



Investment datasheet **for the agro-industrial sector** **of the Republic of Tatarstan**



Kazan 2016 r.

General Information on the Republic of Tatarstan

Tatarstan is one of the most economically developed regions of Russia. The Republic is located in the middle of a large industrial area 800 km to the East from Moscow at the place where the rivers Volga and Kama merge.

Territorial outstretch: 290 km from the North to the South and 460 km from the West to the East.

Climate: moderately continental

Official languages: Tatar and Russian

Dominant religions: Islam and Orthodox Christianity

Percentage of urban population: 75.4%

Capital: city of Kazan (797 km from Moscow, 1 144 000 inhabitants)

Natural Resources of the Republic of Tatarstan

Water resources: rivers Volga, Kama, Belaya, Vyatka, minor rivers and numerous lakes (about 600)

Forest resources: 16% of the territory.

Mineral resources:

Oil (about 0.8 billion tons),

Limestone and dolomites (66 mln. tons),

Building stone (35.3 mln. cubic meters),

Peat (over 35 thousand hectares),

Gypsum (72 mln. tons),

Brick clay (73.5 mln. cubic meters),

Petroleum bitumen (12.5 bln. tons)



Transportation System of the Republic of Tatarstan

The Republic of Tatarstan occupies a unique geographical position in the European part of Russia. Important main railroad and water tracks, motor roads and air-routes that provide cargo and passengers carriage in every direction.

The uniqueness of this position is characterized by four factors:

- here runs the shortest transcontinental railway “West-East” main line, as well as the “Northwest – South” railroad connecting several major Volga region cities;
- presence of merging navigable waterways of main European rivers of Russia: Volga and Kama, as well as Belaya and Vyatka, which provide the connection not only with Northwest and South regions, but also with Northeast areas and industrial regions of Urals;

Kazan river port: river port at the 1310 kilometer point of the Volga River, located on its left bank in the city of Kazan. One of the main transport centers and the biggest port of Tatarstan, connected to the Baltic, White, Caspian, Black seas and the Sea of Azov by the Unified Deep Water System of European Russia.

- “West-Southeast” and “Northwest-South”;
- air routes run here in all directions.

Kazan international airport is the airport of Kazan. It is located 26 km to the South-East from the city. It serves both domestic Russian flights and foreign flights, as well as charter flights.



The following flights are made from this airport:

Destination points
Helsinki
Dubai
Samarkand, Tashkent, Fergana, Bishkek, Almaty
Istanbul
Dushanbe, Khujand, Yerevan, Baku
Surgut, Ufa
Moscow, Saint Petersburg, Sochi
Kirov, Orenburg, Perm, Samara, Irkutsk, Novosibirsk, Chelyabinsk, Penza, Saratov
Summer charter flights: Simferopol, Antalya, Barcelona, Larnaca, Bodrum, Dalaman, Heraklion, Rimini, Hurghada, Sharm el-Sheikh, Palma de Mallorca, Rhodes, Thessaloniki
Winter charter flights: Hurghada, Sharm el-Sheikh, Bangkok, Phuket, Goa

It is planned to open direct flights to London, Ürümqi (PRC) and Budapest.

Begishevo Airport is an international airport in Tatarstan that serves the region of Naberezhnye Chelny metropolitan area with the towns of Nizhnekamsk, Yelabuga, Zainsk and Naberezhnye Chelny.

The following flights are made from this airport:

Destination points
Istanbul
Nizhniy Novgorod, Moscow, Saint Petersburg
Summer charter flights: Antalya, Heraklion, Hurghada, Sharm el-Sheikh, Simferopol, Anapa
Winter charter flights: Antalya, Dushanbe

Bugulma Airport is the “air gate” of the southeast oil region of Tatarstan. The airport is located at a distance of 7 km from the town of Bugulma. The distance to other neighboring towns is: 35 km to Aznakayevo, 38 km to Leninogorsk, 64 km to Almetyevsk.

Both regular and charter flights are made from this airport to regions of European Russia, Western and Eastern Siberia. The airport serves the following towns: Bugulma, Leninogorsk, Almetyevsk, Aznakayevo, Oktyabrskiy.

Destination points

Moscow-Domodedovo

Seasonal flights: Surgut, Omsk, Nizhnevartovsk

Agricultural Sector of the Republic of Tatarstan

Area – 68 thousand sq.km
Farmlands – 4,5 mln. hectares

Population – 3.8 mln. inhabitants
incl. rural population – 0.9 mln.

