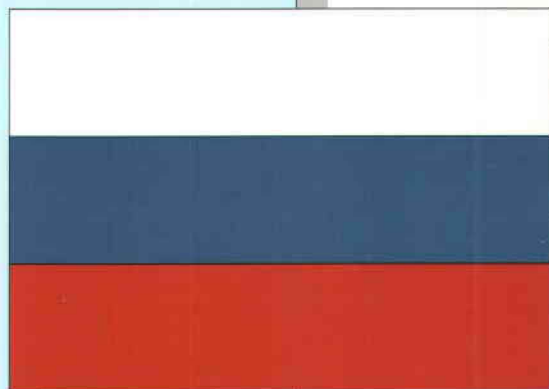


Russia

An Economic Profile



August 1994

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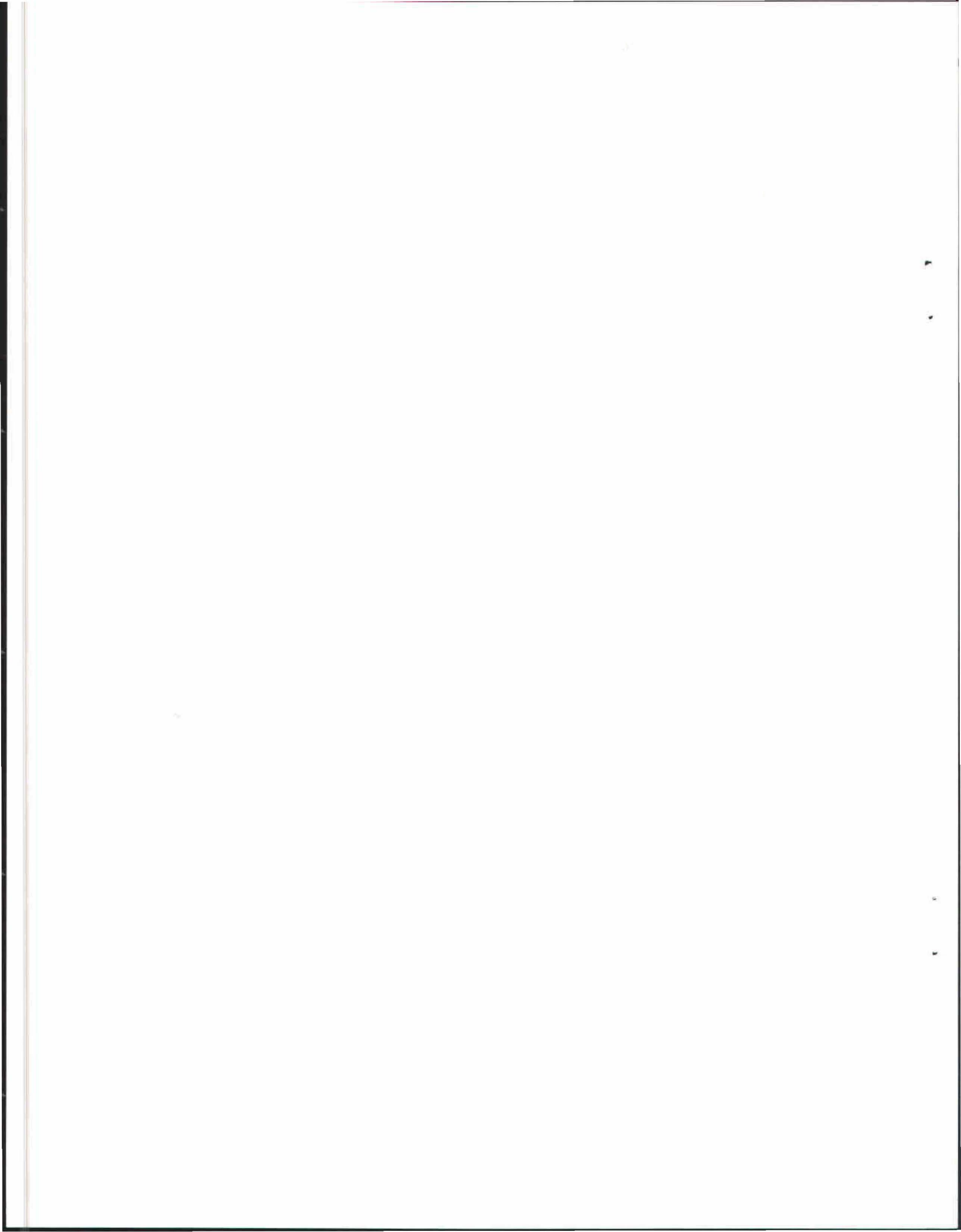
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Russia: An Economic Profile

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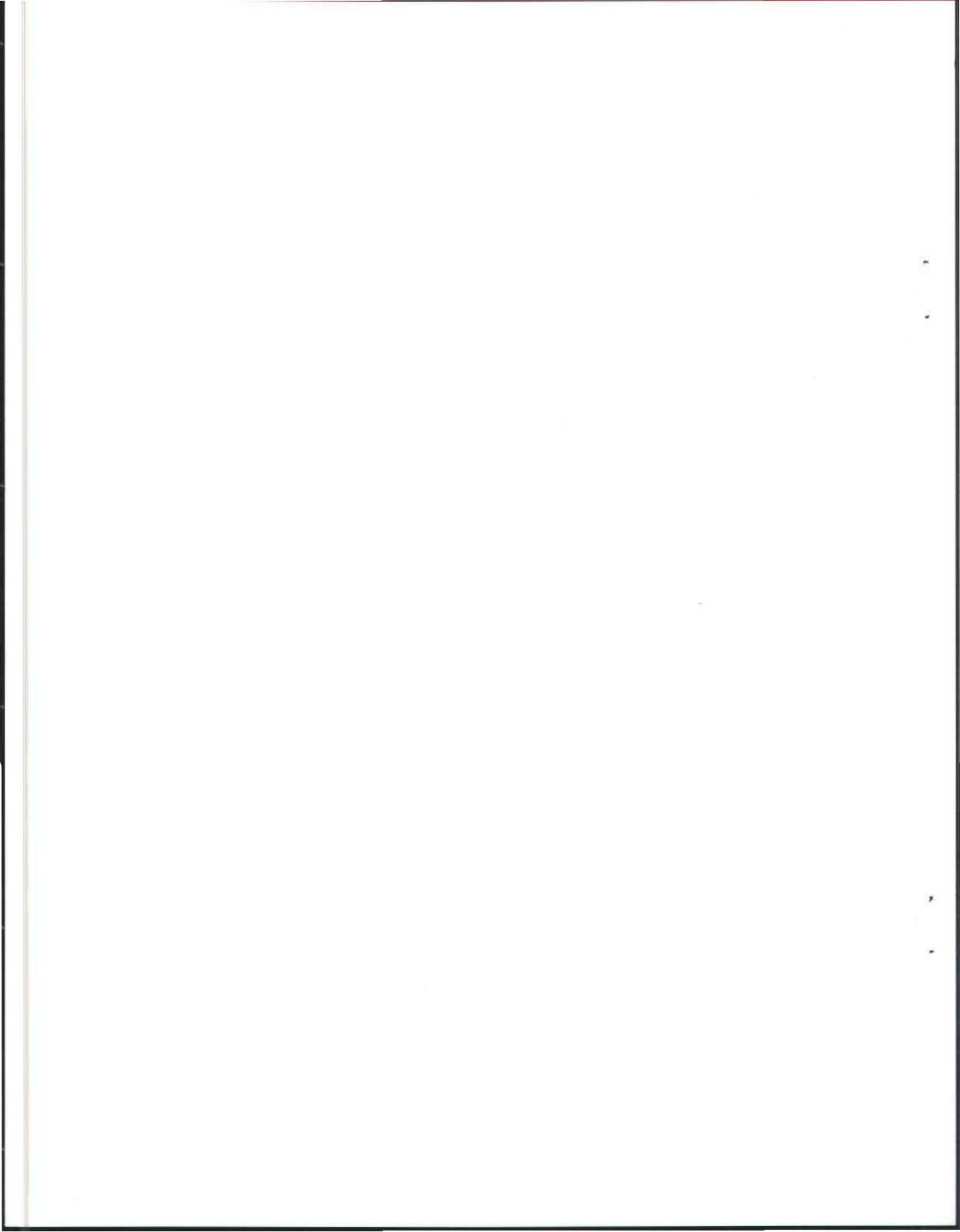
Russia: An Economic Profile

Preface

This is one in a series of surveys of the former Soviet republics that are intended to provide basic reference material as a backdrop for assessing future developments in these new states. The survey provides a description of the geography, population, and economy of Russia and compares its economic characteristics, growth, and social welfare with that in the United States.

International comparisons, particularly for aggregate measures such as gross domestic product (GDP), are difficult to make because of differences in definitions and methods used by various countries in compiling statistics. International currency exchange rates are deficient for this purpose because they do not reflect relative purchasing power of different currencies over the whole range of goods and services included in GDP. Because of the lack of reliable purchasing power parities, alternative measures based on comparable international statistics have been selected.

For the most part, official statistics in the public domain were used in compiling the tables and other numerical entries. The annual statistical handbooks and the 1989 census publications issued by Soviet and Russian statistical authorities were the principal sources of data. The World Bank's publication *Statistical Handbook 1993: States of the Former USSR* provided supplemental information. The comparisons with the reference country, the United States, relied on information found in the annual *Statistical Abstract of the United States*, *Economic Report of the President*, and various Department of Commerce, Department of Agriculture, and OECD publications covering national accounts, agricultural production, food consumption, and the like.



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Figure 1
Russia



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Russia: An Economic Profile

Geography and Climate

Russia, the largest republic in the former USSR, covers an area of 17.1 million square kilometers (6.6 million square miles), which is 82 percent larger than the United States. It is sparsely settled, with nine persons per square kilometer, as compared with 37 in the United States. Situated between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, it stretches from the Polish border to the Bering Strait, and from the Arctic to approximately the 45th parallel. At its greatest expanse, Russia extends 9,000 km (5,600 miles) from east to west and 4,000 km (2,500 miles) from north to south.

The terrain is primarily an extensive flatland, interrupted by the Ural Mountains, which form a natural boundary between Europe and Asia. West of the Urals lies the Central Russian Upland, and east of them lies the West Siberian Plain, with its even less varied flat relief. The lowest areas of that plain—the very marshy Konda, middle Ob', and Barabinsk Steppe—are in the central part. Farther to the east, the strongly uplifted Central Siberian Plateau is located between the Yenisey and Lena Rivers. The gently rolling surface of this plateau is broken by a complex network of deep river valleys. Still farther eastward, the plateau descends to become the Central Yakut Lowland, where elevations in the valleys do not exceed 360 feet (110 meters). The Russian Far East is dominated by mountainous regions with extremely rugged relief and high elevations, including numerous active volcanoes.

Russia has a varied and, for the most part, continental-type climate. The greatest extremes are between the Arctic regions of the far north and the subtropical Black Sea coast of the North Caucasus. Much of the remainder of the country is temperate, but nearly all of Russia is colder than most areas of the United States. In terms of climate, the central region of European Russia is analogous to the northern Great Plains of the United States, while the southern parts of Siberia are similar to the prairie provinces of Canada.

The mountainous areas of the Far East have a climate similar to the Canadian Rockies, while coastal regions approximate that of the Canadian maritime provinces and western Alaska. In contrast, much of the North Caucasus region's climate is analogous to that of southern California.

Because large areas of Russia are remote from the oceans, there are wide seasonal swings in temperature, particularly in East Siberia, where mean temperatures vary by as much as 117° Fahrenheit (65° Celsius) between January and July. Due in part to high atmospheric pressure, mean January temperatures range from 32° F (0°C) in the European regions to -58° F (-50°C) in the eastern Yakutia (Sakha) Republic, where temperatures have fallen to -94° F (-70°C). Conversely, relatively low atmospheric pressure predominates during the summer, bringing comparatively high temperatures. Mean July temperatures range from 77° F (25°C) in the Caspian Lowland to 34° F (1°C) along the northern coast of Siberia. As a result, the frost-free period varies greatly. In the northern regions, there is no period that can be assumed to be frost free, with permafrost covering 10 million square kilometers (three-fifths of Russian territory) and reaching a thickness of as much as 1,500 meters in the basin of the Markha River. Farther southward, the number of frost-free days increases to a maximum of 200 in the North Caucasus region.

As with other aspects of Russia's climate, precipitation varies widely by region. It is highest in the Caucasus and Altay Mountains, up to 60 to 80 inches (1,500 to 2,000 mm) a year. It is also substantial in the forest zone of the Eastern European Plain—24 to 28 inches (600 to 700 mm)—and in the southern part of the Far East—up to 40 inches (1,000 mm). The taiga regions of the Yakutia (Sakha) Republic and the tundra and steppe regions receive considerably less precipitation, 8 to 12 inches (200 to 300 mm).

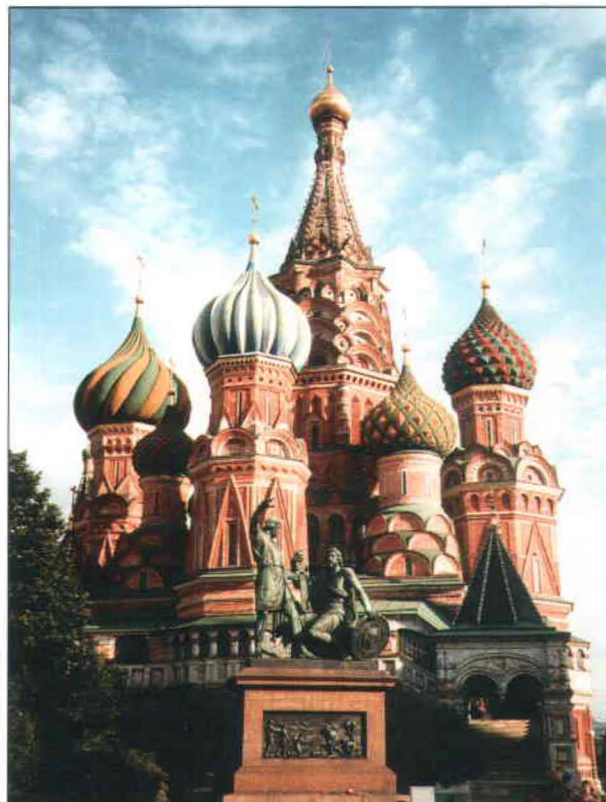
The semidesert regions of the Caspian Lowland have the least precipitation, 5 to 6 inches (120 to 150 mm), which, coupled with a high evaporation rate during the summer, frequently causes severe droughts. The snow cover lasts from 60 to 80 days in the south and from 260 to 280 days in the far north. The greatest snow accumulation, reaching nearly 40 inches (1,000 mm), is found in East Siberia and Kamchatka.

