

ISSUE №1 | 2021

CRIMEAN DIGEST



Publisher: Business and Cultural Center of the Republic of Crimea

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Voice of Crimea - <https://t.me/CrimeaVoice>



CRIMEAN ECONOMY - SEVEN YEARS IN RUSSIA

ПОКАЗАТЕЛИ ЭФФЕКТИВНОСТИ ЭКОНОМИКИ КРЫМА В СОСТАВЕ РОССИИ

Показатели	2015	2016	2017	2018
Индекс производительности труда к прошлому году, %	99,5	107,2	102,4	105,3
Доля продукции высокотехнологичных и наукоемких отраслей в валовом региональном продукте, %	22,3	24	21,4	21,4
Энергоемкость ВРП (кг условного топлива на 10 тыс. руб.)	87,51	111,34	98,86	93,09
Число высокопроизводительных рабочих мест, тыс. единиц	142	150,4	181,8	193,5
Доля внутренних затрат на исследования и разработки в ВРП, %	0,46	0,43	0,43	0,38
Доля инвестиций в основной капитал в ВРП, %	17,9	22,8	56,7	75,8

ИСТОЧНИК: УПРАВЛЕНИЕ ФЕДЕРАЛЬНОЙ СЛУЖБЫ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОЙ СТАТИСТИКИ ПО РЕСПУБЛИКЕ КРЫМ И Г. СЕВАСТОПОЛЮ

ruceconomics.ru

Since 2015, the peninsula has seen a lot of economic activity: projects have been developed, new infrastructure facilities have been built, and long-term construction projects have been planned.

Thanks to the active actions of the local and federal authorities, it has been possible to increase industrial production by a factor of 2, and 2.5 times the revenues of the republic's budget. The shipbuilding and wine-making industries are now intensively developing.

Funding for education has increased 3 times, culture almost 3.5 times and sports 4 times. The authorities have purchased 30 modular kindergartens, more than 200 school buses, built 20 new kindergartens and created more than 20 thousand places.

Six pre-school educational institutions have been completed and four more are on the way. Work has now been organised to build 19 new schools and renovate hospitals and polyclinics.

The region has acquired many things over the years, but the most significant are the thermal power plant, the Crimean bridge, the Tavrida federal highway, and Simferopol airport.