Gross Agricultural Product for 2015 r.
(all agricultural businesses – 213.7 bln. rubles)



Investment Declaration

The Republic of Tatarstan is one of the most attractive regions of Russian Federation for investment. The Republic has highly favorable conditions for investments from Russian and foreign companies, as well as high return rate on major business projects.

An important branch of the Tatarstan economy is the agro-industrial sector, its development being the focus of priority attention and significant government support.

The State Unitary Enterprise of «Tatarstan Agro-Industrial Center for Investments and Innovation»

The State Unitary Enterprise of «Tatarstan Agro-Industrial Center for Investments and Innovation» (RACIN) was created in 2003 in order to facilitate the development of the Tatarstan market for agricultural products, raw materials and food. The enterprise is subordinated to the Ministry of Agriculture and Food of the Republic of Tatarstan and has highly qualified staff capable of providing a full range of services on supervising investment projects.

Main Spheres of Implementation of Joint Investment Projects in the Agro-Industrial Sector of the Republic of Tatarstan

- Development of meat production (breeding beef breeds of cattle, construction of meat processing facilities);
- Development of milk production (construction of facilities for milk production and processing);
- Development of the fish industry (breeding and processing);
- Production, processing and storage of fruit and berry crops;
- Construction of greenhouse facilities and growing vegetable products on the field using state-of-the-art technology with further processing and storage;
- Growing and processing of potatoes for further trade;
- Construction of poultry production units (ducks, geese, turkey) and

poultry meat processing;

- Construction of agro-industrial parks and logistics centers for processing, storage and wholesale trade;
- Exporting grains from the Republic of Tatarstan and Volga Federal District (construction of river and railway cargo terminals);
- Creation of agricultural research centers at universities and research institutes;
- Development of biotechnology (construction of enterprises for advanced processing of agricultural crops).

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Budgetary Appropriations for 2016

thous. rubles

No	Description	Russian Federation Budget	Republic of Tatarstan Budget	Total
1	Support of breeding livestock farming	132 225,6	314 705,6	446 931,2
	Increasing the breeding stock of sheep and goats	1 083,7	550,0	1 633,7
2	Insurance - total	130 806,9	25 000,0	155 806,9
	incl. crop farming	116 233,1	20 000,0	136 233,1
	animal farming	14 573,8	5 000,0	19 573,8
3	Pedigree seeds	34 625,3	50 000,0	84 625,3
4	Refunding interest on short-term loans - total	563 683,8	130 000,0	693 683,8
	incl. crop farming	381 521,6	100 000,0	481 521,6
	animal farming	182 162,2	30 000,0	212 162,2
	procurement of crop products and livestock products in the sphere of wholesale-distribution centers development	46 329,4		46 329,4
5	Refunding interest on investment loans - total	4 210 035,9	293 000,0	4 503 035,9
	incl. crop farming	1 466 682,2	80 000,0	1 546 682,2
	animal farming	1 962 121,7	128 000,0	2 090 121,7
	construction and reconstruction of livestock farming premises	781 232,0	85 000,0	866 232,0
6	Refunding interest on loans for small businesses	248 710,3	40 000,0	288 710,3
7	Grants for beginner farmers	68 025,0	40 000,0	108 025,0
8	Grants for family farms	59 505,0	55 000,0	114 505,0
9	Grants per 1 liter of sold commercial milk	614 696,6	280 000,0	894 696,6
10	Green box subsidies in the crop farming sphere (per 1 ha)	889 671,0	840 000,0	1 729 671,0
11	Perennial plantations and forest ranges	14 605,8	153 000,0	167 605,8
12	Grants-in-aid for stumping and reclamation	491,9	1 000,0	1 491,9
13	Liming		270 000,0	270 000,0
14	Reclamative works (construction)		180 000,0	180 000,0
15	Reclamative works		15 000,0	15 000,0
16	Reclamative machinery		50 000,0	50 000,0
17	Agricultural machinery		2 106 100,0	2 106 100,0
18	Creation and modernization of dairy units	1 092 987,8	40 000,0	1 132 987,8
19	Grants-in-aid for fruit, potato and vegetable storages	35 238,8	20 000,0	55 238,8
20	Grants-in-aid for greenhouse complexes	147 553,4	10 000,0	157 553,4
21	Fur farming		20 000,0	20 000,0
22	Veterinary and sanitary interventions		35 000,0	35 000,0
23	HR		45 400,0	45 400,0
24	Grants-in-aid for training qualified professionals of agriculture		9 600,0	9 600,0
25	Grants to support agroindustrial experts		10 000,0	10 000,0
26	R&D		20 000,0	20 000,0
27	Grants-in-aid for the property tax		691 500,0	691 500,0
28	Participation in special purpose programs		10 000,0	10 000,0
29	Financing other activities		95 000,0	95 000,0
30	Other grants-in-aid	58 932,0	246 000,0	304 932,0
	Total:	8 349 208,2	6 095 855,6	14 445 063,8

