

The Crimean MAGAZINE

CRIMEA AND RUSSIA: NINE YEARS TOGETHER

WE RESPECT THE PAST, APPRECIATE THE PRESENT AND LOOK INTO THE FUTURE

TOPICS IN THE ISSUE:

THE KING'S MOVE
Interview with grand chess master Sergey Karjakin

AROUND THE WORLD IN CRIMEA
All the beauty of the world in one peninsula

ALL ROADS LEAD TO CRIMEA:
Crimea in figures

WE BUILD
information bridges



Крымский ЖУРНАЛ

Крымское информационное агентство

КРЫМСКАЯ ГАЗЕТА



Today, Crimea is attracting even more attention than ever. Crimea is at the forefront, and it is even more telling and touching that our region continues to be one of the most sought-after holiday destinations and continues to be built and developed.

We made this issue because for the ninth consecutive year we have been snubbing those who did not come to terms with the choice of the residents of Crimea during the 2014 referendum. We have shown the whole world that our people are united by a common idea, an understanding of being on the right side and a desire to achieve true freedom, despite the opposition of the newly-minted claimants to global domination.

I don't want to get into politics, because this beautiful issue is more of a presentation for me. I want everyone who peruses its pages to feel Crimea and its people, feel the freedom, the spirit of new discoveries, construction sites and projects.

See Crimea through our adoring eyes, choose a place you would like to go to, pack your bags and come to be inspired.

Best wishes,
Editor-in-Chief of Crimean magazine
Mariya Volkonskaya

THE CRIMEAN MAGAZINE

CONTENTS



4 Before/After
Chronicle of the Renaissance

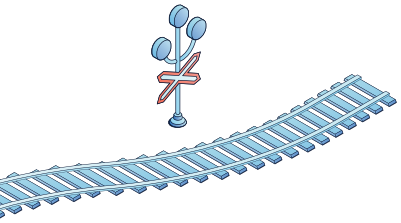
10 Crimea in figures
All roads lead to Crimea

14 Economy
High water

20 The king's move
Interview with grand chess master Sergey Karjakin

26 Around the world in Crimea
All the beauty of the world in one peninsula

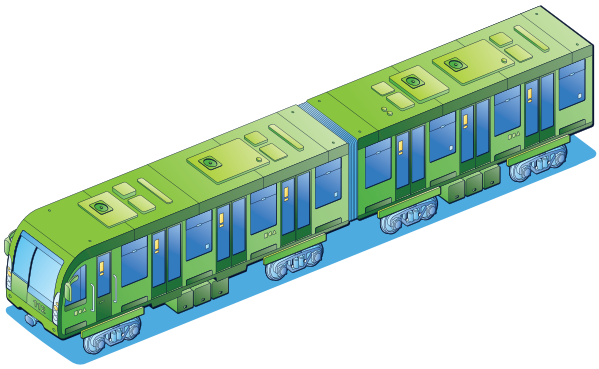
34 Otherworldy landscapes and traces of world empires





On the cover: Alupka Palace clock towers, by Konstantin Bogayevsky.







38 Crimea in numbers
Step by step

42 Precise diagnosis:
From multidisciplinary centres to unique rooms

48 The world in miniature
Crimea embodies the unity of the peoples of our vast country

54 Palaces in parks
In memory of the reformers of Taurida

62 Let’s all go to Crimea!
Points of attraction

68 Musical interlude
A refrain to match the song

74 Tavrida.ART: More than art



CHRONICLE OF THE RENAISSANCE

Text: Olga Nagornaya

Hundreds of new facilities on the peninsula have become part of the construction boom chronicle. When future generations read its pages, they will no doubt be amazed by the scale of construction in our days.

Here are a few examples that were in the spotlight in 2022.



Food stock for the rainy day

The first A-category logistics complex has been opened on the peninsula. The region that has survived fires, a blackout and various blockades knows firsthand how important the facilities where stocks are formed are. The construction of a logistics centre will enhance food security and have a positive impact on retail prices, which previously depended on the weather at the crossing and the capacity of the Kerch Bridge. One building covering 5,400 sq m has been put into operation. The construction of the second row of a similar area is in the final stage. The project also includes the construction of a third and fourth warehouses. The total capacity of the complex is 40,000 sq m and is designed for the storage of 50,000 tonnes of products (industrial goods and food products).









Full cup

The largest Water Sports Palace has been opened in the capital of Crimea. The republic is very proud of this facility. The first cubic metre of concrete was poured in February 2018. The construction cost 1.3 billion roubles and was funded by the Federal Targeted Programme. Throughput: 3,264 people per day. The area covers 19,000 sq m. The Water Sports Palace was built to cater to people with limited mobility.

The two-story building and its grounds are a miniature city where real sports life will soon be in full swing. There are three floors, including an underground floor, three pools of various sizes and capacities, and a wide variety of infrastructure facilities.

Both national and international competitions can be held at the Palace, as well as training sessions for amateurs and professional athletes alike. The main sports practiced here are classical and synchronised swimming, as well as water polo. An integral part of the palace is a gym, two saunas, massage rooms, coaching and commentary rooms, etc. The pool complies with all FINA (International Swimming Federation) regulations.

The roof of your house

In 2022, Crimea exceeded its housing construction target. The region put into operation over 850,000 sq m of housing, as part of the Housing regional project of the Housing and Urban Environment national project, and exceeded the target by 7 percent. Of the total volume of the newly built housing, 693,000 sq m accounted for individual homes, and 162,000 sq m for apartment buildings. The total financing of the regional project for 2022 amounted to more than 373 million roubles.

In total, 3.21 million sq m of housing have been built in the region since the launch of the national project. Thanks to the national project, regional developers who are implementing large housing construction projects receive additional support. In new residential microdistricts, roads are being built and engineering communications are being brought up.









Checkmate

One of Crimea's unique attractions, the Dintzer mansion, has opened its doors again in Simferopol after a five-year break. This two-story house on the embankment of the Salgir River was built in the late 19th - early 20th century in the neo-classical style with baroque elements. Today, this house is known as a chess and checkers club which hosts local and international tournaments. Renovation, repair and restoration work was originally planned here as part of federal target programmes. In 2015, the State Committee for the Protection of Cultural Heritage of the Republic of Crimea signed an agreement with a Moscow-based company worth 28.75 million roubles. The most urgent repairs were carried out to prevent accidents at the facility, as well as part of the restoration work. In 2018, a state contract was signed for repair and restoration work worth 50.26 million roubles. The research and design documentation included the repair of the facade and the interiors. Now the building is finally suitable to host Sports School of Chess and Checkers classes.



Resort roads

Almost 200 km of roads have been repaired in Crimea since the beginning of 2022, and 20 road network facilities and five bridges in Crimea have been renovated under the Safe High-Quality Roads national project. At the same time, the amount of funding for the national project exceeded 4.6 billion roubles.

For example, repairs have been completed on six road facilities in the Simferopol urban agglomeration with a total length of 29 km, which is connected to the Tavrida-Dzhankoy-Krasnoperekopsk backbone network, with a total length of 27.6 km. The Bakhchisarai-Belokamennoye main trunk road, 5.9 km long, have been repaired. The renovation of the Solyanoe-Batalnoe-Yerofeevo highway with a length of 19.3 km, which began in 2021, has been completed. In addition, a contract has been signed to repair the remaining section of the Krasnogvardeyskoye-Nizhnegorsky highway (18 km, half of the entire length) in 2023.



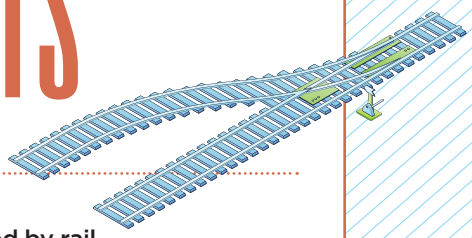
ALL ROADS LEAD TO CRIMEA

Text: Irina Gulivataya

Crimea is one of the most popular tourist destinations in Russia. Every year it becomes more attractive, with resort centres upgraded, new hotels built, beaches improved, and modern infrastructure created in coastal towns and communities. Here are some figures that show the region's popularity

6.5 MILLION TOURISTS

visited Crimea in 2022:



81% of tourists arrived via the Crimean Bridge by cars and buses,

19% arrived by rail.

177,000 TOURISTS

came to Crimea for the New Year holidays.

TRADITIONALLY, GREATER YALTA WAS THE MOST POPULAR RESORT, BUT ALUSHTA ALSO SHOWED A SERIOUS INCREASE.

2.3 MILLION

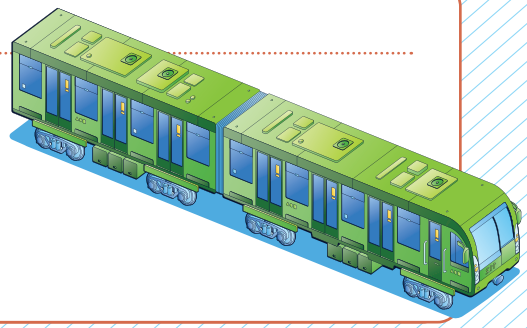
passengers were transported to and from the Crimean peninsula by Tavria trains during the holiday season, from May to September.

The number of passengers transported by Tavria trains increased by **76.8% COMPARED TO THE 2021 SEASON.**

The largest number of passengers – **553,000 PEOPLE** – were transported to Crimea in August.

THE MOST POPULAR STATIONS ARE:

- Simferopol (57% of passengers bought tickets to this city)
- Feodosia (9%),
- Yevpatoria (8%),
- Sevastopol and Vladislavovka (7% for each)



ABOUT 2,300 RAILWAY EMPLOYEES, INCLUDING 665 STUDENTS, TOOK CARE OF THE PASSENGERS' COMFORT.

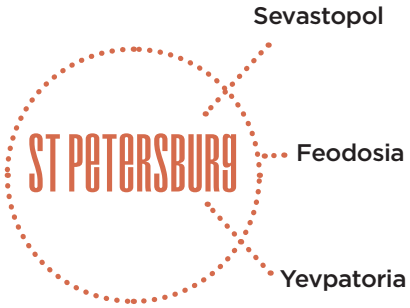
18 DESTINATIONS AND 23 PAIRS of trains ran to the Crimea in summer.

THE ROUTES OF TAVRIA TRAINS IN 2022:

5 trains from Moscow:



3 trains from St Petersburg:



10 trains from other regions:

Omsk – Simferopol,
Perm – Simferopol,
Murmansk – Sevastopol,
Arkhangelsk – Sevastopol,
Adler – Simferopol,
Smolensk – Simferopol,
Belgorod – Simferopol,
Kislovodsk – Simferopol,
Astrakhan – Simferopol,
Pskov – Yevpatoria.

Фото: www.freepik.com, автор @ upklyak

FROM JUNE TO OCTOBER 2022, THE MINISTRY OF RESORTS AND TOURISM OF CRIMEA CONDUCTED A SURVEY AND INTERVIEWED OVER 4,000 PEOPLE:

81% of respondents plan to return to Crimea again,

55% plan to come to Crimea again this year,

42% plan to come again in the next five years.

60 RESORT CENTRES AND HOTELS WITH A CAPACITY OF 3,454 ROOMS OPENED IN THE REPUBLIC OF CRIMEA FROM 2014 TO 2022

509 HOTELS WERE RENOVATED.

IN 2022 ALONE

- 8 new hotels with a capacity of 336 rooms opened,
- 89 resort centres, recreation centres and hotels were modernised and renovated.

THE PLANS ARE:

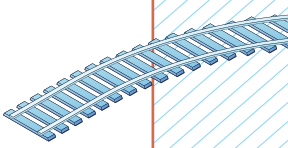
- to increase the number of rooms by 4,000 – 5,000 rooms in the next 2-3 years,
- to increase up to 20,000 rooms within 5 years.

THERE WILL BE HIGH-QUALITY ROOMS AND ALL-SEASON TOURIST INFRASTRUCTURE, INCLUDING SPA CENTRES, WARM POOLS AND MEDICAL FACILITIES.

FOUR PROJECTS WITH A TOTAL FUNDING OF MORE THAN 23 BILLION RUBLES ARE BEING IMPLEMENTED IN CRIMEA UNDER THE PROGRAMME OF CONCESSIONAL LENDING FOR THE HOTEL INDUSTRY AT A RATE OF 3-5%.