ТРАНСПОРТНАЯ ИНФРАСТРУКТУРА

Крымский мост

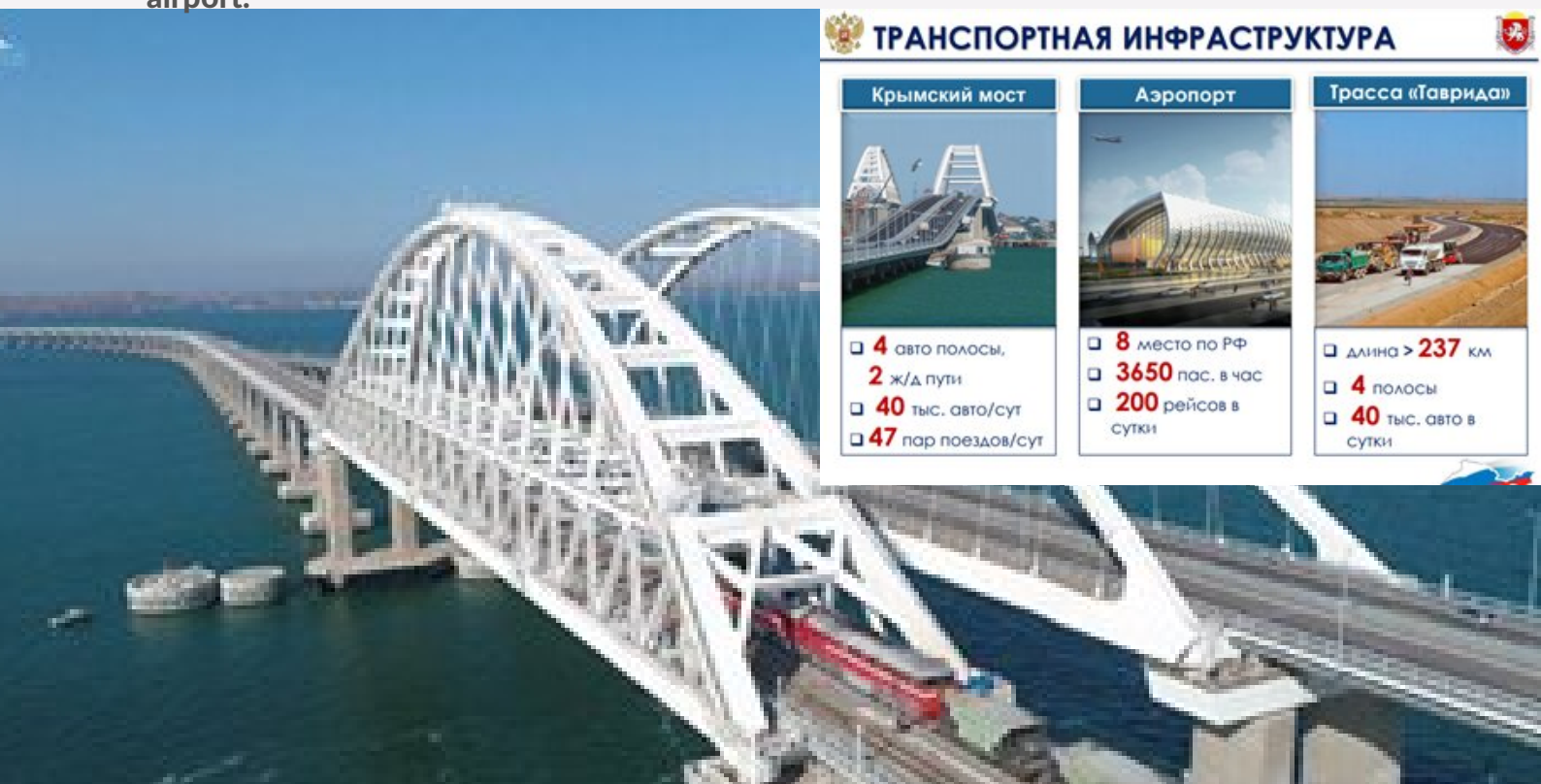
- 4 авто полосы,
- 2 ж/д пути
- 40 тыс. авто/сут
- 47 пар поездов/сут

Аэропорт

- 8 место по РФ
- 3650 пас. в час
- 200 рейсов в сутки

Трасса «Таврида»

- длина > 237 км
- 4 полосы
- 40 тыс. авто в сутки



Two new thermal power plants, Tavricheskaya and Balaklava, were commissioned in 2021. Both plants have a capacity of 470 megawatts. After the Tavricheskaya TPP was commissioned, Crimea ceased to be an energy-deficient region. Tavricheskaya TPP is a 470 MW combined cycle power plant located in Simferopol. It was commissioned in March 2019, as was the Balaklava plant in Sevastopol. Thanks to them, Crimea has overcome the power shortage that emerged in 2015 due to the explosion of power lines in Kherson.







Thanks to active assistance from the Russian regions and the federal government, Crimea was able to establish a normal electricity supply fairly quickly. In December 2015, the first line of the power bridge from Rostov NPP via Kuban started operating, and in May 2016, all four lines with a total capacity of 800 megawatts were already operational.

The Russian Federation aims to fully modernise Crimea's infrastructure. A total of 108 facilities in Crimea are scheduled for commissioning in 2021, and 40 in Simferopol. The total financing, according to Sergey Nazarov, deputy minister of economic development of the Russian Federation, will amount to over RUB 55bn.

The new Semashko Republican Clinical Hospital was opened in October 2020. The state-of-the-art medical centre was built at a cost of ten billion roubles and has 734 beds. It has intensive care units and ten operating theatres. There is modern equipment, as well as several MRI machines and computer tomographs.

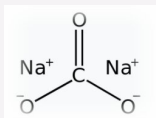
As the coronavirus pandemic raged around the world, Russian scientists set about creating their own vaccine. A laboratory was opened at the Crimean Federal University in June 2020 to test for covid, and scientists carried out their research there. Later, by October last year, it became known that the university was creating its own vaccine against the virus, which can be simply inhaled.