Granting Government Support for Manufacturers of Agricultural Products

1. Production incentive:	
production of vegetable crops, potatoes	subsidized at 5 thous. rubles/ha
production of grain corn, rapeseed, sunflower, soy beans	subsidized at 250 rubles/ha
production of high-tech non-shrubbery berry plantations	subsidized at 50 thous. rubles/ha
2. Support of crop farming per one hectare of cultivated areas	subsidized at 520 rubles/ha
3. Support of greenhouse facilities	subsidized at 300 thous. rubles/ha
4. Liming of acidic soils	75-85% of the works cost compensated
5. Purchasing pedigree seeds	25% of the seeds cost compensated
6. Planting horticultural crops	subsidized at 300 thous. rubles/ha
7. Digging out old horticultural crops	subsidized at 28 thous. rubles/ha
8. Reclamation works (construction and reconstruction of hydraulic structures)	100% of the cost of works is remitted to the performer by the Ministry of Agriculture and Food of Tatarstan
9. For short-term loans	11% of the interest rate of the loan is subsidized (for instance, at the loan rate of 17% the actual interest to be paid is 6%)
10. For investment loans	12% of the interest rate of the loan is subsidized (for instance, at the loan rate of 15% the actual interest to be paid is 3%)
11. Purchasing breeding cattle	30 rubles per 1 kg of liveweight are subsidized
12. Per 1 liter of sold commercial milk	subsidized at 6 rubles/l
13. For purchased agricultural machinery	40% of the machinery cost is compensated, not including VAT and transportation expenses

Taxification for



Single Agricultural Tax	
Single Agricultural Tax	6 % (income and expense)
Land tax	0.3 % of the cadastral value of the site
Personal income tax	13 % of the payroll budget
Pension contributions	22% of the payroll budget
Social Insurance Fund	2.9% of the payroll budget
Compulsory Medical Insurance Fund	5.1% of the payroll budget
Transport tax	manufacturers of agricultural products are exempted from paying transport tax for agricultural vehicles

Manufacturers of Agricultural Products



standard taxation scheme	
Profit tax	0 % for manufacturers of agricultural products 20 % for NON-manufacturers of agricultural products
Land tax	0.3 % of the cadastral value of the site
Wealth tax	2,2% of the fixed assets value, including 1.1% reimbursed to the manufacturer after presenting the necessary documents at quarter-end
Value Added Tax (VAT) (to be paid upon sales, to be subtracted upon purchase of services)	10% - grain, agricultural products
	18% - equipment, transport, fertilizers, fuel, oil and lubricants, services, etc.
Personal income tax	13 % of the payroll budget
Pension contributions	22% of the payroll budget
Social Insurance Fund	2,9% of the payroll budget
Compulsory Medical Insurance Fund	5,1% of the payroll budget
Transport tax	depends on the capacity of the transportation vehicle Example: 1. At the capacity of 100 – 150 h.p. the tax is about 1000 – 3750 rubles a year, 2. The tax amount for agricultural vehicles with 250 h.p. or more is 25 rubles for 1 h.p.S

Procedural Formalities for Receiving Work Permit for Foreign Citizens Who Arrive in the Russian Federation in a Manner Demanding the Receipt of Visa

The registration procedure consists of three stages:

Stage 1 — receiving a favorable conclusion for employment of foreign nationals of a government labor office of any subordinate entity of the Russian Federation: it is necessary to decide upon the number of foreign employees and their professions.

The quota to issue invitations to enter the Russian Federation for foreign citizens for the purpose of exercising the profession is not applicable to highly trained professionals and members of their families (their salaries are implied to be at least two million rubles per one year (365 consecutive days)).