AS A RESULT, CRIMEA WILL HAVE:

- over 3,500 new hotel rooms,
- about 2,500 year-round new jobs in the tourism sector and related industries.



ONE OF THE PROJECTS IS A YEAR-ROUND FAMILY RESORT COMPLEX IN THE SAKI DISTRICT UNDER THE FEDERAL HOTEL BRAND ALEAN 4* AND 5* WITH 2,000 ROOMS. INVESTMENTS IN THE PROJECT AMOUNT TO 14 BILLION ROUBLES. THE PROJECT WILL BE IMPLEMENTED IN 2021 – 2027. ESTIMATED TOURIST FLOW: MORE THAN 150,000 PEOPLE A YEAR.

AT THE END OF 2022, CRIMEA RETAINED ITS PLACE IN THE TOP FIVE OF THE ANNUAL NATIONAL TOURISM RATING, WHICH IS COMPILED BY ANALYSTS FROM THE RATING CENTRE FOR INFORMATION COMMUNICATIONS AND THE OTDYKH V ROSSII (RECREATION IN RUSSIA) MAGAZINE.



HEAD OF THE REPUBLIC OF CRIMEA SERGEI AKSYONOV SAID:

"STATE SUPPORT FOR THE INDUSTRY HAS VITAL IMPORTANCE, AS WELL AS MEASURES TO IMPROVE THE LOGISTICS ACCESSIBILITY OF THE PENINSULA IN THE CONTEXT OF SUSPENDED AIR TRAFFIC, WHICH WERE TAKEN BOTH AT THE FEDERAL AND REGIONAL LEVELS.
A MAJOR ROLE WAS PLAYED BY THE JOINT WORK WITH HOTELIERS AIMED AT MAINTAINING THE QUALITY OF SERVICE, A VARIETY OF PRICE OFFERS AND EXCURSION PROGRAMMES. FOR THE FIRST TIME, A LARGE-SCALE INFORMATION CAMPAIGN NEW YEAR AT HOME IN CRIMEA WAS CARRIED OUT. ACCORDING TO MEDIALOGIA, OUR REPUBLIC, ALONG WITH MOSCOW AND THE KRASNODAR TERRITORY, BECAME ONE OF THE TOP THREE REGIONS IN TERMS OF MENTIONS IN THE CONTEXT OF NEW YEAR HOLIDAYS."

Фото: www.freepik.com, автор @ upklyak

HIGH water

THE NORTH CRIMEAN CHANNEL AND ITS IMPACT ON CRIMEA'S RICE GROWING

Text: Boris Sedenko

Photo: from the archive of "The Crimean magazine"

Crimea had no access to water from the Dnieper for almost eight years. Thanks to the soldiers serving in the special military operation, the water supply has been restored. The North Crimean Channel is opening up new prospects for the peninsula's agricultural industry.







River revolution

Thanks to the opening of the North Crimean Channel in April 2022, it became possible to plant rice for the first time in eight years on an area of 712.2 hectares. High-quality seeds will make it possible to expand the area of rice cultivation six times next year and eventually reach the past level of 14,000 hectares.

Rice is not the only priority crop in these new conditions. Thanks to the resumed water supply, cultivation of other wet crops such as soy and corn will expand, as well as vegetables. In addition, Crimea's soil and climate help produce quality seeds for sugar beets, another agricultural priority for Russia. Crimea grew sugar beets even during extreme droughts and now the cultivation area can also be increased.

Overall, access to the Dnieper has helped to double the irrigated areas on the peninsula, to 10,900 hectares of farmland as of late September. Around 87 million cubic metres of water have been used for irrigation.

Water from the Dnieper will support effective crop rotation in the fields, increasing the area used for feed crops that have been in such high demand for years. Growing corn, soy and pulse crops will subsequently drive the development of livestock farming, boosting the livestock population and output.

Vladislav Maslyanik, Chairman of Crimea's State Committee on Water Supply, notes that the North Crimean Channel



Use it or lose it
According to Krymmeliovodkhoz, which oversees the water supply, agricultural companies in Crimea have submitted requests for water withdrawal from the North Crimean Channel to irrigate 44,172 hectares in 2023.

has replenished the water reservoirs of the peninsula to 93 million cubic metres. Water from the Dnieper is supplied to the eastern areas of Crimea and flows into the Feodosia Reservoir, as well as the Stantsionnoye (Kerch), Samarlinskoye (Shchyolkino), Leninskoye and Frontovoye water reservoirs. In the past, Feodosia and the Kerch Peninsula received water from the Novogrigoryevsky, Prostornensky and Nezhinsky water supply inlets.

Renewal continues

The relatively small size of the irrigation area this year is due to the fact that Crimea's irrigation system is not only dilapidated but also uses outdated technology. Subsequently, the Crimean Ministry of Agriculture and the State Committee on Water Supply and Irrigation conducted an audit, concluding that in the short term, thanks to resumed irrigation, the amount of land with reclamation potential may exceed 124,000 hectares.

"According to a preliminary assessment, restoring irrigation on the territory of 120,000 hectares of Crimean farmland will cost over 14.3 billion roubles," Crimean **Minister of Agriculture Andrei Savchuk** commented.

There are also plans to rebuild intra-farm supply networks and to purchase more than 451 sprinkler systems.



Numbers

132 agricultural companies in Crimea used water from the channel as of October 2022.

130,000 hectares were irrigated in Crimea before 2014 when the Ukrainian nationalists built a dam blocking the North Crimean Channel.

38 farms in Crimea grew rice. Eight resumed operation this year.



Rolling in it

Without access to the Dnieper, a long-term source of irrigation water for Crimea, farmers built accumulation ponds. The reservoirs helped agricultural producers to operate and have enough water reserves from wells even during droughts. The facilities were partially funded by the government. As the Northern Crimean Channel has become accessible again, the need for accumulation ponds at farms is no longer so acute.

The State Programme for Effective Reclamation of Farmland and Developing Irrigation Facilities in the Russian Federation (State Programme No. 731) took effect in early 2022. The approach to subsidising agricultural producers and their irrigation needs has changed, along with the type and cost of related operations. Therefore, the current programme does not subsidise accumulation ponds.

As water from the channel is now available, less water resources will be withdrawn from wells, which is particularly important for the areas of Crimea prone to soil salination. Access to the Dnieper also opens up the opportunity to use wide-coverage sprinkler equipment.

Every drop counts

While the water from the Dnieper was blocked from the North Crimean Channel, Crimean agricultural producers actively explored energy-saving irrigation technology, such as trickle irrigation that was introduced throughout the peninsula. The water was sourced from rivers, water reservoirs and underground sources. The resources were sufficient to water 21,500 hectares of farmland in 2021.

Numbers

29.5 mln cubic metres of water from the North Crimean Channel will be delivered to rice fields in 2023.



Photo: shutterstock.com, SURAKIT SAWANGCHIT

THE KING'S MOVE

Interviewer Andrey Novokhatko

Krymsky Zhurnal interviewed Crimean-born grand chess master Sergey Karjakin. One of the best chess players in the world, Karjakin told the magazine both about his favorite match and how he openly supported President Vladimir Putin's policies and the special military operation in Ukraine despite the risk of being barred from participating in international chess tournaments.





A powerful continuation

Question: You have written an open letter in support of the President and actions being taken by our country. You must have been aware of what would come down on you. Did you have any fears or doubts?

Sergey Karjakin: Of course I did. But the current situation is so important and so historic that chess becomes somewhat irrelevant. I am primarily a patriot of my country; chess comes second. If, God forbid, I had to choose between denouncing Russia (and being allowed to continue playing) and supporting my homeland (while losing the chance to play internationally), I would certainly be with my country. There would be no discussion. I know what I am doing. Back in 2014, when I supported Crimea's return home, certain Western organisations stopped inviting me to tournaments. I clearly realised that disqualification and suspension were highly likely. And this is what actually happened. Western organisers said in one voice that they would not invite me. And even FIDE, an international organisation that should not mix with politics, disqualified me for my statements.

Reference

Sergey Karjakin was barred from FIDE tournaments for his comments on the special military operation in Ukraine. He will not be able to participate in the Candidates Tournament to be held from June 16 to July 7 in Madrid. Karjakin has appealed to CAS.

Question: Formerly it was believed that sports and politics don't mix. Now, however, Russians are not allowed to compete at Olympics under the state flag, they are expelled from international organisations, they are blackmailed and compelled to denounce their country in public. Sport has become a political tool in its own right. Will this ever change?

Sergey Karjakin: The entire global framework may change, with absolutely different countries emerging as world political leaders. This is why it makes sense to create an organisation for all sports events, for it to be totally apolitical.



Sergey Karjakin and Magnus Carlsen to the Netherlands. In the photo they are 16 years old.

Question: You stated that you were planning to establish an alternative to FIDE. The new union will hold international tournaments with a large prize fund. Will grand masters be interested?

Sergey Karjakin: Of course, they will. We are used to having no alternative. You participate in FIDE tournaments and if you bungle a job, you get nothing. It will work if we create a system where each player can earn money, if the prize fund exceeds those of other FIDE tournaments. I think we should start by holding top-level commercial competitions and then create a reputable organisation on their basis.

"I am primarily a patriot of my country; chess comes second"

Question: A number of politicians and players have publicly supported your initiative to create an alternative to FIDE. Have you received any specific offers of assistance?

Sergey Karjakin: Yes, right away. People called me up and asked how they could help. But it ought to be understood that this is quite a challenge. A lot of work has to be done. First, sponsorship is the be all and end all. Second, there are bureaucratic barriers that must be negotiated. For the time being, I am focused on the appeal against my suspension. Then, depending on whether or not I play in the Candidates Tournament, we will plan for an international scenario.

Question: The Grand Chessboard by Zbigniew Brzezinski compares geopolitics to chess. What piece is Russia, as you see it? And what pieces are there now on the enemy's board?

Sergey Karjakin: Russia is the queen, the strongest chess piece. And I see that

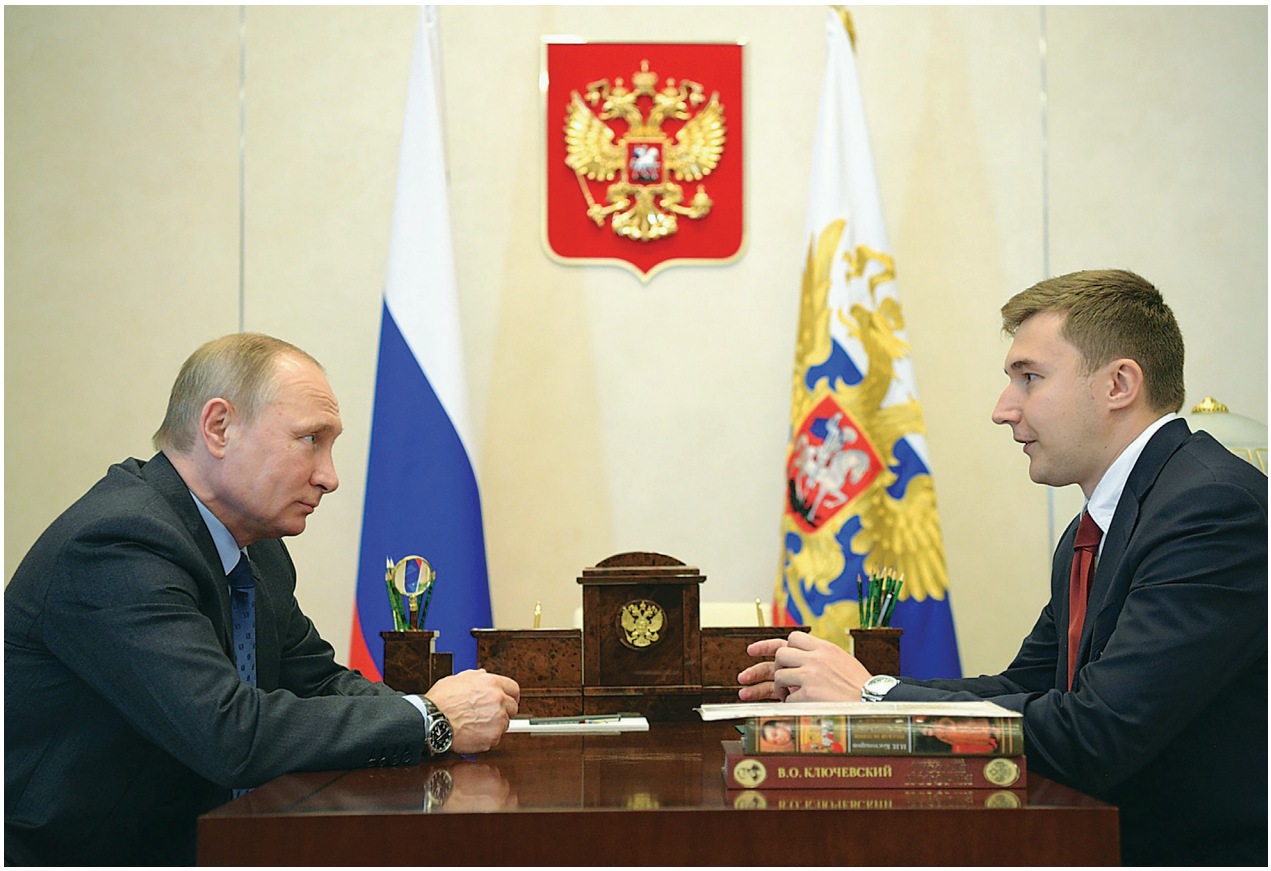


Sergey and Galiya Karyakins at the World Cup chess-2021 in Sochi

the queen has many antagonists who are attempting to attack her. But we have allies and they are helping us. Despite the fierce information war against our country, despite the fact that the United States and Europe are against us, they make up just 20 percent of the world. The remaining 80 percent of the world population are mostly our supporters. I also recall the famous saying that the navy and the army are our best allies.