Find out more (in Russian)

-  [Seven years later: economic transformation of Crimea after reunification with Russia](#)
-  [TOP main achievements of Crimea for 7 years as part of Russia](#)
-  [Tavricheskaya TPP](#)
-  [Construction of the century. - Ministry of Internal Affairs](#)

CRIMEA IS MULTICULTURAL

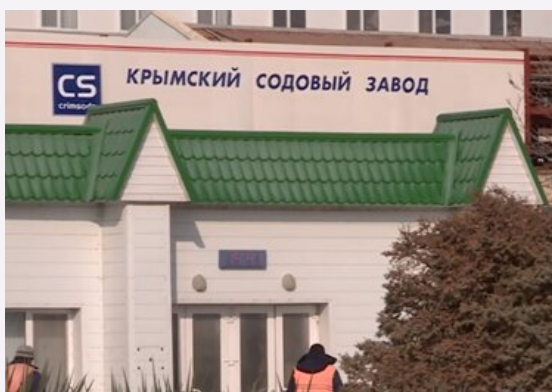
In our heading, we plan to present our readers with brief portraits of the companies that form the backbone of the multifaceted economy of the Republic of Crimea. We will also provide links to original material from which a fuller picture of the companies in question can be obtained.



THE WORLD'S SODA PRODUCTION GIANT: JOINT STOCK COMPANY KRYMSK SODA PLANT



One of the largest enterprises in the Republic of Crimea is the Joint-Stock Company Crimean Soda Plant, which has been in operation since 1973. It is located in the north of the Crimean peninsula in the town of Krasnoperekopsk and is one of Russia's flagships in the production of soda ash and food soda. Production capacity of sodium bicarbonate - food soda - is 20,000 tonnes per year.



The Crimean soda factory is the only one in the world to produce more than 5 million m³ of brine from a natural reservoir per year. The Crimean soda plant is the only one in the world to produce 5 million cubic metres of brine per year from a natural reservoir.

There are only four bodies of water in the world with huge reserves of various hydro-mineral raw materials: the Great Salt Lake in the USA, the Dead Sea in the Middle East, Kara-Bogaz-Gol in the Caspian Sea and Sivash in Crimea. Sivash is a shallow bay of the Azov Sea, separated from it by the Arabatskaya arrow. It is connected to the sea by the narrow Strait of Genicheskii, through which sea water enters Sivash.



When it evaporates due to solar energy, the salts that accumulate at the bottom of Sivash are brought to the surface. Over the centuries the minerals have accumulated in Sivash so much that it has become an inexhaustible storehouse of these valuable raw materials. Sivash is also a natural saltworks.

During the evaporation period (April to September) the sun releases to Sivash an amount of energy that would require burning 350 million tons of top-quality coal each year. Of all the salts in Sivash brine, it contains the greatest amount of table salt, which is the raw material for soda production.

Over the years, the plant has become one of the largest producers of soda ash and baking soda. The quality characteristics of the soda produced have enabled export deliveries to Europe, Asia, America and Africa and stable cooperation with world-renowned companies.

Production of soda ash is carried out using the ammonia method by interaction of saturated aqueous sodium chloride solution and carbon dioxide in the presence of ammonia to form sodium bicarbonate and its subsequent calcination. The company produces heavy soda (grade A) and light soda (grade B).





The plant has the potential to organise the production of calcium chloride and expand the production volume and product range of sadoic sea salt.

Process control and parameter regulation is carried out using modern controllers manufactured by Siemens (Germany), ABB (Sweden, Switzerland), ZAO VOLMAG (Russia) (Russia). Control system monitors current parameters at all stages of production. All indicators of the current process as well as malfunctions are shown on the displays.

The effluent from the main plant can become a source of feed additives for poultry in the form of calcium compounds, fillers in the production of car tyres and building materials for interested customers.

Financial statement

For the year 2019, the company's profit is - 232,263,000 ₺ and revenue for the year 2019 is - 7,299,294,000 ₺. Revenue at the beginning of 2019 is ₺7,968,323,000 and at the end of 2019 is ₺7,299,294,000. Cost of sales for the year 2019 is ₺5,478,694,000. Gross profit at the end of 2019 - 1,820,600,000 ₺. Total income from current operations for 2019 - 7,133,128,000 ₺.





CRIMEAN SODA PLANT UPGRADES PRODUCTION.