Stage 2 — receiving a permission to employ foreign nationals (FN): under the authority of a conclusion from a government labor office of a subordinate entity of the Russian Federation a collection of documents is submitted to the Federal Migration Service (FMS) to receive the permission to employ FN. The official government fee should be paid in advance from the corporate bank account for every foreign citizen.

Stage 3 — receiving the work invitation for every foreign citizen: Under the authority of the permission to employ FN a collection of documents is prepared to submit to FMS for every foreign employee. The official government fee needs to be paid for processing the work permit.

The following documents must be submitted to receive the work permit:

- a certificate of the HIV-negative status of the foreign citizen,
- a certificate stating the absence of drug addiction or infectious diseases which are of serious hazard to the public and which constitute grounds for the denial of the Russian Federation work permit: leprosy (Hansen disease), tuberculosis, syphilis, chlamydial lymphogranuloma, chancroid).
- confirmation of the foreign nationals' Russian language proficiency, knowledge of Russian history and basic legislative principles of Russia (the certificate can be collected in People's Republic of China or the Russian Federation and is valid for the period of 5 years).
- a copy of an academic degree certificate or any other education document

confirming the foreign citizen's qualification, or a certificate of this document's equivalence to a Russian diploma (certificate) of professional education.

The receiving party shall make arrangements to guarantee material and medical security as well as foreign national during the period of his/her stay in the Russian accommodation of the invited Federation.

A foreign citizen who is temporarily staying in the Russian Federation is required to leave the Russian Federation upon the expiration of his/her visa with the exception of cases when on the expiration day of his/her visa the visa is renewed, or the period of temporary stay is prolonged, or a new visa is issued, or a permission for a temporary stay is issued, or he/she has submitted an application and other documents for a temporary stay permission.

The duration of the temporary stay permission is three years.



Mandatory Customs Formalities:

- completion of the customs entry;
- inspection of the transferred cargo;
- calculation of the customs duty according to classification codes of the Commodity Nomenclature for Foreign Economic Activities (Harmonized Commodity Description and Coding System);
- control over duty payment and other mandatory payments;
- granting permission to transfer cargoes across the border;
- submitting any additional information about the nature and volume of transferred objects.

Besides, the customs clearance of cargoes can include temporary safe custody of goods till all the formal procedures are over. The customs operations for cargoes may be attended to by their owner or his authorized representative (customs agent).

Order of Completion of Custom Formalities:

The cargo or the carrier vehicle arriving to the customs control zone

Payment of custom duties for custom operations

Declaring (customs entry of) transferred goods in written and (or) electronic form

Calculation and payment of custom duties.

Choice of the procedure applicable to the customs processing of the cargo.

Important! The accuracy of the customs entry completion depends on whether the code of the Commodity Nomenclature for Foreign Economic Activities is stated correctly. If the codes are stated incorrectly, penal sanctions shall follow.

Goods transferred across the border are liable to:

- Import customs duty
- 10 to 18% VAT
- Customs procedures fee

Important! When transferring goods by road (only) it is necessary to ensure that the payment of customs duties and taxes equal to the amount of the customs clearance plus 20% VAT is done in advance, and not after the cargo arrives to the customs zone. Otherwise the cargo will not be allowed to be transferred across the border.

Approximate Assessment of Customs Fees (for the combine harvester, mineral fertilizers, equipment)

A) Harvester thresher, 100 000 euro, delivery and insurance included

- the code in the Commodity Nomenclature for Foreign Economic Activities of the Eurasian Economic Union is 8433 51 000 1, the import duty rate is 5%, the import customs duty shall amount to 5 000 euro

- 18% VAT (100 000 euro customs value + 5 000 euro import duty) x 18/100 is equal to 18 900 euro.

- Customs formalities charge is 20 000 rubles.

B) Ammonium sulfate (mineral fertilizer) - 300 euro for 1 ton, delivery and insurance included.

- the code in Commodity Nomenclature for Foreign Economic Activities of the Eurasian Economic Union is 3102 21 000 0, the import duty rate is 6.5%, the import customs duty shall amount to 20 euro

- 18% VAT (300 euro customs value + 20 euro import duty) x 18/100 is equal to 58 euro.

- Customs formalities charge is 500 rubles.

C) Milk processing equipment, 35 000 euro

- the code in Commodity Nomenclature for Foreign Economic Activities of the Eurasian Economic Union is 8434 20 000 0, the import duty rate is 0%, there is no import customs duty.