Soils reflect the characteristics of the climate and the various topographic regions. From north to south, soils gradually change from Arctic soils to acidic podzols in the tundra zone and into the northern taiga region, to marshy conditions in the southern taiga zone. Farther south are forests situated on grassy, acidic soils and gradually changing, in the forest-steppe zone, to alkali and chernozem (black earth) soils. The latter are the most fertile soils in Russia.

Because of differences in climate and soil conditions, agricultural activities vary greatly by region. Much of the northern region is suited only to specialized livestock raising, such as reindeer. Large areas are too cold for crop cultivation, while more temperate northern regions will support only rapidly maturing crops such as green vegetables. The Black Earth Triangle, stretching from the Belarusian-Ukrainian border to East Siberia, is the Russian agricultural heartland. It is moderately cold but supports cultivation of a variety of grains, root crops, oilseeds, and fruits and vegetables. Russia suffers periodic crop failures because some of the country's most productive farm areas are subject to hot, dry winds (called "sukhovey"), long-term droughts, floods, and frequent hailstorms in the North Caucasus.

History and Government

For nearly 2,000 years, Russian political and economic development has been heavily influenced by wars and foreign invasions. Many of the current ethnic nationalities of Russia stem from the nomadic tribes that joined forces to protect against invading



St. Basil's Cathedral in Moscow.

groups, who, in turn, formed the basis for other current ethnic groups. The first major invasion occurred in approximately 200 A.D., when the Goths invaded the East European Plain. Goths, in turn, were displaced in 370 A.D. by Huns from the east. During the following 400 years, many tribes formed alliances to protect against invaders. By medieval times, a federation of states, centered in Kiev, evolved in the European portion of current Russian territory. In the late 12th to 15th centuries, following the capture of Kiev by the prince of Suzdal, the focus of political power shifted northwest to Vladimir, and the Mongols (Tatars) ruled the remnants of the Kievan State. During this period, Moscow became a major power center, with the city's rise coming at the direct expense of the disintegrating Mongol rule.

Figure 3
Russia's Administrative Divisions



By the beginning of the 18th century, Muscovite Russia had acquired a vast empire through successive military conquests and had established a strong, despotic state ruled by a hereditary monarchy (the czars). But Russia was poor, feudal, and greatly backward relative to its European neighbors. For many reasons, Russia was a latecomer to industrialization, which essentially began in the early 1700s with a series of reforms undertaken by Peter the Great. His innovations created a small industrial base geared to military needs and established some of the necessary preconditions for a nascent capitalism to develop. Although some industrial expansion continued, the second state-directed push for industrialization occurred more than a century later, triggered by Russia's humiliating defeat in the Crimean War (1856). This second major attempt to modernize Russia began with agricultural reforms that freed the serfs (1861) and was followed by various reforms designed to improve education and the functioning of the military. Economic growth accelerated after 1890, so that by 1913 Russia had established a substantial and fairly modern industry and related infrastructure. Although the Russian economy was still predominantly agricultural and was well behind Western Europe in economic development, it had become integrated into the international trading system and was attracting substantial foreign investment.

Russia's unpopular participation in World War I wreaked havoc on the economy and greatly weakened the czarist regime, which collapsed in early 1917. An interim Provisional Government was overthrown later in that year by the Bolsheviks in the October Revolution. The new Communist government proclaimed itself the Republic of Workers, Soldiers, and Peasants' Soviets, later renamed the Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic (RSFSR). Russia became a constituent republic of the USSR, which was established by treaty in 1922, and resumed its status as an independent state at the end of 1991, with the dissolution of the Soviet Union. The Russian Federation is the largest successor state to the former USSR, inheriting its permanent seat on the UN Security Council, as well as the bulk of its foreign assets and debt.

The Russian Government has begun to adopt democratic institutions that represent a sharp break from the Soviet past. President Boris Yel'tsin was elected

by popular vote in June 1991, and December 1993 elections ratified a new Constitution and established a bicameral legislature. Deputies in the 450-member lower house, the State Duma, serve four-year terms, with half of them elected according to party balloting and half elected on an individual basis from single-seat districts. The 178-member Federation Council consists of two representatives from each component of the Russian Federation—one from each regional executive branch and one from each regional legislature. A Cabinet, comprising key ministers and led by a Premier, oversees the day-to-day operation of the government.

Russia is nominally a federation, but the precise distribution of powers between the central government and regional and local authorities is still evolving. The Russian Federation consists of 89 component parts: 21 ethnically based republics, 49 oblasts, one autonomous oblast, 10 autonomous okrugs, six krais, and two "cities of federal significance," Moscow and St. Petersburg. The Constitution explicitly defines the federal government's exclusive powers, but it describes most key regional issues as the joint responsibility of the federal government and Federation components, suggesting that they will be subject to considerable future political wrangling.

Population and Labor Force

Selected Demographic Characteristics

Russia is the most populated former Soviet republic with 149 million people in 1992, roughly three-fifths of the number in the United States (255 million). In the early 1990s, three-fourths of the population in both countries resided in urban areas (table 1). While slightly more than one-half of the population in both countries are females, the gender imbalance is more pronounced at the older ages. In Russia, women account for 72 percent of the population aged 65 and older, whereas in the United States they comprise only 60 percent of this age group. Most of this difference can be attributed to the devastating effects of World War II on young males in Russia.

Table 1
Selected Demographic Statistics, Selected Years

	Russia			United States		
	1979	1989	1992	1980	1990	1992
Population (<i>thousands</i>)						
Total	137,410	147,022	148,700	226,546	248,710	255,082
Male	63,208	68,714	69,900	110,053	121,239	NA
Female	74,202	78,308	78,800	116,493	127,471	NA
Average annual growth (<i>percent</i>)	0.7	0.3		0.9	1.1	
Age dependency ratios ^a (<i>per 100 persons</i>)						
Total	46	49	50	51	52	NA
Young (<i>under 15</i>)	32	34	34	34	33	NA
Old (<i>over 64</i>)	15	14	16	17	19	NA
Percent urban	69	74	74	74	75	NA
Total fertility rate ^b (<i>births per woman</i>)	1.9	2.0	1.6	1.8	2.1	NA
Life expectancy (<i>years</i>)	68	70	68	74	75	76
Largest cities (<i>thousands</i>)	Moscow	8,957			New York	8,547
	St. Petersburg	5,004			Chicago	6,070

^a Age dependency ratios are the number of people younger or older than the working ages (16 to 64) per 100 people in the working ages.

^b Total fertility rate represents the number of children a woman would bear in her lifetime if she survived to the end of the reproductive period and was subject over this period to the age-specific fertility rates observed in a given country and year.

Both Russia and the United States have similar levels of fertility, with total rates at or below replacement level. In the years since the breakup of the Soviet Union, Russia's birthrate has declined, while that in the United States has been relatively stable.

Although levels of fertility are roughly the same in both countries, mortality levels are substantially higher in Russia. Thus, life expectancy at birth, an indicator of the general level of mortality in a country, is eight years lower in Russia than in the United States. This differential is largely due to the higher mortality levels of Russian males, especially in the older working ages (ages 40 to 64).

Although mortality in Russia had declined gradually after World War II, this trend reversed after 1960 when mortality levels for adult males began to rise. This adverse development probably is linked to excessive use of alcohol and tobacco, lack of regular exercise, and poor diets. Since female mortality did not increase significantly, Russia now has the world's highest gender differential—over 11 years—in life expectancy. Overall life expectancy at birth decreased by two years between 1989 and 1992. The

effects of lower fertility and higher mortality rates in Russia since 1989 are reflected in the average annual growth rate of the population, only 0.3 percent, compared with 0.7 percent between 1979 and 1989. In contrast, population growth in the United States has accelerated in recent years.

The majority of the population of Russia consists of ethnic Russians. In 1989, 82 percent of the population were ethnic Russians and 4 percent were other Slavic nationalities (Byelorussians and Ukrainians). The remaining 14 percent comprised over 100 different ethnic groups. According to the last census (1989), nearly 22 million non-Slavic people, representing a wide variety of histories, cultures, and languages, resided in the Russian Federation. Fifty-five percent of the non-Slavic people belong to traditionally Muslim nationalities, both Sunnis and Shiites, while the remaining 45 percent include nationalities that traditionally are Buddhist, Eastern Orthodox, Lutheran, and Jewish. Eighty percent of the non-Slavic nationalities (or 12 percent of the population of the Russian Federation) do not speak Russian as their first language. In the United States, 14 percent of the population do not speak English in their home, and only about one-half of this group speak English "very well."

Education

Literacy is nearly universal in Russia, and the population is fairly well educated. As of the 1989 census, three-fifths of the population aged 15 and older had completed secondary school and 11 percent had completed higher education—a marked increase from a decade earlier, when only about two-fifths of the population aged 15 and older had completed secondary school and 8 percent had completed higher education. In contrast, in the United States in 1991, three-fourths of the population aged 15 and older had completed secondary school and roughly one-fifth had completed college.

There are substantial differences in the educational attainments of people in urban and rural areas of Russia. Thus, in 1989, two-thirds of the urban population aged 15 and older had completed secondary school, as compared with just under one-half of the rural population. In the metropolitan areas in the

Table 2
Distribution of the Labor Force by Sector, 1992

	Russia	United States
Total, national economy (thousands)	72,300	117,598
Total, national economy (percent share)	100.0	100.0
Industry ^a	30.2	17.5
Agriculture and forestry	13.4	2.7
Construction	11.5	6.0
Transportation and communications	7.7	7.0
Trade ^b	7.9	20.7
Health and education	19.9 ^c	16.2
Government, credit, and insurance	4.0	11.4
Other	5.4 ^d	18.5 ^e

^aIncludes mining and quarrying.

^bIncludes wholesale and retail trade and public dining.

^cIncludes culture, art, and science.

^dIncludes housing, services, and unspecified activities.

^eIncludes personal and business services.

United States, 80 percent of the population aged 18 and older had completed secondary school, as compared with 72 percent in nonmetropolitan areas.

Labor Force

The distribution of the labor force in Russia differs substantially from that in the United States (table 2). The differences reflect the impact of both the much higher level of US economic development and Soviet development policies that gave high priority to the industrial sector. Nearly one-third of all Russian workers were employed in industry in 1992, in contrast to less than one-fifth in the United States. Taken together, the industry, agriculture, and construction sectors absorbed 55 percent of the labor force in Russia, as compared with only 26 percent in the United States. In contrast, trade and services

Table 3 *Percent share*
Gross Domestic Product by Sector of Origin, 1991

	Russia	United States
Total	100.0	100.0
Industry	40.1	22.5
Agriculture and forestry	12.9	1.9
Construction	9.6	3.9
Transportation and communications	7.1	5.9
Trade	8.3	15.9
Services and other	22.0	49.9

accounted for only 37 percent of employment in Russia, as compared with 67 percent in the United States.

The labor force constituted a slightly larger share of the population in Russia (49 percent) than in the United States (46 percent). The differential stems mainly from higher labor force participation rates among Russian women, the result of long-continued Soviet policies that relied on large annual infusions of labor to stimulate economic growth. In 1992, 53 percent of Russia's state-sector work force was female, as compared with 46 percent of the total labor force in the United States. The trade, health, education, and government sectors in Russia typically had the highest concentrations of women—70 to 89 percent in 1992.

Structure and Performance of the Economy

Aggregate Measures

The economies of the United States and Russia differ markedly in the structure of gross domestic product (GDP). In the Russian setting, the historical emphasis on industry and construction and the high resource demands of agriculture resulted in nearly two-thirds of GDP originating in these three sectors in 1991, whereas these sectors accounted for less than one-third of GDP in the United States (table 3). Trade and services accounted for less than one-third of Russian economic activity and nearly two-thirds in the US economy.

Table 4 *Percent share*
Gross Domestic Product by End Use, 1991

	Russia	United States
Total	100.0	100.0
Household consumption	56.7	68.5
Gross fixed investment	25.1	12.9
Government and other	18.2	18.6

The distribution of Russia's domestic product among major final uses—consumption, investment, and government services—also differs substantially from the pattern in the United States (table 4). Russia devoted a smaller share of its GDP to consumption in 1991, (57 percent, as compared with 69 percent in the United States) but the share of investment in Russia was almost double that in the United States.

Rough Western estimates for Russia suggest that GDP increased at an average annual rate of 2.1 percent during 1981-89, well below the 3-percent average annual growth registered by the United States. Russian GDP has declined since 1989—by 2 percent in 1990, 13 percent in 1991, 19 percent in 1992, and 12 percent in 1993, according to official statistics. By contrast, GDP for the United States increased during this period, rising 0.8 percent in 1990, declining 1.2 percent in 1991, and increasing 2.1 percent in 1992 and 3 percent in 1993.

Industry

Russia has some of the world's largest reserves of a wide variety of industrial raw materials. Particularly important are its huge reserves of oil, gas, and coal, enabling Russia to be self-sufficient in energy and a major player on the world stage in the production of fuels (table 5). Russian oil and natural gas output in 1990 accounted for roughly one-fifth of the world's total, and energy exports amounted to nearly one-third of domestic production. In contrast, the United States imported almost one-quarter of its energy requirements, producing about 30 percent less oil and 20 percent less gas than Russia, but more than twice as much coal. Unfortunately for Russia, its

Figure 4
Major Energy Facilities in Russia





Drilling for oil in West Siberia.

vast fuel reserves are located largely east of the Urals in arduous climatic conditions and far from the principal consuming centers of European Russia.

Russia also has great natural wealth in metals: iron ore (the largest reserves in the world), manganese, chromite, nickel, platinum, and gold. These resources have provided the basis for development of large metallurgical industries. There are also millions of acres of forests that can be used to produce wood products. Like oil and gas, however, many of these natural resources are located in remote and climatically unfavorable areas.