В НОГУ СО ВРЕМЕНЕМ

Краснопереконск

Find out more (in Russian)

-  [Joint Stock Company Crimean Soda Plant](#)
-  [The Crimean Soda Plant continues to modernize production](#)
-  [Realities of Crimean chemistry](#)
-  [Sivash Lake - slide show](#)



CRIMEA IS POLYETHNIC



ITALIANS IN CRIMEA: HOW DESCENDANTS OF EMIGRANTS INFLUENCE LIFE ON THE PENINSULA

Olesya Goncharova "MK v Krymu", crimea.mk.ru

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The community of Crimean Italians is a relatively small organisation called Cercio. In Italian it means "circle". This is how the Venetians and Genoese called the former medieval city of Kerch. The name of the organisation is an acronym that in Italian stands for Community of descendants of Italian emigrants in Crimea. (C.E.R.K.I.O. Comunità degli Emigrati in Regione di Krimea - Italiani di Origine).



**VLADIMIR PUTIN AND SILVIO BERLUSCONI MEET CRIMEAN
ITALIANS, PHOTO: KERCH.COM.RU**

According to Giulia Giacchetti-Boyko, chairman of the Circio, the group consists of 30 people, but up to 500 descendants of Italian emigrants live in Kerch alone and several more families live in Feodosia, Simferopol, Yalta and Chistopol. And lately, enterprising envoys from the Apennine peninsula have been coming and settling down in the Crimea more and more often.



12 SEPTEMBER TO COMMEMORATE THE REHABILITATION OF THE ITALIANS OF CRIMEA, A TRIP TO THE MONUMENT ON MOUNT GASFORTH, ERECTED IN HONOUR OF THE SARDINIAN TROOPS WHO FELL DURING THE CRIMEAN WAR, PHOTO FROM THE ARCHIVE OF GIULIA GIACCHETTI BOYKO.

SEARCH AROUND THE WORLD

- We keep in touch with many families and invite them to participate in our events and projects. They are always happy to respond," Julia says. - We know probably 99 percent of the families. People often come to us who want to know more about their ancestors and find relatives. Most of the surnames are familiar to us, and when new people tell us about their roots, we usually know whose ancestors they are and which of their relatives we can introduce them to. Even if the family has not kept documents confirming their Italian origin, much has survived in the archives. For example, one girl from Yalta told us that according to the family legend, her grandfather was Italian, but was adopted as a baby by another father. And she did not know if this was true, and did not know the ancestor's real name and surname. We advised to make inquiries to the archives, and the family legend was confirmed by documents. Sometimes people with unusual surnames ask if the surname could be Italian.

Another story: a woman who was found shortly after the war as a little girl at the station and taken to an orphanage and then adopted, feels that she was born into an Italian family. But so far there is nothing they can do to help her: there is still no known family history about the lost child that "dovetails" with her biography.

Sometimes children and grandchildren of Italians who were born in Crimea and repatriated by force in the 1930s write from Italy, Australia, Austria and other countries.

- One time I received a letter from the family of a 13-year-old Italian teenager Sergio Iacobellis, who was writing a paper on the history of his family and described the story of his great-grandmother Elisabetta Cassanelli from Kerch," Giulia says. - And not so long ago we had a research group of the Institute of Anthropology and Ethnography of the Russian Academy of Sciences, and everyone who wished could take a test and even take genetic samples and find out exactly where their ancestors came from in Italy.



BOOK PRESENTATION AND DISPLAY OF THE EXHIBITION "ITALIANS OF CRIMEA - HISTORY AND DESTINIES", PHOTOS FROM THE ARCHIVE OF GIULIA GIACCHETTI BOYKO.

Italian immigrants in the Crimea long preserved their native dialect. There were books in many houses, and later a library with Italian books, newspapers, and magazines. Recently the first confirmation was found that the newspaper "Kerch Worker" also published materials in Italian (Moscow researcher Yulia Nikolaeva found a Kerch newspaper with such an article in the Central Library). But after the repressions of the 1930s and deportations, most families did not teach their children the language and did not talk to them in Italian, and few of them can recall a few words in the dialect.

- For the past few years, we have been giving classes in Italian ourselves, mostly for beginners. Many of them know the language well and sometimes translate for Italian guests and even for official delegations from Italy who often come to Crimea," says the chairman of the organization, adding that the classes were also attended by Kerch residents wishing to learn the beautiful language.



The older generation remembers the deportation, even though they were still children then. And today there is hope that some families of the deportees, who still live in Kazakhstan, will move to the peninsula.

