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DISTRIBUTED INFRASTRUCTURE INNOPOLIS PROGRAM FOR REPUBLIC OF CRIMEA

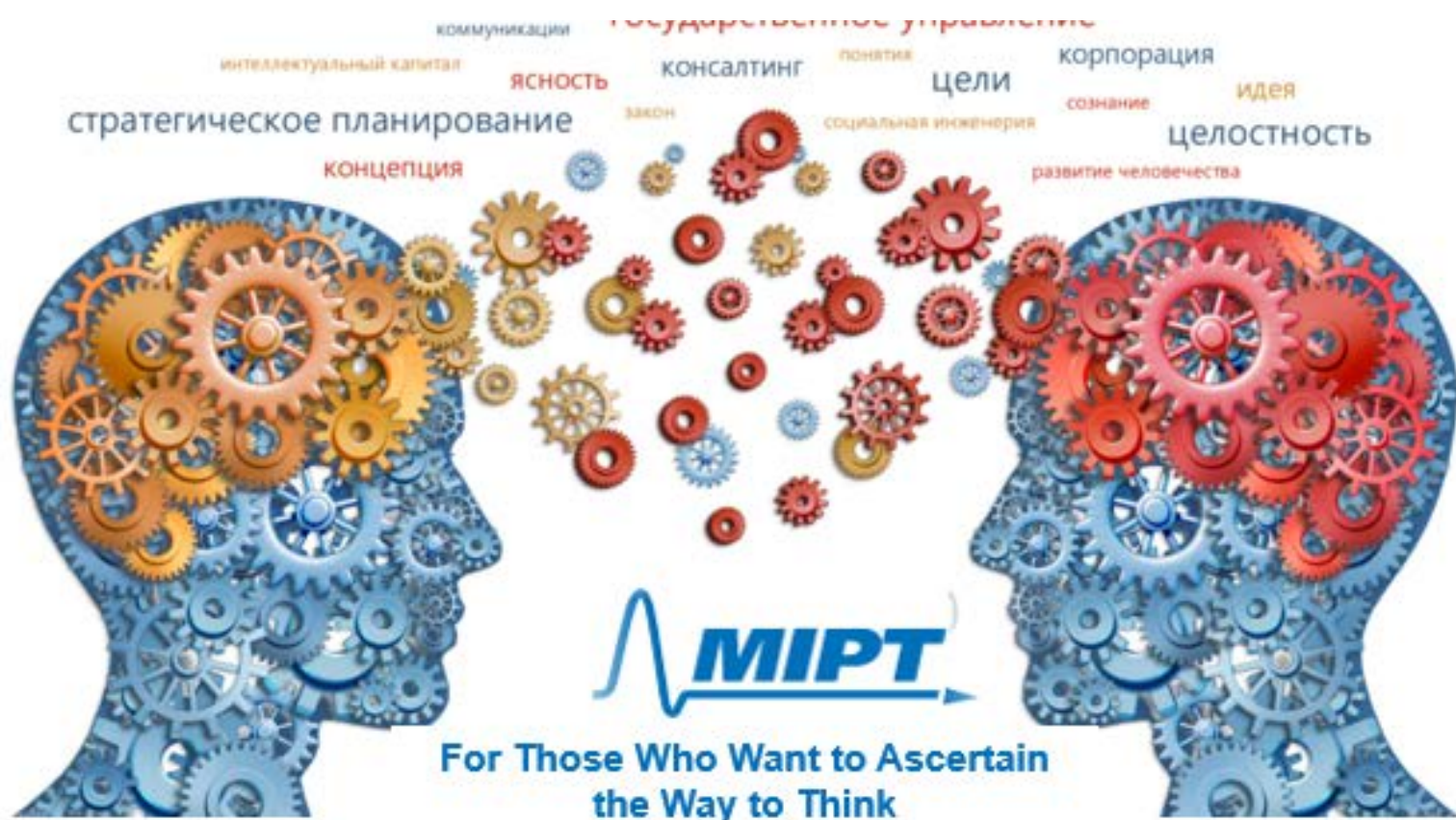
Republic of Crimea is a unique and strategically important region of the Russian Federation in the Azov-Black Sea Region. Traditionally, it is the largest tourist and spa center of Russia, at the same time possessing a significant industrial potential: the region is home to the main shipbuilding Russian capacities in the Black Sea, Crimea is a major producer of food.

For seven years of being a part of Russia, the republic faced an unprecedented in its history economic, technological, geopolitical and geo-economic challenges. An important element of the program for resolving these problems was development and adoption of the [Strategy for Socio-Economic Development of the Republic of Crimea Until 2030](#). The strategy outlines specific measures for the entry of the Republic of Crimea into the pan-Russian economic space, creation of new industries of the fifth and the sixth waves of innovation, modernization of existing industries based on innovative technologies. The document notes that the main problems of innovative development of the Republic of Crimea are:



