

# Russia BEYOND THE HEADLINES

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## Trade

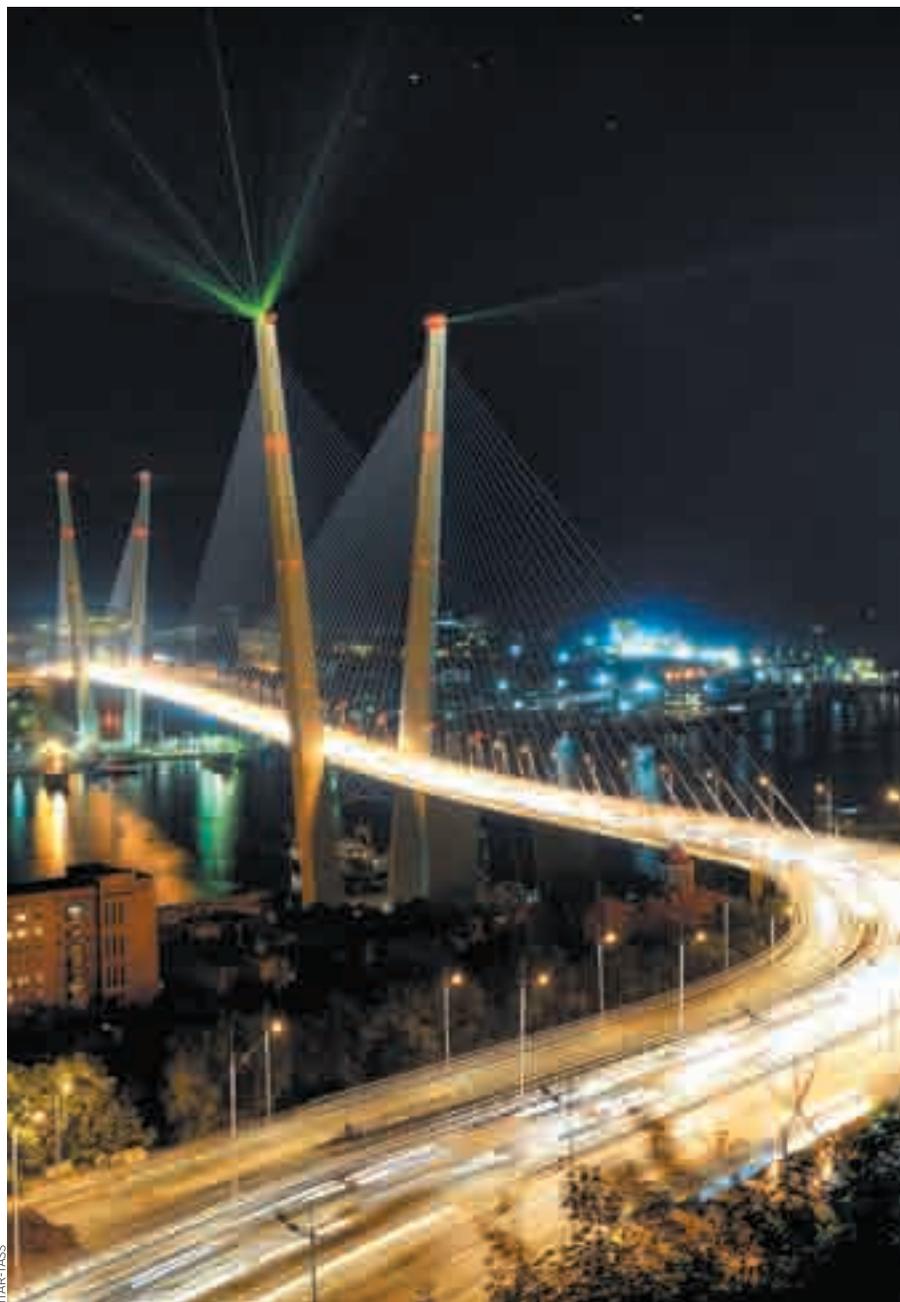
# Fresh Routes for Exports

Moscow to unveil port and overland transport initiatives for Asia-Pacific region, writes Irina Drobysheva

At the upcoming APEC CEO Summit, to be held this September 2-9 in Vladivostok, Russia will unveil its plans to further integrate its transportation systems to Asia. Highlights include plans to modernize the Trans-Siberian Railway and the Northern Sea Route as well as to develop new routes between Asia and Europe and inter-regionally within Asia.

Global trade forecasts show that trade within the Asian region will grow faster than trade between Asia and either the EU or the Americas due to intensive regional integration. Asia is the world's leader in terms of simplifying interregional customs procedures and cutting the costs of doing business. While Russia was pre-occupied with accession to the WTO, many APEC countries opted for regional free-trade agreements. Since the mid-1990s, more than 70 free-trade zone agreements have been concluded in Asia.

"Speaking about the Far East, the best place to start is in the south of the Primorye Territory. Japan, South Korea and China periodically test the possibilities of freight carriage via the Trans-Siberian Railway in regional directions, such as the Multi-Modal Transport Corridors Primorye-1 and Primorye-2. These three corridors form a common, mutually complementary, transport space," said Mikhail Kholosha, an expert from the Far Eastern Marine Research, Design and Technology Institute.



The bridge over the Golden Horn Bay in the Russia's Far Eastern city of Vladivostok, where APEC summit will take place next month.

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## Information Technologies

# Programmed For Success

Nation's IT companies are more than capable of competing on the global stage, writes Tino Kunzel

Russians are not the first stop on the map for outsourcing. Compared with India, Russians are too expensive – and too inventive – which is why the majority of their good ideas require someone to implement them. The most profitable collaborations come from abroad, if there is room for inventiveness.

Some technical inventions that make our lives simpler start out by making the life of their inventor easier. A prime example of that is Nikolay Abkairov. The computer programmer from Zelenograd, a suburb of Moscow, was simply annoyed by the traffic he encountered on his way to work. Others may have opted to simply take the train, but Abkairov decided to start working from home. He collaborated with Ramu Sunkara and Bhaskar Roy, two Americans with Indian lineage, who were planning on leaving United States software giant Oracle.

Early 2007, after nine months of developing, the Qik prototype was finally finished. The program was aimed at increasing the functionality of mobile telephones. It enables mobile-phone owners to easily upload videos and to make them accessible to friends.

The app, which is now also available for video phones and chats, is now used by more than 10 million people around the world. In January last year, the company was purchased by Skype for US\$121 million.

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## Region

# Vladivostok – City of the Rising Sun

The “capital” of the Far East and Russia’s main Pacific port, welcomes the 2012 APEC Summit this September, writes Tatiana Schenkova

Vladivostok’s location is so special that many of the world’s biggest cities – San Francisco, Tokyo, Seoul, Beijing – are much closer to Vladivostok than to Moscow, Russia’s capital. Most transport flows connecting Russia with Southeast Asia and countries of the Pacific run through Vladivostok.

The locals have long been used to being neighbors with China, Korea and Japan, and the city itself is a melting pot, with various ethnic groups and cultures merging together. On weekends, lots of beautifully dressed young people hang around in clubs dancing to the same western hits that their peers enjoy elsewhere in the world. You can find free Wi-Fi hotspots in central Vladivostok, have a cup of real English tea with a brownie on the local central street, raid boutiques or attend an exhibition of contemporary artists and photographers, who bring their works from France, the US or Japan.

Ahead of the APEC Summit, Vladivostok became a huge construction site and the outlines of the near future became visible really soon. One enormous bridge spread across the Zolotoy Rog Bay connects the city’s Churkin district. Another bridge across the Eastern Bosphorus Strait connects the Nazimov Peninsula with the Russky Island,



\$21.2 billion were spent on building over 50 facilities for the APEC summit in Vladivostok.

which will host the main events of the forthcoming APEC Summit. The municipal authorities are busy replacing pavement slabs, repairing roads and painting building façades. The locals complain that it took a madman to build a bridge costing a fortune to connect an island where only 5,000 people live, but they add almost immediately: “Look how beautiful it is!” Russky will

also become a research and tourism cluster. After the Summit, the island will become home to the Far Eastern Federal University and a few research centers within the framework of the Pacific Science and Education Centre.

Almost fifty years the Soviet Union leader Nikita Khrushchev voiced his dream to make Vladivostok a better city than San

Francisco, this dream seems to be coming true, at least, in respect of cosmopolitanism and openness. Prior to 1992, the city was closed for foreigners because of the local naval base. After 1992, Vladivostok was flooded with immigrants, mainly from China. Currently, the Chinese community accounts for about 6% of the city’s total population.

## Trade

## Fresh Routes for Exports

Continued from page 1

Several years ago, the Greater Tumen Initiative, acting under the auspice of the UN Development Program, conducted a survey of experts, officials and businessmen in Northeast Asia on the possibilities of cargo flowing between them and China’s Jilin Province. A rough estimate of the amount of freight passing through this region in 2030 is 90–100 million metric tons. This means that the seaport in Troitsa Harbour in Russia’s Primorye Territory should be developed. It could become the biggest port not only in Russia, but in all of Northeast Asia. This cargo transit route alone could earn Russia billions of dollars a year, and there are several such growth points in the region.