- True, there are difficulties here, the main one being that the deported elders, in order to be eligible for assistance, and families who want to return to Crimea, must obtain individual certificates of rehabilitation," Julia explains. - And this is a very long and complicated procedure, plus Italian surnames were often spelled differently in different documents, which also adds to the problems.

We have repeatedly appealed to the Crimean authorities with a request to simplify this procedure. We hope that we will be heard after all.

THE BOOK BY JULIA JACQUETTI-BOYCOT

The pain of all Italian organizations was to obtain recognition of the fact of deportation on ethnic grounds and their rehabilitation. This silent plea to the Ukrainian authorities lasted many years. They were not heard. Everything changed in September 2015, when representatives of the community managed to meet with Russian President Vladimir Putin and Italian politician Silvio Berlusconi. The very next day, the president signed a decree on measures to rehabilitate the deported Crimean peoples and on state support for their revival and development, adding Italians to the list. Moreover, the community received a Presidential grant to research the history of the Italian community, and in 2016 they published a book, "The Italians of Crimea. History and Destinies," and held an exhibition of photographs and documents, which was shown at the Russian Geographical Society in Moscow.

- The repressions and deportations have been such a destructive roller over the Italians of Crimea that it is often not so much a question of preserving but rather of reviving the almost lost traditions of our national minority, which the older generation brought to us", notes Giacchetti-Boyko with regret. - But much has been lost, and we can hardly find the poems and songs that our ancestors composed, or the paintings that they painted...

On November 28, 2014 a memorandum of friendship and cooperation was signed between Kerch and the Italian province of di Reggio Calabria. Crimeans try to keep in touch with Italian organizations around the world, of which, it should be noted, there are not many

After Crimea's reunification with Russia in 2014, community representatives were attacked by Italian and Italian-language media asking for interviews. Foreign journalists were concerned about what was really happening on the peninsula and why Crimeans made such a choice. Unfortunately, not all of the interviews and reports were published; they may not have passed western censorship.

CRIMEAN-ITALIAN CUISINE

Italian food is a special story. Julia confirms this, laughing that it's impossible to tell about their favorite cuisine in a nutshell. But we'll try.

- Of course, we cook a lot of things," the Italian willingly shares. - There are different kinds of homemade pasta (scarecrows, cavatelli, etc.), and from ready-made "pastashutta," and Sunday stew, and ichambot, and tjella, and pumpkin flowers, and so on. There are traditional holiday treats - for example, at Christmas we make cartedate, triscotti, pusclep, our napoleon, and at Easter we make scarcella, pasqualina, and others. For a long time I've wanted to write a book about Crimean Italian cuisine that evolved here over a century and a half: how it differs from that which remained on those shores and whether it has somehow influenced Crimean cuisine.

To remind descendants of Italians about their native country, the community has been organizing the Week of Italian Language and Culture for many years, concerts, poetry evenings, conferences, meetings with Italian musicians and writers, etc. They dream that the popular Italian Film Festival RIFF will take place in Crimea, and the festival organizers support this initiative, but so far they have been unable to due to local problems. In the previous years the Italian Institute of Culture at the Embassy of Italy helped to organize exhibitions and other cultural events, but now due to the sanctions this cooperation has been interrupted.



ITALIAN LANGUAGE WEEK IN CRIMEA, PHOTO FROM JULIA GIACCHETTI BOYKO'S ARCHIVE.

Crimean-Italian families are those in which the wife is Crimean and the husband comes from Italy. Many of their activities are connected with the culinary arts: they open cafes, gelaterias (ice cream parlors), restaurants, and pizzerias.

When asked what characteristic traits give an Italian away, Julia answers thoughtfully: looks.

- Appearance varies markedly from region to region. But in terms of character, I think the most striking traits are optimism, caring, love for the place where he was born, and the desire for beauty in all its manifestations," smiles the chairman of CHERCHIO.



<https://crimea.mk.ru/social/2021/03/28/italyancy-v-krymu-kak-potomki-emigrantov-vliyayut-na-zhizn-poluostrova.html>





CRIMEA IS A UNIQUE THERAPEUTIC RESORT IN THE WORLD

Coastal strip, a length of about 150 km along the peninsula - from Foros to Sudak - is the southern coast of Crimea (SBK). Since historical times it is the second climatic resort of Russia (after the Caucasian Mineral Waters), on the territory of which from 60-ies of the last century was created a unique health resort complex. Since ancient times the Crimea was famous for the healing properties of its natural, climatic components. From the northern and north-western winds the South Coast is protected by the main ridge of the Crimean Mountains, the slopes of which are covered mostly with pine forests. It is always very warm, but not grueling summer, mild autumn and a beautiful, but not long winter. And the sea saturates the air with salt and moisture.