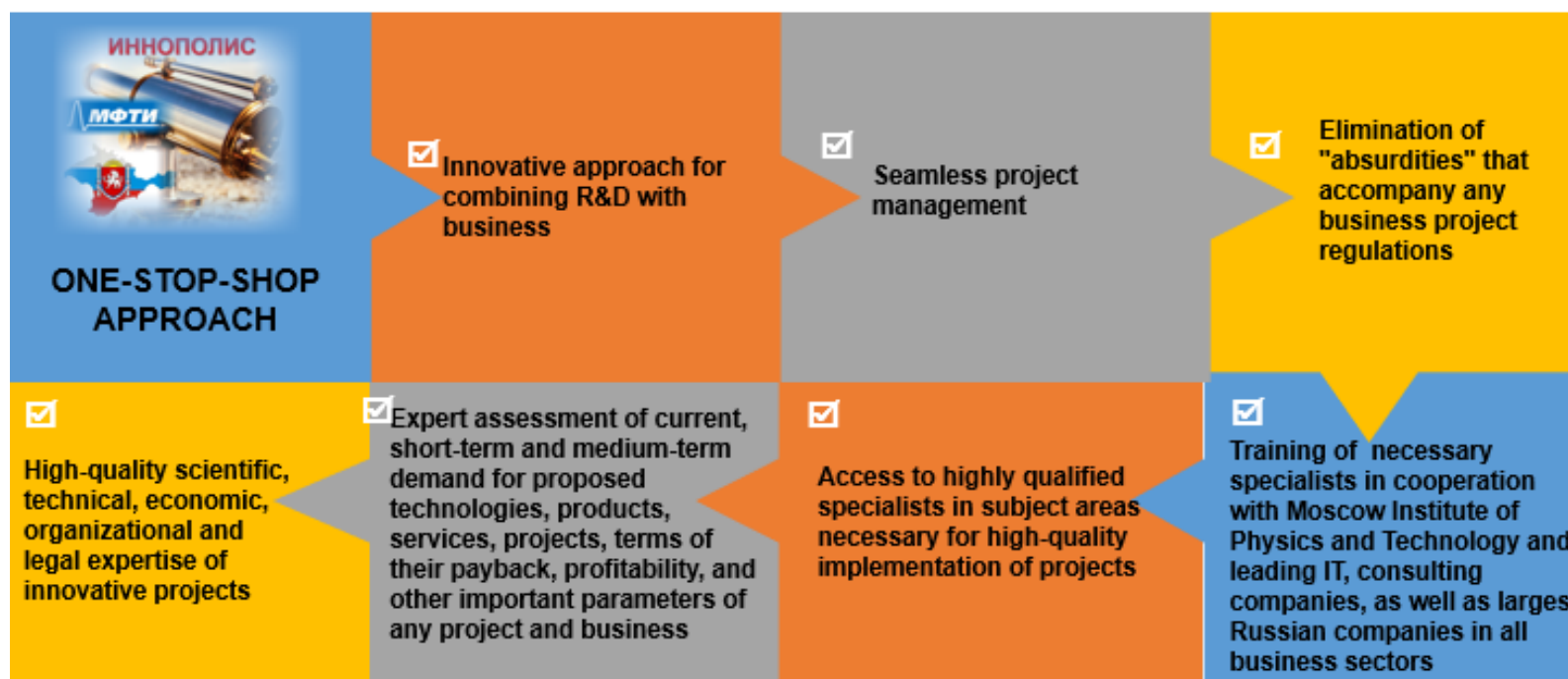
- *low motivation of enterprises to introduction of innovations;*
- *lack of experience in commercialization of innovations;*
- *lack of specialized structure that implements activities aimed at development of innovations;*
- *weak development of innovative infrastructure;*
- *shortage of personnel that is engaged in research and development of innovative activities;*
- *low level of internal R&D expenditures;*
- *low inventive activity of population.*

In 2021, the State Autonomous Institution "Business and Cultural Center of the Republic of Crimea" initiated a research to evaluate opportunities for practical implementation of the innovative technologies' development program in the Republic. Contacts were established and negotiations were held with the staff of the [Conceptual Analysis and Design Chair \(KAiP\) of the Moscow Institute of Physics and Technology \(MIPT\)](#) - a leading Russian center for practical implementation of the conceptual analysis methodology and design of organizational management systems. This methodology is a one-of-a-kind development tool and implementation of solutions to various problems, and is based on the synthesis of cybernetics, systems theory, systems analysis, mathematical formal logic, structural mathematics and IT technologies. Scientists of the Chair offered their approach to creating a system for organizational management, strategy development and for the concept of innovative development of the Republic of Crimea.



Based on a conceptual analysis of the current state of the Republic economy, it was proposed to create a Distributed Infrastructure Innopolis of the Republic of Crimea for the purpose of shaping innovative industries to meet the needs of residents of the Republic Crimea and Russia. The purpose of Innopolis is to develop new technologies, scientific and technical solutions to the stage of start-up and serial production, as well as partnership, mutually beneficial cooperation in expansion of international and interregional economic relations of the Republic of Crimea, development of the image of the Republic as a favorable place for innovation, business, tourism and hospitality – as an international level recreation area. Innopolis as one of the best places to do business will be an important component part of the ecosystem of this evolving subject of the Russian Federation.

SUGGESTED SERVICES FOR DISTRIBUTED INFRASTRUCTURE INNOPOLIS OF THE REPUBLIC OF CRIMEA



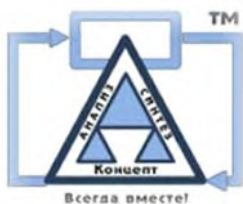
The following services will also be provided:

- Arrangement for collaboration to obtain the necessary information on the sites intended for implementation of projects in the field of expanding international and interregional economic ties of the Republics of Crimea, establishment of image of the Republic as a favorable location for business, tourism and hospitality.
- Arrangement for engagement with public authorities and development institutions involved in the implementation of projects that expand international and interregional economic ties of the Republic of Crimea.
- Arrangement for collaboration of business entities of the Republic of Crimea and Russia as a whole.
- Arrangement for interaction between the Parties, development institutions of the Russian Federation, between subjects of entrepreneurial activities, as well as with state authorities of the Russian Federation regions.
- Rendering assistance in informational promotion of implemented projects.
- Exchange of information on supported projects in the expanding international and interregional economic ties of the Republic of Crimea, those implemented or planned for implementation.
- Exchange of information, business experience, setting up joint seminars, conferences (including online), consulting, implementation of joint projects and other agreed forms of cooperation in the development of support system for initiatives and projects.
- Publication of materials on official websites, related to the activities of Innopolis, as well as the placement of banners and hyperlinks to related ones of partners in the implementation of individual specific projects.

The concept for the creation of Innopolis provides for the creation of specialized clusters -- that corresponds to provisions of the Strategy for the Socio-Economic Development of the Republic of Crimea till 2030. In particular, the following is planned:

- Conceptual analysis and creation of a commercialization system of R&D results and individual inventors.
- Establishment of a database on information about the possibilities of the Crimean enterprises / organizations and on the potential for cooperation.
- Conceptual and methodological analysis and system building cooperative ties. Alignment of horizontal connections between all elements of economy of the Republic of Crimea.