Last year, the first batch of containers arrived at the Troitsa Harbor marine port by truck from the Chinese city of Hunchun,

near the Russian border. From Troitsa Harbor, they were dispatched to Japan on board a container ship. The Chinese province of Jilin, which borders Primorye, had been working on the project for almost 10 years.

### Forecasts show trade within the Asian region will grow faster than between Asia and either the EU or the Americas

Now, it takes two days to deliver cargo from Northeastern China to Japan, and there are plans to use the new transportation line not only for transit carriage between China and Japan, but also to carry freight from those countries to Europe via the Trans-Siberian Railway. However, to op-

imize the project, it is necessary to increase the capacity of the border crossing at the Russian town of Kraskino. So far, it processes 30 vehicles a day, but there is a demand for 200 vehicles with containers. The construction of a modern border crossing point at Kraskino is slated for completion in the fall, but increasing capacity alone will not solve all the problems. Customs procedures still need to be simplified and the port capacity at Troitsa Harbor expanded.

The idea of improving combined land and sea cargo shipments between Russia, China and Japan was recently backed by a consultative meeting within the framework of the Greater Tumen Initiative in Harbin in February. Russia so far is lagging behind and the pilot projects are being implemented between China and South Korea and between China and Japan, despite the fact that this partnership was initiated by China in 2008 as part of a drive



to improve cooperation between China and the Russian Far East.

Experts are hopeful that Russia’s presentation at the APEC CEO Summit will mean that the country is ready to move forward on greater logistics integration in the Far East.

## Business

# Billionaire Shapes APEC's Intellectual Agenda

**Billionaire Ziyavudin Magomedov embodies his nation's increasing presence in Asia, writes Sergey Vinogradov**

Ziyavudin Magomedov is earning a reputation for being one of the few Russian tycoons who speak internationally for his nation's business community. The 43-year-old founder and chairman of the Summa Group of "is just different", said a Moscow correspondent for a major American news-wire. "Many people told me that he thinks globally."

A year ago, Magomedov was not very well-known, even inside Russia. Now his Summa Group is making headlines there after bidding for several high-profile companies, particularly in the transport and logistics sectors.

"In five years, [Magomedov] might have one of the most powerful shipping holdings, not only in Russia, but internationally as well," said Alexey Bezborodov, director of consultancy Russia Infranews.

This year the Moscow-based billionaire is chairing the Asia-Pacific Economic Co-operation Business Advisory Council (Abac), a body that advises Asia-Pacific Economic Co-operation officials on business-sector priorities and concerns. And Magomedov is making the most of it.

We met at a French restaurant in Ho Chi Minh City. Asked if he was satisfied with the results so far, the billionaire jokes about improving his English and presentation skills, and then gets serious.

"Abac is the full analogue of an international organization, with the only difference that countries are represented by businesspeople rather than ambassadors... Decisions are based on consensus, and the only way to get things done is to offer something that is good for everyone. It is difficult, but this is how soft power works, and it is important for Russia to continue to do so because after being the host country for Apec, we are taking up leadership in Brics [the economic group involving Brazil, Russia, India and China], G20 and G8."

Indeed, Abac lacks the power to make decisions for Apec governments, but it helps to set the regional agenda. "It's a big question - who has more power: someone who makes the final decisions, or someone who limits the available options for the big guys," said Wu Fei, a Chinese expert on Russia.

For years, Abac has been dominated by the United States, which used the platform to consolidate its interests in the Asia-Pacific. This situation changed in November 2011 during the Abac meeting before the Apec summit in Honolulu, when Russia made its presence felt for the first time. Several Abac members told RBTH that they were very positive about Russia's growing influence in the organization. "Russia was



Ziyavudin Magomedov, chairman of the APEC Business Advisory Council (ABAC).

**Magomedov hopes to see Russia become an integral part of Asia's economy.**

very instrumental in bringing [developing and developed countries'] views closer together," said an Abac member from the Philippines.

Some of Russia's initiatives were based on best practices across the region. "Our experts studied the experience of Apec countries and proposed a framework of incentives for businesses to go green in construction and urban development," said Magomedov.

Technology transfer is a tough issue, but with the help of many developing nations, Russia managed to get it included in the Letter to the Leaders that the council prepares for Apec chiefs before every summit.

Magomedov hopes to see Russia become an integral part of Asia's dynamic economy, especially as many of the region's businesses are eager to use Russian transit routes instead of facing the congestion of major sea-lanes. "[We can] play a greater role in global trade. It takes 28 days for a container to reach Moscow from Vladivostok; [for] 13 days, they stay idle at customs. Let's compare [that] to Singapore, where customs formalities take no more than 24 hours." One unresolved problem leads to another, the tycoon adds. "Once you are on this path, it is hard to stop - you start to see things with a wider perspective."

He hopes that other Russian businessmen will participate in the region. The National Business Centre for Apec was established with Summa Group's assistance, and aims to raise interest in Russia about what is happening in Asia. "This model worked in other countries, why shouldn't it work in Russia?" Magomedov asks.

## Forum

## Host CEOs Line Up to Show New Presence in Asia

**Russia will be more vocal than ever at the coming CEO FORUM in Vladivostok, writes Mark Zavadskiy**

Last November's Asia-Pacific Economic Co-operation (Apec) CEO Forum in Honolulu was a great event. There was just one drawback, however - there were too few Russian speakers. There was just one, the then-president Dmitry Medvedev. Yes, just him. There were no business people, scientists or opinion makers. It looked as if Russia was completely missing from Apec public space, and unwilling to share its views at one of its biggest business events.

This year, will be different. The CEO Forum in Vladivostok will have strong Russian participation, and include business heavyweights such as Oleg Deripaska or Ziyavudin Magomedov, and politicians such as Moscow's mayor, Sergey Sobyakin.

The forum aims to tackle several issues. The limits and unintended consequences of economic integration will be discussed, and the challenges that globalization poses to economic and political stability. The event will look at the future of fiat currency regimes, ways to address resource limitations to ensure energy and food security, improving the reliability and robustness of global supply chains, and realizing the untapped potential of the more distant provinces and borderlands.

### RBTH recommends TOP 3 sessions of the Forum



**1. Technologies: The next big things.** Participants will focus on the recent technological breakthroughs, new Internet technologies, biotechnologies and artificial intelligence.

**2. Emerging markets middle class: the new consumer.** This discussion will focus on the upcoming shift in consumption trends from developed to developing economies due to their growing middle class.

**3. Distant Provinces: the scale of opportunity.** This discussion will touch upon untapped resources - natural, human and geographical - in different countries and ways to put them to use.

## Energy

# Overcoming the Fukushima Syndrome

The Fukushima accident did not mark the beginning of nuclear decline throughout the world, writes Viktor Kuzmin

As panic swept across the world after the Fukushima disaster, governments of a number of countries were forced to declare that they had abandoned nuclear power. Yet, there have been few changes. It turns out that there is no viable alternative to nuclear power, given the shortage of hydrocarbon resources, an alternative energy industry that is still in its infancy and the existing caps on carbon dioxide emissions.

In addition, stress tests performed on nuclear power plants since March 2011 have proven the reliability and safety of existing NPPs. This has reassured potential customers, and demand for the peaceful atom has started to recover.

In countries where NPPs already exist (such as Germany and Switzerland), they will continue to operate at least through the 2020s. Construction of new power units has continued in China, India, Russia, Finland, South Korea, and other countries. In addition, some key countries have decided to increase the share of nuclear power in their energy mix. This has been done by the UK, where production of hydrocarbons has been noticeably declining recently, South Korea, and even Saudi Arabia – our planet's "oil Eldorado".

The Russian state-owned corporation Rosatom estimates that by 2030 worldwide NPP installed capacity will rise by more than 40 per cent. This corresponds with the World Nuclear Association's forecasts.

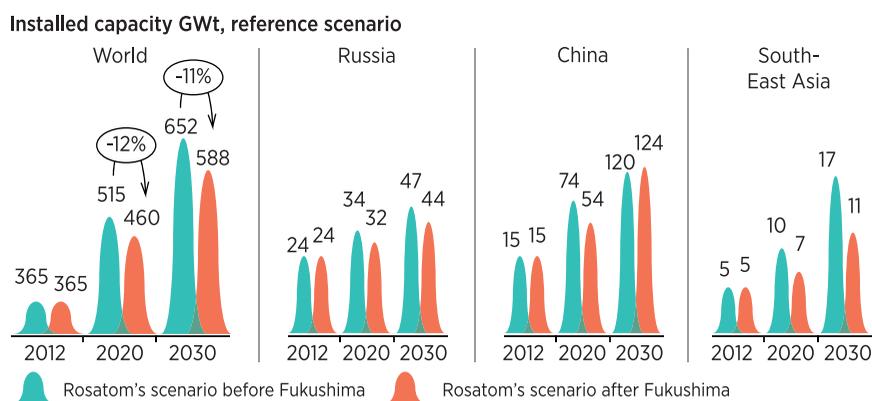
Russia has had its share of nuclear power plant accidents. The Chernobyl disaster spurred development of new NPP safety technologies. In contrast to other countries, Rosatom has not stopped R&D financing and development for 20 years. This has yielded such inventions as the "corium trap," which is a feature of all Russian projects today.