On screens

Question: The Grand Chessboard by Zbigniew Brzezinski compares geopolitics to chess. What piece is Russia, as you see it? And what pieces are there now on the enemy's board?



With the President of Russia Vladimir Putin, 2017.

“Russia is the queen, the strongest chess piece. And I see that the queen has many antagonists who are attempting to attack her”

Sergey Karjakin: I visited the Defence Ministry and even joked with officers about my nickname. Since we are talking about cooperation with the Defence Ministry, let me tell you that we have opened several chess clubs at military schools. For example, Mr Shoigu and I have opened a chess club at the Suvorov Military College in St Petersburg. Mr Putin came to attend the inaugural ceremony. I am happy that military school headmasters take chess playing very seriously.

Question: Chess and military tactics are related, aren’t they?

Sergey Karjakin: Yes, of course. A military officer is primarily a strategist and there is nothing like chess to instil a sense of strategy.

Question: Chess and military tactics are related, aren’t they?

Sergey Karjakin: The happiest and, I would say, most memorable game was the eighth one with Magnus Carlsen for the world champion’s title. There were seven draws before, but I won the eighth game, playing the black pieces. It felt good to get that win.



Question: Who of the famous chess players of the past would you most like to play?

Sergey Karjakin: The third world champion, Alexander Alyokhin. His games were my teaching aids and I read many of his books.

Question: Who is an example that you emulate?

Sergey Karjakin: A person guided by principles, honour, and dignity. I often see these qualities in military officers.

Question: If you did not become a chess player, what would you like to do?

Sergey Karjakin: I can't imagine not playing chess. Even after I finish my career, I will play games of multiboard chess, or play blitz matches. I will not withdraw from chess completely.

Question: Who do you wish happiness for?

Sergey Karjakin: Peace, primarily for the people of Donbass and peaceful civilians in Ukraine.

Question: Please describe yourself using three words.

Sergey Karjakin: A sportsman, a patriot, and a blitz fan.



AROUND THE WORLD IN CRIMEA

All the beauty of the world in one peninsula

Text: Anastasia Zaplotneva

Photo: Yevgeny Letov

Can you travel from the UK to Canada in under an hour? Or go to Paris for a cup of coffee stopping in Greece on the way? Spend a weekend in Germany without applying for a visa? Yes, you can! It's enough to buy a ticket to Crimea to see all the beauty of the world.

Here in Crimea, we don't need the Turkish coast, or English castles, or French croissants - we have our own special atmosphere here. It incorporates the best from all cultures and nations that have ever lived in Crimea.



Iceland

A small island state is at the peak of tourist popularity today: beautiful northern landscapes attract many fans of their harsh beauty. Powerful volcanoes, mountain ranges, waterfalls, glaciers and majestic fjords: Iceland has much to show its guests. And Crimea has something to replace Iceland: just take a look at the images from Cape Bugaz near Sudak. Can you smell the salty scent of the north wind?



France

Paris, mon amour... A light romantic flair, a feeling of celebration in the air, a lingering aroma of freshly baked croissants, ancient architecture – this is how people who have never been there imagine Paris. Seasoned travellers would say that the city is not as serene and romantic today as advertising booklets tend to show. In a word, if you just want to soak in the amazing atmosphere of France without having to practice your French, we are looking forward to seeing you in Sevastopol. Our photo essay speaks more than a thousand words.



Germany

Bavarian beer, juicy sausage, charming Fraulein dressed in national costumes, and unique architecture of prosperous small German towns... The picture is enticing, but do you need to travel all the way to Germany to experience it? Spoiler: no, you don't. After all, you can visit an authentic German village - the Gartental eco-estate - just 10 kilometres from Simferopol, in the village of Donskoye. A perfect destination for a family holiday, and no problems with visas and passports.



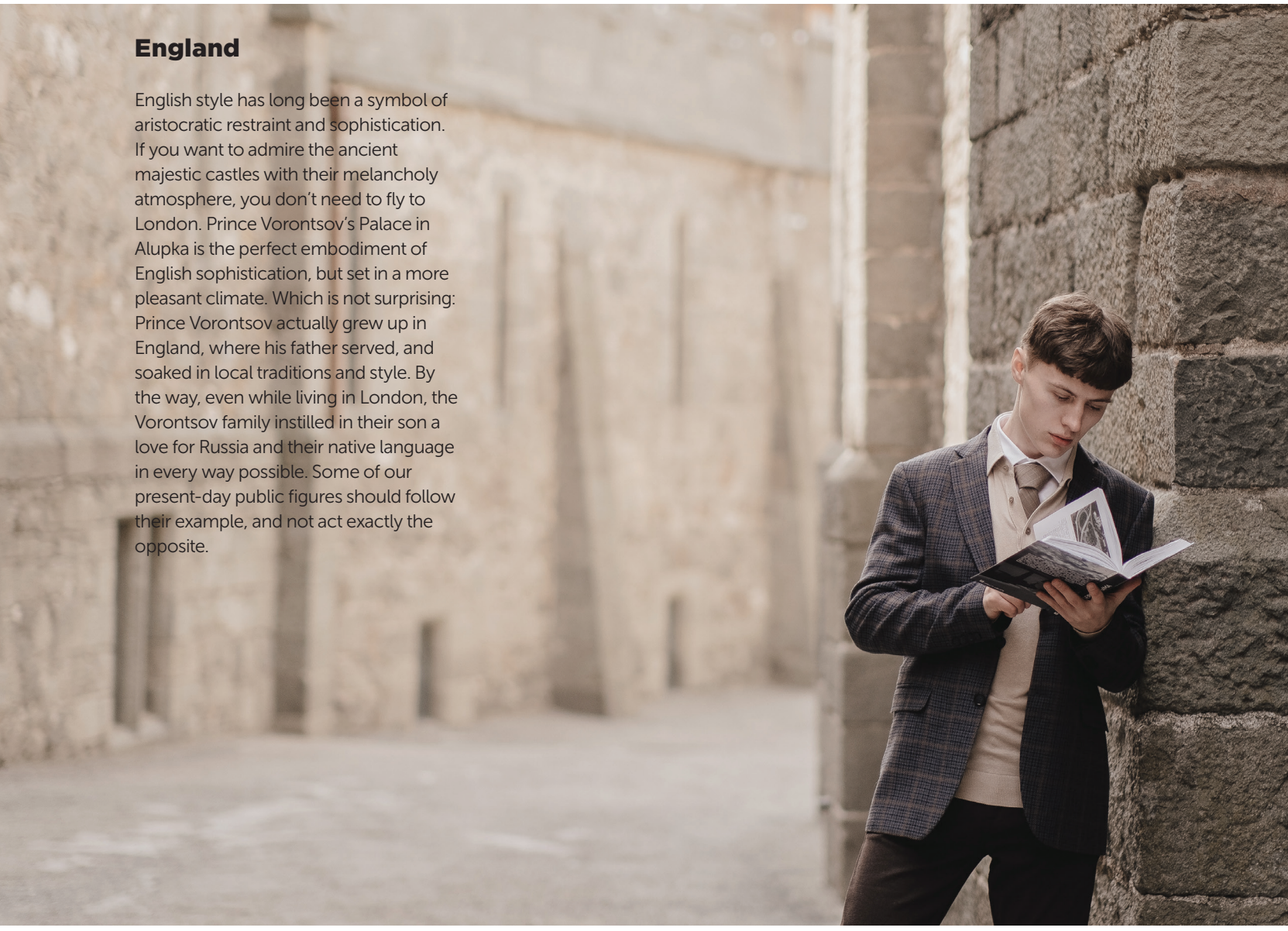


Greece

Santorini is a world-famous gem of Greek resorts. Snow-white houses against the backdrop of an azure sky and an extraordinary blue sea are the hallmark of the island, a brand known far beyond Europe. But you don't need to travel so far to admire those celebrated landscapes. A piece of sunny Greece can be found on the southern coast of Crimea, in Foros. Romantic weekend guaranteed.

England

English style has long been a symbol of aristocratic restraint and sophistication. If you want to admire the ancient majestic castles with their melancholy atmosphere, you don't need to fly to London. Prince Vorontsov's Palace in Alupka is the perfect embodiment of English sophistication, but set in a more pleasant climate. Which is not surprising: Prince Vorontsov actually grew up in England, where his father served, and soaked in local traditions and style. By the way, even while living in London, the Vorontsov family instilled in their son a love for Russia and their native language in every way possible. Some of our present-day public figures should follow their example, and not act exactly the opposite.



Canada

This distant northern country is a land of harsh beauty. Its landscapes combine the grandeur of mountains and snow, cold winds, and soft hues. Are you saying it doesn't look like Crimea at all? We recommend you visit Lake Mogabi, located in the vicinity of Vinogradnoye near Yalta. The landscape is as picturesque as in famous travel bloggers' videos. But unlike Canada, there is enough sun and warmth, and the gentle sea welcomes visitors at the foot of the mountains. So why pay for a transatlantic flight when you can enjoy the scenery in Crimea?



OTHERWORLDY LANDSCAPES AND *traces of world empires*

Text: Vyacheslav Nefyodov

Photo: from the archive of "The Crimean magazine"

As you enjoy the nature of Crimea and dive into its history, you cannot help but wonder if the Creator chose Taurida to be his laboratory for experiments with elegant combinations of sea and rocks, woods and mountains, palaces and parks. After creating yet another masterpiece, he carefully stored it away. Copies of these beauties are scattered across different corners of the world but God decided not to dismantle Crimea, preserving this heavenly place in its original and pristine form.

You are welcome to see it with your own eyes by comparing the scenic sights of Crimea with other world attractions.

Rock and faith

The Sudak Fortress in Crimea and the Rabat Fortress in Georgia are separated by 735 km and the Black Sea. These are two different countries with different fates. But the main features of these remarkable historical and cultural landmarks make them incredibly alike: the solid walls protecting a temple that has served local residents for centuries.

The largest medieval fortress in Georgia, Rabat, is located in Akhaltsikhe. In the 9th century, there was a huge castle, a residence of local princes who built a church within its walls as Georgia was under the influence of Byzantium.

In 1579, Akhaltsikhe was conquered by the Turks, who rebuilt the fortification to instal firearms. They renamed it Rabat ("fortification" in Arabic). The purpose of its place of worship also changed, with the church becoming a mosque.

In the early 19th century, there was mounting confrontation between the Russian Empire, which was increasing in power, and the waning Turkey.