Non-profit partnership **CONCEPT Center for Innovation and High Technologies** together with the **Chair of Conceptual Analysis and Design (KAiP) of the Moscow Institute of Physics and Technology (MIPT)** entered into an Agreement on Cooperation and Creation of Distributed Infrastructure Innopolis of the Republic of Crimea with the **State Autonomous Institution "Business and Cultural Center of the Republic of Crimea"** for the purpose of organizing innovative production to meet the needs of residents of the Republic of Crimea and Russia. Several pilot projects are already under development and approval – the projects that will become drivers of preparation and implementation of subsequent innovative ventures.

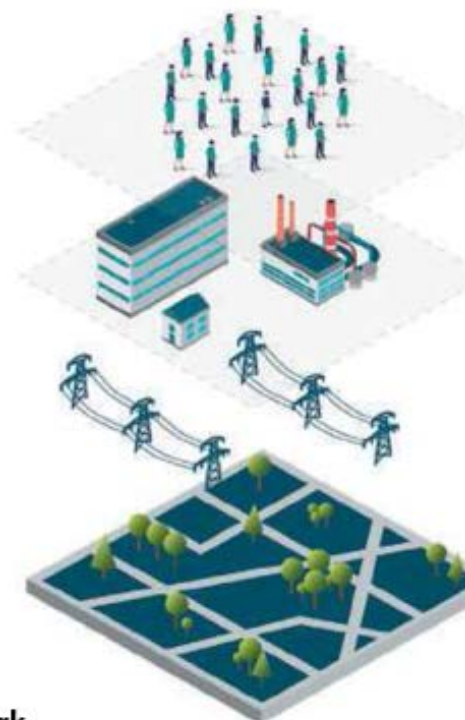




INDUSTRIAL PARKS OF CRIMEA

An industrial park is an area specially organized to accommodate new production facilities and equipped with energy, infrastructure, necessary administrative and legal conditions, managed by a specialized company.

	Greenfield Parks	Integrated Parks	Brownfield Parks
Jobs	1048	1253	981
Employees	Employees	Employees	Employees
Resident Companies	14	17	26
	шт	шт	шт
Electric Power Supply	0,12	0,36	0,48
	MW/Ha	MW/Ha	MW/Ha
Area	320	75	65
	Ha	Ha	Ha



АИП АССОЦИАЦИЯ
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<https://indparks.ru>

Averaged "portrait" of Industrial Park

Greenfield Industrial Park is a site completely arranged with electricity, gas or heat, water supply and sewerage, and in some cases - with treatment facilities. However, it is located in a territory not previously used for industrial production activities. The difference between Brownfield and Greenfield Industrial Parks is only in the fact that usually Brownfield is created on the territory of former manufacturing enterprises, factories and industrial zones.

The fundamental difference between the projects is manifested in the size of the site, the availability of ready-made areas for accommodation of residents, provision of energy resources, as well as in the average numbers of resident companies located on the territory.

Since Greenfield projects generally have fewer construction restrictions on the site location, their average area is much higher than for other types, typically, more than 4 times, and is on the average 320 Hectares. Due to the large area, the energy supply indicator is 0.12 MW/Ha. On average the Greenfield has 14 resident companies with the number of jobs just over 1000 people.

Brownfield Industrial Park is more limited by the surrounding area due to its location in economically developed area, in connection with which its average area does not exceed 65 Hectares, however, infrastructure provision of such parks is higher - almost 0.5 MW/Ha. In the Brownfield park on the average more resident companies are located, due to the availability of ready-made production premises, typically 26 entities with a number of 981 employees.

According to the initial concept developed by the Ministry of Industry and Trade of the Russian Federation in 2014, in the Republic of Crimea six potential sites for construction of the parks were considered. After analyzing the possibilities, they were reduced to three, but in the end, two remained unfinished: new design documentation for the Bakhchisarai Industrial Park is being developed, while construction of the Park in Feodosia was frozen in March 2020.

The creation of parks was positioned as one of the priority areas of the Federal Target Program for Development of Crimea and Sevastopol. Planning work was to begin in 2016, and completion of construction was scheduled for 2019.

Feodosia

Republic of Crimea



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ПАРКОВ РОССИИ

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Land & Real Estate


		Sale	Rent	Built-to-suit
 Area	122.3 Ha		✓	
 Production Facilities	0 sq.m			



LOCATION

**Settlement Nasypnoye,
City of Feodosia,
Republic of Crimea**

Infrastructure

 Electricity	✓
 Gas	✓
 Heat	✓
 Water	✓

In fact, it turned out that everything was more complicated: currently construction and installation work is being carried out only at one site - at Feodosia. Construction completion dates are postponed again, today it is known that the close date of the facility is set for March 2023, and its readiness is now 32.68%.

Bakhchisarai Park is still at the design stage, and the idea of building the Evpatoria Park was completely abandoned.

Bakhchisarai

Republic of Crimea



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ИНДУСТРИАЛЬНЫХ
ПАРКОВ РОССИИ

<https://indparks.ru>

Land & Real Estate

	Area	97.3 Ha	Sale	Rent	Built-to-suit
	Production Facilities	0 sq.m		✓	



LOCATION

Northern Gateway to the City,
City of Bakhchisarai,
Republic of Crimea

Infrastructure

	Electricity	✓
	Gas	✓
	Heat	✓
	Water	✓

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In general, foundation of Industrial Parks in Crimea warrants fulfillment of the following undertakings:

- 1) Establishment of modern industrial and agricultural sites, fully provided with the necessary infrastructure and energy resources to develop potential of the agro-industrial complex of the Republic of Crimea.
- 2) Establishment of conditions for settlement of production facilities with innovative technologies by international companies on the territory of the Industrial Park.
- 3) Localization of production of foreign resident companies of the Industrial Park. Bringing in large manufacturers, medium and small enterprises of the Republic of Crimea for localization of production.
- 4) Enhancing investment attractiveness of the Industrial Park and of the Republic of Crimea as a whole.
- 5) Creation of new highly efficient jobs.
- 6) Ensuring development of innovative potential of the Republic of Crimea.