Besides the upgrading of Chernobyl-type reactors, 20 VVER (Water-Water Energetic Reactor) type units have been built in Russia, Ukraine, Slovakia, Hungary, China, Iran, and India in the 25 years since the disaster. Rosatom is now building generation 3+ NPPs and ranks second to France's EDF in installed capacity of its nuclear power plants (25.2 GW). The company's engineers are working on reactor technologies based on "natural safety" systems. These will form the basis for the fourth generation of



Despite the Fukushima disaster, nuclear power is unlikely to fade away.

## Global nuclear energy development



reactors, where any serious accidents resulting in radioactivity leaks will be prevented, an expert explained.

The world energy market has spawned demand for integrated and comprehensive nuclear power solutions. Only major companies that are global nuclear industry leaders can offer solutions of such a degree of complexity. Russia's Rosatom is one such leader, as it incorporates more than 250 Russian nuclear industry companies and research organisations.

Globally, Rosatom offers a universal solution covering every possible aspect of establishing a fully-fledged nuclear energy complex in a customer country. It includes elements such as a power solution, an industrial solution, a financial solution, expertise and knowledge transfer, personnel training, legal support, and creation of the requisite infrastructure, in addition to fostering public loyalty to the project.

For example, in the power sphere, Rosatom offers design and construction of two models of generation 3+ NPPs, either EPC (Engineering, Procurement, Construction), or BOO (Build-Own-Operate). Its industrial solutions provide for broad involvement by local engineering companies. Rosatom is prepared to localise up to 85% of the project's total value. In the financial area, the Russian state-owned corporation provides a full range of financial instruments, including government loans on preferential terms.

"Both countries involved in developing an existing nuclear power sector or creating a nuclear industry from scratch normally not only want to build NPPs but also to deploy the requisite infrastructure and plan on involving their national industry and creating jobs. As a result, a new nuclear power plant tends to give an impetus to development of

## Partnership with APEC economies

Russia's Rosatom corporation is actively cooperating with a number of APEC countries: China, Vietnam, South Korea, Japan, United States, Singapore, and Australia.

Russia and China are engaged in long-term nuclear cooperation. In 2007, the Russian-designed Tianwan Nuclear Power Station, the world's most advanced, was completed. In 2011, a master contract was signed for construction of two additional units of the plant. Russian specialists have also built a research fast breeder reactor.

Vietnam is the first SEA economy to opt for Russian solutions to develop its nuclear power sector. In 2014, Vietnam will start building its first Russian-designed nuclear power plant (expected to be commissioned in 2020).

Rosatom's subsidiary Rusatom Overseas has recently registered a marketing office in Singapore to market and promote Russian nuclear technologies in SEA and Australia. It is planned to establish a Russia-Singapore radiation technology research centre in order to facilitate commercialisation of scientific ideas and research.

Rosatom is actively cooperating with South Korea (Moscow supplies uranium products for one fifth of its NPPs), Japan (whose companies have been able to transport nuclear materials from Europe across Russian territory) and Australia. A contract has recently been signed with the latter for supplies of Australian uranium to be enriched in Russia.

local industry," a Rosatom representative said, citing his company's cooperation with the Czech Republic as an example.

Asia is one of the world's key regions where demand for clean energy is only set to grow. "Despite the events at Fukushima, APEC countries today drive development of nuclear power worldwide. Even Japan, which shut down all reactors after Fukushima, has announced the launch of two power units," a Rosatom representative said.

None of the global problems facing the international community can any longer be resolved quickly and easily. This includes the problem of affordable clean energy. Despite the Fukushima fallout, it remains clear that nuclear power is an economically efficient and safe source of energy, which also has numerous multiplier effects on the national economy.

## Opinion: Economy

## The Bubble of Progress

Vladislav Inozemtsev

OGONIOK MAGAZINE



The time has come to ask if criticism of the global financial system is deserved. The main complaints focus on bubbles in capital and derivatives markets that could have catastrophic effects on the real sector, high debt levels in developed economies paid for by their developing brethren, growing economic imbalances that skew consumption in favour of the "golden billion", and the idea that certain countries "rule" the world economy thanks to their ability to issue reserve currencies. Many economists in developing countries, Russia included, call this an abomination. But is it really true?

At the end of last year, the capitalization of global capital markets was US\$47 trillion or 67 per cent of global gross domestic product (GDP), compared to US\$2.9 trillion, or 34 per cent, in 1960. As a result of crises in 2000-2002 and 2008-2009, this indicator shrank by US\$6.3 trillion and US\$10.2 trillion in developed economies. The global economy did not collapse. It did not contract in 2000-2002, but grew by 7 per cent in the United States and 5.3 per cent in the European Union. During the 2008-2009 crisis, the US economy shrank 3.8 per cent and the EU 3.7 per cent, but the financial sector survived. The sector is something of a safety valve for the real economy, protecting it from overheating, and clearly not an untreatable flaw.

Developed economies "live on credit," but this may not be bad. Debt is a growth tool. From 1960 to 2010, the indebtedness of America's households and corporations jumped 37.2 times (unadjusted for inflation), while GDP rose 28.3 times in nominal terms and some 73.4 million new jobs were created. In the EU, private sector debt rose just 22.1 times, GDP grew 16.7 times and 10.2 million new jobs emerged.

The modern financial system is as good as it can get, as evidenced by the fact that nothing like the crises of 1907-1908, 1929-1932, or 1973-1974 has happened. The existing financial system allows huge "bubbles" of fictitious assets and the creation of trillions of currency units that can stop an economic downturn and prevent a global depression. This unsecured money supply supports consumption and encourages the development of manufacturing, while the international imbalances that arise create prospects for emerging economies.

The seeming imbalances conceal an amazingly well-balanced and resilient financial system, and crises like the euro zone's are generated by Europeans' hesitation to use the instruments available to them, rather than by any contradictions in the system. A market economy cannot develop except through ups and downs. At first sight, the existing financial system maximizes the amplitude of these cyclical dynamics but by creating surface storms it leaves the real sector relatively intact.

If an attempt is made to regulate the money supply on a global scale, the world economy will return to living "within its means". Consumption in the US and Europe will shrink by at least the amount of their trade deficits – US\$1 trillion annually. The economy will contract by 4 to 5 per cent a year for several years. Capital markets will lose more than half their valuation as institutions slash debts and sell risky assets. Commodity prices will fall

**However unfair the existing financial system might seem, any alternative to it would be less efficient.**

by between a half and three-quarters.

Recent financial shocks have caused no losses to bank depositors in developed countries, unlike in the 1930s. Additionally, GDPs and consumption have not declined.

The "unfair" and "unmanageable" financial system that took shape after 1971 has, in effect, helped developing countries rise industrially and allowed developed countries to maintain their growth rates and become the hub for technological innovation. The U.S. and Europe served as a tugboat for the economies of the rest of the world in the 1990s and 2000s, and this should not be forgotten.

Also consider this: failures and problems haunted mainly those countries that tried to make their currencies quasi-convertible and to peg them to the U.S. dollar, be it Asia in 1997, Russia in 1998, or Argentina in 2001. Freedom to maneuver is worth more in the modern world than any advantages of "stability", however unfair the existing financial system may seem.

**Vladislav Inozemtsev is Professor of Economics, Director of Research, Centre for Post-Industrial Studies, editor-in-chief of the Svobodnaya Mysl (Free Thought).**

## Opinion: Region

## APEC to Showcase Russia's Far East

Sergei Luzianin

VOICE OF RUSSIA



The upcoming APEC summit in Vladivostok and the creation of the Federal Ministry for the Development of the Far East of the Russian Federation underlines the willingness of the Russian society and business elites to take a new look at Siberia and the Far East. Rather than being considered simply a distant outpost on the periphery, these developments indicate that these regions should now be viewed as a potential nucleus of economic development.

Usually, the economies of Siberia and the Far East are conjured up only in negative terms. Experts writing on the subject use terms like stagnation, conservation, deindustrialization and depopulation. Despite the titanic efforts of the federal government in recent years – including the preparations for the APEC forum – the problems in the region remain unresolved. For example, the share of the Siberian and the Far Eastern Federal Districts in Russia's Gross Regional Product (GRP) decreased from 16.4% in 2001 to 16% in 2011. The region's population continues to decline.