The Sudak Fortress (Crimea)

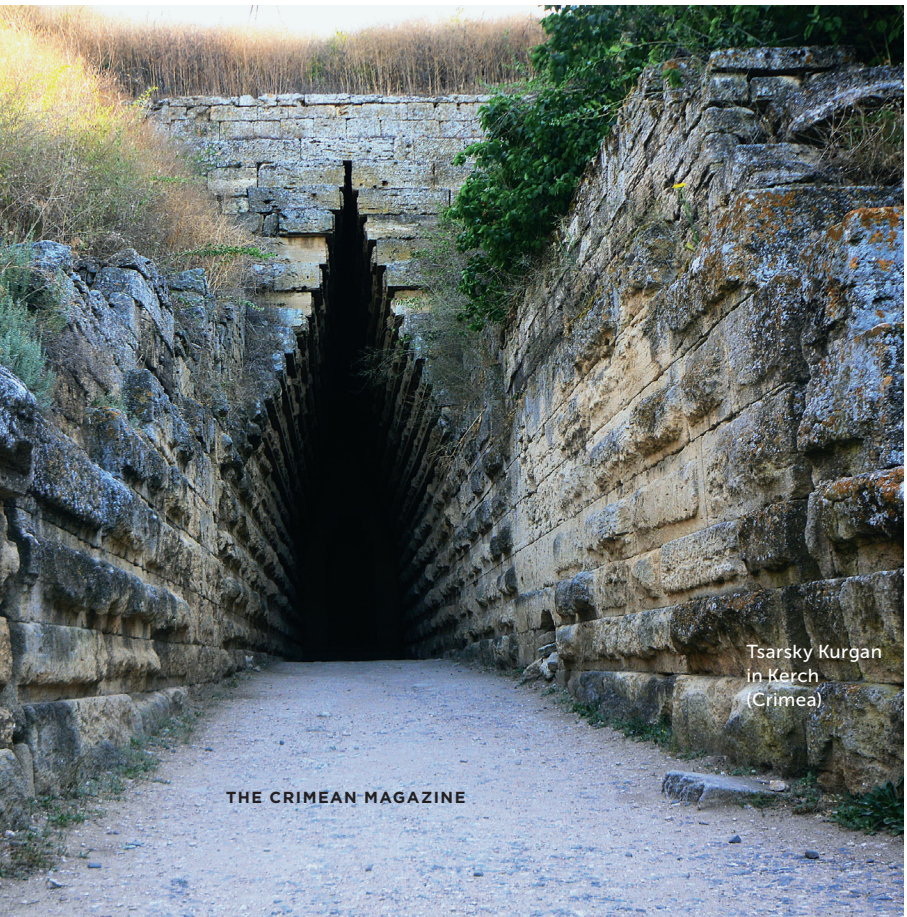
Three battles took place at the walls of Akhaltsikhe. In 1828, the Ottomans were forced out and the city came under the jurisdiction of Russia, with the former mosque becoming an Orthodox Christian church once again.

The enormous Genoese Fortress in the small town of Sudak represents the prosperity of Italian merchants who controlled the financial flows along the Great Silk Road during the 14th and 15th centuries.

The high walls and monumental towers serve as reminders of the power of the Great Commune of Genoa. In 1475, they withstood an assault by Turkish Janissaries. Unfortunately, the forces were unequal and for many centuries Crimea became a province of the Ottoman Empire. Only in the late 18th century, did Russia take the ancient Taurida under its protection again.



The Rabat Fortress (Georgia)



Tsarsky Kurgan in Kerch (Crimea)

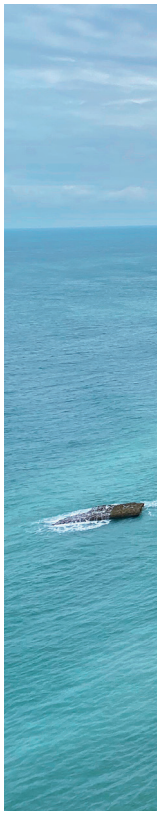
...and Odyssey's voice calls out for the dead

Tsarsky Kurgan in Kerch (Crimea) and the Treasury of Atreus in Mycenae (Greece) are separated by 1,423 km, three seas and almost 1,000 years. However, these grand landmarks are so similar that it gives the impression that they were created as one project, with a single purpose.

Understanding the significance of the finds, researchers gave them imposing names. Stunned by the size and quality of the structure, Anton Ashik came up with "Tsarsky Kurgan" ("Royal Kurgan"). The burial barrow in Mycenae was discovered by the famous Heinrich Schliemann. The Troy discoverer bound his new find to Atreus and Agamemnon, the rulers of Mycenae, featured in Homer's Iliad and Odyssey.



Treasury of Atreus
in Mycenae
(Greece)



Historians confidently presume that the two monumental structures were created as tombs for ancient rulers. The question of which basileus was paid such great honours remains unanswered as the crypts were found completely empty. They may have been robbed in ancient times.

These peculiar mausoleums are stone structures concealed under a mound of earth. A fortified tunnel leads deep into the hill ("dromos" in Greek), ending with a burial chamber. It may not look very impressive. But take your time before you leave this gloomy space. Stand for a bit in silence. The silence may bring thoughts of the futility of existence, and of the masterful yet unknown builder, and the mysteries surrounding his creation.

At the end of the world

On the western coast of Crimea and on the shore of the English Channel, nature created scenic limestone cliffs, Tarkhankut in Crimea and the alabaster cliffs of Etretat (France). They look identical even in detail. The smooth lines of the plain abruptly turn into the sharp verticals of white cliffs, with intricate shapes carved by wind and water. Onwards, there is only the endless calm of the sea.

Loosely translated from Scandinavian dialects, Etretat means "house of the setting sun." The name Alabaster Rocks refers to the milky white colour of the limestone. In its eternal debate with the land,



Etretat (France)

the sea always proves its supremacy by biting enormous arches and obelisk-like cliffs out of the rock mass. Tarkhankut is a Turkic-Slavonic word that may be translated as “free angle.” Both sides of this angle are essentially steep cliffs, sinking into the depths of the sea. Waves and wind cut out behemoth tunnels, gigantic arches and grottos, well-shaped harbours, straight columns and even caves with entrances hidden underwater.

Wild nature is a source of inspiration for artists. The Etretat rocks have been made eternal by one of the founders of Impressionism, Claude Monet. The vastness of Tarkhankut impressed the magician of lighting, Arkhip Kuindzhi.

Still, Tarkhankut and Etretat are famous for more than cliffs. They have wonderful beaches. In Etretat, the beach is made of flintstone pebbles. The beaches in Tarkhankut are sandy, often called “Crimean Maldives” for their milky white sand.



Tarkhankut (Crimea)

STEP BY STEP

By Irina Gulivataya

When we talk about developing Crimea, we imply successful implementation of national projects. Roads are being renovated and new stadiums, schools and kindergartens, as well as playgrounds, fitness grounds, cultural and medical facilities are being built under the state programme. After all, the main objective behind national projects is to speed up the development of the social sphere to promote well-being and to improve the living standards of all Russian people, as well as to provide ample opportunities for unlocking and fulfilling the potential of each individual.
Let's look at the numbers to see Crimea's pace as it strives to achieve the goals and objectives under the national projects.

12 national projects are being implemented in the Republic of Crimea

16.4 billion roubles

is the amount of funding set aside for national projects in 2022

66%

of the allocated funds have been spent by Crimea as of September 2022, which is the best result in the Southern Federal District.

Safe High-Quality Roads

Over 196 km of motor roads will have been brought up to code by late 2022

About 3 billion roubles have been allocated to this end.

The traffic fatality rate was down **20.5 percent** as of early September 2022 (compared to the same period in 2021)

About 320 people relocated to new homes from structurally unsafe buildings in 2022

Over 900 people will relocate from dilapidated housing until 2024.

Housing and Urban Environment

Work to improve **57 public spaces and 2 land plots** is underway in 2022.

Forming a comfortable urban environment

Education

99 education institutions were outfitted with modern equipment in 2022.

531 general education organisations will be outfitted with modern equipment by late 2024.

The Point of Growth project to create development centres has been implemented in Crimea since 2020

- The first 11 digital and humanitarian education centres opened in 2020,
- 50 more structural units opened in 2022,
- вNew modern classes will open in 274 schools in Crimea's rural communities and small towns by late 2024.

In 2022, 3 boarding schools received subsidies to upgrade infrastructure for disabled children.

More than 23 million roubles are allocated from the federal budget annually to upgrade the infrastructure of schools for children with disabilities.

6,703 new extracurricular education facilities for children have been created at education organisations of various types.

Physical fitness and sports facilities have been upgraded in **11 schools** located in rural communities and small towns.

Construction in progress:

- 94 rural health posts, 1 walk-in clinic and 2 outpatient clinics,
- Major repairs are underway at 11 healthcare facilities.

10 mobile medical units were delivered to medical organisations of the republic in 2019–2021 in order to improve healthcare access for residents of remotely located, hard-to-access and sparsely populated communities.

Public Healthcare

Demography

219 athletic grounds for physical fitness have been built in all regions of the republic over the past three years.

6 sets of sports equipment to promote football were supplied to the Simferopol, Pervomaisky, Leninsky, Krasnogvardeisky and Sovetsky districts.

3 athletic sites have been renovated:

- Crimean Olympic reserve secondary vocational school in Krasnolesye, Simferopol Region
- Training centre at the Avangard Fitness and Recreation Centre in Yalta,
- Sports Palace in Yevpatoriya

Фото: www.freepik.com, www.flaticon.com

In 2022, a small athletic ground was built in the Sovyetsky District to promote football.

Construction of 2 fitness and recreation centres in the Simferopol Region (Perovo and Dobroye).

200 hectares of forest were planted in 2022 as part of the Save the Forest campaign

over 700,000 plants were planted as part of the autumn planting season.

Reclamation work continues at 2 solid waste landfills in Sudak and Belogorsk which will bring a sizable number of hectares of land back to the Crimean economy.



Environment



Digital Economy

By early 2022, all public buildings in Crimea were connected to the internet.

79 people were trained in digital transformation of state and municipal governance in 2022.

The IT personnel shortages are being successfully dealt with in Crimea: the publicly funded spots for IT specialties are being allocated at local universities, and adults and children are being trained in digital fields.

16 cultural sites were renovated and overhauled in 2022.

39 cultural organisations were outfitted with modern equipment.

Supplying cultural institutions with musical instruments, equipment and materials has been 100 percent completed.

2 grants were allocated to non-profit organisations for creative projects aimed at enhancing Russian civic identity based on spiritual, moral and cultural values of the peoples of the Russian Federation.

2020: opening of a virtual concert venue based on Max Voloshin's Cimmeria Historical and Cultural Memorial Museum and Reserve (Stary Krym).



Culture

2021: a virtual concert venue opened to broadcast iconic cultural events in Sudak based on the Sudak Municipal Cultural Centre.

2022: opening of the first in Yalta virtual concert venue based on the Crimean Literary and Artistic Memorial Museum and Reserve.

Currently, a virtual venue is under construction at the Crimean State Philharmonic Society (Yevpatoriya).



Small and Medium-Sized Enterprises and Support for Private Entrepreneurship

1,593 microloans were issued by the Entrepreneurship Microfinance Fund of the Republic of Crimea.

106 guarantees were provided by the Crimean Guarantee Fund.

454 new private entrepreneurs were registered.

2,194 small- and medium-sized businesses received training.

Process Factory opened in Crimea.

32 companies are involved in implementing the national project.



Labour Productivity



Tourism and hospitality industry

11 public initiatives to promote tourism are being implemented.

A support system has been created and implemented to promote inbound tourism, which helps increase the number of tourist trips, including for children.

Tourists have access to modern tourist infrastructure.

In 2021, Crimea ranked among the top 10 Russian regions for national project completion rate with 99 percent of annual development plans completed.

Фото: www.freepik.com, www.flaticon.com



PRECISE DIAGNOSIS:

From multidisciplinary centres to unique rooms

Text: Vasily Akulov

Photo: from the archive of "The Crimean magazine"

Many state-of-the-art clinics have opened in Crimea in the past eight years, something one could only dream of in the Ukrainian period of its history.



