than a decade has been its ability to adapt, to keep up with the evolving needs and changing face of Russian businesses.

2008 will see the introduction of a new concept for the Forum: the Russia Investment Roadshow. This will

reflect a special focus on investment opportunities in Russia and on the continuing growth of Russian investment abroad.

Event participants will include industry CEOs, bankers, investors, journalists and other opinion formers from Russia and all around the world. An intensive two-day programme will present an in-depth look at the Russian business landscape.

For more information, please visit the [event's website](#) ■



4TH INTERNATIONAL FORUM RUSSIAN POWER 2008



London, 28-30 April 2008

The investment needs of the Russian Power industry currently total more than \$120bn. Foreign energy companies as well as Russian industrial groups are now allowed to control up to 25% of the generation industry. RAO UES is going through a final period of break-up with 20 gencos are being currently privatised. C5's Russian Power Forum has an impeccable track record. It has attracted hundreds of delegates since it was launched in 2007.

This exciting forum will be an invaluable opportunity for business networking and fruitful collaboration with Directors and Representatives from Russian and Western energy companies, the financial sector and the international business community.

For more information, please visit the [event's website](#) ■



BUSINESS NEWS TICKER

The Russian government wants foreign investors to seek its permission for buying control of mobile and landline communications companies, a measure that could hamper growth in the booming sector, according to draft legislation made public. The requirement is the latest addition to the bill seeking to regulate foreign investment in strategic industries that are crucial for national security. Some of those additions, such as Internet providers, the print media and the fishing industry, have raised concerns that the definition of strategic is being stretched too far, however.

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Moscow's meteoric rise, up from 18th last year, is due in large part to investors turning away from Europe's traditional markets to tap into new opportunities, the annual report from PricewaterhouseCoopers and the Urban Land Institute said. "Fundamentally, the improvement is based around investors becoming more comfortable with risk factors," said John Forbes, the London-based head of real estate at PwC. "Investors seem to be placing more emphasis on the return rather than the risk," Forbes said. Investors still remain broadly wary of the Moscow market, because of its lack of transparency and the underdeveloped legal system, he said. The poll

of about 500 investors and developers from around Europe saw last year's top city, Paris, drop to 5th and London, 2nd last year, slump to 15th out of the 27 cities on the list.



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Microsoft and Intel teamed up with a noncommercial partnership to create an industry alliance to help develop the country's IT sector. The formation of the Investment Technology Alliance, which will help startups and budding programmers and provide a springboard for software development, was announced at a news conference with representatives from the three organizations. Alexander Kashirin, chairman of the National Union of Business Angels, said the alliance would tap into the country's rich intellectual potential by recruiting, training and supporting aspiring programmers. The union was founded in 2006 to unite businesses, individuals and investors to spark high-tech innovation. The new alliance will also help diver-

sify the economy by facilitating the creation of new enterprises and jobs in the IT sector by funding small high-tech companies, said Dmitry Konash, Intel's regional director for Russia and the CIS.

•••



Volga-Dnepr, the world's largest hauler of oversized cargo for clients ranging from rock stars to armies, predicted that sales would rise to a record on global demand for large shipments. Revenue from air cargo operations will probably climb 44 percent this year to \$1.5 billion, senior vice president Sergei Shlyanik said. Volga-Dnepr is the world leader in outsized shipments, with 56 percent of the market, Shlyanik said. Clients include touring pop stars such as Madonna and Michael Jackson, as well as governments of NATO countries. Volga-Dnepr may hold an IPO for as much as 30 percent of the company next year to help finance the purchase of airplanes, Shlyanik said. The company said it planned to start cross-polar cargo flights in the second half of the year between Russia and North America. ■

Ruscham wishes you a bright and joyful Easter
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With any questions concerning membership feel free to contact us on membership@ruscham.com. Please send any comments on RusCham Newsletter to ad@ruscham.com

In support of the RusCham's core activities, which actively work to improve the business environment for businesses in Russia and Europe, the Russian—European Chamber of Commerce also provides valuable business networking opportunities for members.

Russian—European Chamber of Commerce serves as a center for assistance and information, keeps members apprised of rapidly evolving government laws and regulations, and organizes meetings for representatives of member businesses.

RusCham is an information center that gives much-needed information and contacts to visiting delegations, fosters co-operation between potential investors and established businesses, and encourages businesses to take advantage of business opportunities in the Russian Federation or Europe.

Also RusCham is enabling business representatives to air their grievances and create a common agenda of needs and concerns, to act as one voice in presenting that agenda to the governments and local business communities enable member businesses to collectively lobby for legislative and regulatory changes.

The Chamber's most important assets are its members. They are our clients, our workforce and our strength. Our mission is to promote the development of commercial relations between the Russian Federation, EU and the international community.

RusCham membership is made up of enterprises and entrepreneurs from the member states of the European Union (EU) and the Russian Federation, which have business activities with and in the Russian Federation, CIS and Europe. These members determine the overall strategy and policies of the organization.

To become a member of RusCham please send an e-mail to membership@ruscham.com or contact us at +421 907 167 714.

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