So far, the hydrocarbon development of Siberia has not resulted in an increase in the standard of living for local residents. Unlike in the Persian Gulf monarchies, where citizens benefit from oil wealth, the benefits the region has reaped from energy resources have not trickled down.

Some Russian businessmen have made grand-sounding statements about the huge potential of Siberia. For example, billionaire tycoon Oleg Deripaska said at the St. Petersburg International Economic Forum that the gross regional product of Siberia and the Far East can be doubled by cooperating with Russia's Asian neighbors in developing energy resources and infrastructure.

At the beginning of 2012, Sergei Shoigu, who was then Minister of Emergency Situations, came up with the idea of establishing a state corporation for the development of Siberia and the Far East. On April 29, Deputy Prime Minister Igor Shuvalov confirmed the Russian government's support for this idea. This corporation could control the rights to developing and licensing hydrocarbons or set the conditions for foreign investment from its proposed headquarters in Vladivostok. Critics have called it anything from an exclave to a black offshore zone for the benefit of a small group of elites. This project has yet to be realized. Russia's experience with

state mega-corporations has not been exactly encouraging. The creation of a new federal ministry for the development of the Far East is much more promising. The federal ministry will cover the territory of the Far Eastern Federal District; its main headquarters will be located in Khabarovsk. Its leader will be Viktor Ishayev, an academic and former governor, whom many believe has the requisite credentials and ability to pull the region out of the abyss. This project is a real alternative to the establishment of a state corporation, and the scope of the minister's powers will be leveraged only for the benefit of the region, especially regarding the regulation of foreign investments in the local economy.

Big Chinese companies have already indicated that they are ready to cooperate with the new ministry directly, and some of them have talked about investing dozens of billions dollars in the infrastructure and energy facilities of the Far East.

**It is possible that, thanks to a new ministry, the development of the Far East and Siberia will finally begin.**

It is quite possible that, thanks to this new ministry, the development of the Far East and Siberia will finally begin and the catastrophic emigration of the population will be suspended. One idea to consider would be the payment of bonuses to those willing to live and work in the region. This practice was accepted during the Soviet era, and it is no secret that a majority of those who moved east made the decision for monetary reasons, not the charm of the Taiga.

The APEC summit may become a very suitable occasion to showcase this new ministry to the world. Russia has spent almost five times the original budget to prepare the city of Vladivostok for the APEC summit to be held in September. The country has injected an estimated 679 billion rubles (\$21 billion) into Vladivostok, partially to increase the number of facilities that will be left in the city after the summit.

The new Eastern policy of Vladimir Putin, it appears, is set to shine in Khabarovsk and Vladivostok, on the Amur banks and the Pacific Ocean shores.

**Sergei Luzianin is the deputy director of the Institute of the Far East at the Russian Academy of Sciences.**

## Information Technologies

# Programmed for Success

Continued from page 1

The best part of this success story from the point of view from Russia's IT sector is that the company's success is proving that Russian companies can also compete in the global market. But without the business acumen of its partners overseas the Qik project would have been doomed from the start, admits the otherwise tight-lipped Abkairov. "I would have never taken such a huge risk alone. I'm not that courageous."

Up until now, Russia has been more synonymous with talented programmers than business savvy. Every now and again, however, everything just comes together. For example, the Moscow-based software manufacturer Abbyy had resounding success with its text-recognition program FineReader and its electronic dictionary Lingvo. At this year's CeBIT, Abbyy is focusing on business solutions, and document and data capturing.

The most successful international Russian IT company is without question Kaspersky Lab, which produces anti-virus software. Its revenues totalled \$612 million last year alone – a 14 per cent increase over 2010 and a 57 per cent increase compared with 2009. And 80 per cent of the revenues came from abroad.

Of the 20 most successful companies in the sector, a large portion do not manufacture products themselves, but rather operate as system integrators. This basically entails adapting other manufacturer's products to meet the needs of its clients.

Three other industry heavyweights have concentrated their efforts in the Russian-speaking realm. The search engine Yandex has numerous new features, has been traded on the NASDAQ since May of last year, and claims a 60 per cent market share from Google.

As far as social networking sites are concerned, global leader Facebook is only



Eugene Kaspersky, Chairman and CEO of Kaspersky Lab, a leading developer of secure content and threat management solutions.

## Russia produces "a great deal of qualified specialists, but precious few successful businesses"

third behind Russian networks Vk.com and Odnoklassniki.

The Russian IT market is experiencing some growth, but it is not yet significant. The flip side coincides with what Yevgeny Kaspersky once said, that Russia produces "a great deal of qualified specialists, but precious few successful businesses". Still, an increasing amount of start-ups are being

tailored for the international markets right from the start. Alexander Galitskiy, co-founder and manager of the Russian Venture Fund Almaz Capital, sees a "dawn" in the sector. During the past three years, the fund had invested between \$5 million and \$7 million in 10 companies, including the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development, and Cisco Systems.

Galitskiy feels that Russia's greatest advantage lies in the "excellent programming institutions", that are predicated upon providing their students with a first-class education, and that train software developers to be able to tackle complex problems. "Solving difficult problems, analytics, large quantities of data and algorithms, are all

areas where Russia can compete on a global scale."

Ten years ago, many felt that Russia could become the new India for the Western IT sector's outsourcing needs, according to Georgiy Pachikov, head of Parallel Graphics, provider of 3D instructional manuals, and based in Moscow. Then it came to light that Indians can speak better English and are not as expensive. But that was not all. "Our programmers see a piece of software and think to themselves, 'I can do better than that.'" The interest in domestic business is minimal, according to Pachikov. "The possible savings potential generated by our software is not worth the extremely large state operating costs."

## MULTIMILLION-DOLLAR BUSINESSES BUILT FROM SCRATCH

### Alexander Galitsky



- > AGE: 37
- > RESIDENCE: MOSCOW
- > VALUATION: \$100 MILLION

Alexander Galitsky sold 10 per cent of ELVIS+ to American computer giant Sun Microsystems in 1993. He took up venture investing, founding several funds in programmers' start-ups. His company's portfolio also includes a minority interest in Yandex and the software developer Parallels.

### Max Levchin



- > AGE: 36
- > RESIDENCE: SAN FRANCISCO
- > VALUATION: \$100 MILLION

In 1998 Levchin and his partners founded Fieldlink, later renamed PayPal. The online payment service was bought by eBay in 2002. Slide, a photo-sharing service for social networking sites, was created and Google bought it in 2010. Levchin became Google's vice-president, but year later, resigned.

### David Yang



- > AGE: 43
- > RESIDENCE: MOSCOW
- > VALUATION: \$200 MILLION

Yang enrolled at the Moscow Institute of Physics and Technology, and founded Bit Software in 1989, while still a fourth-year student. He later renamed it ABBYY. His company's most popular products are the optical recognition system ABBYY FineReader, with more than 20 million legal users worldwide.

### Andrei Andreyev



- > AGE: 37
- > RESIDENCE: LONDON
- > VALUATION: \$800 MILLION

Andreyev, creator of social website Badoo, founded the web analytics service SpyLog in 1999. He later launched Begun, an online contextual advertising firm. An 80 per cent stake was sold for \$900,000. Andreyev next created the dating site Mamba, a 30 per cent share of it was sold for \$18 million in 2007.

## Literature

# A Tragic Celebrity of Our Time

**Alexandra Guzeva**  
analyses why Russian  
classics is still popular  
today around the world.

"All happy families are alike; every unhappy one is unhappy in its own way." This is the opening of one of the most important 19th-century Russian epic novels. Yet, unlike other epics, such as "War and Peace" (the 1812 war against Napoleon) and Mikhail Sholokhov's "And Quiet Flows the Don" (the Russian Civil War), "Anna Karenina" is not set against the background of major historical events. On the contrary, "Karenina" describes such intimate matters as love, friendship and family values.

The plot revolves around the simple story of a married Russian woman who falls in love with a young officer who woos her and loves her deeply. Yet her growing insecurities and her spurned role in society lead to a tragic end. Anna leaves behind two small children, her husband and her love. She thought her love had become a burden and had spent itself. She thought her life was meaningless.

Anna Karenina's seems to have been written according to a classic Hollywood scenario: a beautiful 30-year-old woman, strong of spirit, breaks social taboos for the sake of love and gets what she wants, but ultimately pays with her life. The idea of immutable family values triumphs.

If Tolstoy had lived today, he may well have written the screenplay based on his novel and won an Academy Award. "His colleagues would be insinuating that he had cynically foreseen the success of his story and deliberately stuffed it with the right ingredients," young playwright Nina Belenitskaya told RBTH. Zakhar Prilepin also admires Tolstoy's novel: "The most important things that happen in life occur between a man and a woman (and between a parent and child, a person and his homeland and a human being and death). These themes are eternal and Lev Nikolayevich depicted them deeper, wiser and more accurately than anyone else without resorting to romanticism or misanthropy. That's the big secret!"