Healthcare flagship

The multidisciplinary republican medical centre under the Nikolai Semashko Republican Hospital is one of the most advanced healthcare facilities in the Russian South. It is equipped with several MRI and CT scanners, as well as angiography machines. The facility has ten operating rooms and 734 patient beds. The complex consists of several main buildings. The main building – the diagnostic and treatment centre – is adjacent to the anatomical pathology department, under which there is a bomb shelter. There is also a cafeteria, boiler room, oxygen station and three electrical substations. Construction cost over 10 billion roubles, allocated from the federal budget. There were no hospitals of this calibre in Crimea before.



Southern support

The multidisciplinary republican medical centre of the Federal Research and Clinical Centre under the Federal Medical-Biological Agency in Yalta provides elective and emergency surgical treatment and a wide range of diagnostic assistance. The centre comprises an outpatient facility, two operating theatres and a modern intensive care unit that can handle up to 1,500 high-tech surgeries per year. The first operating room is fitted with a unique robotic angiography machine, which, together with the multi-purpose operating table, that can support not only coronary catheterisation and stenting, but also hybrid operations on the main arteries. The second operating room is equipped with a multi-purpose endoscopy tower, a mobile X-ray machine and modern electric instruments for hip and knee replacement, arthroscopic surgical procedures, as well as high-tech abdominal and pelvic surgeries with endoscopic and video capabilities. The centre's main specialisation is providing care after acute myocardial infarction. The facility has a 24/7 emergency service that conducts the full range of diagnostics and stenting of coronary arteries when needed within just one hour of the patient being admitted to the hospital.



Vessel restoration

The regional vascular centre for patients with acute coronary syndrome is a unit of the Nikolai Semashko Republican Hospital. The facility, opened in February 2017, is located at the site of the hospital's former neurology and gynaecology departments. It comprises 15 departments, including neurology, cardiology, anaesthesiology, ICU, vascular surgery, radiology, physiotherapy departments, as well as a clinical and diagnostics laboratory. The centre has 230 beds.



Saving burn victims

The burn centre of Simferopol Clinical Hospital No 6 is Crimea's only facility that provides specialised medical care to adults and children with heat injuries and performs reconstructive plastic surgery. Its predecessor, the burn department, was opened in the autumn of 1969. Modern equipment makes it possible to use the most advanced treatment methods to provide the residents of Crimea with high-quality medical care. In-patient care is provided in a separate department which meets all codes and regulations. The centre has 45 beds, including 20 for children.

Treating injuries

The inter-district level-2 neurotraumatology centre based out of the Feodosia city hospital's traumatology department provides specialised care to patients with musculoskeletal and brain injuries. It has 40 beds (30 in the traumatology and 10 in the neurosurgery departments) and can accommodate up to 100 patients with complex injuries per month and up to 1,500 per year. The centre is fitted with up-to-date resuscitation and diagnostic equipment, including ventilators, a C-arm machine, electric coagulators, as well as orthopaedic surgical power tools. The facility provides assistance to residents of the Feodosia Region, Sudak, the Kirov and Sovetsky Districts. Similar traumatology centres were opened earlier at city hospitals in Simferopol and Yalta

On the western front

The regional vascular centre at Yevpatoria City Hospital No 1 opened in 2016 and has become the best of its kind in Crimea. The tree-storey facility has three departments: the neurology department, the department for patients with acute heart failure, with 45 beds each, and the diagnostics department. The centre has 12 resuscitation beds and 6 ICU beds. It provides urgent care for acute vascular conditions, such as acute coronary syndrome, acute myocardial infarction, various kinds of strokes and other neurovascular and cardiovascular problems to all residents of Yevpatoria and the Chernomorsky, Razdolnensky and Saksky districts.

The miracle room

The room for recovering stroke patients at the primary vascular department at Simferopol City Hospital No 7 is only the second of its kind in Russia; the first one opened in Moscow. Some 6,000-7,000 strokes are recorded in Crimea every year. According to the doctors, this ailment no longer afflicts elderly people alone.

The long-awaited room

The kinesiotherapy room for cystic fibrosis patients opened in the Republican Children's Hospital. With cystic fibrosis, the airways are clogged with thick mucus, making it difficult to breathe until the lungs get free of it. The opening of the first such room in Crimea has become possible due to the support of a charity fund from St Petersburg that provided it with the necessary equipment. Hospital doctors underwent special training to work in the room.





Next in line

Construction of a federal children's rehabilitation centre of the Russian Ministry of Healthcare began at the site of the former Moinaki mud bath and the adjacent Rodina resort last spring in Yevpatoria. The future centre will occupy an area of 94,000 square metres. The targeted programme will provide some 12 billion roubles for the full range of work involved. Construction will be completed in July 2024.

The centre will have several facilities, namely, a resort for children and parents with 150 rooms (one child and one companion to each room), a facility with a cafeteria and event hall with 300 seats, as well as a multimedia hall and studios for children's crafts and recreation. The centre will also have a clinical and diagnostics facility with 75 beds and a 300-bed inpatient facility with rehabilitation departments. Plans also call for constructing 151 flats for personnel: 77 one-bedroom and 74 two-bedroom units.

The Hotel of the Moinaki Resort building is being reconstructed at the site of the former Rodina resort. The hotel was built in 1894 based on a design by prominent architect Alexander Bernardazzi. Presumably, it will accommodate the administration of the future centre.

In 2023, plans call for beginning construction of a multidisciplinary medical centre in Feodosia that will combine all the existing medical facilities in the city. The centre will be located at the intersection of the Kerchenskoye Motorway and Garnayeva Street on a 29-hectare campus. It will comprise hospitals and outpatient clinics, a maternity hospital, a clinic for women, a psychoneurological dispensary, a vehicle fleet, a morgue and anatomical pathology department. According to preliminary calculations, the cost of construction will be some 18 billion roubles. The centre is expected to be built by 2025.



The WORLD in miniature

Text: Alexei Vakulenko

Crimea embodies the unity of the peoples of our vast country. Paraphrasing the great philosopher Martin Heidegger, who referred to language as “the house of Being,” we can safely say that Crimea is “the house of peoples.” After all, who are the Crimeans? The local population is comprised of no less than 170 ethnic groups. For people living on the peninsula, every day is Unity Day.



Photo: from the archive of "The Crimean magazine", from the archive of the project "We love Crimea" of the "Monolith" group company

The House of Peoples

In fact, unity from diversity is what Crimea is all about. Simply behold the breathtaking natural diversity of the peninsula. "Here you can see with your own eyes the nature of Africa and both Americas, Europe and Asia," **Crimean author Oleg Azaryev** writes. "The desert and the jungle are two dozen kilometers away, and so are the steppe and the mountains, coniferous and deciduous forests, mountain rivers with waterfalls and salt lakes, which also have therapeutic properties." This natural abundance is matched by an equally rich history running from Neanderthal sites to the ruins of ancient cities, from medieval fortresses to royal palaces and state dachas of Soviet leaders.

Crimea, in the words of Azaryev, is the whole world in miniature.

The Chersonese Republic and the Bosporan Kingdom coexisted on the peninsula at different times; it was raided by wild Taurians, but the nomadic Scythians created their own kingdom under the exalted king Scylurus and a capital in Neapolis (Simferopol). The great king Mithridates died here, and the Sarmatians, Khazars, Polovtsians, Goths, Huns and Vandals left their marks. Crimea was part of the Roman and Byzantine empires. Not to mention the fact that Christianity spread to Rus from Chersonesus, where Prince Vladimir was baptised, and Apostle Andrew the First-Called preached in Crimea, according to legend.

The melting pot

The Cro-Magnons, the ancestors of modern humans, settled in Crimea about 40,000 years ago. Even though the ethnic identity of the Crimeans who inhabited the peninsula even 3,000 years ago is impossible to establish, scientists agree on one thing: the population's ethnic composition has never been homogeneous. In other words, the peninsula has always been a melting pot of peoples.

The Cimmerians were the first group mentioned as Crimeans in written sources. In particular, Homer included them in his epic poems, The Iliad and The Odyssey, and Herodotus, in his History. The





Taurians, too, left a trace – they gave the peninsula its old Greek names of Taurica or Tauris. In the 6th century BC the Crimean coast was populated by ancient Greeks, who founded several cities and towns here, including Feodosia, Kerkinitis (Yevpatoria), Chersonesus (Sevastopol) and Panticapaeum (Kerch), which members of the Russian Academy of Sciences recognised as the oldest city in Russia.

Subsequently, the Greek cities united into the Chersonese state and the Bosporan Kingdom. The Greeks founded their towns in Crimea, minted coins, engaged in winemaking, fishing, crafts, agriculture, and trade with other peoples. In the first centuries of the new era, the Greek states lost their political independence and became dependent on the Kingdom of Pontus, the Roman Empire, and then Byzantium.

Sarmatian tribes penetrated into Taurica from about the 3rd or 2nd centuries BC. They fought the Scythians and Bosporites, and then entered into military and political alliances with them. Historians suggest that the Proto-Slavs came to Crimea with the Sarmatians. Gradually settling on the peninsula, the Sarmatians mixed with the local Greek-Scythian-Taurian population. In the 4th-5th centuries, Crimea was periodically raided by the Hun hordes, more specifically Turkic, Ugric and Bulgarian tribes. The Bosporan Kingdom fell under their sway. In the middle of the 5th century, part of the Huns settled in the steppe part of Crimea and on the Kerch Peninsula. According to historians, over the next centuries, the Turkic population migrated to Crimea due to the expansion of the Khazar Khaganate and the resettlement of the Pecheneg and Polovtsian tribes. The Goths, Alans, Greeks, and the Turkic population of the steppe became the ethnic substrate for the emergence of the Crimean Tatars.



Towards the shores of midday Tauris...

By the end of the 18th century, Crimean Tatars constituted the majority of the Crimean population (85 percent). Other ethnic groups included Crimean Greeks (a group formed in the southeastern and southwestern Crimea from the descendants of ancient Greeks, Tauroscythians, Gothoalans and partly Turks) and Armenians. With the annexation of Crimea to the Russian Empire in 1783, the peninsula began to be populated by Russians, Little Russians (Ukrainians) and Belarusians. People from the Greek islands also moved here. During the Russian-Turkish war of 1768-1774, they assisted the Russian fleet during maneuvers in the Mediterranean Sea. Soon the Greeks from the Ottoman Empire began to move to Crimea as well.



At the turn of the 18th-19th centuries and during the 19th century, new ethnic groups settled in Crimea, such as Germans, Bulgarians, Czechs, and Poles. The Germans, who were engaged in agriculture, enjoyed significant benefits. In the early 19th century, they mostly settled in the steppe part of Crimea and on the Kerch Peninsula. Bulgarians who fled from the Ottoman Empire chose the Old Crimea and the territories of the present Bakhchisarai and Belogorsk regions. Meanwhile, the Krymchaks and Karaites who lived here took shape as separate groups with a distinctive cultural and ethnic identity.





Back to roots

The ethno-cultural landscape of Crimea changed dramatically during the Great Patriotic War. The Nazis massacred Jews, gypsies and Krymchaks living on the peninsula. In the first year of the war, the Soviet Union deported more than 50,000 Germans from Crimea citing their ethnic affiliation with the dominant group in the state at war with the country. Later, Italians were deported under the same pretext. After the de-occupation of the peninsula, Crimean Tatars, Armenians, Greeks and Bulgarians were removed as well. However, the various Crimean peoples tried to support each other even in their unjust and criminal exile. As **Metropolitan Lazar of Simferopol and Crimea** once noted, despite the trials that have befallen us, our peoples have managed to preserve their identities, customs and traditions.

"While living in a foreign land, they always supported each other, worked and created together; this is an example to follow," the Metropolitan said.

Mufti of Crimea Hajji Emirali Ablayev delivers a similar message, noting that words about unity matter greatly to Crimeans as they reinforce solidarity, their deep and sincere love for their Motherland, reverence for their traditions and customs, trust and mutual respect between the different ethnic groups and religions.

"These traditions were bequeathed to us by our ancestors," he emphasises. "Crimea has always been and remains an example of national unity. There were no ethnic or religious conflicts throughout its entire history. Crimea is a unique example for the whole world to follow, with diverse people living on a small piece of land."

Yury Gempel, chair of the Crimean State Council Committee on Ethnic Relations, is confident that Crimeans remember the lessons of the past and learn from them.

"The main lesson is that a state cannot build its future on dividing people or inciting hostility," the lawmaker says. "The key to Crimea's prosperity is the unity of its peoples based on shared values, patriotism and love for our Motherland – Russia!"