- 18% VAT (35 000 euro customs value x 18/100 is equal to 6 300 euro).

- Customs formalities charge is 5 500 rubles.

The following types of customs procedures are established:

- release for home use;
- export;
- customs transit;
- customs warehouse;
- processing in the customs territory;
- processing outside the customs territory;
- processing for domestic consumption;
- temporary import (admission);
- temporary export;
- re-importation;
- re-exportation;
- duty-free trade;
- destruction of goods;
- abandonment to the state;
- free customs zone;
- free warehouse;
- special customs procedure (a customs procedure defining, for customs purposes, the requirements and conditions of use and (or) command of certain categories of goods in the customs territory of the Customs Union or outside it).

Declaring and Processing Goods, Required Documents

The declaring of goods implies submitting a certain package of documents by the owner of the transferred cargo. The number and nature of these documents depends on the purposes of import and export operations, the volume and the features of the transferred products.

The key documents required for transferring the goods are listed in article 183 of the Customs Code of the Customs Union (hereinafter referred to as CC CU).

In bare outline these documents can be listed as follows:

1) documents that confirm the settlement of a foreign trade transaction, or, in case of absence of a foreign trade transaction – other documents confirming the right of ownership, usage and (or) command of the goods, as well as other commercial documents in possession of the applicant;

2) shipping (carriage) documents;

3) documents that confirm adherence to bans, prohibitions and limitations, such as:

- RF Government Decree No 1458 dated 29.12.2015.;
- RF Government Decree No 1296 dated 30.11.2015.;
- RF Government Decree No 778 dated 07.08.2014.;
- the decision of ECE board No 30 dated 21.04.2015.;
- the decision of EAEU board No 134 dated 16.08.2012.;
- the decision of the Customs Union Commission No 317 dated 18.06.2010.;
- the decision of the Customs Union Commission No 318 dated 18.06.2010.;
- the instruction on importing to and exporting from the Russian Federation of plant seeds and breeding stocks of animals, approved by the Ministry of Agriculture and Food of the Russian Federation No 12-04/5 dated 08.05.1997.;
- documents established by the national legislation of the Russian Federation.

4) documents confirming the country of origin in the cases contemplated by CC CU;

5) documents which established the classification code of the item according to the Commodity Nomenclature for Foreign Economic Activities;

6) documents which confirm the payment (or) the guarantee of payment of the tax charges;

7) documents confirming the declared customs value of the goods and the selected customs valuation method.

The list of documents can vary depending on the type of transfer – whether it is an import or an export operation. Most of the documents must be originals or notarized copies.

If the receiving party needs to get a vehicle registration certificate it will have to pay a car recycling fee (RF Government Decree No 1291 dated 25.12.2013., the decision of the Customs Union Commission No 877 dated 09.12.2011.).

Liability for Incorrect Execution of Customs Operations with Cargoes

Inaccurate information about the cargo or an attempt to transfer illicit goods that are not listed in the customs declaration can lead to the following consequences:

- detention of cargo for extra examination;
- seizure of cargo;
- additional customs charges;
- administrative liability;
- criminal responsibility.

The accurate adherence to the rules and procedures of the customs procession is a guarantee of legal crossing of the Russian border. This is why most often corporate bodies employ the services of customs agents who possess the necessary experience and authority. This allows for fast and easy completion of all the necessary procedures.

Here is some additional information for you about the rent and purchase of land in the Republic of Tatarstan:

For the residents of Russia and joint venture companies on a shared basis (51% to 49%):

- state lands can be rented for a period of 3-49 years, the average rent cost *floats from land tax value (0.3% of the cadastral value) or higher for a hectare per year*. State land can be purchased for the cadastral value, which in Tatarstan averages **24200 rubles for a hectare**.
- parcel lands (peasant lands) can be rented for 11 months to 49 years, with the average rent value being over **500 rubles for a hectare** per year. Parcel lands can be purchased for a negotiable price.

The current legislation of Russia has a number of limitations for foreign citizens, persons without citizenship and foreign corporate bodies regarding acquisition of rights for land property.