"Anna Karenina" was published as a serial in a popular Russian magazine between 1873 and 1877. Russian critics were tough on the novel, calling it trivial, but it influenced generations of American writers, starting with William Faulkner. To this day, universities all over the world teach the novel, and there are entire courses on Anna alone.

"Anna Karenina," so understandable and so philosophical, could not help but win global fame outside Russia. There were nine silent film adaptations of the novel, only two of which were Russian-made. The sound film era produced 15 films based on "Anna Karenina."



Russian film actress Tatyana Samoilova in the movie "Anna Karenina" (Russia, 1967). She is considered in Russia the best actress that has ever played this role.



Actress Keira Knightley stars in a new "Anna Karenina."

## "Anna Karenina" 2.0

"Pirates of The Caribbean" star Keira Knightley (Anna Karenina) is wrapped in fur from head to toe, and Jude Law (Alexei Karenin) surprises with his dramatically receding hairline in a new adaptation of the classic, yet timely, "Anna Karenina." Directed by Joe Wright ("Pride and Prejudice," "Atonement," "Hanna"), the late-19th-century drama will premiere in London and Moscow in September and in November in New York.

Based on one of the most treasured novels, it was filmed in both the United Kingdom and Russia. Russia's Karelia and Kizhi Islands, known for their ancient forests, were chosen as locations.

Oscar-winning playwright Tom Stoppard may be one of a handful of living souls who can live up to the task of re-writing Tolstoy. Notable adaptations include a 1935 adaptation starring Greta Garbo; a 1948 film with Vivien

The latest fantasy, directed by Joe Wright for a September release, stars Keira Knightley as the troubled heroine. Anna's dour elderly husband is played by the personable Jude Law, which could be interpreted as a certain challenge to Tolstoy's perception and the Soviet screen adaptation since Tolstoy's character takes Anna's son away from her when she leaves for another man.

Writer Olga Slavnikova does not share the world's admiration for Tolstoy's novel, though she admits that the novel's popularity is easy to explain: "Honestly, I am not very fond of this work. I think it is too melodramatic. But perhaps the sentimentality is the secret of its popularity. Many women have sympathy for her hard lot, since Anna lost her child and the man she love. How many of her peers were fantasizing about taking pills or jumping out of the window? These thoughts are interesting and one feels like watching how they will be put into practice."

In addition to the heroine's story, the novel has several overlooked plot lines. One is the story of the Oblonsky family to which the novel's opening sentence refers. Karenina's brother Stepan "Stiva" Oblonsky, a man-about-town, is very fond of his wife, who has given him five children, but he keeps being unfaithful to her. His wife dotes on her children. One of the novel's most vivid scenes shows her as a loving mother bathing her children. Another noteworthy character, Konstantin Levin, is in many ways autobiographical. Turning his Christian name (Lev) into his character's last name, Lev Tolstoy portrays a Russian idealist who mows grass with a scythe together with his peasants. (Tolstoy, a wealthy nobleman, joined peasants in doing farm work). Levin loves Kitty Scherbatskaya and the Russian soil, but harbors thoughts about suicide.

The novel is not just about love between a man and a woman. It is a novel about love on a universal scale: love for a mother, children, one's country and those who are dear to us. These are the lofty matters that engaged Tolstoy's imagination and thoughts. Surely these thoughts are relevant in this sometimes cruel and cynical age.

Leigh; and the 1997 adaptation featuring Sophie Marceau. It is Knightley's third collaboration with Joe Wright, after "Pride and Prejudice" and "Atonement." "We're always looking for something that's going to be more difficult or more challenging," said Knightley in an interview with Popsugar. "Taking on Anna Karenina is a massive challenge. Partly because it's an 820-page book and you're trying to get it down to a 130-page screenplay."

## Travel

LORI/LEGION MEDIA



# Ulan-Ude: A Taste Of Asia

One of the Seven Underwater Wonders of the World, Lake Baikal is located in Southern Siberia. It is often called the “Blue Eye” of Siberia and also the “Sacred Lake”.

Enjoy a trip to the capital of Buryatia, which encompasses part of the famous Lake Baikal, writes Emma Burrows.

My first sight of Lake Baikal was through two scraps of material that claimed to be curtains on train 134 from Penza to Vladivostok. Of course, I know how big Lake Baikal is and that it is the oldest and deepest lake in the world but, even then, I was not prepared for what I saw through the grimy train window. Lake Baikal is an ocean. Our train passed directly around the southern shore of the lake, so close to the water that I could see a shingle on the beach. The view from this part of the lake is of an expanse of water to the north, east and west. It is not possible to see anything else.

Ulan-Ude really feels like Russia's first city in Asia; geographically it is in the same time zone as the Australian city of Perth, so it is actually quite far east. Russian cities do have a tendency to start to look the same after a while: they have a Coffee House café, a sushi restaurant, wedding boutique and any number of small kiosks selling pies and cigarettes. All their inhabitants are invariably white and Slavic looking. Ulan-Ude is different. The city has the feel of Asia. It is the capital of the Republic of Buryatia, which also encompasses part of Lake Baikal. The ethnic Buryatian peoples are related to



Rinpoche-Bagsha datsan (Buddhist monastery) in Ulan-Ude.



A giant Lenin head, one of tourist attractions in the city.

the Mongolians; some practice Buddhism or Shamanism and some are more ‘Rusified’ than others. Ulan-Ude is the last key city in Russia on the way to Mongolia, so it is ethnically quite diverse and is influenced by the Mongol culture.

It was, therefore, an exciting place to arrive. What made it more exciting was that we found out that it was possible to have lunch in a yurt. A yurt! Just behind the town hall is a restaurant that prepares cheap food for students and workers. The menu consists of a few, very reasonably priced, options and, seeing as I had no idea what any of them were, I ordered everything. I ended up with a lunch of dumplings, meat and noodle soup and something that seemed to be a cross between a pizza and meat bread.

## FACTS ABOUT BUDDHISM

**1,4** million Buddhists live in Russia, and they comprise one percent of the population. Buddhism is the main religion in Republics of Buryatia, Kalmykia, The Tyva, Altai Republic, Zabaykalsky Krai and Irkutsk Oblast (all of them in Siberia except Kalmykia).

As well as the giant Lenin head, the other top tourist attractions in Ulan-Ude are the Buddhist monasteries called datsans. Up a dirt track, a 20-minute ride along a bumpy road in a marshrutka-taxi, is a datsan named Rinpoche-Bagsha

that sits above the city. The view from here is breathtaking. Mountains, a river and a forest ring Ulan-Ude. With only the gong from the bell in the monastery to disturb the peace, it is wonderfully quiet. The datsan on the hill is visitor-friendly. Inside the monastery sits an elaborate new Buddha painted in gold. Visitors are welcome to sit there and observe proceedings or to read (in Russian) about the site. Even if you know nothing about Buddhism the datsan is a beautiful place to visit.

Unfortunately, I never made it to the famous Ivolginsky Datsan just outside of the city, which is one of the bigger and more elaborate datsans in the area. For us, a less appealing trip to a Russian hospital was in the cards.

## Art

# Best Museums to Your Home

Google Art Project allows users to walk through five Russian museums without leaving chairs, writes Alexandra Guzeva

Although the idea of putting art exhibits for view on the Internet is not a new phenomenon, the Google Art Project has taken the concept to a whole new level, allowing users to access collections from museums around the world from a single portal.

Russia was one of the first countries to join the project, and now five Russian museums are participating, along with 150 others. Initially only the Tretyakov Gallery in Moscow and the Hermitage in St. Petersburg were a part of the project, but in April they were joined by the Pushkin Museum of Fine Arts, the Russian Museum and the Nikolay Roerich Museum.

The Google's project is different from anything that has come before. There are three main elements to its uniqueness. First, thanks to the same special camera used for shooting the streets and buildings in Google Street View, parts of the museums have been photographed in panorama. So, rather than looking at separate slides, users can see how pictures



Tretyakov Gallery contains 160,000 works from early religious paintings to the modern art objects.

or statues look in the museum's surroundings thus giving the viewer a much better idea of the curator's intentions.

The second bit of innovation is that some of the pictures have been photographed at an ultra-high resolution of 7 billion pixels. Users with high-quality screens and a lot of patience can now study paintings in the finest detail.

The third and final advantage is that users can enter the Google Art Project via

their Google accounts and create their own personal collections.

Being involved in the Google Art Project is not the only way Russian museums adopt new technologies. In February, the Hermitage launched its own free i-phone "Hermitage Museum app" including a version in English. This app allows visitors to take standard excursions, buy tickets online and get the latest news from the Hermitage.

## Movies

# Classic Russian Films Now on YouTube

Russian film fans now have free online access to a wide range of movies - with subtitles, writes Walter G. Moss

Thanks to Russian film studio Mosfilm and RussoTurismo, any viewer have free online access to a huge archive of excellent Russian films from the days of the great film pioneer Sergei Eisenstein to the present era of popular directors such as Alexei Balabanov, complete with English subtitles ([www.youtube.com/mosfilm](http://www.youtube.com/mosfilm)).