Find Out More (in Russian)

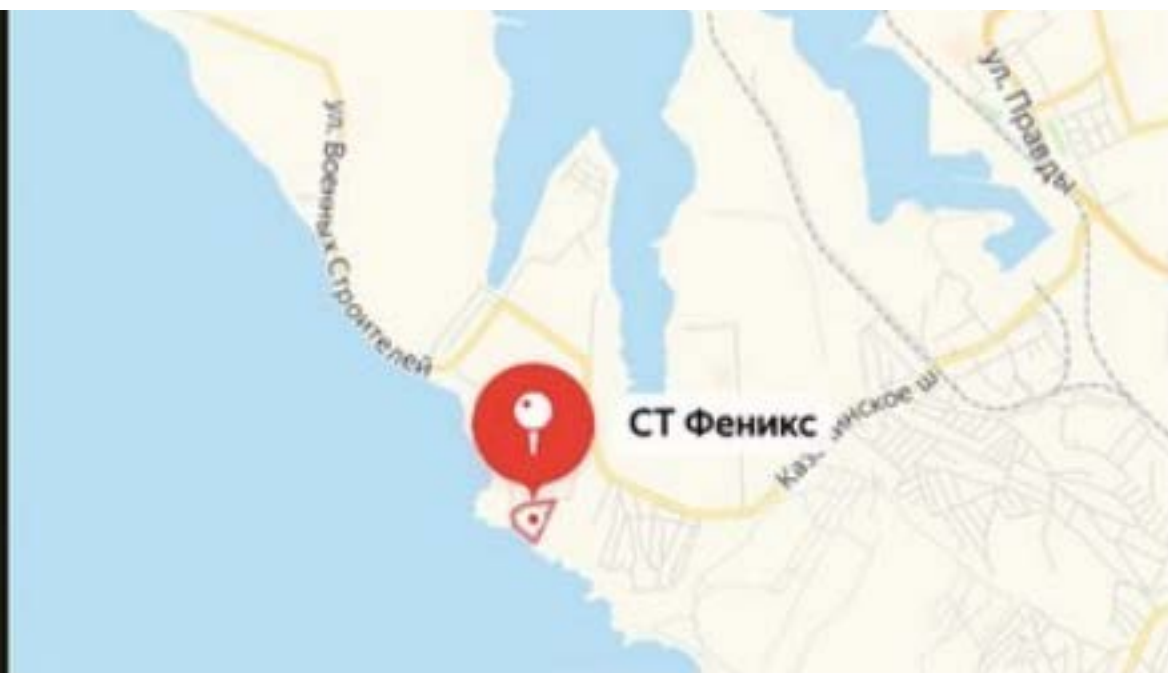
- ✓ [Association of Industrial Parks of Russia. Industry overview. Overview of industrial parks in Russia 2021](#)
- ✓ [Differences between industrial parks and technology parks. Terra Business and Industrial Company](#)
- ✓ [Bakhchisarai Industrial Park. SME Portal of the Republic of Crimea](#)
- ✓ [Feodosia Industrial Park. SME Portal of the Republic of Crimea](#)



DREAMS OF INVESTING IN CRIMEAN LAND

E.A. Klochkov, Doctor of Business Administration Business Accelerator ANG Intelligence Bureau, projects@ang-partner.com

"I have a plot of land, but no money to start any construction. I am looking for an investor from the mainland who might invest and we will build a hotel." This is a classic misconception of initiator of the investment project and a common mantra, which the experts of our real estate project "360 FLAT", hear from the owners of real estate on the peninsula. More than 6 years have passed since the return of the Crimea and Sevastopol, but in terms of modern entrepreneurship the peninsula is still "fringe" of the country. Substantial state funds are being pumped into the peninsula, but the investment climate remains controversial. Today we want to find out why investments in a seemingly safe and limited asset - land in the South of Russia - is not a priority for local investors.



СЕВАСТОПОЛЬ
УЧАСТОК 10 СОТОК
150 метров до пляжа

Of course, the situation can be put down to sanctions, the lack of an extensive network of banks and other stereotypical answers "why not". However, all these answers greatly simplify the real picture. Yes, there are indeed restrictions from the international community on economic interaction with the peninsula, but there are no restrictions within Russia on such interaction. However, investors of different caliber bypass the peninsula. Before starting a project, an investor wants to understand its potential profitability, risks, as well as his exit from the project. Let's break it down one by one and then the picture is likely to be more realistic, which will provide us with the opportunity not wait for the end of sanctions and other favors, but start acting now.

Project Profitability

This is the key point for the investor - what return he will get on one ruble of his investments. It would seem that everything is simple. But the experience of our project on the peninsula "360 FLAT Real Estate Database " shows that from an investment point of view, at the moment the number of successful private projects tends to zero. We are not talking about government projects where money is allocated in an earmarked way. We are talking about an open market and free will of the investor, who has the ability to choose. He chooses between the investment alternatives he already has and what the peninsula offers him.



At the moment the basic terms in Russia are as follows: according to Rosstat, inflation for 2020 is 4.9%, safe deposit rate – 3.5-4%, and the average return on equity (ROE) in Russia - 30%. This means that an investor may be interested in projects that can deliver more favorable conditions. Particularly it is worth paying attention to the repayment on capital. And now let's look at the market for land plots, for example, those slated for the construction of hotels. Prices are actively striving to match those of Moscow, but the general conditions for doing business have fallen behind Moscow almost forever. The high cost of land in the long run will give a high cost per square meter, or the prohibitive cost of a room in a future hotel. The project would not hit the market. Then there is a big question of gaining access to communications. There are no guarantees, high bureaucratic risks, the system is unpredictable, unlike, for example, the conditions in the Moscow region or in Kaluga. Thus, an investor may potentially find himself in a situation where he buys a plot of land, which he is struggling to fit into the financial and business model, and then is faced with the fact that he has no possibility to be connected to networks either at all, or according to the planned conditions. This will mean that the site must be sold, and given the new inputs, the money spent is no longer recoverable. This is a very simplified model. Of course, they will argue that we have a legal obligation, but let's get back to reality. There are no guarantees of support, and that means the risk indicators increase.