Russia is one of the most industrialized of the former Soviet republics, and its industry is widely diversified. Besides its resource-based industries, Russia has developed large manufacturing capacities, notably in machinery. Roughly two-thirds of Russia's industrial output in 1989 came from four core contiguous economic regions—the Central, Volga, Urals, and West Siberian regions.

During 1986-90, Russia's industrial output grew at an estimated average annual rate of 2.5 percent, somewhat below the average of 3.0 percent posted in

Table 5
Russia: Energy Production,
Consumption, and Exports, 1991

	Production in Natural Units	Thousand Barrels Per Day Oil Equivalent
Primary energy production^a		
Total		23,924
Oil (<i>thousand b/d</i>)	9,220	9,220
Gas (<i>billion cubic meters</i>)	643	10,387
Coal (<i>million tons</i>)	353	2,987
Electric power (<i>billion kWh</i>)	288	1,330
Consumption		
Total (<i>percent shares</i>)	100	16,200
Oil	32	
Gas	39	
Coal	22	
Other ^b	7	
Net exports^c		7,724

^aIncludes fuel extraction and electricity generation at nuclear and hydroelectric power stations.

^bPrimary electricity, shale oil, and peat.

^cNet exports are calculated by subtracting consumption from production.

the United States. Russian industrial output declined sharply after 1989; according to official statistics, the 1993 level was less than two-thirds of the 1989 level. Meanwhile, US industrial output leveled off after 1990 and then slowly rose; in 1993, it was 6 percent above the level attained in 1989.

The decline in Russian industrial output after 1989 affected all major branches but was particularly severe in nonferrous metals and soft goods. The sharp downturn stemmed from a number of factors, primarily a major fall in demand for investment and defense products, disruptions in trade associated with the breakup of the Soviet Union, and decreased demand for manufactured consumer goods resulting from huge price increases and a decline in real incomes of consumers. Data comparing the structure



Machining repair parts in a Siberian factory.

of industrial output and production of major products in Russia and the United States are presented in tables 6 and 7.

Agriculture

Russian agriculture contrasts sharply with that in the United States. While the central planners of the former Soviet Union expanded sown acreage to increase production, the United States reduced the area under cultivation and struggled with farm surpluses. Even then, successive leaderships of the former USSR had difficulty in consistently improving the quality of people's diets, and at times even in ensuring an adequate supply of calories for a growing population. Whereas the United States is a major net exporter of farm products, Russia has been a net importer. In 1990, for example, more than one-fifth of retail supplies of food products were imported from abroad or from other former Soviet republics.

Agriculture in Russia faces severe environmental limitations. Most of the sown area is climatically comparable to the northern Great Plains areas in the United States and the prairie provinces of Canada. Not only is the average productivity of land in Russia much lower than in the United States, but, as a result of differences in climate and cropping practices, the year-to-year variation in Russian farm output is more than three times that in the United States.

Table 6 *Percent share*
Structure of Industrial Output^a

	Russia 1989	United States 1987
Electric power	8.0	12.6
Fuels	12.8	7.2
Metallurgy	8.7	3.6
Machinery	35.7	33.5
Chemicals	6.9	13.1
Wood, paper, and pulp	6.7	13.0
Construction materials	5.8	2.6
Soft goods	5.0	4.3
Processed foods	7.1	8.3
Other industries	3.3	1.8

^aValue-added statistics were used in these computations.

Institutional differences between US and Russian agriculture also are vast (table 8). Although moves are under way to privatize the farm sector, the socialized sector accounted for nearly three-fourths of agricultural production as recently as 1991. That sector consisted of roughly equal numbers of very large collective and state farms, with collective farms organized nominally as producer cooperatives and state farms operating like state industrial enterprises. The private sector remains dominated by millions of small holdings of one-half to one acre and one or two head of livestock. These small plots are farmed by households either attached to collective or state farms or principally occupied in nonagricultural pursuits.

During 1986-92, farm output in Russia decreased at an average annual rate of 0.6 percent, whereas US farm output increased at that rate. Overall, average Russian production of crops and livestock for the two-year period 1990-91, valued at US "farm-gate" prices (1988), was roughly two-fifths of US output. Whereas US farm output was about evenly divided between crops and livestock, livestock production

Table 7
Production of Selected Industrial Products, Selected Years

	Russia					United States				
	1985	1989	1990	1991	1992	1985	1989	1990	1991	1992
Energy										
Electric power (<i>trillion kWh</i>)	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.0	2.7	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.3
Oil (<i>million metric tons</i>) ^a	542.0	552.0	516.0	462.0	399.0	441.0	383.0	370.0	373.0	362.0
Natural gas (<i>billion cubic meters</i>)	462.0	616.0	641.0	643.0	641.0	489.0	512.0	527.0	529.0	542.0
Coal (<i>million metric tons</i>)	395.0	410.0	395.0	353.0	337.0	802.0	890.0	934.0	902.0	900.0
Metallurgy										
Iron ore (<i>million metric tons</i>)	104.0	107.0	107.0	90.9	82.1	49.5	59.0	56.4	55.5	51.9
Crude steel (<i>million metric tons</i>)	88.7	92.8	89.6	77.1	67.0	80.1	88.8	89.7	79.7	83.2
Rolled ferrous metal (<i>million metric tons</i>)	62.5	65.9	63.7	55.1	46.8	66.3	76.3	77.1	71.5	74.6
Wood, paper, and pulp										
Timber production (<i>million cubic meters</i>)	337.3	338.4	303.8	268.9	238.0	448.5	512.6	513.1	473.8	481.5
Sawn timber (<i>million cubic meters</i>)	79.5	83.0	75.0	65.8	53.4	86.6	104.1	109.8	104.0	106.7
Fiber board (<i>million square meters</i>)	439.0	456.0	463.0	453.0	407.0	744.0	747.0	670.0	637.0	693.0
Paper (<i>million metric tons</i>)	5.0	5.3	5.2	4.8	3.6	30.9	34.7	35.7	35.0	36.2
Cardboard (<i>million metric tons</i>)	2.9	3.1	3.1	2.6	2.2	30.0	35.0	35.9	36.9	38.2
Chemicals										
Mineral fertilizers (<i>million metric tons</i>)	17.3	17.5	16.0	15.0	12.3	22.3	23.4	23.1	23.0	NA
Synthetic plastics and resins (<i>million metric tons</i>)	2.7	3.1	3.0	2.7	2.3	22.7	27.0	29.7	26.0	28.3
Chemical fibers and knits (<i>million metric tons</i>)	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.5	3.7	4.1	3.9	4.0	4.1
Detergents (<i>million metric tons</i>)	0.6	0.8	0.9	0.7	0.5	3.3	3.7	3.8	3.9	4.0
Construction materials										
Cement (<i>million metric tons</i>)	79.1	84.5	83.0	77.5	61.7	70.7	75.0	75.5	70.0	74.0
Machinery										
Trucks and buses (<i>millions</i>)	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6	3.5	4.1	3.7	3.4	4.0
Automobiles (<i>millions</i>)	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.0	8.0	6.8	6.1	5.4	5.7
Tractors (<i>thousands</i>)	261.0	235.0	214.0	178.0	137.0	94.1	106.0	100.0	96.0	NA
Soft goods										
Cotton, wool, and silk fabrics (<i>billion square meters</i>)	6.9	7.4	7.1	6.6	4.3	12.8	13.2	12.8	12.7	12.4
Footwear, all types (<i>million pairs</i>)	361.0	378.0	385.0	336.0	220.0	265.0	211.0	202.0	167.0	170.0
Hosiery (<i>billion pairs</i>)	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.7	0.6	3.6	4.2	3.9	3.9	3.9
Consumer durables										
Radios (<i>millions</i>)	5.7	5.6	5.8	5.6	4.0	5.7	3.4	3.0	NA	NA
Televisions (<i>millions</i>)	4.8	4.5	4.7	4.4	3.7	13.3	15.5	15.2	NA	NA
Refrigerators and freezers (<i>millions</i>)	3.5	3.6	3.8	3.7	3.2	7.5	9.1	9.1	8.7	9.4

^aIncludes gas condensate.

Table 8
Selected Characteristics of Agricultural Enterprises

	Russia ^a	United States ^b
Number of farms	25,500	2,105,060
Agricultural land per farm (hectares)	7,263	185
Cattle per farm	1580	48
Hogs per farm	886	27
Workers per farm	349 ^c	1.4

^a Collective and state farms at end of 1991. Excludes small private holdings of households and privately held farms.

^b 1 June 1991.

^c Annual average.

contributed nearly 70 percent of total output in Russia. This difference reflects Soviet decisions to locate the production of crops with relatively long growing seasons (such as corn, cotton, and oilseeds) in the milder climates of the southern republics of the former USSR. Production of important farm products is given for a series of years in appendix table B-8.

Russia lags the United States in both crop and livestock productivity. When yields of eight major crops (average 1991-92) are weighted together, the US index of yields is more than four-fifths above that for Russia. Milk yield per cow also is much lower in Russia—only two-fifths of the US level.

Transportation

Russia's transportation system, inherited from the former Soviet Union, is primarily geared to freight rather than passengers. Moscow serves as the hub of the rail and road networks, both of which are much denser in European Russia than east of the Urals.

The railroad network has deteriorated in recent years, in large part because of inadequate investment and poor maintenance. Similarly, many of the paved roads were not designed to withstand the present traffic loads or the strains of freezing and thawing. Water navigation plays an important part in Russian



Oil tanker on the Volga River.

transport, but its role is constrained by geography; many rivers run north-south rather than east-west, resulting in a short ice-free season for access to foreign ports. Russia's natural gas and oil pipeline systems handle a large share of the country's exports. The vast majority (70 percent in 1991) of Russian pipelines transport natural gas, and the Druzhba (Friendship) pipeline carried about one-sixth of Russia's oil exports to Europe in 1991.

The transport network in Russia is far less developed than in the United States (table 9). Railroads provide the bulk of freight transport services (41 percent of all ton-kilometers in 1992, appendix table B-9). Passenger transport services are more evenly dispersed among the various modes, with railroads and buses carrying 37 and 31 percent of all passenger traffic, respectively (appendix table B-10). Unlike the United States, where people rely mainly on private automobiles for travel, the Russian population depends overwhelmingly on public transportation.

Investment

During the 1980s, new fixed investment in Russia increased at an average annual rate of 4.3 percent, more than twice that in the United States. After 1989, investment declined in both countries, but much more drastically in Russia. By 1992, investment was down by about one-half in Russia and by 6 percent in the United States.

Table 9
Land Transport Networks, 1992

	Russia	United States
	<i>Thousand kilometers</i>	
All roads	902	6,281
Paved	698	3,695
Unpaved	204	2,586
Rail	158	270
Electrified	38 ^a	NA
	<i>Kilometers per 1,000 square kilometers</i>	
All roads	53	670
Paved	41	394
Unpaved	12	276
Rail	9	28
Electrified	2 ^a	NA

^a 1993.

The pattern of capital formation in Russia and the United States has been markedly different. Investment in housing and services accounted for only one-third of the total in Russia in 1991, as compared with more than three-fourths in the United States in 1989. At the same time, Russia devoted more than one-half of investment to industry and agriculture, about three times the share in the United States (table 10).

Sharp differences also exist in the allocation of industrial investment in the two countries. The electric power and fuels branches absorbed nearly two-fifths of industrial investment in Russia in 1991, as compared with little more than one-fourth in the United States in 1989 (table 11). Russia's energy resources and its reliance on exports of fuel for hard currency, taken together with the very high cost of developing Siberian oil and gas fields, explain much of this difference. Conversely, the United States devotes much larger shares of its industrial investment to the chemicals, machinery, and wood products branches than does Russia.

Table 10
**Investment Allocations
by Sector of the Economy**

Percent share

	Russia 1991	United States 1989
Industry	34.7	15.2
Agriculture	17.8	1.4
Construction	4.5	0.8
Transportation and communications	9.4	6.6
Housing	18.1	23.6
Trade and services	15.5	52.4

Table 11
**Investment Allocations
by Branch of Industry**

Percent share

	Russia 1991	United States 1989
Electric power	7.7	17.8
Fuels	31.9	9.0
Metallurgy	4.5	5.8
Chemicals and petrochemicals	5.0	11.9
Machinery	20.0	28.8
Wood, paper, and pulp	5.1	14.8
Soft goods	3.4	2.0
Processed foods	9.1	7.5
Other	13.3	2.4

Defense Industry and Conversion

Through decades of extensive investment and priority access to material resources and personnel, the Soviet Union developed an immense defense-industrial base. Russia inherited the vast majority of this base. Russian defense industry comprises 2,000 to 4,000 defense enterprises—including about 100 major final-assembly plants—and 1,200 research and

Russian defense firms marketing their wares at a 1993 Middle East arms show.



development institutes. In all, defense industries employed 6 to 8 million workers, or 25 to 30 percent of Russia's industrial labor force, in 1990.

The share of defense-industrial output going to civil purposes reportedly increased from 40 percent in 1988 to 80 percent in 1993. Although this shift reflects sharp cutbacks in weapons production rather than large increases in civilian goods output, Russian defense industries are diversified. Defense plants produce all of Russia's televisions, VCRs, sewing machines, and cameras; 95 percent of refrigerators and tape recorders; and 65 percent of washing machines and vacuum cleaners. These plants also manufacture equipment for civilian investment, including 95 percent of computers, one-quarter of numerically controlled machine tools, and 80 percent of food processing equipment.

Russian defense industry is geographically concentrated. One-third of all defense-related employment, for example, is located in six regions—the Moscow, Leningrad, Nizhniy Novgorod, Sverdlovsk, Perm', and Samara Oblasts. Some cities, particularly the 10 involved in nuclear weapons programs, such as Arzamas-16 and Chelyabinsk-70, are almost entirely dependent on defense.