Internet users can now check out Eisenstein's greatest films: "The Battleship Potemkin," "Alexander Nevsky," and "Ivan the Terrible," as well as his first major silent film, "Strike."

The most celebrated films of Andrei Tarkovsky are also readily available. They include his wartime drama "Ivan's Childhood," "Andrei Rublev," about the life and times of the gifted Russian medieval icon painter, as well as his sci-fi classic "Solaris," "Mirror," which the New York Times called "a somber futuristic fantasy," and Tarkovsky's final film, "Sacrifice."

Many of the films uploaded are based on great Russian literary works. At least

three of Alexander Pushkin's works have served as a basis for films now available on YouTube: "Ruslan and Lyudmila," "The Tale of Tsar Saltan," and "Boris Godunov." From Leo Tolstoy's works, Mosfilm has adapted "Anna Karenina" and "The Cossacks," although its "War and Peace," directed by Sergei Bondarchuk, contains no subtitles.

Naturally, many of the great Russian films take World War II as their subject matter. Films from the last 20 years of the 20th century are also featured, including "Moscow Doesn't Believe in Tears," which received an Academy Award as best foreign film in 1981.

## Cuisine

# National Dishes Worth Checking

With a multi-cultural heritage, Russian cuisine has developed into something unique. Commonly found in the dining tables are potatoes, any kind of bread, pork or beef, cabbage, sour cream, cucumbers. Russians usually prepare food using vegetable oil, salt, and pepper.

## The Basic Dish



'Schi' (cabbage soup) has been a staple in Russian cuisine for more than thousand years. It usually includes meat, cabbage, carrots, potatoes and spices.

## A Companion to Vodka



Kholodets' (the name comes from 'kholod' - 'cold', because it must be chilled before serving) is a jellied meat dish served both as an appetizer and as a main course.

## Pickling for Long Winters



Russians pickle everything that grows; most popular are cucumbers and tomatoes. While most of Europe uses vinegar, as the key agent in the pickling process, here they use salt.

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CONTACT

For editorial inquiries, contact [editorhk@rbth.ru](mailto:editorhk@rbth.ru)

For partnerships or advertising contact [saleshk@rbth.ru](mailto:saleshk@rbth.ru)

Tel: +7 (495) 775 3114 +852 81701042

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# APEC國家將改善俄亞之間的運輸

在九月的亞太經合會CEO峰會上，俄羅斯將進一步整合與遠東國家之間的交通運輸。

艾琳娜·卓比謝娃

將於九月二日至九日在海參崴召開的亞太經合會CEO峰會上，地主國俄羅斯將公布其進一步融入亞洲運輸體系的計畫。重點包括實現西伯利亞鐵路和北海航線的現代化，以及在亞洲區域內，以及亞洲和歐洲之間開闢新運輸路線的計畫。

全球貿易預測顯示，由於密集的区域整合，亞洲區域內的貿易增長速度將比亞歐之間或亞美之間的增速更快。在簡化區域間通關手續和降低營運成本方面，亞洲領先全世界。

在俄羅斯忙於加入世貿組織，且已在8月22日正式加入之際，許多亞太經合會的成員國致力於簽署區域自由貿易協定。自1990年代中期以來，亞洲已締結了70多份自由貿易協定。

遠東海事研究、設計和技術研究院交通運輸發展部的負責人科霍洛沙，解釋了在俄羅斯遠東地區改善現有交通基礎設施的可能性。科霍洛沙說：「就遠東而言，最理想的著眼點是濱海邊疆區的南部。日本、韓國和中國都在定期測試經由西伯利亞鐵路、濱海邊疆區1號線和濱海邊疆區2號線運送貨櫃的可能性。這三條路線組成了『複合運送』（多式聯運）這樣連貫的運輸系統，相輔相成。」

幾年前在聯合國開發計畫署的協助下，「大圖們江計畫」曾訪查東北亞地區的產、官、學界代表，分析各國與中國的吉林省之間實現貨物流動的可能性。



在亞太經合會峰會上，俄羅斯將公布其進一步融入亞洲運輸體系的計畫。

## 亞洲區域內的貿易增長速度將比亞歐之間或亞美之間的增速更快。

粗略的估算顯示，2030年通過本地區的貨流量將達到9千萬至1億公噸。這意味著應該大力發展俄羅斯濱海邊疆區的特洛伊撒港（Troitsa Harbour）。它不僅可以成為俄羅斯最大的港口，也可能是整個東北亞地區最大的海港。

僅僅這條貨物轉運路線每年就可以為俄羅斯賺取數十億美元，該地區還有好幾個像這樣有增長潛力的地點。

去年，首批貨櫃從俄羅斯邊境附近的中國琿春市經陸路抵達特洛伊撒港。貨物在特洛伊撒港被裝上貨櫃船，送往日本。與俄羅斯濱海邊疆區接壤的中國吉林省，10年來一直在考察這種可能性。現在貨物只需要兩天時間就能從中國東北運送到日本，有計畫通過這條新運輸路線的不僅限於中日之間的貨物轉運，還要經西伯利亞鐵路實現東北亞連通歐洲的貨運。

不過，為了發揮最大效果，有必要提高俄羅斯克拉斯基諾（Kraskino）鎮的過境量。目前當地每天只能處理30輛卡車，但實際需要200輛貨櫃車的過境量。克拉斯基諾在今年秋天將有一座現代化的邊界過境點竣工，但僅增加過境量不足以解決過境的所有問題。海關手續還需要加以簡化，還要擴大特洛伊撒港的吞吐量。

今年2月在哈爾濱舉行的「大圖們江計畫」諮詢會議上，提高俄羅斯、中國和日本之間陸路和海上貨物聯運能力的構想，得到了所有與會成員的支持。

可惜的是，儘管中國早在2008年就提出此一計畫，本意是推動中國東北和俄羅斯遠東地區之間的合作；俄羅斯方面的進度仍然落後，中國和韓國，以及中國和日本之間已經先行實施了。

專家們希望，俄羅斯在亞太經合會CEO峰會上的演講，將意味俄羅斯已經做好了進一步推動遠東地區物流整合的準備。

想知道更多有關俄羅斯將在APEC峰會上，如何提議改善與亞洲國家之間運輸系統的細節，完整版請見big5.ezhong.ru

## 海參崴：太陽最先升起的俄羅斯城市

來到海參崴，會讓人眼睛一亮，心跳不由自主加速，步履變得輕盈起來。這座太平洋岸邊的城市用驚濤拍岸和大海呼嘯迎接八方來客，卻在人還沒回神時，一切都倏地奔向天邊，與蔥蘢的連綿山崗一起隱沒在雲層中。

塔季揚娜·先科娃

無論是中文所稱的「海參崴」或是俄文的「符拉迪沃斯托克」，這座俄羅斯的遠東重鎮位置都很特殊：因為它與舊金山、東京、首爾或北京等世界大城市的距離，都比跟俄羅斯首都莫斯科來得近。連結俄羅斯與東南亞國家和其他太平洋國家的交通路線，大多數都路過此地。

當地人早已習慣了與中國、韓國和日本人為鄰，城市本身就是一個大熔爐，匯聚了來自不同國家和不同民族的人們。對於在俄羅斯境內最早見到日出的海參崴人來說，太陽不是從東方升起，而是在當地升起。首都莫斯科位在海參崴西邊，反而日出得比較晚。

這裡很少會聽到類似「國家的現金都掌握在首都有錢人手中」等典型的西伯利亞式抱怨，當地的年輕人不會刻意奔向國家的「西部」。這可不是因為他們消極不進取，而是因為這座城市已經高度全球化，所以離開這裡



連結俄羅斯與東南亞國家的交通路線，大多數都路過海參崴。

去追尋更好的東西，意義其實不大。海參崴也是中心，但非俄國在歐陸

## 因APEC峰會而獲得新生的俄羅斯遠東重鎮：海參崴

大約50年前，蘇聯領導人赫魯雪夫夢想將海參崴變成比舊金山更有魅力的城市。現在看來，起碼就城市的國際性和開放性而言，夢想似乎逐漸成真。1930年代，海參崴住有許多中國人、日本人與韓民族。後因蘇聯海軍駐防，海參崴不再對外國人開放，直到1992年才解禁，再度掀起移民潮。當地目前的中國大陸移民約3至4萬人，占總人口的6%。當地居民早已習

慣與中國人為鄰，且對中國懷有特殊的感覺。從海參崴很容易去對面的綏芬河過週末或是到北戴河度假。登上附近的山崗從高處俯瞰，夜色中的海參崴顯得美麗且神秘。沿岸街道燈光璀璨，俄羅斯島大橋橫跨金角灣，萬家燈火由住宅樓層的窗戶透射而出。遠方的海浪映射著滿天的繁星。按照當地人的說法，如果在這個時刻許願，一定會實現。