Risks

There are quite a few risks taken into consideration by modern business: economic risk, political risk, real investment risk, financial risks, product risks, operational investment risk, market and market change risk, and resource risk. However, capital is willing to go into a risky project, but it expects to receive a "risk premium" for doing so.

In reality, however, the premium without real risk, here and now, is expected by sellers of properties. Yes, it is a free market and the seller can want whatever he wants, but the results show that the sites are not sold for years, and the owners do not take into account the real loss of initial capital, for example from inflation. And if we add to the prohibitively high basic land price the "premium" that everyone gets here and now from sellers of gasoline and building materials, as well as the cost of the money at the local bank, we see that a project in the Crimea is not the best idea, with very dim prospects.

Земельные участки ¹

1. 91-02-004002-813
г. Севастополь, в границах
интермуниципальной ДСХ "Бенкет", участок...

План.36... План.36... План.36... План.36... План.36...

Информация	Услуги
Вид:	Земельный участок
Код. номер:	91-02-004002-813
Код. квартал:	91-02-004002
Статус:	Решен участок
Адрес:	г. Севастополь, в границах интермуниципальной ДСХ "Бенкет", участок № 22
Категория земель:	Земли населенных пунктов
Вид собственности:	"
Кадастровая стоимость:	1 233 900,00 руб.
Установленная площадь:	1 000 кв. м
Разрешенное использование:	Для ведения гражданами садоводства и огородничества
по документу:	13.3 "Ведение дачного хозяйства"



Exit from the Project

Before you start a project, any investor calculates how he will withdraw from it. Who will buy the project and potentially on what terms? Investment fund? A bank? Or just a businessman? Not all investors are ready to operate, for example, a hotel just built and will want to sell the project, or attract a professional operator. However, operators of hotel chains have certain criteria for entering the project. And if you consider that with profitability and risks will face certain difficulties, then it will not be easy to fill into the criteria of operators. Maybe, the region with the only warm sea in the country can have an increasing coefficient of attractiveness, however, for those investors who can choose, so far this ratio is looks downward.

Who Is to Blame and What Has to Be Done?

I am convinced that this situation is difficult, but not a stalemate. In this situation, the only way out is that the authorities will have to take responsibility for the current situation and lead the way out of it, start taking real steps. Not the appearance of steps to fulfill the KPI in the government structure and reporting to the federal center, but real steps. The first step is business guarantees. Real guarantees for people who create added value with their intelligence and talent. There are already plenty of examples when regional authorities took the lead in the restoration of regions in Russia - Tatarstan, Kaluga, Moscow and the region are the most striking examples.

In addition, it is worth to carefully study the issue of bank financing. I am sure that the State banks operating on the peninsula, will be happy if, on the one hand, they will have the go-ahead for investment activities in real business, and on the other hand, professionally packaged investment projects from entrepreneurs.

And most importantly, the third step is the level of training of the entrepreneurs themselves. During the work of the 360 FLAT project in Crimea, we encountered some local "landlords" who considered it their duty to "teach" us, newcomers, that projects on the peninsula have always been and are being done only with "throwing bags of money on the table and washing contracts in local drinking establishments ". This was the end of the wisdom.



For the preparation of high-quality investment projects by entrepreneurs, we highly recommend contacting professionals, experts in strategy and investments. Firstly, they will help to clarify that the idea "for a share in my cool project, the investor will give me 100% of the budget" is a classic fallacy. Secondly, they will help prepare the project, provide high-quality structuring and justification. Business plan, financial model, investment memorandum, feasibility study, investment justification, project documentation, investment and shareholder agreement and other documents - all this must be prepared "at an adequate level". Professional consultants will help to establish the work of the project office, coordinate the work of representatives of the investor, lender and project initiator, show how to attract funding, not only private, but also by attracting banks, will help ensure the implementation and correct operation of the project, so that in the end all project participants receive not only worthy return on invested capital and effort, but also the pleasure of the completed project. Raising the level of training of entrepreneurs is a full-fledged solution in this situation. It is they who will be able to ask the authorities of the peninsula the right questions in order to translate the situation into a constructive direction.

"We choose, we are chosen" - this is the situation in the region now, and so far investors are choosing alternative investments of their funds, and sellers have been unable to sell their so-called "assets" for years.

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WIND POWER IN SOUTHERN REGIONS OF RUSSIA: HISTORY, CURRENT STATE AND DEVELOPMENT PROSPECTS (PART 1)

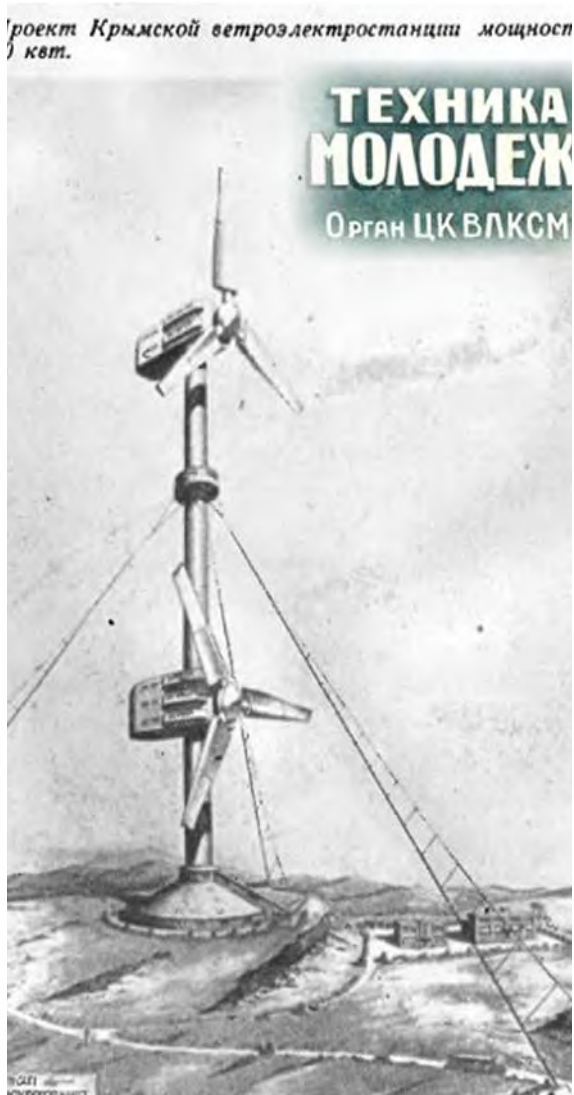
In this series of two articles, we will give a brief overview, which is based on the [publication](#) of scientists from the Crimean Federal University named after V.I. Vernadsky and other available open sources. In the first part – an overview on history of the wind energy development of in the Crimea, while the second part is about the current situation and prospects.