It is up to the Crimeans to preserve ethnic harmony and to support the cultures, languages and traditions of all peoples living in the republic, **says Ayder Tippa, head of the State Committee for Ethnic Relations.**

"There are strong traditions of friendly and trusting relations between different ethnic groups in Crimea," he said.

Head of Crimea Sergei Aksyonov is convinced that Crimean unity is the key to the development and prosperity of the republic.

"The parts of Ukraine liberated as a result of the special military operation are now returning to the main track of our common history," the head of the republic notes. "Russia's unity is primarily based on the unity of its peoples, on their dedication to defending our state, our Russia. The pillars of our national unity are love for our Fatherland, each person's awareness of their duty to the Motherland, and reliance on shared values. These strong beliefs have always helped our people overcome troubles, defeat powerful enemies, and achieve colossal success in various fields. They have helped the Crimeans return home to Russia. And today, they are helping us build a new Crimea, break through the blockades, and respond to all threats and challenges as we should."







PALACES *in parks*

In memory of the reformers of Taurida

Text: Kirill Belozyorov

Photo: from the archive of "The Crimean magazine", Gennady Potapenko

At the behest of Catherine II, who called Crimea the most valuable gem in her crown, the best representatives of the Russian nobility aspired to improve and develop the blessed Taurida and invested a fair amount of money in the land of Crimea. Magnificent palaces, castles and villas are striking examples of this. The unique cultural landmarks reflect the talent and professionalism of the architect, the skill and honesty of the builder and the taste and wealth of the customer.

YUSUPOV PALACE: VEILED IN MYSTERY

The palace in Koreiz, designed by Yalta city architect Nikolai Krasnov, was built in 1910. The mansion belonged to Prince Felix Yusupov, the Governor-General of Moscow and representative of one of Russia's wealthiest and most powerful dynasties.

The palace is rather small and low, but at the same time it is impressive and unassumingly stylish. Lion sculptures – an enthusiasm of Yusupov – are preserved in the park. The facial features of the mansion's owners, Felix and Zinaida, can be seen in the bronze busts of the Satyr and Nymph. It is amazing that their facial expressions can change, depending on the angle and light.

Under Soviet rule, the building became a resort for high-ranking officials of the USSR state security agencies. In February 1945, during the Yalta Conference of the Allies – the Soviet Union, the US and the United Kingdom – the Yusupov Palace accommodated the head of the Soviet delegation, Joseph Stalin.

The interiors from the Yusupov and Stalin eras have been lost. The current interior is in the style of a state dacha, which is what the palace has been since the 1950s. High-ranking Soviet officials and leaders of friendly states have stayed there. In particular, these walls remember the wife of Mao Zedong, who visited the place under the name Yusupova.

Address:
26 Parkovy Spusk, Koreiz, Yalta







DULBER PALACE: THE IRONY OF POLITICAL HISTORY

The Dulber palace and park ensemble (dülber is Crimean Tatar for "beautiful") was built in Koreiz in 1897 for Grand Duke Peter Nikolaevich of Russia. The palace was designed by Nikolai Krasnov in the Moorish Revival style inspired by the Arab architecture of Egypt and Syria of the 10th-12th centuries, using sketches made by the Grand Duke during his trips to the Maghreb and Mediterranean.

The white walls feature striking blue patterns. The central entrance is decorated with a saying in Arabic, May Allah Bless Those Who Enter.

The history of the palace is closely linked to Nicholas II's relatives who stayed in Crimea during the Civil War. Grand dukes with their families, and Empress Dowager Maria Feodorovna were kept there "until special instructions from the Soviet authorities." The radically minded Bolsheviks were going to dispose of them, but the guards' resistance and the impregnable palace saved the lives of the members of the former royal house. In 1919, they were evacuated from Russia aboard a British cruiser.

In 1938, the second building was built in the same style. Above the entrance, there was a line from Stalin's Constitution, The Citizens of the USSR Have the Right to Leisure, styled on the Arabic ligature. The park's gem are the fan palms that surround the swimming pool. They were planted to mark the end of the Great Patriotic War.

Address:
19 Alupkinskoye Motorway, Koreiz, Yalta



VILLA HARAX: THE ELEGANCE OF THE "SIMPLE LIFE"

In 1908, Grand Duke George Mikhailovich adorned his Harax estate in Gaspra with a villa. Elegant and unpretentious, it is reminiscent of a cozy village in northern Great Britain. Architect Nikolai Krasnov said of it: "The building reflects Scottish tastes. It is made from local limestone, with English roof tiles." The British style is also reflected in the interiors, from furniture and wallpapers to dishware – everything imported from England.

The Harax estate was named after the Ancient Roman fortress that stood there in the 1st century AD. The impressive stone wall, an example of cyclopean masonry, is made of large limestone boulders. Harax also features ruins of a bath and water cisterns.

The main landmark of the park is the juniper grove that surrounds the estate. Many of the trees are from 400 to 1,000 years old. In the spring, the white wisteria, which remembers the royal owners, blooms, climbing the walls of the house. To bring a touch of classical antiquity to the estate, a pavilion with 12 columns of grey marble and a fountain was built in the park. It feels like you could be having a conversation with Plato or Socrates here.

In 1912, a church to St Nina was built on the property. The Byzantium-Georgian style is a reminder of the time Grand Duke Georgy spent in the Caucasus. St Nina is the patron saint of the Grand Duke's daughter who survived diphtheria.

Address:
13 Alupkinskoye Motorway, Gaspra, Yalta





MASSANDRA PALACE: FROM THE TALES OF CHARLES PERRAULT

Construction of the palace in the upland forest near Yalta took from the second half of the 19th century to the early 20th century and was conducted in several phases by different architects. As a result, there are elements of a French Renaissance castle and a fairy-tale tower house. The palace belonged to Alexander III, then to Nicholas II. It was designed as a vacation home and does not have state rooms for official receptions. The relatively small living quarters are decorated in various styles: Gothic, Baroque, Rococo and Classicism.

Address:
13 Simferopolskoye Motorway, Massandra, Yalta



LIVADIA PALACE: FROM EMPEROR TO GENERAL SECRETARY

The white-stone palace in Livadia near Yalta was the summer residence of Russia's last Emperor, Nicholas II. His family loved this place. "In Livadia, you live, while in St Petersburg, you serve," Nicholas II wrote in his diary. The marble arcades, elegant columns, open-work grating and charming Florentine courtyard reminiscent of the magnificent palazzos of the Italian Renaissance.

The Livadia Palace is also famous for the events of 1945. Whitin its walls, the leaders of the victorious countries in the Second World War – UK Prime Minister Winston Churchill, US President Franklin Roosevelt and USSR Commander-in-Chief Joseph Stalin – discussed the post-war world order.

Address:
44 Baturina Street, Livadia, Yalta



KARASAN PALACE: THE BREAK OF DAWN

The Karasan estate near the village of Partenit belonged to the Rayevskys, a big and close-knit family which has given Russia many loyal sons – officers, politicians and scientists – since the 1830s. The name Karasan comes from the Persian province of Khorasan (translated as sunrise, east), which was visited by three generations of the Rayevsky family.

The Karasan estate flourished under Mikhail Rayevsky. After serving as Major General in the Russian Imperial Army, Mikhail devoted himself to cultivating the land. The "agriculture general" wrote Russia's first gardening guides and was elected President of the Imperial Gardening Society.



Photo: shutterstock.com, Denis I

In 1887, Mikhail Rayevsky built a two-storey house with an Asian motif. Bizarrely shaped windows and spacious wooden balconies adorned with carvings look impressive against the backdrop of massive walls made of marble-like limestone. The entrance to the house is decorated with an haut-relief featuring the Virgin and Child. Legend has it that it was a token of Mikhail's love for his wife, Maria, who gave him ten children.

A magnificent park complements the palace, where a thick bamboo grove gives way to tall fan palms and huge Italian pines overlook the sea. Legend has it that the mighty 200-year-old Lebanese cedar near the entrance was planted by the first owner of Karasan, Nikolai Rayevsky, who was a friend of Alexander Pushkin

Address:
10 Vasilchenko Street, Partenit, Alushta

VORONTSOV PALACE: IN HARMONY WITH THE WORLD

The unique beauty of the palace in Alupka is best appreciated from the sea. The azure of the sky above and water below, interrupted only by the rocky crown of Mount Ai-Petri dotted with evergreen trees. The palace, a symphony in stone, was commissioned in 1848 by Count Mikhail Vorontsov, a prominent statesman and major landowner of the Russian Empire.

By mixing the styles of various eras, British architect Edward Blore created something truly special: the walls and turrets of a medieval castle give way to the elegant forms of an English country palace, which seamlessly transition into a style reminiscent of Indian mausoleums and Arab mosques.

Address:
18 Dvortsovoye Motorway, Alupka, Yalta





GAGARINA'S PALACE: CASTLE TRADITIONS OF THE RHEIN

This charming little palace, built in 1907 on the steep cliff near Alushta, was part of the estate that belonged to Princess Anastasia Gagarina. Formerly named Kuchuk-Lambat – Small Lighthouse – the palace has a reputation for mystery. It tells the tale of a love that rekindled the hope of a not-yet-old Russian general when he met a Georgian princess.

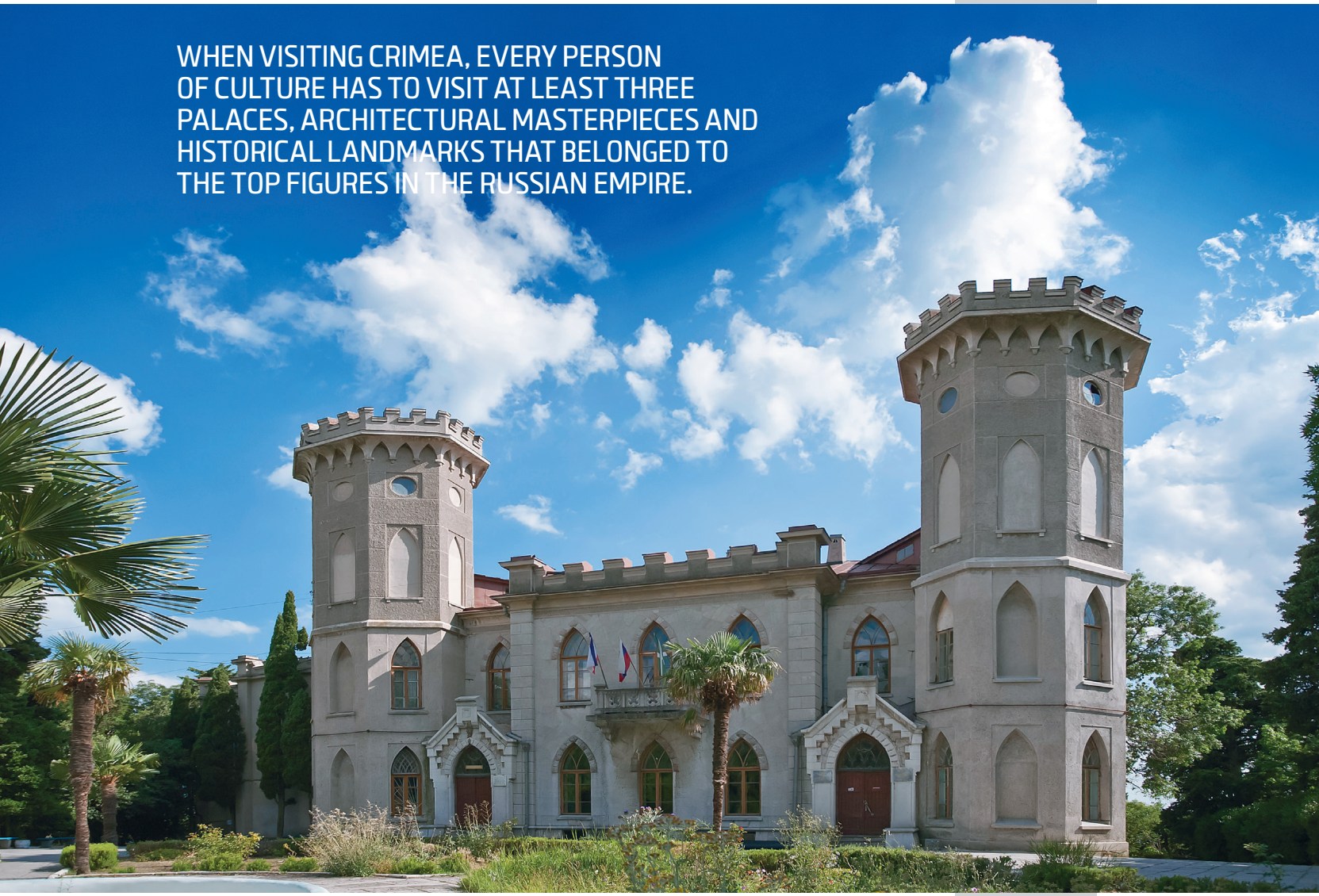
The architect created a magnificent ensemble by integrating the palace into the natural surroundings of steep cliffs jutting out to sea. The ivy-coated crenelated walls, narrow windows, turrets and pointy red roof evoke the Gothic castles of Germany. The walls are covered in the local grey sandstone which goes well with the ochre-coloured ceramic tiles and dark green cypresses that surround the building. The family crest of the Gagarin princes hangs above the door. It features a heraldic shield supported by two knights with the Latin inscription, Power in Antiquity. A monument to the princess is located near the palace.