的中心，而是在亞洲的中心。每逢周末，就像世界上任何一座大都市的年輕人一樣，打扮時髦的當地年輕人會成群結隊地聚集在播放西方流行音樂的夜店裡。市中心可以免費上網，在當地的「阿爾巴特街」上品嘗純正的英國紅茶和巧克力蛋糕，然後去逛逛名牌商店，或去觀賞法國、美國及日本藝術家和攝影家的作品展。這座城市早已具備現代化城市所需的一切元素。當地的設計師、藝術家和作家，蜚聲俄羅斯國內外。

APEC峰會召開前，海參崴宛如一座大型建築工地，城市未來的輪廓逐漸浮現。一座巨大的橋梁跨過金角灣通往丘爾金區，另一座大橋則跨過東方

博斯普魯斯海峽，將那吉莫夫半島與俄羅斯島的諾沃西利斯基海角連接起來。

9月APEC峰會的主要活動將在俄羅斯島上舉行。在海參崴市，工人們正加緊更換路磚，整修道路和粉刷外牆。當地居民偶爾會抱怨為何耗費巨資修建一座通往只有5000人小島的橋梁，但幾乎也會立刻補充說：「真的，這座橋的確是美極了！」通往俄羅斯島的橋梁除了其本身的建築意義，還具有重要的現實意義：俄羅斯政府計畫從這裡開始發展同亞太國家的聯繫，該地區還將建設科研活動中心和旅遊產業群聚。APEC峰會舉行過後，俄羅斯島遠東聯邦大學新校區和隸屬於太平洋科學教育中心的數家科研機構將正式對外開放。

# 我們這個時代的 經典悲劇名人

「幸福的家庭家家相似；不幸的家庭各各不同。」這是19世紀俄羅斯一本重量級史詩小說的開頭。不同於其他的史詩小說，如《戰爭與和平》（拿破崙1812年侵俄），《安娜·卡列尼娜》非但沒有以歷史事件為故事背景，描述的反而是愛情、友誼與家庭價值等個人的事情。

亞歷山大·古澤娃

這部小說談的不只是兒女私情，托爾斯泰從宏觀面向思考對母親的愛，對孩子的愛，對國家的愛，對親人的愛。在這個有時顯得殘酷且諷刺的時代，這些思考非常有意義。小說以一個簡單的故事為主軸，一名俄羅斯的有夫之婦愛上了主動追求的年輕軍官，彼此深愛對方。然而她日益加深的不安加上不見容於世俗，導致悲劇收場。安娜拋夫棄子割捨愛情。她認為愛情已成為負擔且走到盡頭，生命沒有意義。

《安娜·卡列尼娜》似乎是按照好萊塢經典劇本寫成的：一位美麗的30歲女人，意志堅定，為了愛情不惜突破世俗的枷鎖，雖然如其所願，最後卻賠上生命。亙古不變的家庭價值勝出。

假如托爾斯泰還在世，他可能會將自己的小說改編成劇本並贏得奧斯卡獎。年輕的劇作家貝列尼茲卡亞接受本刊採訪時說：「同儕可能會說，他早就料到小說會成功，蓄意加入適當的元素。」知名小說家普列平表示：「人生最重要的事情都發生在男女之間（親子之間，個人與故土之間，人與死亡之間）。托爾斯泰詮釋這些永恆的主題不靠浪漫主義或憤世嫉俗，卻能更深刻、更聰明且更周到。這是他的大秘密！」

《安娜·卡列尼娜》在1873至77年間在一本俄羅斯大眾雜誌連載。當時被本國評論家批為無足輕重的這本小說，卻影響了以福克納為首，好幾代的美國作家。時至今日，世界各地的大學都在教這本小說，甚至開專題課程。

《安娜·卡列尼娜》很容易懂又富有哲理，難怪會享譽全球。改編自小說的默片共有9部，只有2部是俄羅斯出品。在有聲電影時代，《安娜·卡列尼娜》已被搬上大銀幕15次。

最新版本將於9月上映，由喬萊特導演，綺拉奈特莉飾演為情所困的女主角，大她好多歲、性格陰鬱的丈夫。安娜投入另一個男人的懷抱時，丈夫奪走了她的孩子。電影這樣的安排，或許會被視為挑戰托爾斯泰的想法和蘇聯改編的版本。由風度翩翩的裘德洛飾演

作家斯拉夫尼科娃雖然對小說的評價有所保留，但也表示很容易解釋小說為何廣受世人喜愛：「老實說，我不是很喜欢這本小說。我認為太煽情了，但多愁善感也許正是小說大受歡迎的關鍵所在。許多女性對她經歷的苦難表示同情，畢竟她失去了孩子和心愛的男人。與她處境相同的人有幾個會幻想吃安眠藥或跳樓自殺呢？這些想法很有意思，會讓人想看看如何付諸行動。」

除了女主角的故事，小說還有數條被忽視的情節線。其一是小說開場白所指，奧博隆斯基家族的故事。安娜的哥哥史蒂潘是個花花公子，妻子為他生了5名子女，他很愛妻子，但始終花心。他的妻子很疼小孩：她幫孩子洗澡是小說中很生動的一幕。另一個值得留意的人物是康士坦丁·



《安娜·卡列尼娜》很容易懂又富有哲理，難怪會享譽全球。

## 電影《安娜·卡列尼娜》

《神鬼奇航》系列女主角綺拉奈特莉飾演安娜·卡列尼娜，一身皮草；飾演她丈夫的裘德洛，髮線嚴重後退。最新改編自這本經典小說的電影，由兩人領銜主演；導演是執導過《傲慢與偏見》、《贖罪》、《少女殺手的奇幻旅程》的喬萊特。電影將於9月在倫敦和莫斯科首映，11月在紐

約首映。電影在英國和俄羅斯取景，擁有古老森林的卡累利阿共和國與基日島獲選為拍攝地點。曾以《莎翁情史》榮獲奧斯卡最佳劇本獎的英國戲劇大師史托帕德，將托爾斯泰820頁的經典作品改編為130頁的劇本，他可能是當今世上少數堪此重任的人。

列文，在許多方面都是自傳性的角色。托爾斯泰將自己的教名「列夫」改成這個角色的姓氏；托爾斯泰是有錢的貴族，曾與佃農一起下田；他筆下的這位理想主義者也拿起鐮刀與佃農一

起割草。列文深愛斯科巴塔斯卡雅與俄羅斯這片土地，卻有自殺的念頭。

讀者如果想多了解及閱讀有關俄羅斯文學的相關訊息，網址是big5.ezhong.ru

## 虛擬的博物館之旅

雖說把藝術展放在網路上已不是新鮮的想法，但谷歌藝術計畫還是把這個概念提升到了一個全新的水平，用戶能夠經由單一的入口網站欣賞到世界各地的博物館藏品。

亞歷山大·古澤娃

俄羅斯是首批加入該計畫的國家之一，目前有包括5家俄羅斯博物館在內的150座博物館參與了此一計畫，其中包括倫敦的泰德美術館，法國凡爾賽宮，馬德里的提森·波涅米薩博物館，義大利的烏菲齊美術館，紐約的大都會博物館，卡達的伊斯蘭藝術博物館，中國大陸和香港的博物館，甚至包括目前掛在美國白宮的一些美術作品。該計畫可通過使用Android系統的手機和平板電腦登入，蘋果iPad上的應用程式也到了完成階段。在俄羅斯，最初只有特別季亞科夫畫廊（見圖）和冬宮參與了這個計畫，但在今年4月，普希金美術博物館，俄羅斯博物館和尼古拉·羅利其博物館也加入了。這個計畫的全面性通過搜索功能



進行管理，但這並不是谷歌的計畫與其他類似計畫唯一不同的地方。

其獨特處主要有三點：首先，由於採用了「谷歌街景」拍攝街道和建物所使用的特殊相機，部分博物館已做了全景拍攝。因此用戶看到的不是單獨的幻燈片，而是整座博物館內的美術作品或雕

像，從而讓用戶能更為了解館方的用意。

第二個創新性在於部分作品是用70億畫素的超高解析度拍攝。特別值得注意的是今年在兩座俄羅斯博物館內拍攝的美術作品：普希金美術博物館收藏的卡納萊托的《耶穌升天節》和俄羅斯博物館收藏的卡爾·布留洛夫的《龐貝的末

日》。用戶現在可以在高畫質的顯示器上欣賞到最高解析度的這兩幅畫作了。

第三個也是最後一個優點是用戶可以進入谷歌藝術計畫，通過個人的谷歌帳戶創建自己的個人收藏。該計畫下一步將允許用戶通過社交網站分享自己的藏品，就像目前在這些網站上可以通過相同的音樂和文學愛好交友那樣，用戶也可以根據藝術愛好來交友。