At present, of a particular importance is the study of alternative energy sources for the resort and spa sector. One of the most promising sources of energy is the creation of wind turbine stations.

Many believe that the development of alternative energy sources is a purely modern phenomenon. Meanwhile, in the USSR, wind power was used to electrify the country during the first five years. In 1931, a 65-meter-high mast was built near Balaklava, designed by Vladimir Shukhov, and a wind farm with a 30 m diameter wheel was built at the CAGI. The 100 kW Wetropark in Balaklava produced electricity for the Balaklava-Sevastopol tram line. The station operated successfully until the 1941 war, when it was blown up



**Anton Meleshkin,
@mykrim**



In spring of 1932, the Soviet Party Leader Grigory Ordzhonikidze at the insistence of doctors came for a rest at one of the sanatoriums near Yalta. The People's Commissioner of Heavy Industry and Energy was very puzzled by the problems of energy supply to the Southern coast of Crimea. More precisely, it was almost a complete lack of electricity in the evenings, when all Yalta plunged into darkness. The Commissioner found a way out of the situation when admiring the top of Mount Ai-Petri, where the winds always blow. Back in Moscow, he ordered to announce a competition for projects of powerful wind farms capable of providing electricity to the south of Crimea. This wind farm (WPP) was to become the third in the Soviet Union. The first was built in 1930 near Kursk by engineers Ufimtsev and Vetchinkin. The second was in 1931 in Balaklava. .

It was developed by the genius Russian self-taught inventor, Yury Vasilyevich Kondratjuk (Alexander Shargay). His main scientific ideas were outlined in the works "On Interplanetary Journeys" (1926) and "Conquest of Interplanetary Spaces" (1929); later called the "Kondratyuk Route." These calculations were used by NASA specialists in the creation and implementation of the American lunar program Apollo. In his work, the scientist also considered the possibility of using solar energy to power spacecraft, as well as placing large mirrors in low-Earth orbit to illuminate the Earth's surface. This idea is currently under development in China



When he learned about competition for design of wind farms at Ai-Petri, Yuri Kondratyuk decided to take part in it. The site is located at an altitude of 1,324 m above sea level, and the average annual wind speed there reaches 89 m/s. The height of the tower was to be 165 m, it was supposed to accommodate two three-bladed propeller-wind turbines with a diameter of 100 m. Igor Kondratyuk and his several colleagues sent their project to the competition codenamed "Icarus".

At the same time, teams of such serious scientific institutes as the Ukrainian Institute of Industrial Energy (UIPE) and the Central Institute of Wind Energy (CEI) worked on the Crimean hydropower project. But "Icarus" bypassed its academician competitors. In November 1932 Yuri Kondratyuk came to Moscow to defend the project of the Crimean hydroelectric power plant, it turned out that the institutes have not yet presented their developments. Only a month later, UIPE handed over the 3 MW wind farm project and the CEI 5 MW one. Igor Kondratyuk's project was designed for 24 MW. By comparison, in the United States, where wind power is now very common, the first wind farm was introduced in 1941, with a capacity of 1,250 kW.

Icarus was recognized as the winner of the all-union competition. Crimean hydroelectric power plant, designed by Igor Kondratyuk, was to become the most powerful and the highest in the world. Ordzhonikidze took its construction under personal control. It would seem that success is guaranteed. However, the great plan collapsed overnight: after Ordzhonikidze's death in 1937, research on the sites he sponsored began. It was decided to abandon the construction of a two-level wind farm and a single-level unit with one wind turbine was built. A year later, this decision was considered reckless - in 1938 the construction of the Crimean hydroelectric power plant was stopped forever.

[\(more information\)](#)

All that is left of Icarus is the reinforced concrete "glass" on Ai-Petri, which should be the foundation for the 165-meter structure. In addition, invaluable experience was gained in designing a huge concrete tower held from the inside by strained steel cables. Based on this experience, Kondratyuk and Nikitin's ally created the Ostankino TV Tower three decades later.

Today, the peninsula has 4 state-owned wind farms with 544 wind turbines: Donuzlavskaya (total capacity of 18.7 MW), Vodokanal (26 MW), Tarkhankutskaya (15.9 MW) and East Crimean. Since the beginning of operation, more than 300 million kWh has been developed.

In the next issue of Digest, we will talk about the current state of wind power in Crimea.



Images Credit: <https://po-krymu.ru/vetrjaki-kryma.h>



Find Out More (in Russian)



[Energy of Crimea. What to build?](#)



[W. Spindler Blue Coal. Technology - Youth Magazine No. 10 1936](#)



[The Crimea wind farm project on Ai-Petri](#)



[The Crimean Trail of Kondratyuk Is Worthy of Memory. The Most Powerful Windmill in The World Almost Built on Ai - Petri 80 Years Ago](#)



THE PEOPLES THAT INHABITED CRIMEA

**Andrey Mineev, mail@ok-crimea.ru, «Crimean Ads» Online Newspaper
Reproduced with Permission of Editorial Board (photos by the author)**

Crimea was ruled by Tsar Mithridates VI and Mamay, Catherine II and subsequent rulers of the Russian Empire visited the peninsula. Kutuzov, Nakhimov, Ushakov and others fought here. They, like other peoples of Crimea, have left their mark on the history, architecture, customs and traditions of the peninsula.