For instance, the mentioned non-residents have no right to:

- possess land property intended for agricultural use. This prohibition does not concern lands intended for private plot activities, private construction of houses and sheds, as well as lands occupied by buildings and structures (articles 1, 3 of FL dated July 24th, 2002 No 101-FL “On transfer of agricultural lands”);
- possess land property in border areas included in the special list established by the Russian Federation Presidential Decree, as well as other territories of Russia specifically established according to federal laws (paragraph 3 to article 15 of the Land Code of the Russian Federation);
- possess land property lent to the members of horticultural and gardening non-profit associations. Foreign citizens and persons without citizenship can become members of horticultural and gardening non-profit associations, if land property is lent to them on a leasehold basis or on a limited use basis (article 18 of FL dated April 15th, 1998 No 66-FL “On horticultural and gardening non-profit associations of citizens”);
- obtain ownership, free of charge, of land property which they have unlimited use of or lifetime inheritable possession of, in other cases of free acquisition of land property as provided for by law for citizens of Russia;
- exercise their preferential right to purchase land property while also purchasing the ownership of buildings and structures included in the list

ratified by the President of the Russian Federation (paragraph 5 of article 35 of the Land Code of the Russian Federation).

Foreign citizens, foreign corporate bodies, persons without citizenship, as well as corporate bodies whose authorized capital stock (reserve capital) has a share of over 50% belonging to foreign citizens, foreign corporate bodies or persons without citizenship, have the right to possess land property intended for agricultural use only on a leasehold basis (article 3 of FL “On transfer of agricultural lands” No 87-FL)



The Alabuga Special Economic Zone

Alabuga is a major Special Economic Zone of Russia of the industrial production type. It was founded by the Resolution of the Government of Russian Federation dated December 21st, 2005 within the Yelabuga district of the Republic of Tatarstan, by the side of the Kama river and the city of Yelabuga in the Nizhekamsk (Naberezhnye Chelny) agglomeration.

It is the center of an industrial district 800 km to the East from Moscow.

	Free customs zone	Rate for residents	NOTE
	While importing equipment from outside the country:		
-	VAT	0%	
-	Import duty	0%	
	Customs infrastructure		
	Customs post only works for the residents of Alabuga SEZ		
	99 % online customs filing		
	Customs registration within 3 hours		
	Preferences and discounts		
1	Wealth tax (generally 2.2%)	0%	within 10 years after the establishment of the tax basis
2	Land tax (generally 1.5%)	0%	
3	Transport tax (generally \$0,1-3,1)	\$0	
4	Profit tax	rate for residents	
-	The first 5 years (generally 20%)	2%	For residents engaged in technology development activities
-	The second 5 years (generally 20%)	7%	
-	Until 2055 (generally 20%)	15.5%	
5	Insurance premium payments	rate for residents	
-	2011-2017 (generally 30%)	14%	
-	2018 (generally 34%)	21%	
-	2019 (generally 34%)	28%	
6	Free connection to power resources supply networks		Cost of access: 1. Moscow - \$0.5 mln for 1 MW, 2. Republic of Tatarstan - \$80 thousand for 1 MW, 3. Alabuga SEZ - \$0
	Labor cost		
	Production workers	\$250	Average salary, taxes included
	Office employees	\$350	

The total amount of investment into various projects in the SEZ is over \$2 billion. Over 23 billion rubles have been invested by the federal and local authorities into the development of infrastructure. Ford-Sollers, Saint-Gobain, Air Liquide, Rockwool, Sisecam, Hayat Group, Kastamonu and other companies work on this platform - about 50 residents in total working in the spheres of engineering, food production, construction materials, woodworking, chemistry, etc.



The Chistopol industrial park

The Chistopol industrial park is an industrial area of 292 ha specifically prepared for construction and including such general infrastructure objects as roads, water and gas supply facilities and waste treatment facilities.

No	Features	
1	Industrial area	292 hectares
2	Number of grounds	35
3	Grounds' area	1 - 13 hectares
4	Transport and communications infrastructure, including:	
-	Electrical power capacity	8 MW
-	Centralized gas supply	30 thousand cubic meters /hour
-	Internet (no-charge connection)	100 Mbit/sec
-	Water supply	94.6 cubic meters/hour
	Rates for residents	
1	Electrical power (rubles/kW)	2,12
2	Water supply (rubles/cubic m)	28.62
3	Water disposal (rubles/cubic m)	31,1
4	Gas supply (rubles/1000 m3)	5316.93
	Preferences and discounts for residents	
1	Wealth tax	0.1%
2	Exemption from land tax	
3	Profit tax	15.5%
4	Exemption from land rent payment	up to 7 years
5	Redemption of land property	1 m2 - 43 rubles



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