谷歌網站歡迎新的合作伙伴參與。一位谷歌代表說：「任何組織對我們的計畫感興趣我們都表示歡迎，我們的網站有專門的表格，所有博物館都可以填寫，也包括俄羅斯的博物館。我們並不是要取代博物館，但不是每個人都可以親自去博物館。我們的計畫對於學生或其他預算有限的人來說是非常有益的。」

參與谷歌藝術計畫只是俄羅斯的博物館積極參與科技革命的一個手段。今年2月，冬宮推出了自己的蘋果手機應用程式，免費的「冬宮博物館」，也包括一個英文版本。這個應用程式允許用戶進行標準的遊覽，線上購買門票，獲得冬宮的最新消息。它的開發者計畫將軟體翻譯成其他幾種語言。

# 烏蘭烏德：西伯利亞文化交會融合處

烏蘭烏德為俄羅斯布里亞特共和國首都，也是俄羅斯東西伯利亞地區的第三大城市。當地建築完美融合蘇聯和佛教的建築風格，極具特色。

## 威廉·布倫菲爾德

俄羅斯聯邦布里亞特共和國位於貝加爾湖東岸，俄羅斯民族文化與豐富的本土文化在當地相互交融和發展。布里亞特共和國首都烏蘭烏德市位於貝加爾湖東南約100公里處，人口約37萬。城市的名字來自色楞格河支流烏第河。烏第河為從東面流入貝加爾湖的主要河流之一。

俄羅斯人最早於17世紀中葉到該地區（跨貝加爾地區）定居。當時，哥薩克人和其他探險者在尋找通往中國的新貿易路線，希望將貂皮等珍貴毛皮出售到中國。該地區幅員遼闊，而河流成為至關重要的運輸通道。1660年代，當地人在烏第河與色楞格河交會處建立起一座小型要塞，最初被稱為烏金斯克城堡。這裡也因此成為跨貝加爾地區的行政中心，以及伊爾庫茨克至中蒙邊境「商貿之路」沿線最主要的貿易中心。

隨著烏金斯克的經濟影響力不斷增強，各種文化元素也開始在這裡交會融合。建於18世紀後期，收藏有善導聖母赫得戈利亞畫像的大教堂牆面裝飾已明顯具有「西伯利亞式巴洛克」



俄羅斯民族文化與豐富的本土文化在烏蘭烏德相互交融和發展。

的風格特點。善導聖母赫得戈利亞大教堂現今位於俄羅斯東正教烏蘭烏德和布里亞特共和國聖主教教區中心。

1780年，這座城市更名為上烏金斯克。每年於隆冬和盛夏時節分別舉行一次交易會。與葉卡捷琳娜二世執政期間的其他地區行政中心一樣，上烏金

斯克也需要重新進行都市計畫。方案於1793年獲得批准，1839年再次修改。許多具有特色的建築被保留至今，其中於19世紀上半期建成的商行和貿易行更具有典型的新古典主義建築風格。

19世紀，上烏金斯克只有少數教堂和主要的行政及商業機構為磚造建築，主

要集中在博利沙亞大街上。大多數商業場所為木造建築，牆體分為木板建造和非木板建造兩種，外部裝飾有木製雕花。幸運的是，在市中心區域有一部分比較堅固的木造房屋被保留下來。此外，這一地區其他木造建築則被收藏於烏蘭烏德郊外，風景迷人的跨貝加爾民族博物館中。

1899年，西伯利亞大鐵路修通至上烏金斯克線，強力推動了當地經濟的發展。當地多種宗教並存，除東正教堂以外，城市中還建有一座猶太教堂，顯示當地存在規模雖小卻充滿活力的猶太社區。1920年，俄國發生內戰期間，這座城市還一度成為遠東共和國的首都。1923年，上烏金斯克正式成為布里亞特蒙古蘇維埃社會主義自治共和國首府，並於1934年更名為烏蘭烏德。到1939年時，城市人口已經達到12.6萬人。

如今，布里亞特共和國最活躍的佛教中心位於烏蘭烏德以南約20公里處，臨伊沃爾加河而建的伊沃爾金斯克廟。1920和30年代，當地的佛教寺院曾一度遭到毀壞或關閉。伊沃爾金斯克廟建於1946年，建築風格充分展現佛教建築的特點，由正殿、法堂以及藏經閣等組成。正殿為磚造建築，建於1940年代末期，為傳統的多層次上升結構。寺內其他建築多為木造結構，外部繪有色彩艷麗的圖案。佛教藝術與布里亞特民族風格在這裡完美地融為一體。

## 俄羅斯經典電影已登上YouTube

在莫斯科製片廠和俄羅斯製片廠的努力下，觀眾現在可以在網路上免費欣賞許多優秀的俄羅斯影片，從偉大的電影先驅謝爾蓋·愛森斯坦，到當今大受歡迎的阿列克謝·巴拉班導演的作品，而且都有英文字幕。

### 沃爾特·莫斯

網友現在可以看到愛森斯坦最偉大的作品：《波坦金戰艦》，《十月》，《亞歷山大·涅夫斯基》和《恐怖的伊凡》，還有他第一部重要的默片《罷工》。

安德烈·塔可夫斯基最有名的影片也一應俱全，包括他的戰爭片《伊凡的少年時代》，講述俄羅斯中世紀天才畫家一生的《安德烈·盧布列夫》

，還有科幻經典《索拉力星》，被紐約時報稱為「憂鬱的未來幻想」的《鏡子》，以及塔可夫斯基的最後一部電影《犧牲》，被認為堪與瑞典電影大師英格瑪·柏格曼的作品相提並論。

許多影片改編自偉大的俄羅斯文學名著。YouTube上至少有3部影片改編自普希金的作品：《魯斯蘭與柳德米拉》，《沙皇薩爾坦的故事》和《鮑里斯·戈都諾夫》。前兩部影片由亞歷山大·圖什克執導，最後一部由謝爾蓋·邦達爾丘克執導。

在托爾斯泰的作品中，莫斯科製片廠已經拍了《安娜·卡列尼娜》和《哥薩克》，謝爾蓋·邦達爾丘克執導的《戰爭與和平》還沒有字幕。當然，許多偉大的俄羅斯電影都是以第二次世界大戰為題材。莫斯科製片廠的《攻克柏林》就是在史達林執政期間拍攝，歌頌史達林的影片。

20世紀最後20年的影片也在其列，包括獲得1981年奧斯卡最佳外語片獎的《莫斯科不相信眼淚》。

改革開放時期最重要的兩部影片是《我的朋友伊凡》和《懺悔》，這兩部風格創新、以獨特方式批判史達林主義的影片也上傳到了YouTube。帕維·龍根的《藍色計程車》在1990年贏得坎城影展最佳導演獎，也可以在網路上看到了。

此外，尼基塔·米哈爾科夫的奧斯卡最佳外語片《烈日灼身》，以及《春天的杜鵑》和《我如何度過這個夏天》，也都上傳到了YouTube。

## 俄羅斯傳統美食

俄國菜基本上是根據基督教文化傳統不斷發展而來，有許多素菜不允許放濃烈香料和作料，而這些菜餚在俄羅斯人飲食文化中占很大比重。

### 詹妮弗·葉列梅耶娃



#### 白菜湯

白菜湯是俄羅斯傳統菜餚的一種。自白菜（湯的主要成分）從拜占庭傳入俄羅斯後，從西元9世紀起這種湯開始被人廣為了解和接受。白菜湯做法簡單：水中加入白菜、馬鈴薯、胡蘿蔔和香料一起煮，肉類可以根據各人口味添加。



#### 肉凍

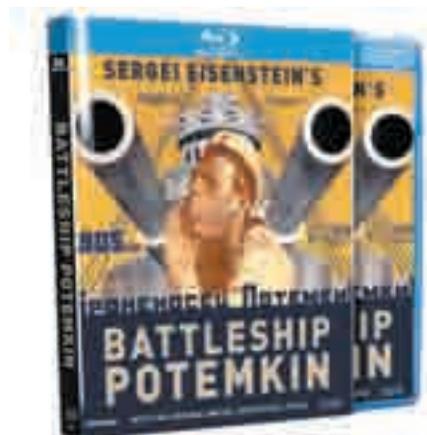
肉凍的名稱源於俄文「寒冷」，因其在食用前必須先經過冷藏。外形與長方形

果凍類似，內有肉和蔬菜。在俄羅斯，肉凍既可作為開胃菜，也可以當主菜食用。無論哪種方式，在食用前都需要添加大量辣椒或芥末來提味。



#### 醃菜

在俄羅斯人們製作醃菜時，通常選用甜菜、香菇、番茄、白菜、黃瓜、蔥、大蒜、茄子、西葫蘆和西瓜等蔬菜，浸泡在已經添加蒜蓉、黑醋栗葉和大蒜配料的鹽水中，然後放在陰涼背光處即可。



影迷能免費欣賞許多俄羅斯好片