A family chapel is also close by. It is built from large blocks of local stone – porphyrite. The octagonal shape is unusual for Orthodox churches.

The buildings are surrounded by an ancient park. Its gems are the 1000-year-old European yew and the 800-year-old boxwood. A walking path leads to the picturesque cliffside with a view of the sea and mountains.

Address:
5 Knyagini Gagarinoi Street, Utyos, Alushta

WHEN VISITING CRIMEA, EVERY PERSON OF CULTURE HAS TO VISIT AT LEAST THREE PALACES, ARCHITECTURAL MASTERPIECES AND HISTORICAL LANDMARKS THAT BELONGED TO THE TOP FIGURES IN THE RUSSIAN EMPIRE.



PANINA'S PALACE: A LUXURIOUS PALAZZO

This grey stone palace adorned with ivy-coated octagonal turrets was built in the village of Gaspra in 1836. Its owner was Prince Alexander Golitsyn, a prominent statesman in the Russian Empire, and confidant of emperors Alexander II and Nicholas I.

The palace was designed by Englishman William Hunt, the architect of the Vorontsov Palace in Alupka. There is a clear resemblance between Gaspra and Alupka: façades like an impenetrable castle, with flowerbeds and fountains in the back.

In the early 20th century, the estate belonged to Countess Sofya Panina, a famous philanthropist. Panina rented the palace to wealthy guests. In 1901-1902, Leo Tolstoy stayed there while working on the novella Hadji Murat and had long conversations with fellow writers Anton Chekhov and Maxim Gorky. "I feel very good and peaceful, and everything around me is good and joyful," Tolstoy wrote in a letter. His stay in Gaspra was shadowed by illness, but the invigorating climate worked wonders and gave Tolstoy several more years of productive life.

During the Civil War, the palace accommodated the family of prominent politician Vladimir Nabokov, whose son, Vladimir, would become a towering figure of both Russian and American literature. He wrote some of his first works in Gaspra, including essays pieces published in Yalta newspapers.

Address:
52 Sevastopolskoye Motorway, Gaspra, Yalta

POINTS OF ATTRACTION

Come to Crimea for its beautiful caves, great culture, and eco-tourism with picturesque panoramas that are bound to leave unforgettable memories.

The Travel Crimea tourism portal has chosen the most interesting and important places that everyone must see. Take a look and make a note!



Going underground

The Taurida Cave discovered in 2018 during the construction of the federal road of the same name, is located 20 km from Sevastopol and has been open for visitors since the summer of 2022. Scientists believe the case is about 5 million years old. Archaeologists found in it the remains of a saber-toothed cat, screw-horned sheep, bisons, porcupines, camels and even a four-metre tall ostrich. Taurida is the longest cave in the foothill Crimea – 1,300 meters – and the only in Russia with access for tourists with limited mobility.

At present, the excursion route is 500 metres long. There are two types of lighting inside – dim path lighting and Smart Home artistic lighting. The temperature in the cave is +13°C all year round – about 5 degrees more than in other famous Crimean caves. The Taurida Cave is almost dry, which is also very rare.

Туристический портал Крыма
travelcrimea.com

The official tourist portal of the Republic of Crimea is the only official website for those who are planning or already having a vacation in Crimea. It was created at the initiative of the Ministry of Resorts and Tourism of the Republic of Crimea.





Going extreme

For the adrenaline junkies, there is scuba diving almost everywhere in Crimea. One of the best places is Cape Tarkhankut on the western coast. For kite and wind surfing and kayaking, visitors usually stay in the village of Olenyovka near the cape.

Mountain climbers also love Crimea. The via ferrata on Mount Ilyas-Kaya in Foros with varying difficulty levels is very popular.
There is also bungee jumping or forging the wild underground river in the Red Cave. Or how about skydiving, or paragliding? You can try them in Sevastopol, Greater Yalta, Bakhchisarai, Simferopol, Kacha and, of course, Koktebel.

Or you can walk across the suspended bridge to Ai Petri, where Russia's biggest swings were recently built. They are 15 metres high and swing out 90 meters over a stunning cliff. The swings will be open to tourists in May 2023. Riders must wear special gear and hold on to ropes.



The scent of summer

Lavender season is one of the highlights of the natural world in Crimea. Thousands of summer tourists flock to the peninsula for the marvelous photo opportunities. Lavender starts blooming in the middle of June and usually continues throughout July.

The biggest lavender field is located in the village of Turgenevka in the Bakhchisarai District. It is a popular tourist draw with rapidly improving amenities.

There is yet another unique tourist attraction in the Bakhchisarai District. The village of Aromatnoye has a farm of dry lavender flowers called the Lavender Castle. Guests will enjoy a fascinating tour and learn how to use a sickle to cut a violet bale.

Soaking in the vitamin D

It is impossible to imagine Crimea without the relaxing beaches or plentiful sunshine. Sandy beaches are especially popular with the guests. Most of them are located in the western, eastern and southeastern coasts. Pebble beaches are common on the southern coast that is Crimea's most popular spa area.

The Crimean coastline is unique, in part, for its sand, which runs the gamut of colours. White sand beaches are found on the Tarkhankut Peninsula and the famous Crimean Maldives in the west – the Belyaus Pit. The most unusual beaches – with dark volcanic sand – are located in the southeastern part of the Alushta District and in the Sudak District. Many beaches in Sudak and its suburbs are famous for their medicinal quartz sand with a pinkish-golden or grayish tinge.

Starting in July, tourists can swim in the "luminescent" sea. When the seawater warms up to +24° C or more, it begins glowing a vivid blue. The colour is produced by microscopic single-celled alga Noctiluca scintillans (Nightlight). Swimming in it at night has been likened to floating in outer space.





Taste of the sea

Seafood is the main draw for foodies in Crimea, especially the traditional Crimean fish – flounder, goatfish (mullet), jack mackerel, garfish, bluefish, bighead carp, Kerch herring anchovy and Azov gobies. Diners with more adventurous palettes will appreciate thrasher (sea-fox), sea-cat and Black Sea shark (spiny dogfish).

There are fresh oysters, mussels and rapa whelks, which are a delicacy with great health benefits, at oyster farms or specialized small restaurants and shops in coastal cities. Alternatively you can harvest your own fresh from the sea for an unforgettable gastronomic experience.

A snail farm in the Sudak District is the latest culinary destination in Crimea. During the day, you can take a tour of the farm, see its private collection of giant snails and try this French delicacy paired with Crimean wine or refreshing natural beverages. There are also night tours which consist of dinner in an environmentally pristine spot on the southeastern coast of Crimea. Tours are open only in warm weather months – snails hibernate in winter.





Spectacular waterparks

You can enjoy swimming and diving not only in the sea but also in waterparks with modern rides and amenities. They can be found in almost every resort city. There is the Almond Grove in Alushta, Atlantida in Yalta, Blue Gulf in Simeiz, At Lukomorye (Curved Seashore) in Yevpatoria, Zurbagan in Sevastopol and waterparks of the same name in Sudak and Koktebel.

Crimean waterparks cater to every taste and age, from thematic to classic, with both sea and chlorinated water, different attractions, pools and slides. Many waterparks feature entertainment programmes with live performers, foam shows and dance parties..

A REFRAIN TO MATCH *the song*

Text: Boris Sedenko

Photo: Evgeny Letov, press service of the Vorontsov Palace and the Crimean State Philharmonic

In Crimea, not only can you go on a spectacular and unforgettable musical journey but you will also be treated to well-known classical music performances in palace grounds, inside a fortress or under the vault of a cave.





Reception at a palace

The first classical music concert in recent history took place in the Vorontsov Palace in 2016. It revived the long tradition of holding musical soirees in the Blue Salon where, among other singers, Feodor Chaliapin performed, with Sergei Rachmaninoff accompanying him. Reinstating the previous small-scale format was impossible for obvious reasons, while a spacious courtyard was ideally suited to this grand musical event. This was the origin of the annual event for connoisseurs of classical music, Under the Canopy of the Vorontsov Sycamore. The practice of holding unique concerts by the Crimean State Philharmonic has spread from there to other places of interest in Crimea, including Livadia and Massandra palaces, the Marble Cave, the Sudak Fortress, Tauric Chersonesos and the Simferopol Art Museum. There is a lot of enthusiasm for this initiative because, in addition to wonderful music, magnificent architectural surroundings are also important.



"Music is experienced differently in each of these places," said Alexander Balinchenko, Director of the Alupka Palace and Park Museum Reserve. **"For example, you can enjoy a jazz concert in one palace and feel the incongruity of listening to the same music in another. Music and architecture are either in harmony or in dissonance – you will know at once. It's going to be interesting, in my view, if some versions of melodies are adapted for classical instruments."**

It is impossible to disagree with this, as it is no coincidence that architecture is referred to as "frozen music."



A nice habit

In 1973, the Vorontsov Palace was one of the sites hosting the Crimean Dawns festival, with its famous staircase, featuring lion sculptures, serving as a stage. After performing on this stage, People's Artist of the USSR Yermek Serkebayev shared his impressions: "I have special memories of the performance at the Alupka Palace and Museum, where at one time Feodor Chaliapin sang, Sergei Rachmaninoff played the piano and [actor] Mikhail Shchepkin performed. Many things have become quite usual for us, Soviet people, and we are not surprised that the country's leading artists perform in front of the broadest sections of the public and not just for the chosen few. That is why I consider this concert at the former Alupka Palace to be symbolic."



Love songs in a garden

For those seeking more unusual musical impressions, a visit to the garden of Anton Chekhov's Belaya Dacha is a necessity. There, musicians play chamber music, keeping alive a tradition that was established by the owner himself. In autumn 1898, the writer bought a small plot of land in the environs of Yalta, where there was a spectacular view of the sea and the mountains. He enthusiastically tended the garden, and many memorial plants growing there today were planted in Chekhov's lifetime. Chekhov's numerous guests liked to walk in the garden, after which they took part in home concerts or tea parties. Today, visitors to the Chekhov garden are also treated to theatrical performances and Russian love songs.









Massandra inspired by music

The peninsula's leading winery, Massandra, stands out against picturesque sites in Crimea which hosted extraordinary but, unfortunately, rare concerts. In 1965, Muslim Magomayev, a famous pop and opera singer, performed there and 50 years later the site served as a venue for a chamber and symphony music festival, A Southern Coast Symphony. In September 2022, the winery will host the First Crimean Opera Ball to mark the 205th anniversary of birth of great seascape painter Ivan Aivazovsky.





Peninsula of legends

There are quite a few beautiful sites in Crimea that are just waiting to become concert venues. Our peninsula can be referred to not only as sunny but also as full of music. It is only natural that there is a legend about Feodor Chaliapin singing in a Novy Svet grotto that was used to store wine. His voice was so powerful that it shattered champagne glasses. We can only guess whether this is true or just a wonderful piece of fiction, but the acoustics in the cave, which, among other names, now also bears the name of this great Russian singer, are quite remarkable, allowing it to host concerts.