The climatic factor of this region is the climate of the Mediterranean type. Characteristic for the South Coast combination of air temperature, humidity, duration and intensity of solar radiation allows us to classify the climate of the South Coast to the dry subtropics, the only in Russia. In a complex of climatic factors the South Coast resorts are closest to the classic resorts of the Riviera and the Cote d'Azur, but the seaside resorts abroad developed not as therapeutic, but as a recreational. In terms of therapeutic orientation, development of sanatorium network the South Coast resorts have no analogues in the rest of the world.

The South Coast provides an opportunity to treat the following ailments: vegetative diseases of the nervous system; diseases associated with the heart; diseases of the peripheral nervous system; problems of the upper respiratory tract and lungs.

Numerous studies conducted by balneology, shows that spa treatment in the Crimea can 2-6 times reduce the number of exacerbations of chronic diseases, to achieve a stable and lasting (1-2 years) remission of the disease, 2-3 times lower need for hospitalization and outpatient care patients; 2-3 times lower temporary and permanent disability.



From 467 Crimean health resorts 151 institutions provide specialized spa treatment, 316 objects provide services of health-improving character. Institutions which provide various recreational and medical services: health resorts (75), boarding houses with treatment (18), children's sanatoriums (31), hotels with treatment (8), medical rehabilitation centers (9), medical and recreational centers (4), health centers (3), tourist and recreation centers (3).



The main capacity of the Crimean resorts are concentrated in the Greater Yalta and Saksko-Evpatoria group of resorts, pensions were distributed in Alushta, Yalta, Sudak, Feodosia, on the coast of Simferopol and Bakhchisarayskogo areas.



Find out more (in Russian)

- ✓ **State program for the development of resorts and tourism in the Republic of Crimea in 2017 - 2020. Resolution of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Crimea**
- ✓ **Health resorts of the Crimea**
- ✓ **Treatment in the Crimea 2021**



INTERNATIONAL FESTIVAL "DAYS OF GREEK CULTURE IN SEVASTOPOL" AUGUST 25-30, 2021



In recent years, postmodernist philosophy has become widespread, preaching nihilism, tolerance, the abolition of prohibitions and the permissibility of any action, the destruction of the family, human involvement in the virtual world, and the rewriting of history. Such principles of postmodernist philosophy are actively used by various forces to manipulate consciousness and views on life of modern man, especially young people, which eventually leads to the destruction of civic responsibility, trampling of moral and ethical principles. The most important tool for countering these trends is the educational process, which would eventually lead to a clear understanding of history, knowledge of national roots, and an understanding of one's identity in the surrounding diverse world.

How can this tool be realized? Only by turning to history, to the origins of the spiritual traditions of the people. The initiative of the Regional Public Organization "Chersonesos" to hold the International Festival "Days of Greek Culture in Sevastopol" on August 25-30, 2021, which will take place at the site of the State Historical and Archaeological Museum-Reserve "Chersonesos-Tavrishesky", is a good example of practical approach to this problem. The main objective of the event is the further promotion of the people's diplomacy through activities in the field of culture, science, tourism.



By its design, it is not only a spectacular event, but also a scientific and educational on the history and cultural heritage of Ancient Greece and Tauris. The participation of 34 figures of culture and art of Greece is planned: artists, writers, musicologists, art historians, musicians, archaeologists, doctors of the Athenian Academy of Ancient Greek Medicine.

Russian culture and religion have deep roots in ancient Greece and Byzantium. It was in ancient Greece that a global view of the world emerged - of man, medicine, politics, art, and literature. One of the main issues addressed at the Festival will be to familiarize a wide audience with the philosophy of Antiquity - the organizers have set a goal to show the continuity of eternal human values, to link them with the formation of the right views on the events of the modern world. At scientific conferences, workshops, round tables it is planned through comparative analysis and show participants how the archetypes of behavior described in ancient Greek mythology can teach modern man to confront fear, intimidation, danger, difficulties, uncertainty of his strength, to distinguish Good from Evil.