Russia faces the daunting task of redirecting far more of its economy from defense to civil purposes than any other former Communist country. In the late 1980s, the Soviet Union spent at least 15 percent of its GDP on defense, and Russia has announced plans

Figure 9
Selected Defense Industry Facilities in Russia



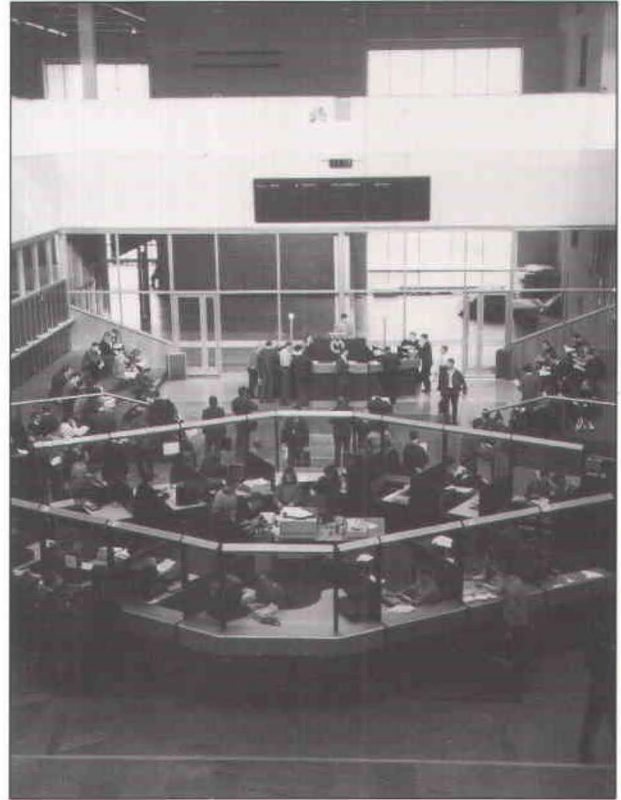
to reduce this share to 4 to 6 percent—similar to the US share. Because resources devoted to defense represent the best of the economy's output, its redirection to civil needs is crucial to the success of reform.

The Russian Government has endorsed a conversion program that is to focus on 14 priority civil areas, but the program has been criticized because it is state directed, sets production targets rather than gearing output to meet market demand, and has been underfunded. Moreover, government-provided conversion funds to date have primarily been used to meet enterprise payrolls. Foreign investment in diversification projects has been meager, but most successful conversion efforts have involved some form of foreign participation. Russia's regions have criticized what they view as Moscow's inability to devise a coherent diversification effort and have begun programs of their own. Some individual plants have taken similar initiatives.

Economic Reform

In October 1991, President Yel'tsin unveiled a bold program of economic reform intended to transform the giant statized Russian economy into an ordinary market economy integrated into the international community. This program covered the key essentials—liberalization of prices, economic activity, and trade; stabilization of the ruble; and privatization of property. It was able to build on foundations laid in 1990 and 1991, when the Russian legislature adopted laws on jurisdiction over union property, on property ownership, on land, on privatization of state property, on corporations, on entrepreneurship, and on dealing with monopolies.

In its first two years of independence, Russia has dismantled nearly all of the key institutions of the old system of central planning and has made significant progress toward creating market-oriented ones in their stead. Nearly all prices have been freed from controls. Individuals and groups can form new businesses, and enterprises are allowed to make their own production decisions, choose their own suppliers, and engage in foreign trade. Russia has unified its foreign exchange rate for all exports and imports, and this



Moscow Commodity Exchange.

rate is now determined by the market. Commodity and securities exchanges have appeared, and banking reform has begun with the separation of the old State Bank into the Russian Central Bank and a commercial bank network consisting of both state-owned and private commercial banks. Reforms in the legal and accounting systems to support the emerging private enterprise market economy are under way.

Privatization

In July 1991, the Russian Supreme Soviet adopted the law "On the Privatization of State and Municipal Property in the Russian Federation," which was followed at the end of the year by a program to begin implementation of the law in 1992. A separate law adopted in early 1992 dealt with the privatization of housing. Since then, both laws and programs have

been revised several times. For nonfarm property, privatization is being accomplished through a combination of leasing, sales at auctions for cash, and sales for vouchers distributed to the population in late 1992. Using these diverse approaches, Russia has made substantial progress in turning over state property to private owners. By the end of 1993, a total of 89,000 small state enterprises had been privatized, most of them in trade and services. Some 7,500 medium-size and large enterprises, mainly in industry, also had sold shares to the public. As a result, about two-fifths of all industrial workers were employed in the private sector, which also accounted for roughly two-thirds of the value of retail trade and construction output and nearly one-half of housing.

Privatization of agriculture is proceeding along several tracks. First, the land allocated to the traditional private plots and urban gardens has been increased substantially, and their holders have been given ownership rights. Independent peasant farms have been created (270,000 at the end of 1993). All state and collective farms have been required to reregister, and some two-thirds of them have adopted more market-oriented forms of ownership. Under the first two of these arrangements, the private sector's share in total farm production has risen to nearly two-fifths, as compared with less than one-fourth in 1990.

Overall, the private sector—including industrial firms part way through the privatization process—may now account for about two-fifths of GDP in Russia. Private activities not captured by the official statistics would add appreciably to that share.

Inflation and Unemployment

When the Russian Federation was part of the Soviet Union, inflation was kept low by pervasive government price controls, although repressed inflation was evident, especially after 1985. According to official statistics, prices of consumer goods rose by 16.4 percent in Russia during 1986-90, as compared with a rise of 21.5 percent in the consumer price index in the United States. From December 1990 to December 1991, the prices of consumer goods and services rose by 160 percent as a result of the freeing of many prices and sharp increases in others by the Soviet

government. The freeing of nearly all prices in January 1992 by the Russian Government and continued high monthly increases thereafter resulted in increases in consumer prices of 2,300 percent from December 1991 to December 1992 and 840 percent from December 1992 to December 1993. In contrast, consumer prices in the United States increased by 10.6 percent from 1990 to 1993.

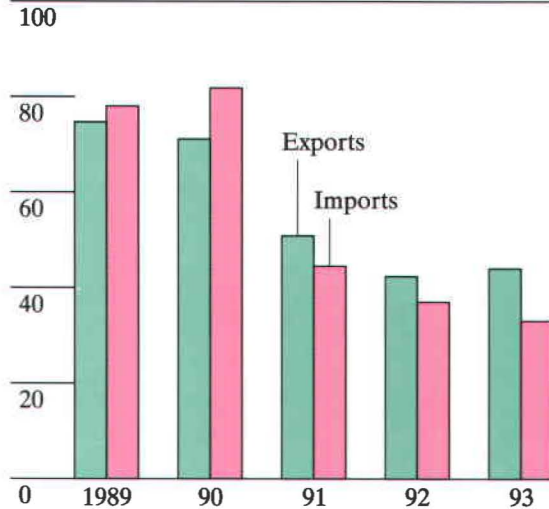
Unemployment was negligible in Russia before independence, because the Soviet government maintained a policy of full employment. Statistics were not compiled on the unemployed, and unemployment compensation was not introduced until 1990. The Russian Government established such a program in 1991, publishing its first unemployment statistics in July of that year. The number of unemployed registered at employment agencies stood at 61,900 in December 1991, rising to 577,700 in December 1992 and to 835,500 in December 1993, or about 1 percent of the labor force. In addition, several million workers worked part time or were on involuntary unpaid leave. Russian Government statisticians estimated that the unemployment rate would be about 5 percent in late 1993, if it were calculated in accordance with methodology used by the International Labor Organization. In the United States, the unemployment rate rose from 5.5 percent in 1990 to 7.4 percent in 1992 and stood at 6.4 percent in December 1993.

Foreign Economic Relations

Russia's foreign economic relations have undergone a dramatic transformation in recent years as the government has moved to integrate the country into the world economy and economic ties to traditional trade partners have withered. Despite the progress made, Russia is struggling with serious problems in the foreign trade sector, including rampant smuggling of goods and capital flight, a large foreign debt, and rocky relations with other former Soviet republics.

Figure 11
Russia: Foreign Trade, 1989-93

Billion US \$



Source: Goskomstat data. Excludes trade with former Soviet republics.

Trade With States Outside the Former Soviet Union

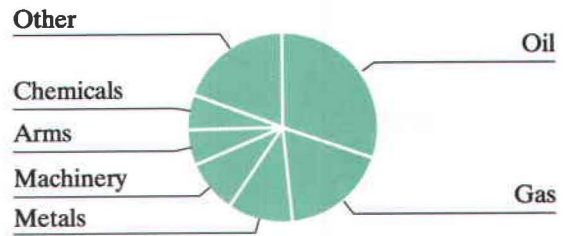
Russian foreign trade turnover has dropped by more than one-half since 1990, largely because of declining Russian output and disruptions in trade relations with traditional partners. Trade with East European and other former Communist countries has been hardest hit, largely because of the collapse of the Soviet-led Council for Economic Mutual Assistance, which arranged trade based on clearing accounts and barter. Russia's insistence that former aid recipients, such as Cuba and Vietnam, pay full prices for Russian energy and raw materials also has depressed trade. To bolster its future foreign trade, Russia applied to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade in June 1993 with hopes of gaining membership in about two years.

Russian exports rebounded slightly, following several years of declining sales, to \$44 billion in 1993. Oil and gas sales garner roughly one-half of Russian

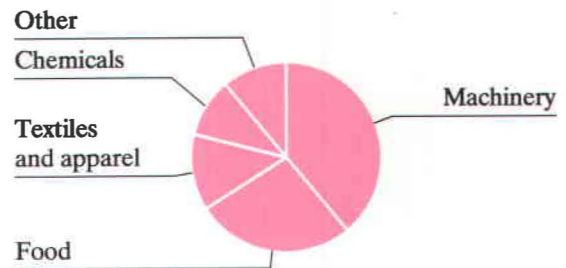
Figure 12
Russia: Composition of Foreign Trade, 1992

Percent

Exports



Imports



export revenues, and basic industrial materials, including chemicals, metals, and wood, account for nearly one-fifth of exports. Machinery sales have declined sharply and are now less than one-tenth of all exports.

Russian imports also have fallen since 1990 and amounted to \$33 billion in 1993. Russia buys a substantial amount of foreign machinery, which has accounted for about two-fifths of all imports in recent years. Food usually has accounted for about one-quarter of Russian imports, although its share was down in 1993. Imports of chemicals also are significant, and consumer goods account for a growing share of Russian imports.

Foreign Debt

Russia and the other former Soviet republics inherited more than \$60 billion in foreign debt from the USSR. Initial attempts to divide this debt among the 15 successor states on the basis of shares of output, population, and trade quickly proved to be unworkable. Moscow is now fully responsible for repayment of this debt as well as roughly \$20 billion in additional interest and new Russian debts accumulated since the demise of the USSR. Russian officials have worked with Western creditors to reschedule debt repayments over the last several years.

Foreign Investment

Foreign investment in Russia, primarily in the form of joint ventures, remains meager compared with amounts received by many other countries. Potential investors remain on the sidelines because of conflicting signals regarding foreign participation from Russian officials, onerous tax laws, and political and economic uncertainty. The energy sector has attracted about half of the \$2-3 billion invested in Russia by the end of 1993. The United States and Germany are the leading foreign investors in the Russian economy, accounting for one-third of all foreign firms. Despite tough obstacles, joint ventures account for an increasing share of Russian output and trade and are concentrated in the services sector.

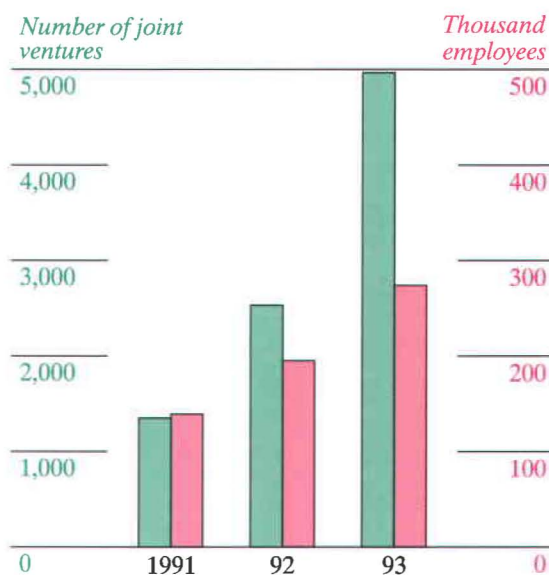
Relations With Former Soviet Republics

In 1990, Russia conducted about three-fifths of its total trade with the other 14 former Soviet republics. Ukraine and Belarus were its principal trading partners. In general this trade exchanged Russian energy and some other raw materials for machinery and consumer goods from those republics.

Between 1990 and 1993, Russian trade with the other former Soviet republics declined dramatically and is now substantially less than Moscow's trade with partners outside the former USSR. Russian officials have tried to eliminate the substantial Russian subsidization of the other states that was built into Soviet-era trade flows. At the same time, Moscow has tried to maintain access to Eurasian markets or supplies that sustain vulnerable Russian industries and to avoid disruption of transportation links to hard currency customers outside the former Soviet Union.

Figure 13
Indicators of Foreign Investment in Russia

Russian Joint Ventures With Foreign Firms, 1991-93^a



^aAt yearend, except 1993 on 31 October.

Foreign Firms in Russia^b

Country	Number
Total	6,359
United States	1,107
Germany	992
China	527
Finland	518
United Kingdom	399
Poland	362
Italy	355
Austria	316
Japan	247
Switzerland	233
Bulgaria	196
Hungary	150
Canada	123
Other	834

^b1 January 1994.

Table 12
Distribution of Income by Quintile ^a

Percent share

	Russia 1991 ^b	Russia 1993 ^c	United States 1992 ^d
Lowest fifth	9.4	7.2	4.5
Second fifth	14.0	11.6	10.7
Third fifth	17.9	15.7	16.6
Fourth fifth	22.8	21.0	24.1
Highest fifth	35.9	44.5	44.1

^a This table shows what percent of the income of the total population was earned by each quintile. Thus, in 1993, the bottom 20 percent of the population in Russia earned only 7.2 percent of the income, while the top 20 percent earned 44.5 percent.

^b Yearend 1991.

^c December 1993.

^d March 1992.

Living Standards and Social Indicators

Personal Income

The majority of families in Russia derive the bulk of their income from wages earned in state employment, although this share has declined in recent years with the rapid growth of the private sector. In line with past Soviet policy, wage differentials were fairly narrow prior to 1991. Above-average wages traditionally were paid in industry, construction, transportation, and science, while the lowest paid activities were health, education, and other services. Since 1991, all wages have risen sharply, wage differentials have increased, and some traditionally high-paying sectors are no longer as rewarding (appendix table B-4).