Crimea is considered to be one of the most multi-ethnic regions of Russia. It is home to more than 100 nationalities. The largest community are Russians - 65%, followed by Ukrainians (15%), and Crimean Tatars (12%). The rest of the Crimean peoples are small groups and the number of each of them does not even reach 50,000 people.



It's an interesting fact: the Russians mostly live in cities, and Tatars - in villages (more than 20% of the total rural population). In general, urbanization in Crimea is almost 58%.

Most Russians live traditionally in Sevastopol and Kerch. Ukrainians predominate in the northern regions, and Tatars - in the central. The share of the Crimean Tatar population in the region began to decline significantly since the mid-19th century.

Which Peoples Lived in Crimea

The first people began to settle in Crimea about 100,000 years ago. In those days they settled mainly in grottoes. Therefore, the most famous parking lots of ancient man - grottoes Of Chokurcha (in the territory of modern Simferopol), Kiik-Koba, Shang-Koba and a number of others.

The first people to inhabit Crimea and about which something is known are the Kimmerians who lived in the steppes. The memory of them is preserved in geographical names - Kimmeria, Kimmerik. After the exodus of the Kimmerians, the steppe regions were occupied by other nomads - the Scythians.

Scythians in Crimea



The Scythian tribes came to the land of Taurids around the 7th century BC.

On the peninsula lived skolots (royal Scythians) - one of the branches of this nomadic people. In those centuries, the Scythians were a powerful tribe, successfully fighting even the Persians. It was the Scythians who sent to Daria a pictorial puzzle - 5 arrows, a bird, a mouse and a frog, which meant "if you do not hide in the sky, underground or in a swamp, the arrows of the Scythians will hit all Persians."

On the shores of Salgir Scythians founded in the 3rd century BC its capital - Naples. Naples. The city existed for 6 centuries. Now its ruins are an architectural monument. In Crimea, there were many Scythian settlements and villages, located mainly on the west coast and in the Crimean foothills. There are 75 known names.

The Scythians were warriors, bred cattle and sowed bread. Under King Skimura, a coin was minted. They arranged their burials in mounds, which are preserved in a great number in the steppe and foothill Crimea. They buried the warriors with weapons, the rich - with ceramics, ornaments and utensils, aristocrats - with horses, slaves and wives.

The Scythians often fought with their neighbors, the Bosporus kingdom and Hersones. During this period, the warring parties called for the help of strong allies - the Romans and The Pontians, who then ruled the Crimean lands. In memory of these events, we were left with the Roman road from the Baydar Valley to the Ai-Petri yayla, which the Romans laid through Crimea during their stay here.

The Scythians in Crimea lived until the first third of the 3rd century, when they were defeated by the Goths and other nomadic tribes who came here. During the great migration of peoples, for example, Sarmatians, Alans, Huns lived in Crimea.

Tauri in Crimea

The Tauris lived in the Crimean mountains and on the hills around Sevastopol. Gradually they assimilated with the inhabitants of the steppe areas, calling themselves Tauri-Scythians. They worshipped the goddess Virgo and made her human sacrifices. The legend of "Iphigyia in Taurid" tells the story.



They buried the dead in the so-called Tauri boxes, which were 4 stones, folded in the form of walls. The fifth stone was used as a lid. The dead were buried sitting. Tauri boxes are located in many regions. Especially a lot of them near Novobrobovka and in the area of Molbay. In the 20th century, the Taurus sanctuary was excavated at the top of the Gurzuf Ridge.

Greeks in Crimea

The first Greeks settled in Crimea in the 6th century BC. They founded by the cities of Chersonesos and Kerkinitida in the southwest, as well as Pantikapei and Theodosia, which were part of the Bosphorus Kingdom. Christianity appeared in the Greek colonies in the 1st century. It was in Chersonesos that Prince Vladimir was baptized and from there it spread to Russia.



The Greeks were engaged in winemaking, brokered trade between the metropolis and the Scythians. Various crafts, sea business, fishing, coins were minted. In the 1st century BC, Chersonesos became part of Rome, and in the 5th century the part of the Byzantines.

In 1778, the Greeks (like other Christians) were massively resettled from Crimea and founded the city of Mariupol. Later, in the place of ethnic Greeks the Modern Greeks began to come in - subjects of the Ottoman Empire, who fled from repressions.

Goths in Crimea



From the 3rd century it was the Gothic tribes that replaced the Scythian tribes on the vast Crimean plains. Over the years, they occupied almost the entire Crimea and seized the lands of the Bosphorus Kingdom. The Goths were Orthodox. They were engaged in agriculture, viticulture, trade.

In the Middle Ages, the Goths lived in the foothills of Crimea, often in cave towns. They set up monasteries and built fortresses. Their port of Avlita (near the fortress of Kalamita) was the western border. In the east of the border was the fortress of Funa. In the north were the lands of the Crimean Khanate, almost all the coast owned by Genoese.

At the beginning of the 13th century, the Gothic principality of Theodoro was formed with the capital in Doros (Mangup).

From 1425 the principality was born with the dynasty of Byzantine emperors Paleologues and their two-headed eagle was used as a coat of arms. Note, that this was before the eagle appeared on the coat of arms of the Russian Kingdom - it happened under Ivan the Terrible. The Principality of Theodoro lasted until 1475 and was erased by the hordes of Ottomans. Like many other peoples who inhabited Crimea in the Middle Ages.

Genoese in Crimea

Venetians and Genoese settled on the Crimean lands since the 13th century. It was the latter that soon became the owners of almost all the southern coast ports, displacing the Italian competitors. They built fortresses and castles and for 2 centuries traded and constantly fought with the Goths-Theodorites.