According to another legend connected with Chaliapin and his singing, thanks to his performance of sad love songs, Chaliapin managed to persuade the woman who owned the Suuk-Su Estate to transfer the ownership of a small cliff to him. The singer wanted to build a castle of arts for gifted young people on this cliff, however, the revolution that followed did not allow his dream to come true. Today, the Artek international youth camp hosts a plethora of exciting cultural events, including musical ones, for the younger generation, so it can be said that the wish of the great "musical tragedian" has partly been granted.



Tavrida.ART:

Text: Anastasia Zaplotneva

Photo: press service of the Tavrida.ART

The Tavrida.ART youth platform is one of the most rapidly developing platforms in Crimea. In first appeared in 2015 as the All-Russian Youth Educational Forum, a gathering of creative young people, and later transformed into a large-scale infrastructure project with deep content and great potential. Every young person in Russia dreams of taking part in Tavrida.ART and spending an event-packed creative session in Kapsel Bay in Crimea.



In the beginning there were...

First, there were numerous contemporary, progressive ideas and initiatives. Russia's talented and promising young people needed an ambitious unifying project and Crimea became the site where the idea, time and place harmonised. The first forums took place on Crimea's Western shore, but the event quickly expanded and transformed into an art cluster, which needed its own unique locale. Kapsel Bay in the peninsula's southeast was chosen as the site.

In 2019, thousands of young people from all across the country made a home for themselves at the picturesque site at the bottom of the mysterious Cape Meganom, stunning in its austere beauty, with its hot summer steppes justaposing the cool azure sea. At first, the conditions were spartan as the area was undeveloped and lacked infrastructure. But the enthusiasm and creativity of the participants made up for the absence of home comforts. What was once was a desolate landscape, now hosts cosy contemporary campuses with sites for various activities, arts and crafts, communication and entertainment, and the directorate of Tavrida.ART is not going to stop there.



Searching for knowledge

Thousands of young people come to Crimea every year. Tavrida.ART is above all an educational project, which has brought together over 25,000 young professionals in the creative industries, such as music, fine arts, filmmaking, theatre, literature, choreography, architecture and design.

Here, at the frontline of art, there is no place for long boring lectures. Young experts come here to take part in workshops, network with the country's best experts, attend digital, VR and game lectures and, of course, to exchange experience, ideas and energy with like-minded people.

In 2022 alone, from May to October, the platform hosted 28 art schools offering classes





in relevant subjects such as the development of a creative economy, support for young creators in the current conditions, the forming of industry-based project teams, and the nature of creative thinking. As a result, concerts and plays were staged and exhibitions organised.

The art schools have brought together more than 3,500 people from across Russia, including the Donetsk and Lugansk people's republics.

There is a special place in the educational programmes for the themes of folk art and the preservation of cultural traditions, historical and cultural landmarks, ethnic cultural diversity and the cultural integrity of all peoples and ethnic communities of the country: in Russia, and especially in Crimea, people care a lot about all nationalities and religious beliefs, and the Tavrida.ART participants have developed many creative cross-genre collaborations.

And beyond

The creators of the art cluster went beyond the initial educational forum idea. Within a few years, what began as educational sessions and creative schools was transformed into the University of Creative Industries, which will become Tavrida's key project.

The University of Creative Industries is a new concept of educational environment for young representatives of culture, the arts and the creative sectors. It is a platform which offers free professional education under the leadership of renowned experts and the chance to take part in interactive projects developed in cooperation with leading organisations and corporate partners.

The construction of a new education campus in Kapsel Bay is underway; the opening is scheduled for 2023. The architectural concept was designed by an international team, in line with contemporary environmental trends. It features 49 specialised, high-tech studios and labs, concert halls and theatre venues, multimedia studios for recording music, podcasts, photo and video shoots, as well as comfortable dorms for students and experts, plus various facilities for sports, leisure and entertainment.

The University of Creative Industries will become one of Russia's leading platforms for the development of creative projects. It will host theatre, music and street art festivals, exhibitions and cultural campaigns, sports and other mass events. And, of course, tens of thousands of participants from all Russian regions will be able to take part in on-campus crash courses, and additional or advanced training programmes, as well as remote cultural and educational programmes. Education will be as applied as possible: participants will work on real projects and design public and cultural spaces together with Russian cities' project teams.

Creative impulse

Participants in Tavrida.ART are transforming the art cluster into a single cultural object. There are currently 29 art installations and a dozen partner installations located at the area, covering 30 hectares; all of them were developed individually by the participants or with their assistance. They are interlinked and connected to the surrounding environment, but each of them represents a unique, finished, very relevant social idea.







Tavrida.ART in numbers:

- The most creative and active young people have been gathering in Crimea for eight consecutive years.
- More than 3,300 experts and honorary guests have taken part in educational sessions.
- In 2022, upwards of 50,000 spectators and participants took part in the Tavrida.ART festival.
- Over the past eight years, at least 1,160 people in the art cluster have won the All-Russian Competition of Youth Projects, with more than 522 million roubles being allocated for their projects.
- The University of Creative Industries will cover an area of 27 hectares.

By the way, many art objects are known beyond Crimea, for instance, the 8-metre installation Man Looking at the Sea, which consists of more than 4,500 pieces. The statue is accompanied by the Assol art installation inspired by Alexander Grin's novel. Worth mentioning also are the 8-metre light installation of steel and glass Taurida's Sun; the Time art object that reflects the inexorable passage of time, from past to future, and represents the entire history of the Universe in the form of a clock face; and an industrial building turned into an art object, which features the largest mural in the South of Russia, created by five artists from Russia, Israel and the United States.

In 2022, the Paper Boat art object was added to the collection of the Tavrida Art Park. According to the architects, the paper boat on the seashore is a symbol of carefree childhood, while the plastic icebergs are the price for light-heartedness. The installation is a reminder that the planet is in danger: the environment is being harmed, more and more plastic fills the oceans and affects the environment and the wellbeing of the future generations.

Beyond Crimea

The Tavrida.ART cluster has expanded beyond the peninsula. The Tavrida.ART opportunity platform is behind 60 art residences operating in 35 Russian regions. The art residences are a network of multipurpose, accessible creative spaces that offer residents in the regions opportunities and resources to realise their creative potential.

Each art residence is a growth point of creative economy, an incubator of creative business projects, and a platform for collaboration between young culture and arts workers, representatives of creative sectors, science, non-profit organisations, experts in management and other areas.

By the way, a casting platform, part of Tavrida.ART, has become Russia's largest aggregator platform, providing young people under 35 with the opportunity to realise their creative potential. The audition platform covers the following areas: music, theatre and filmmaking, comedy, choreography, literature and the media, the arts, event-making, sports, business and development, and social work. Since 2020, over 16,000 participants have taken part in offline and online auditions, with over 300 of them being accepted to the best flagship television and radio shows, receiving offers of internships or employment at leading companies and organisations.

The Tavrida.ART festival is Russia's biggest platform for the personal fulfilment of young people in the culture, arts and creative industries. In 2020, the Tavrida.ART events won 6 awards: two gold, three silver and one bronze at the Global Eventex Awards. In 2021, the project team won the National Prize in Creative Industries at the Russian Creative Awards (New Cultural Code category).



The Crimean
MAGAZINE

Founder and publisher of "the Crimean magazine":
State-funded institution of the Republic of Crimea "Newspaper editorial office "the Crimean newspaper"

Address of editorial office and publisher:
295015, the Republic of Crimea, Simferopol, Kozlova str., 45a

Telephone number:
+ 7 978 0000 880, (3652) 51-88-46

E-mail: journal@gazetacrimea.ru

"CM" Website: http://journalcrimea.ru

Reprinting of magazine materials and use of photographs are possible only with consent of the editorial office

Printed in "Company "Arkol"
Order №232818 dated 20.04.2023
Run of 550 copies
Passed for printing 28.04.2023

Marketing and advertising department
+7 978 00000 33

marketing@gazetacrimea.ru

Content – age 12 up

The advertising content is the responsibility of advertisers

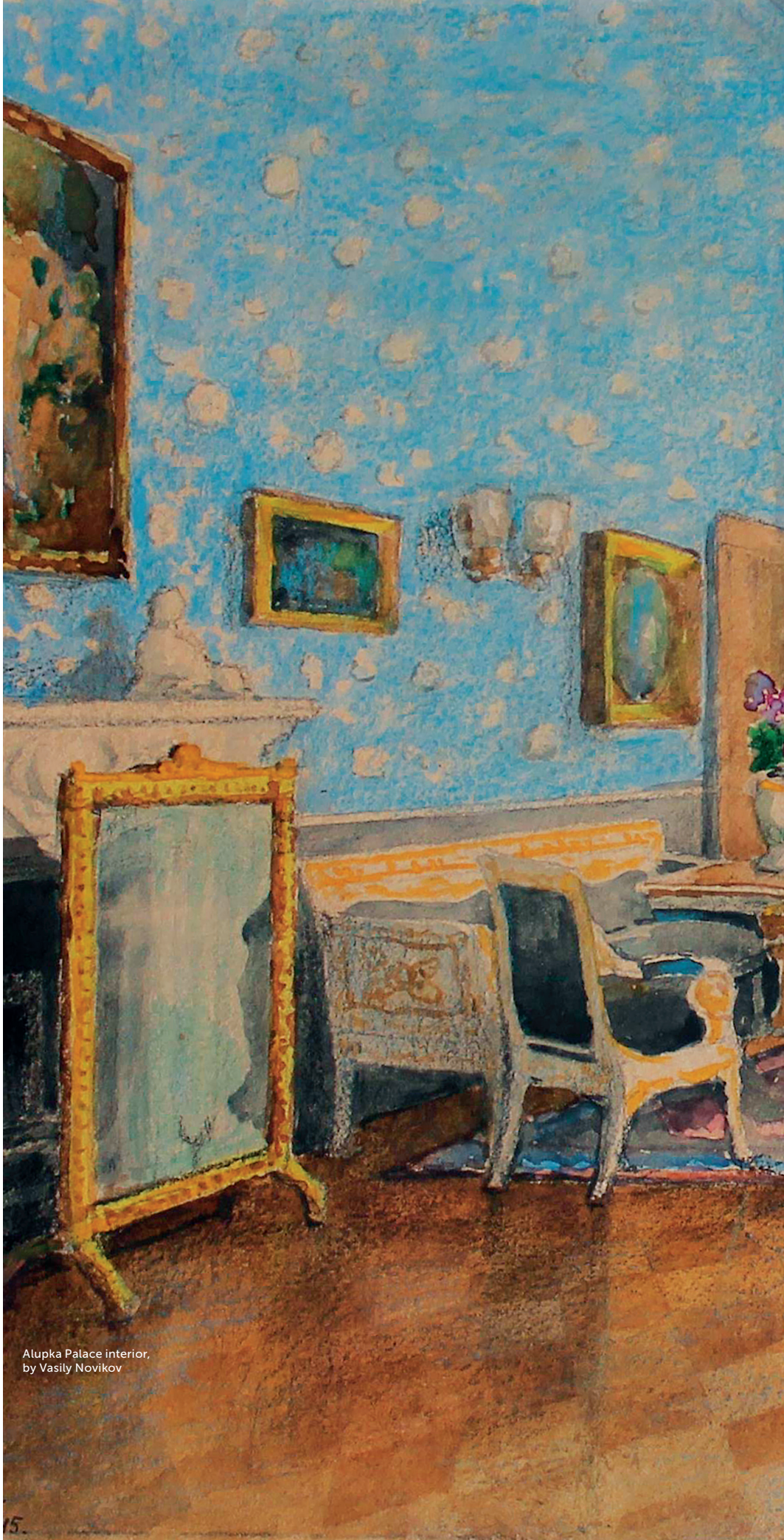
Head Editor:
Mariya Yuryevna VOLKONSKAYA

Managing Editor:
Margarita ASRIAN

Design and composition:
Anastasia GOLIK

Photo (Illustration):
DARIA SAMSONOVA
EVGENIY LETOV
GALA AMARANDO
MICHAL GLADCHYK

Worked on the edition:
Mikhail SEMENOV
Olga NAGORNAYA
Irina GULIVATAYA
Anastasia ZAPLOTNEVA
Boris SEDENKO
Alexei VAKULENKO
Vasily AKULOV
Andrey NOVOKHATKO



Alupka Palace interior, by Vasily Novikov