Wages differ considerably among regions. In October 1993, wages in the highest paying region (Magadan Oblast in the Far East) were roughly double the Russian average, while those in the lowest paying regions (Chechenia and Ingushetia in the North Caucasus) were only one-third of the average. Wages in the cities of Moscow and St. Petersburg were within 10 percent of the Russian average.

Table 13
Structure of Family Expenditures

Percent share

	Russia 1991	Russia 1992	United States 1991
Total expenditures	100.0	100.0	100.0
Food ^a	36.2	44.2	14.4
Nonfood goods ^b	39.1	36.2	24.3
Housing and utilities	10.3 ^c	8.7 ^c	24.2
Alcoholic beverages	4.5	4.0	1.0
Other	9.9	6.9	36.1 ^d

^a Includes public dining.

^b Includes soft goods and consumer durables.

^c Includes household services.

^d Includes entertainment, transportation, health care, life insurance, personal services, social security, education, and other expenditures.

Until recently, little information was available on the distribution of personal income within Russia. Unofficial Russian estimates indicate that about one-tenth of the population had monetary incomes at or below the poverty level in 1990. More recent official statistics show that one-quarter to one-third of the population had incomes below the poverty line in 1993. By comparison, 14 percent of the population in the United States was below the official poverty level in March 1992.

Although unambiguous statistics on income distribution are difficult to obtain for intercountry comparisons, the available data suggest that in the past incomes were distributed more equally in Russia than in the United States, but the difference has narrowed dramatically since the end of 1991 (table 12).

The way that families in Russia spend their money is in marked contrast to the pattern in the United States (table 13). The much higher level of US incomes accounts for much of the difference. Besides that, American families finance much of the cost of health care and higher education, whereas these services are



Russia recently remodeled and privatized the GUM department store on Red Square. The country's premier retail space now hosts numerous upscale stores and provides generous returns to shareholders.

provided free of charge to Russians. In addition, housing has been heavily subsidized in Russia.

Russian spending patterns have changed substantially over the past few years, under the impact of rapid consumer inflation and dramatic changes in relative prices. In particular, the share of income spent on food has increased as consumer inflation has outpaced nominal incomes and food subsidies have been cut back sharply.



Consumer cooperatives, such as this store in Vologda Oblast, are important sources of consumer goods in rural areas.



Clusters of kiosks surrounded by independent peddlers have sprung up in high-traffic areas of most Russian cities. Such activity provides income to vendors and additional options for consumers.

Food Consumption

The caloric content of the average diet of Russians and Americans during the last half of the 1980s was nearly the same (3,450 to 3,475 calories per day) and exceeded both US and internationally recommended dietary allowances. In the Russian diet, however, the share of calories from starchy staples (grain and potatoes)—a rough indicator of the quality of the diet—greatly exceeded the US level (42 percent versus



Most urban Russians live in small units of large apartment blocks. Shops and restaurants typically occupy the ground floor of these buildings.



Russians have taken advantage of economic liberalization to build more private homes in the country and suburbs for weekend and permanent occupation.

23 percent). Americans obtained substantially larger shares of their total calories from meat, fish, and dairy products. Until 1990, the quality of the average Russian diet improved steadily, with total calories per capita leveling off and the starchy staples being replaced by livestock products. Since then, however, these trends have been reversed. Per capita intakes of livestock products, fruits and vegetables, fish, vegetable oils, and sugar have fallen—some by more than one-third—which has led to increased consumption of grain products and potatoes.

Per capita consumption of the major food products has varied considerably among regions. Traditionally, the major cities in Russia were much better

supplied with livestock products and other quality foods, reflecting distributional priorities and higher money incomes. In 1989, for instance, per capita consumption of meat in Moscow and St. Petersburg was three-fourths above that in the surrounding regions. Moreover, because the distribution system favored large cities, food supplies in small towns and rural areas fluctuated considerably from year to year.

Inventories of Selected Consumer Durables

Russian families are supplied with a number of major consumer durable goods at roughly the same levels as in the United States. Virtually all families owned radios, TV sets, and refrigerators in 1992. In contrast, only one-fifth of families had an automobile and one-third had a telephone, as opposed to nearly universal ownership of these items in the United States. Generally, Russian ownership rates of consumer durables are lower in rural areas than in cities, especially in the case of household telephones. The tabulation below provides ownership rates of selected household durables for the two countries:

<i>Holdings per 100 households, 1990-92</i>		
Durable goods ^a	Russia	United States
Telephones	33	94
Televisions	114	96
Automobiles	21	89
Refrigerators	95	100

^aBecause of the higher quality of American consumer durables—greater reliability, longer operating life, and fewer repairs—the numerical measures in this tabulation do not capture the full difference.

Housing

The quantity and quality of housing in the United States far exceed that in Russia. In 1990, the average Russian was provided with 16 square meters of housing per capita in urban areas and 18 square meters in rural areas. In contrast, the average American had 62 square meters of housing. Rents on state-owned apartments in Russia have been low for decades and remain heavily subsidized. As a result, chronic shortages persist. Since 1990, about one-fifth of Russia's families have been on waiting lists for better housing.

In terms of housing amenities, Russian standards also are well below American levels (table 14). Moreover, the shares of housing equipped with amenities in rural areas are far below—usually less than one-half—those prevailing in urban areas. Generally, rural areas with large populations of non-Slavic ethnic groups have the lowest shares of housing equipped with plumbing and other amenities.

Social Insurance, Health, and Welfare

The Russian social security system is based on two separately administered institutions: the Social Insurance Fund and the Pension Fund. The Social Insurance Fund provides benefits for maternity leave and for illness and injuries that are not work-related; employers provide all benefits for short-term, work-related illness and injuries. The Social Insurance Fund receives the bulk of its revenues from payroll taxes and pays benefits of between 60 and 100 percent of the worker's wage, depending on length of service. Benefits for work-related illness or injury are 100 percent of the worker's wage.

The Pension Fund provides old-age, disability, and survivor pensions along with family benefits. This fund is financed mostly from employer payroll taxes and worker contributions but receives transfers from the state budget to pay for family benefits. Workers with qualifying years of employment are entitled to old-age pensions at age 60 for men and age 55 for women, even if they do not retire. People who do not meet the employment requirements receive social pensions at age 65 for men and age 60 for women. The size of the old-age pension benefit depends partially on an individual's previous earnings and length of service, although there is a minimum monthly benefit. Benefits for disability and survivor pensioners depend on the nature of the disability and the number of dependents. Family benefits are paid for all children under age 16 and vary from 60 percent of the minimum wage for children under 18 months to 25 percent of the minimum wage for children between ages 6 and 16.

As in Russia, the population of the United States also is covered by social welfare programs. Generally, all gainfully occupied persons, including the self-employed, are covered by old-age, survivors, and

Table 14 *Percent share*
Housing Equipped With Amenities^a

Amenity	Russia 1992	United States 1990
Running water	82	98
Hot water	64	99
Central heating	77	99 ^b
Sewage	77	99
Bathing facilities	72	99

^aEnd of year shown. Data for Russia are for urban and rural areas combined. In rural areas, only 51 percent of homes had running water, 21 percent had hot water, 39 percent had sewage, 40 percent had central heating, and 34 percent had bathing facilities.

^b1980.

disability insurance, and private retirement plans often supplement this. In addition, some special systems exist for railroad employees, some Federal employees, and many employees of state and local governments. Full old-age benefits are available at age 65 and reduced benefits at age 62. All benefits have automatic cost-of-living adjustments. Although comparisons on such matters are tenuous at best, it appears that in 1991 about 80 percent of all people age 65 and older in the United States received old-age benefits, whereas in 1993 more than 95 percent of all eligible people received old-age benefits in Russia.

Because unemployment did not officially exist in the Soviet Union, benefits were not provided until recently. In mid-1991, Russia established an Employment Fund to provide unemployment benefits. Currently, this fund receives money from a 1-percent payroll contribution and budgetary transfers. The most important eligibility requirement appears to be that an individual is not working currently and is actively seeking work. For the first three months of unemployment, an individual with at least one year of service receives 75 percent of his or her previous wage, with the minimum benefit equal to the minimum wage. For the following four months, the individual receives 60 percent of the previous wage, and

then 45 percent for the next five months. In the United States, benefits are paid to most people who become unemployed for reasons other than voluntary departure, misconduct, labor disputes, or refusal of a suitable offer. Although benefits vary by state, the unemployed are generally paid one-half of their previous earnings, subject to minimum and maximum benefits, for 26 weeks, with an extension for an additional 13 weeks available in certain cases.

Unlike the United States, Russia does not have a social assistance system of last resort. Two social support funds, however, do provide limited assistance, nationally or through local funds, in the form of free meals, clothing, shelter for the homeless, and other emergency relief. The funds receive most of their money from privatization proceeds and lotteries or budgetary transfers.

Following the Soviet model, health care in Russia has been universally available and provided without direct charge, although medical institutions in some regions have converted to a system of payment for services. In some cases, enterprises have made arrangements with such hospitals and clinics to ensure health care for their workers. In addition, private practices supplement the state-owned system to some degree. Private medical insurance systems have begun to appear in Russia, but they are weak and have limited funding. The United States provides complete health coverage to all persons who receive Social Security benefits and to the poor who meet certain requirements. The rest of the population generally does not receive health care benefits from the government but instead can purchase coverage from private insurance companies, often with the assistance of employers.

The quality of medical training and support facilities in Russia falls far short of standards prevailing in the United States. In addition, a variety of information suggests that the quality of Russian health care has declined over the past few years. For example, the incidence of diseases such as cholera, diphtheria, and whooping cough has risen sharply. In 1993, there were 12,500 cases of diphtheria in Russia, while in the United States there were almost none.

For adult age groups, the two leading causes of death in both Russia and the United States were circulatory diseases and cancer. Russia's infant mortality rate—estimated at 28 deaths per 1,000 live births in 1993—was much higher than the US rate (eight deaths per 1,000 live births).

Pollution

Russia inherited severe environmental problems. Radiation contamination and industrial pollution probably head the list. President Yel'tsin's former chief environmental adviser, Aleksey Yablokov, has stated that, because of the high concentration of past military-related manufacturing in the former Soviet Union, radiation wastes are so extensive that, on average, one radiation deposit is revealed each week in Moscow alone. In addition, since the late 1950s, the former Soviet Union reportedly dumped 2.5 million curies of radioactive materials in the Barents Sea, the Kara Sea, the Seas of Okhotsk and Japan, and the Pacific Ocean—twice the combined amount that was dumped by the 12 other nuclear states. Russia also has an extensive nuclear power plant network that generates radioactive waste. Moreover, the country lacks sufficient nuclear waste processing facilities, and a solution is unlikely before 1997 at the earliest.

Among conventional pollutants, waste water from municipalities and agricultural runoff in rural areas are most serious. In 1992, nearly half of all untreated sewage came from public utilities, and only 13 percent of sewage emissions were processed. Many industrial plants and municipal systems lack water pollution control systems. In rural areas, considerable water pollution results from the runoff of agricultural chemicals from fields that frequently are cultivated up to the water's edge.

Industrial smokestack emissions in major cities are chiefly responsible for Russia's air pollution problems, which are severe in many regions. The worst polluters reportedly are the metallurgy and petrochemical industries and coal-fired power plants. For example, atmospheric emissions from Russia's metallurgy industry were 18 percent of total point source

emissions in 1991. By way of comparison, all US industrial emissions amounted to 27 percent of total US atmospheric emissions. Roughly two-thirds of Russian industrial smokestacks lack pollution control devices. Even if such equipment is installed, many plants do not turn it on because it would suppress output.

Because of relatively low inventories, automobiles are a lesser source of air pollution in most Russian cities, but this problem is growing. Automobiles generated the majority of emissions in Astrakhan', Murmansk, Stavropol', Tyumen', and Moscow, where they accounted for almost three-fourths of air pollution emissions in 1989. By contrast, in the United States, transport (primarily road vehicles) generates most air pollution emissions.

Attempts to improve Russia's environmental situation gained a more formal, legal basis in May 1992, with the enactment of the Law on the Protection of the Natural Environment, but penalties for excessive emissions are negligible and unenforceable. Meanwhile, nearly half of all drinking water in Russia does not meet recommended health standards, forcing residents in many areas to boil water to reduce the risk of disease. Moreover, just 15 percent of all Russians live in areas where air quality meets health standards.

Appendix A

Economic Regions of Russia

Northern and Northwest

Location, Area, and Physical Geography

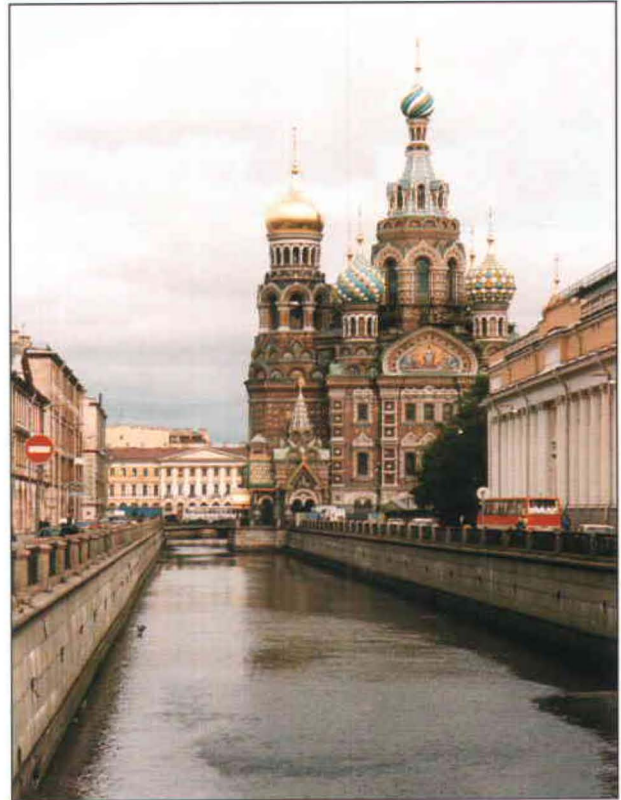
These two regions consist of six oblasts—Arkhan-gel'sk, Vologda, Murmansk, Leningrad, Novgorod, and Pskov—and two republics—Karelia and Komi. Their total area of 1,663 thousand square kilometers comprises 9.7 percent of Russian Federation territory.¹ This is an area of severe climate, poor soils, and bad drainage. Poor drainage and coniferous forest have led to strong leaching of most of the plant minerals from the soils and created little humus content. Although more than two-fifths of the two regions are clothed in forests, large sections of the land are so badly drained that even tree growth cannot be supported.