They bought Kafu from the Golden Horde and made it their center. It was Kafa who became the source of the plague that struck Crimea, and then the whole of Europe in 1346-1353.

In 1475, the Genoese possessions were seized by the Ottomans.

The most famous monuments of Genoese architecture:

- Fortresses in Sudak, Theodosia, Balaklava, Gurzuf;
- Choban-Kule Tower.



Crimean Tatars

The Tatars first appeared in Crimea in 1223, when they captured Sudak. In 1233, almost all Crimea already was owned by the Golden Horde. From that moment the history of the Crimean Tatars began. In the 15th century, after the collapse of the Golden Horde, part of the Crimean lands came under the rule of the Crimean Khanate (1441 - 1783) with the capital in Bakhchisarai.

In total, 3 groups of Crimean Tatars, distinguished by culture, dialects, anthropology, are singled out:

- Steppes (Nogais are descendants of the Golden Horde);
- South Coast Tatars (Asians from Asia Minor and locals who converted to Islam after 1475);
- Tats (Highlanders).



In the photo above are traditional outfits of the Crimean Tatars.

In 1793, the Tatars made up more than 90% of the Crimean population. At the same time, more than a quarter of a million of them emigrated to Turkey in those years.

Tatars often waged wars with the Russian Kingdom, raided and took the inhabitants of the nearest communities into slavery. In 1571, the Tatars even took Moscow and made Ivan the Terrible as their dannik. The tributes continued until 1700.

The twentieth century was very strenuous for the people. In 1921- 1922, more than 70,000 people died of starvation. And in 1944, after the liberation of Crimea, all Crimean Tatars were deported to Central Asia and a number of other regions of the USSR. Many died of hunger there. In 1989, the mass return of the Tatars to the Crimea began.

The main example of Crimean-Tatar architecture is the Khan Palace, built by the Gireev dynasty. There are also many mosques, including Juma Jami and Kebir Jami, the oldest building in Simferopol (the date of construction is 1508).

Turks in Crimea



The Turks came with a sword to the Crimean lands in 1475, subjugating all other nations in Crimea. The center of their possessions was Kafa. Most Turks in Crimea were engaged in administrative and military services. They built several fortresses in key regions - on Perekop, Arabat Arrow, in Kerch.

In the 18th century there were frequent wars with the Russian Empire for the right to possess Tavrida.

Karaites in Crimea

This small people cluster (now about 1,000 people) with Turkic roots was formed on the basis of Karaimism (a special form of Judaism). They lived mainly in Solhath, Cafe and Chufut-Kale.



Monuments of their architecture and history are Karaite kenas in Eupatoria and Simferopol and two cemeteries - near Mangup and Chufut-Kale. By the way, there is with delicious chebureks and Karaite pies near Karaite kenas in Little Jerusalem.

The Russians

The first Russians in Crimea appeared after the campaign of Prince Vladimir on Chersonesos. Many of them were merchants and traded in Chersonesos. But most of the Russians moved here after the accession of Tavrida to the Russian Empire. At that time, the land here was given to soldiers.

Also, a large influx of Russian population began in Soviet times, including after World War II. The last stage of resettlement began in 2014, after Crimea became part of Russia.

Armenians

The influx of Armenians to Crimea is also connected with the arrival of Prince Vladimir. It was here that he was married to the sister of the Byzantine emperor Anna (Armenian by origin). In the 13th and 15th centuries, 150,000 Armenians lived in the southeast of Crimea. They were engaged in construction, finance, trade. These lands were called the "Maritime Armenia".

The history of Crimea knows several mass exoduses of Armenians. The first exodus of Armenians from Crimea began after 1475, the second in 1778, when Catherine II mass evicted Christians from Crimea to undermine the economy of the Crimean Khanate. Many Armenians left these lands during the deportation of 1944.



There were many Armenian monasteries in Crimea, today only Surb-Khach (built in 1338) and 4 abandoned temples in the vicinity of Old Crimea operate. Armenian churches are also preserved in Eupatoria, Yalta and Theodosia. Previously, there were 40 of them in Theodosia alone.

Jews in Crimea

Jews began to come to Crimea in the early Middle Ages, when they were persecuted in Byzantium. In the 18th century, some of them became the basis for the emergence of the Krymchaks - a Turkic-speaking ethnic group.

After 1791, Crimea was part of the sedentary line, where Jews could live. They accounted for 8% of the local population in the 20th century.

With the arrival of the Bolsheviks in Crimea it was planned to create Jewish autonomy and began their mass resettlement. At this time, Jews received free land, livestock and equipment in Crimea, and the local landless offered to go as far as to the Urals.

In the 1930s, Crimea had two Jewish national districts. But in the end, Jewish autonomy appeared in the Far East. In 1941, 17,000 Jews lived in Crimea.

Jewish synagogues are now preserved in Eupatoria and Simferopol.



Germans

Many sad pages are associated with the Civil and Great Patriotic Wars are related to the Germans in Crimea. But historically, the Germans lived in Crimea before that. They were invited to the Tauride province in the 1800s. They received land and benefits, exemption from the army (forever), from taxes. At the same time, representatives of other peoples - Bulgarians, Czechs - were also resettled to the Crimea.

The second wave of German resettlement took place at the beginning of the second half of the 19th century. At the beginning of the 20th century, 6% of the Crimean population were Germans. They were deported in 1941. More than 53,000 people were resettled. Historically, the Germans lived in the central part of Crimea. This is evidenced by the old names of the villages of Kolchugino (Kronental), Aroma (Rosenthal), Resort (Friedenthal), Krasnogorsk (Neizac).

These are just some of the peoples of Crimea who lived here in different eras. Let's also say that in different centuries the Pechenegs, Polovtsians, Belarusians, Bulgarians, Krymchaks, Estonians, Czechs, Poles and other ethnic groups and nationalities lived in Crimea.

<https://ok-crimea.ru/krym/stati/2019/5004/narodyi-naselyavshie-kryim/>