The cultural program of the Festival will allow participants to get acquainted with Greek artists and their works, with the theater group "Simio Misen" and the staging of the tragedy of Sophocles "Antigone", to attend the concert "Music of ancient Greece and the present", to meet with the participants and watch the performance of the dance group "Laodama" from Corinth, to become familiar with the Postulates of Hippocrates and ancient Greek medicine.



<https://sevgreeks.ru/>





CHAMPAGNE TASTING IN CRIMEA - NOVY SVET WINERY

**Victor Korovin <http://samivkrym.ru>
Specially for Digest**

Champagne, Piedmont, Andalusia, the Crimea - what do they have in common? That's right! Passion for winemaking and worldwide recognition. And the Crimea was put in this famous row by none other than Lev Sergeyevich Golitsyn.



A man of passion, a man of dreams gave his life and three fortunes to his life's work, making the world community recognize the success and the everyday Russian join the high culture of wine drinking.

Although the path of wine in Russia was not an easy one, his business is still alive today at the unique Novy Svet Champagne Winery in the village of the same name on the Crimean coast.

The village of Novy Svet hid from the eyes of everyday tourists in a cozy bay, surrounded by a cornucopia of mountains and a blanket of juniper. Paradise - called it by locals and bus tourists who first came here on a tour. In this small evergreen paradise history has come true, when Russian champagne from these places, not marked on the wine map of the world, won first place at the Grand Prix in Paris. It was advertised by Count Chandon himself - the head of the Moët & Chandon wine house - when he mistook Novy Svet champagne for his sample.



Finally, after more than 20 years of searching and difficulties, Prince Golitsyn decides to saturate the Russian market with real, but not expensive champagne.

He succeeded in part. Having instilled the love of the high society for Russian wine and laid the foundation for industrial-scale winemaking in Russia, the prince could not cope with the financial burden and was forced to give the estate to Emperor Nicholas II.

He would spend the last three years of his life in his native New World estate, remaining only a consultant in production. But the story of this man and his labors are not forgotten.

Today the resort lives its life, producing 1.5 million bottles a year of products and welcoming guests in season. They swim in the cleanest bays, walk the Golitsyn Trail, and attend daily tours and tastings at the plant itself.



From Golitsyn grateful descendants, except for the plant and tunnels, little remains. The house, in which guided tours and candlelit evening tastings are now held in the summer, and the trail, which was laid by local Tatars at the request of the prince before the visit of Tsar Nicholas II.

The trail turned out to be noble and picturesque. Every second person who goes to the tasting in New World, at the risk of losing their peace of mind, goes to Cape Kapchik to personally meet with the set of several famous Soviet films and the place of "landing" from the emperor's yacht.

A visit to the legendary champagne factory is a matter of honor and curiosity. There are few places in Russia where top-class champagne is made according to traditional technologies.

The magic bubbles that mature and fill the beverage during storage in the galleries are all the charm, but not in barrels and metal containers, but in the bottle itself. Not every production can afford to bottle gin for the long 9 or even 36 months. Except for the Champagne wine houses: Ruinard, Moët and Chandon and Veuve Clicquot.



Prince Golitsyn was the same as them in production methods, but he used our Crimean grapes, grown on the local soil, drenched in sunshine. Lev Sergeyevich took a responsible approach to the selection of grape varieties and strict quality control of the wine material supplied to the factory. The peak of his career was the Law on Wine, signed by the tsar, but not implemented in full because of the outbreak of World War I.

Today's winemakers in the Crimea and Krasnodar region insist on a return to the law already in today's conditions. After all, it clearly defined what is wine and what manipulations with it are considered legal, refuting a common saying later: wine can be made from any material, even grapes.

You can get acquainted with the process of birth of the best Russian champagne during one of the factory tours. And you can get acquainted with the taste and melody of Crimean grapes during a tasting.

During the tour the staff of the factory will show you the ins and outs of a man's victory over nature, they will acquaint you with the masters' techniques and a few unfamiliar terms: blending, degorgement and remuage.

NOVY SVET CHAMPAGNE FACTORY: CELLARS AND TASTING



Find out more (in Russian)

- ✓ **How to see the New World in magical bubbles - champagne wine tasting in the Crimea. Victor Korovin's Blog**
- ✓ **The best wines of the Crimea: 8 factories and top 8 wines of the Crimea**
- ✓ **Traditions of Crimean winemaking**