The poor fertility of the predominantly podzolic soils, taken together with the short growing season, results in a restricted cultivated area centered on feed crops and vegetables. Proceeding northward, the soils become poorer and thinner until the tundra itself is reached. As a result, only the southern fringes of the two regions have substantial agricultural activity and that is centered on livestock raising. The climate is cold and humid for most of the year, but despite the predominance of cloud cover, the yearly precipitation is relatively low. Total precipitation averages just above 20 inches (500 millimeters) in the south and a little less in the northern parts.

Resources, Energy, and Industry

Industrial development is mostly concentrated in the southwest core of oblasts, dominated in importance by St. Petersburg with its metallurgical, machinery, shipbuilding, and soft goods industries. Although timber reserves are not as extensive as in Siberia, they are generally of higher quality and much closer

¹In addition to its 11 contiguous economic regions, the Russian Federation also includes Kaliningrad Oblast with a territory of 15,000 square kilometers and a population of 900,000 people. The Soviet Union annexed this territory from Germany following World War II and assigned it to the Baltic Economic Region (along with Lithuania, Latvia, and Estonia). Since the dissolution of the USSR, Russia has not reassigned Kaliningrad Oblast to an economic region.



Canal facing Church of the Spilled Blood in St. Petersburg.

to domestic and most foreign markets. The two regions in 1991 accounted for less than one-tenth of Russia's total industrial output, but for more than one-fourth of its woodcuttings, nearly one-fifth of its sawn timber, and more than one-half of its paper.

A wide array of metallic and nonmetallic ores are mined in the Northern and Northwest regions, including apatite, iron, copper, bauxite, and phosphorite. These ores, coupled with energy sources and processing facilities, are used to produce finished metal products such as aluminum, iron, and steel. On balance, however, the region depends on net imports

Nevskiy Prospekt, St. Petersburg's major thoroughfare.



depends on net imports of a wide variety of energy and other industrial materials. In the context of major branches of industry, the region is a net exporter only of machinery and wood products.

Transportation

The region plays a key role in the transport of freight because of its proximity to Eastern Europe and because of the major ports at Murmansk and on the Baltic Sea. Road densities are below the Russian average in the Northern region, but many times higher than the national average in the Northwest region. Also, 99 percent of the roads in the Northwest region are paved. Railroad densities are among the highest in the country, with St. Petersburg serving as a central hub (the October Railroad, headquartered in St. Petersburg, is the largest railroad in terms of track length in Russia). On the periphery of the region, rail service extends to outlying cities such as Murmansk and Arkhangel'sk. In addition, oil and gas pipelines from West Siberia terminate at St. Petersburg for shipping to markets abroad.

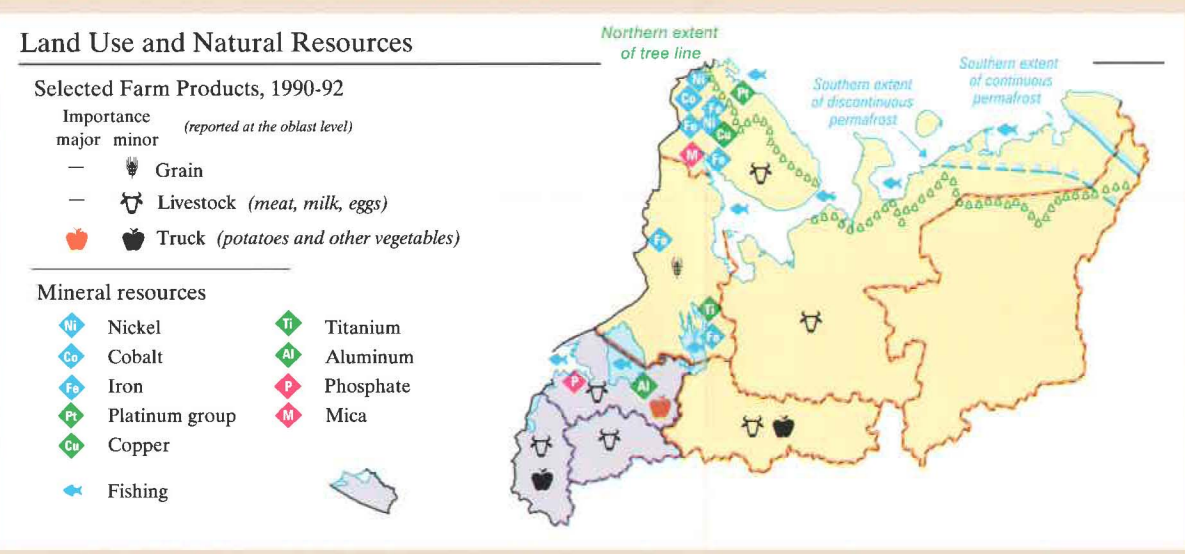
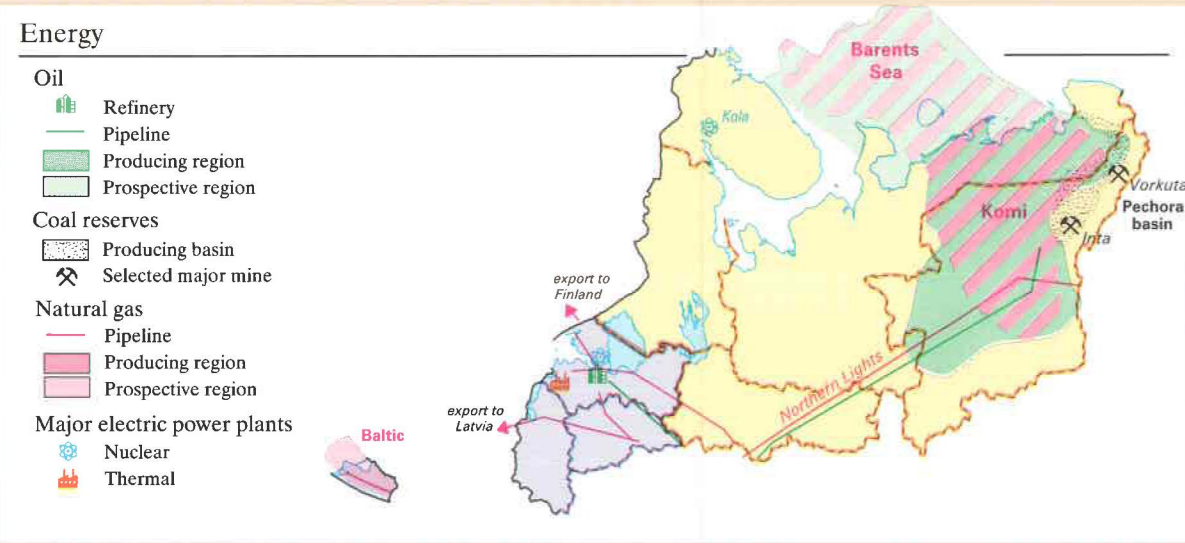
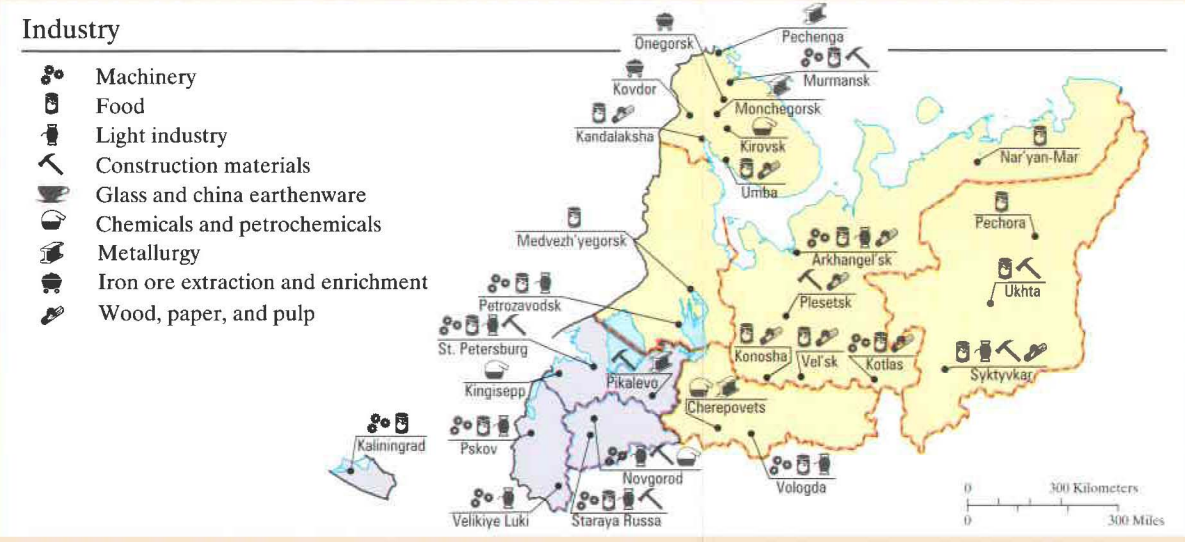
Population, Urbanization, and Regional Issues

The Northern and Northwest regions had a combined population of just under 14.5 million people in 1993, accounting for 9.6 percent of Russia's population. Eighty-two percent lived in urban areas. Russians are

the principal ethnic group in these two regions, comprising 87 percent of the population. Ukrainians are the second largest with 4 percent, and Byelorussians are the third largest with 2 percent (see table B-1). There is variation within the regions, however, especially in the Northern Economic Region. For the areas that make up the region, the Russian share ranges from 58 percent in the Komi Republic to 97 percent in Vologda Oblast. In areas where Russians comprise a lower proportion of the population, the indigenous nationality usually accounts for a substantial share. For instance, in the Komi Republic, 23 percent of the population consists of ethnic Komis.

The Northern and Northwest regions have not experienced violent ethnic-territorial conflicts such as those occurring in the North Caucasus region. There have been several territorial and nationality disputes, however, ranging from discussions on transferring territory between areas to a draft constitution for the Komi Republic requiring the knowledge of both Russian and Komi for certain positions.

Figure 18
Northern and Northwest Economic Regions



Central and Volga-Vyatka

Location, Area, and Physical Geography

The Central Economic Region consists of 12 oblasts: Moscow in the center; Vladimir, Ivanovo, Yaroslavl', and Kostroma in the east; Ryazan', Tula, and Orel in the south; Smolensk, Bryansk, and Kaluga in the west; and Tver' in the north. To the east of the Central region lies the Volga-Vyatka Economic Region, which includes two oblasts—Nizhniy Novgorod and Kirov—and three republics—Mari El, Mordovia, and Chuvashia. Taken together, these two regions account for only 748 thousand square kilometers or 4.4 percent of the total area of the Russian Federation.

Although the frost-free period, ranging from 120 to 140 days per year, is adequate for many temperate zone crops, the principal constraining factors are the poor soils, which are sandy and acidic and require large quantities of lime and fertilizer to achieve even moderate levels of productivity. Potatoes, grains, vegetables, flax, and fodder crops predominate. Crop yields decline moving from the southern to the northern parts in both regions. The North American climatic analogues for the two regions can roughly be found in the Canadian province of Manitoba and the state of Montana. Because of the limitations on growing crops, livestock raising is relatively more important, with emphasis on dairying. The forests in these regions have been cut over repeatedly. Despite the heavy cutting, a substantial portion of the area is still in forests, primarily because of poor drainage; hence, cultivation has not taken over.

Resources, Energy, and Industry

The mineral resources of both regions are very limited. The most important are coal deposits near Moscow and phosphorites in the upper Kama region. As a result, the two regions depend on a massive net flow of industrial raw materials including fossil fuels, ferrous and nonferrous ores and metals, wood products, and some chemicals. Overall, net supplies of primary fuels originating from outside are equivalent to more than one-fourth of their combined production in the two regions. Both regions also require major flows

of outside supplies of agricultural raw materials. Because of the widespread forest cover, logging in the two regions accounts for 15 percent of the total in the Russian Federation, despite over-cutting and a reduction in the forested area.

The Central region is the most industrialized of the Russian Federation with one-fourth of industrial production in 1991. The Volga-Vyatka region is not heavily industrialized, with only the Nizhniy Novgorod Oblast being of industrial significance. The Volga-Vyatka region as a whole contributed less than 6 percent of Russia's industrial output in 1991.

The Central region alone in 1991 accounted for almost one-fourth of machinery output in the Russian Federation and Volga-Vyatka for another 8 percent. The two regions, taken together, contributed 28 percent of the chemical and petrochemical output, 56 percent of soft goods, and 26 percent of processed foods. The machinery branch comprised 24 percent of total industrial output in the Central region and 36 percent in the Volga-Vyatka region.

Transportation

The Central region, dominated economically by the Moscow Oblast, has one of the highest road densities in Russia, and 97 percent of its roads are paved. The Volga-Vyatka region also has an above average share of roads that are paved. Additionally, Moscow is the primary railroad hub in Russia and has a very high density of track per unit of area.

Population, Urbanization, and Regional Issues

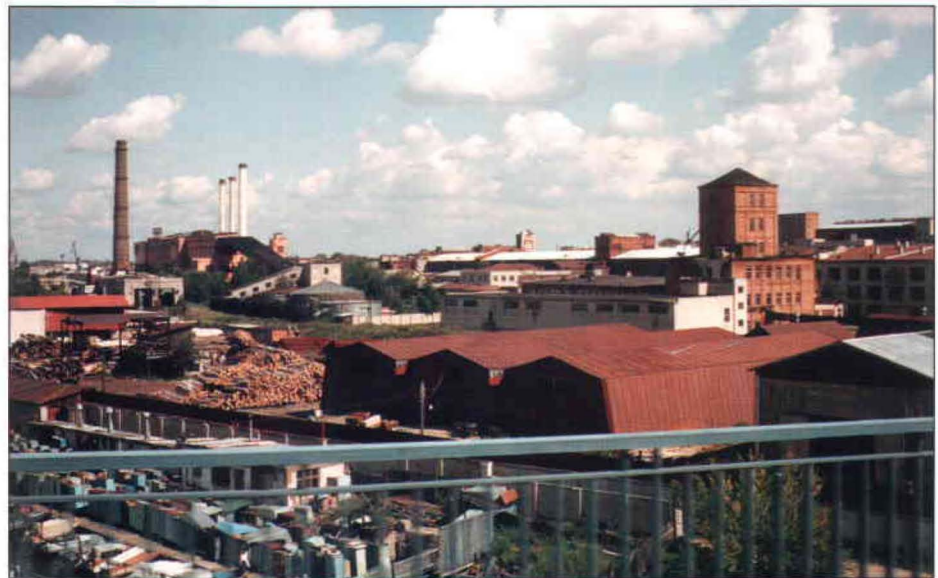
Twenty-six percent of the population of Russia lived in the Central and Volga-Vyatka regions in 1993. As a result, this area has the highest population density, nearly 52 people per square kilometer. Eighty percent of residents live in urban areas.

Russians are the predominant nationality in the Central Economic Region, at 93 percent of the population. In the Volga-Vyatka region, Russians comprise

Vendors at Izmailovo open air market in Moscow.



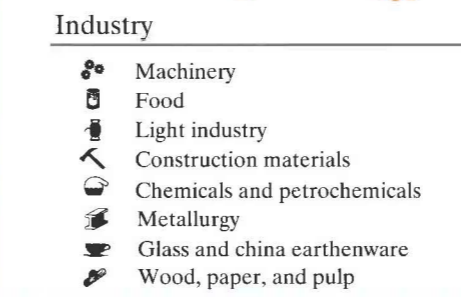
The city of Yaroslavl'.



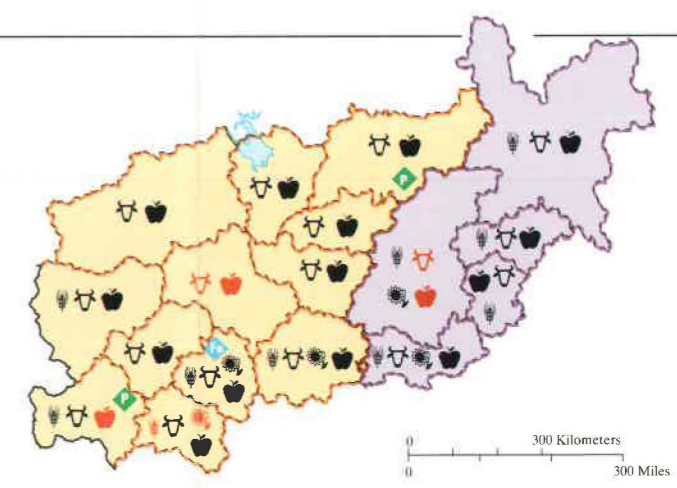
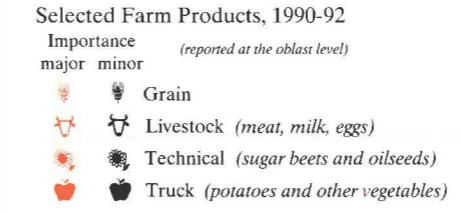
only three-fourths of the population, due mainly to the three ethnic-oriented republics of Mari El, Mordovia, and Chuvashia. Ethnic Maris comprise 43 percent of the population of the Mari El Republic, ethnic Mordvinians make up one-third in Mordovia, and ethnic Chuvash account for 68 percent in Chu-

vashia. There are also substantial Tatar populations living in all three republics. Ethnic tensions in the Central and Volga-Vyatka regions have not led to physical confrontations.

Figure 21
Central and Volga-Vyatka Economic Regions



Land Use and Natural Resources



Urals

Location, Area, and Physical Geography

The Urals Economic Region lies astride the Ural Mountains, which form the natural frontier between Europe and Asia. It includes five oblasts and two republics. Sverdlovsk, Chelyabinsk, and Kurgan Oblasts lie on the eastern slopes of the Urals; Perm' Oblast and the republics of Bashkortostan and Udmurtia are on the western slope; and Orenburg Oblast, located across the southern end, is contiguous to the Kazakhstan border. The region comprises 824 thousand square kilometers, or 4.8 percent of the total area of the Russian Federation.

The Urals are an old range extending roughly 2,500 kilometers (1,500 miles) from the Arctic Ocean in the north to the Mugodzhar Hills in the south. The system is formed of a number of parallel ranges with a maximum height of 1,363 meters (4,470 feet). Since the Urals region stretches over a north-south oriented 11 degrees of latitude, climate varies considerably from one end to the other. In general, the climate is cold and continental. Winters are severe and last five months in the south, six months in the north. The Canadian province of British Columbia is the closest climatic analogue in North America.

The soils of the Urals vary from podzolic types in the northern part to the much more fertile steppe and chernozem in the south. As a result, the highest crop yields are in the south, despite lower annual precipitation. Animal husbandry is more important in the poorer soil areas of the north.

Resources, Energy, and Industry

After the Central region, the Urals region is the most important industrial region of the Russian Federation. Its industries are based on the mining within the region, supplemented by resources from contiguous areas of Siberia, Kazakhstan, and European Russia. The Urals region produces a wide spectrum of minerals and is the primary source of ferrous and nonferrous metallurgical reserves and production in Russia. In 1991, the Urals accounted for nearly one-half of Russia's production of crude steel and one-fifth of output of iron ore. In addition, nonferrous ores—aluminum, copper, zinc, lead, silver, platinum, and

gold—have been mined and processed in the region. The Urals region has a large deficit in fuels, however, and depends on other regions for coal, gas, and oil; it is particularly short in the types of coal required in the metallurgical branches of industry.

The region also has a variety of manufacturing industries. In 1991, it produced 17 percent of Russia's machinery and 15 percent of its chemicals and petrochemicals. The average age of the stock of plant and equipment in the Urals is considerably above that in other regions, reflecting the surge of capital formation during World War II as the former USSR relocated factories from the west and built new capacities to support the war effort.

Transportation

Transport plays a key role in this heavily industrialized region. The road network is more developed than the national average in terms of both road density and the share of paved roads. The rail network in the Urals is concentrated near the industrial centers of Yekaterinburg and Nizhniy Tagil. Oil and gas pipelines originating in West Siberia's Tyumen' fields traverse the region, with some leading to Baltic ports and others continuing overland to central Europe.

Population, Urbanization, and Regional Issues

Just over 20 million people lived in the Urals region in 1993, or 14 percent of the total population of Russia. Nearly 3 in 4 people lived in urban areas. Russians account for somewhat under three-quarters of the population, Tatars for 10 percent, and Bashkirs for 6 percent. There are two administrative areas in which Russians do not account for a majority: Permyakia (an autonomous okrug) and the Bashkortostan Republic. Permyak constitute 60 percent of the population in their autonomous okrug and Russians account for 36 percent. In Bashkortostan, ethnic Bashkirs comprise more than one-fifth of the population, Russians make up nearly two-fifths, and Tatars account for more than one-fourth.

There have been a few territorial disputes in this region. The Tatars in Bashkortostan, for example, want the area they reside in to become part of an independent Tatarstan.

*Automobile parts plant near
Chelyabinsk.*

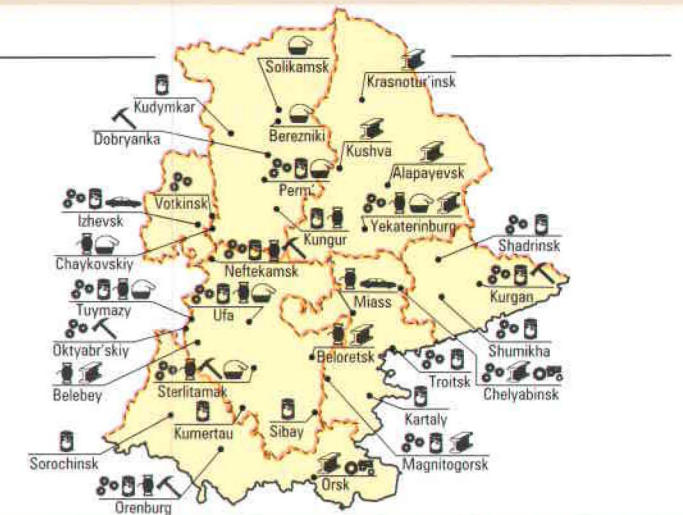
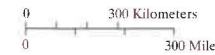


Figure 23
Urals Economic Region



Industry

- Machinery
- Food
- Light industry
- Construction materials
- Chemicals and petrochemicals
- Metallurgy
- Agricultural machinery
- Automobiles



Energy

- Oil**
- Refinery
 - Pipeline
 - Producing oilfield
 - Prospective oilfield
- Coal reserves**
- Producing coal basin
 - Selected major coal mine
- Natural gas**
- Pipeline
 - Producing gasfield
- Major electric power plants**
- Hydroelectric
 - Thermal
 - Nuclear

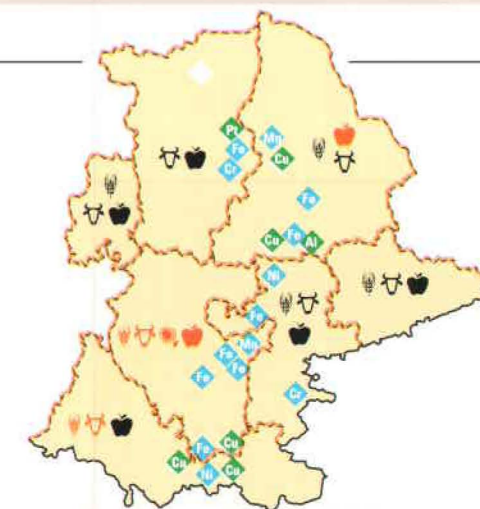


Land Use and Natural Resources

Selected Farm Products, 1990-92

- Importance
major minor (reported at the oblast level)
- Grain
 - Livestock (meat, milk, eggs)
 - Technical (sugar beets and oilseeds)
 - Truck (potatoes and other vegetables)

- Mineral resources**
- Nickel
 - Iron
 - Manganese
 - Chromite
 - Platinum group
 - Aluminum
 - Copper



Central Chernozem, Volga, and North Caucasus

Location, Area, and Physical Geography

The Central Chernozem Economic Region includes five oblasts—Belgorod, Voronezh, Kursk, Lipetsk, and Tambov. To its east, the Volga Economic Region embraces two nationality-based republics—Tatarstan in the north and Kalmykia in the south—and six oblasts—Astrakhan', Volgograd, Saratov, Penza, Ul'yanovsk, and Samara. The North Caucasus Economic Region stretches from the Black Sea on the west to the Caspian on the east and from the lower Don region in the north to the main range of the Caucasus Mountains in the south. It comprises a potpourri of Russian and non-Russian nationalities forming seven republics—Dagestan, Adygea, Karachay-Cherkessia, Kabardino-Balkaria, North Ossetia, Chechenia, and Ingushetia—two krais—Krasnodar and Stavropol'—and Rostov Oblast.

Taken together, these three regions account for 1,059 thousand square kilometers or 6.2 percent of the total area of the Russian Federation. The climate varies greatly across the regions because of major differences in elevation, in exposure to the Black and Caspian Seas, and in the wide spectrum of latitudes. The Central Chernozem and Volga regions lie on the boundary between cool, humid climates to the north and the warm, dry south. In the spring and summer all three regions are exposed to excursions of hot, desiccating winds, which lead to wide variations in yields of grain and other crops. Generally, precipitation declines from west to east, with the heaviest in the Black Sea coastal areas of the North Caucasus. The Central Chernozem and North Caucasus regions have the best soils, the highest average grain yields, and the largest crop and livestock product per capita in the Russian Federation. The nearest climatic analogues to these three regions in North America are South Dakota (Chernozem zone), central Nebraska and South Dakota (North Caucasus), and North Dakota and Wyoming (Volga). On average, however, the variability of crop yields in the Russian areas is greater than in the northern Great Plains of the United States, mostly because of the low level of rotational fallowing, which is required to conserve moisture.

Resources, Energy, and Industry

The Volga region is the most industrialized of the three, with 10.5 percent of Russian industrial output in 1991. This region's rapid development of oil production after World War II led to major expansion of capacities of a wide array of industrial branches, especially chemicals and petrochemicals dependent on oil and gas as feedstocks. Its shares of Russian output of chemicals and machinery were 18 percent and 15 percent, respectively, in 1991.

The Central Chernozem region had less than 5 percent of Russian industrial output in 1991. The ferrous metals branch, mostly based on the large iron ore deposits near Kursk, had over 10 percent of Russian production. The processed food industry depends on the region's rich farming base and is the next largest branch.

The North Caucasus region accounted for 7.6 percent of Russian industrial output in 1991. Most of this is attributable to well developed processed food and soft goods branches based on the farm sector, including flour mills, canneries, vegetable oil presses, and meat packing and wool processing plants. Although the North Caucasus area has been a petroleum producer for more than 70 years, output peaked in the early 1970s and then declined; production of natural gas has declined since the late 1960s.

Transportation

The Central Chernozem region features the highest road density in Russia, while the Volga and North Caucasus regions also have road densities above the national average. The share of roads that are unpaved (roughly 14 percent) is slightly above the national average in the Central Chernozem and Volga regions, but is less than 4 percent in the North Caucasus. The rail network that links Moscow to the southern Urals serves regional hubs at Voronezh, Saratov, Samara, and Rostov.

Population, Urbanization, and Regional Issues

Nearly 42 million people, or 28 percent of Russia's population, lived in these three regions in 1993. Only two-thirds of their population reside in urban areas. In the Central Chernozem region, Russians constitute 95 percent of the population; Ukrainians, the second-largest ethnic group, contribute just over 3 percent. In the Volga region, Russians are less than three-quarters of the population; Tatars account for 14 percent, Chuvash 3 percent, and Ukrainians 2 percent. Russians comprise less than one-half of the population in the republics of Kalmykia and Tatarstan. In Kalmykia, Kalmyks make up 45 percent of the population, Russians are the second-largest ethnic group at 38 percent, and the People of Dagestan (a collective designation) account for another 6 percent. In Tatarstan, Tatars make up one-half of the population, Russians comprise 43 percent, and Chuvash 4 percent.

Russians are only two-thirds of the population in the North Caucasus region. People of Dagestan are the second-most important ethnic group, constituting 9 percent of the region's population. The vast majority of this ethnic group live in the Dagestan

Republic, where they account for four-fifths of the population. Russians also constitute less than one-half of the population in the republics of Kabardino-Balkaria, Karachay-Cherkessia, and North Ossetia, and in the area that was the Checheno-Ingush Republic prior to 1992. Except in the Karachay-Cherkessia Republic, the indigenous nationalities are the majority of the population in these areas.

The Volga region has experienced some territorial disputes, and Tatarstan has asserted considerable autonomy in economic matters. Violent conflicts have not been a problem, however.

By far the most violent ethnic conflicts have occurred in the North Caucasus region. The old Soviet boundaries of oblasts and other administrative subdivisions often combined dissimilar ethnic groups into one area. The territorial claims between the Chechen and Ingush and between the Ingush and Ossetians have led to particularly bloody confrontations.

Figure 24
Central Chernozem, Volga, and North Caucasus Economic Regions

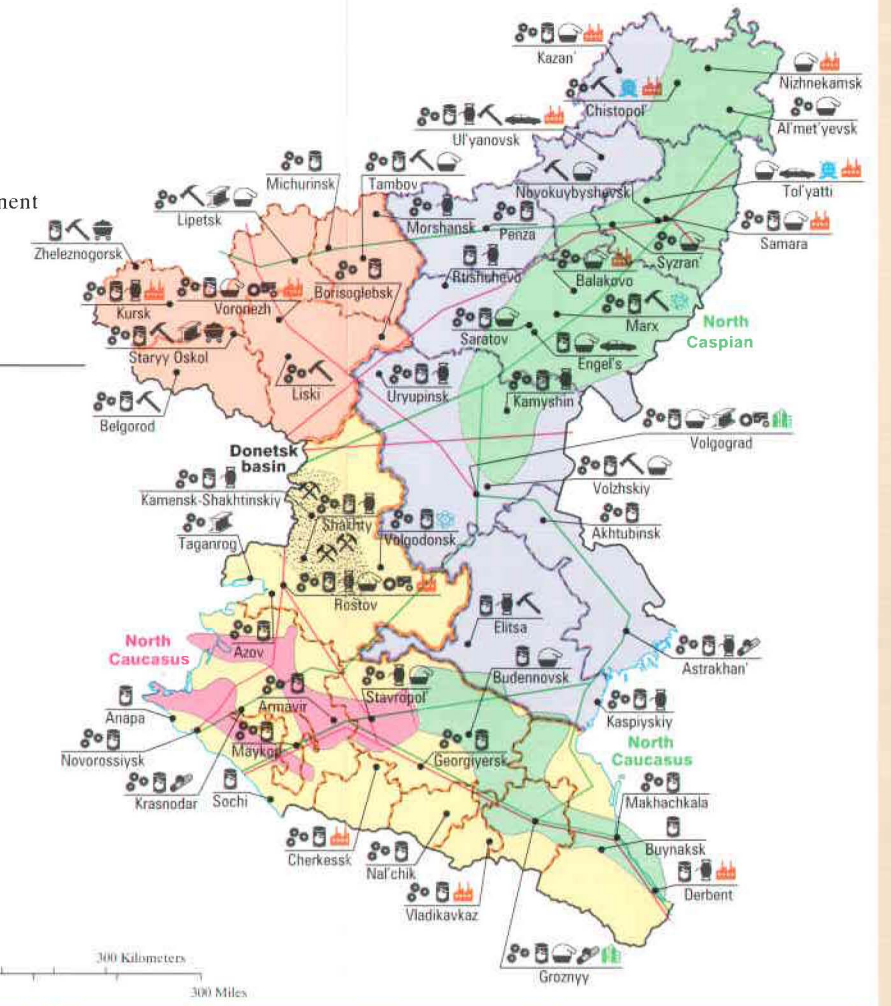


Industry

- ⚙ Machinery
- 🍞 Food
- 🏠 Light industry
- 🏗 Construction materials
- 🧪 Chemicals and petrochemicals
- 🏭 Metallurgy
- ⚙ Iron ore extraction and enrichment
- 🚜 Agricultural machinery
- 🚗 Automobiles
- 🌲 Wood, paper, and pulp

Energy

- Oil**
- 🏭 Refinery
 - Pipeline
 - 🟩 Producing region
- Coal reserves**
- 🏠 Producing coal basin
 - ⚡ Selected major coal mine
- Natural gas**
- Pipeline
 - 🟪 Producing region
- Major electric power plants**
- ⚡ Hydroelectric
 - 🏭 Thermal
 - ☢ Nuclear



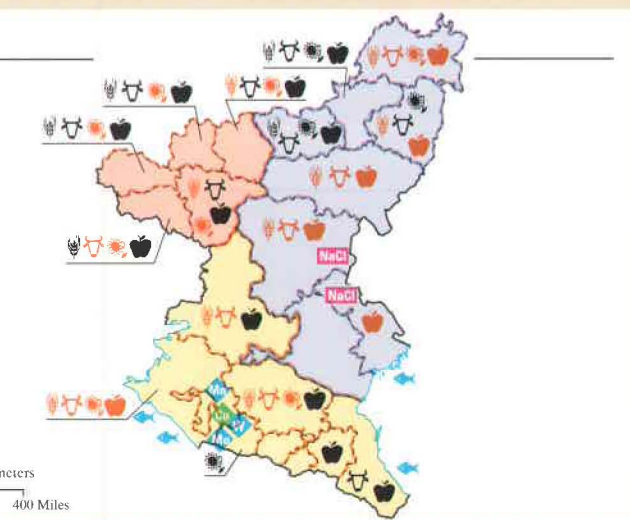
Land Use and Natural Resources

Selected Farm Products, 1990-92

- Importance (reported at the oblast level)
 major minor
- 🌾 Grain
 - 🐄 Livestock (meat, milk, eggs)
 - 🌿 Technical (sugar beets and oilseeds)
 - 🍅 Truck (potatoes and other vegetables)

Mineral resources

- Mo Molybdenum
- Mn Manganese
- W Tungsten
- Cu Copper
- NaCl Salt
- 🐟 Fishing



West Siberia

Location, Area, and Physical Geography

West Siberia occupies the huge expanse between the Ural Mountains and the Yenisey River and extends from the shores of the Arctic Ocean in the north to dry steppes of Kazakhstan in the south. It occupies an area of 2,427 thousand square kilometers, or 14.2 percent of the territory of the Russian Federation. The region includes Altay Kray, Gorno-Altay (Altay) Republic, and five oblasts—Tyumen', Omsk, Tomsk, Kemerovo, and Novosibirsk. Nine-tenths of West Siberia consists of an extremely level plain sloping toward the Arctic Ocean. The severe cold in winter and swampy conditions in summer seriously impair the effectiveness of men and machines in the northern areas. In the summer, more than half of the land area of West Siberia is swamp or marshland. Surface elevations seldom exceed 100 meters above sea level except on an east-west line of low glacial hills.

Less than 15 percent of the region is agriculturally useful. Farming is centered on growing of spring grains, especially wheat in the southern fringe of the region, and on raising beef and dairy cattle. Roughly one-third of West Siberia is covered by forest, though generally poorer in quality than that found in European Russia. In 1991, the region produced 10.5 percent of woodcuttings in the Russian Federation, much below the shares for the Urals and the northern regions of European Russia and East Siberia.

Resources, Energy, and Industry

Although West Siberia possesses enormous energy reserves, it also has one of the Earth's most forbidding and difficult environments. West Siberia produced over 70 percent of Russia's oil, 90 percent of its natural gas, and 35 percent of its coal in 1991. The region has become a principal supplier of natural gas to Europe through several long pipeline systems that extend as far as France. The oil and gas reserves are in the West Siberian Plain, one of the world's largest and flattest plains, and consequently, one of the most poorly drained and flood-prone. Shipments of coal from the Kuznetsk Basin travel farther than any other in the country. This is economically feasible because of the coal's high quality and relatively low cost of production. Coal production in the Kuznetsk Basin has dropped rapidly since 1988, however, and is now back to the level of the early 1970s.



Oil gathering center in Surgut, West Siberia.

The fuel branches dominate West Siberian industry, accounting for 29 percent of total industrial output in 1991. Although West Siberia contributed only 11 percent of Russia's total industrial output in that year, it supplied 46 percent of fuel output. Because of its massive exports of energy, West Siberia is a net exporter of industrial products to other regions of Russia and to foreign countries. It is a net importer, however, of ferrous and nonferrous metals, machinery, soft goods, processed foods, and agricultural raw materials.

Transportation

The transport network, primarily railroads and pipelines, has played a key role in moving the region's vast natural resources to consumers in European Russia and beyond. Much of Russia's massive construction of natural gas pipelines since the late 1970s centered on the linkage of West Siberian gasfields with European Russia. Oil pipelines also are an important component of the region's transportation network. The region's road network is far less developed than the national average, with nearly one-fourth of the region's roads unpaved. The railroad network also is considerably less developed per unit of area than in Russia as a whole. Most railroads straddle the southern border of the region, as part of the Trans-Siberian Railroad, or extend northeast from Yekaterinburg to the Urengoy oilfields.

Population, Urbanization, and Regional Issues

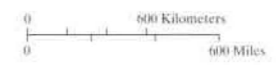
Slightly more than 15 million people live in the West Siberian region, or just over 10 percent of Russia's population. Over 70 percent of the populace live in urban areas. Russians comprise 85 percent of all the people in this region. Ukrainians are the second-largest ethnic group, accounting for nearly 4 percent, and Germans and Tatars comprise less than 3 percent each. The relatively large number of ethnic Germans in West Siberia reflects the resettlement of Germans from west of the Urals to this area during World War II. Russians make up less than 70 percent of the population in only three areas—Khantia-Mansia and Yamalia (both autonomous okrugs) and the Gorno-Altay (Altay) Republic. The Khanty and Mansi ethnic groups together are only 1.5 percent of the population in their homeland, and the Nenets make up 4 percent in Yamalia. The ethnic Altay comprise less than one-third of the population of the Gorno-Altay (Altay) Republic.

Figure 26
West Siberia Economic Region



Industry

- Machinery
- Food
- Light industry
- Construction materials
- Chemicals and petrochemicals
- Metallurgy
- Glass and china earthenware
- Wood, paper, and pulp



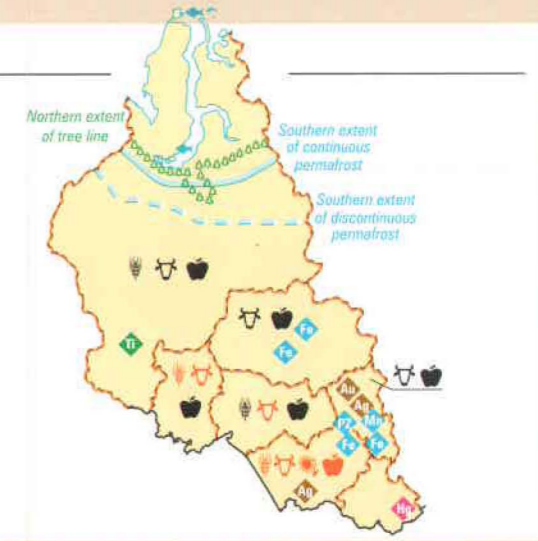
Energy

- Oil**
- Refinery
 - Pipeline
 - Producing region
 - Prospective region
- Natural gas**
- Pipeline
 - Producing region
- Coal reserves**
- Producing coal basin
 - Selected major coal mine
- Major electric power plants**
- Thermal



Land Use and Natural Resources

- Selected Farm Products, 1990-92**
Importance: major (reported at the oblast level), minor
- Grain
 - Livestock (meat, milk, eggs)
 - Technical (sugar beets and oilseeds)
 - Truck (potatoes and other vegetables)
- Mineral Resources**
- Nickel
 - Iron
 - Manganese
 - Lead and zinc
 - Gold
 - Silver
 - Mercury
 - Titanium
 - Fishing



East Siberia

Location, Area, and Physical Geography

East Siberia, contiguous to West Siberia, is both larger in area (4,123 thousand square kilometers) and more sparsely populated. Seventy percent larger in area (24 percent of the Russian Federation), it contains less than two-thirds of West Siberia's population. The largest component, the massive Krasnoyarsk Kray, is nearly 4.5 times the size of France. Besides this kray there are three republics—Buryatia, Tuva, and Khakassia—and two oblasts—Irkutsk and Chita.

In contrast to West Siberia, East Siberia is predominantly mountainous. Only in the Arctic north and in the major river valleys are there large areas of low and level land. Temperatures during winter are severely cold throughout East Siberia, and in the extreme north there is no frost-free period. Further south, summers are very short, although temperatures as high as the mid-nineties Fahrenheit have been recorded. As a result, the world's record in absolute temperature range of over 180°F (100°C) between winter and summer is found here.

Resources, Energy, and Industry

Under such severe climate conditions and a very short growing season, farming is limited to a small area in the south. Only 3 percent of the region can be used in farming and less than half of it is cultivated. Only in the wide Amur valley with its broadleaf forest and in the wooded steppe in mountain valleys is there a combination of summer temperatures, quality of soil, and rainfall permitting extensive farming activity. Spring grains, vegetables, potatoes, and fodder crops are also grown in the wooded steppe along the Trans-Siberian Railroad. Dairying is developed around urban centers using many natural pastures and natural haylands in river valleys. Nevertheless, the region as a whole requires major quantities of foodstuffs from outside.

Although East Siberia's share of Russia's overall industrial output in 1991 came to only 6.6 percent, the nonferrous metals branch contributed nearly one-fourth of Russian production. The huge metallurgical complex at Noril'sk, in the far north, produces

nickel, copper, gold, platinum, silver, and other non-ferrous metals. Although forests cover nearly one-half of the region and account for two-fifths of the forest reserves of the Russian Federation, much of the forested area is sparse, slow growing, stunted, and mostly of poor quality.

The region has the greatest hydroelectric potential in Russia, although only a fraction of this potential has been realized. In 1991, the region produced 155 billion kilowatt hours of electricity, or 15 percent of Russia's total. In an effort to make use of this electricity potential, the central planners in the past have established industries that use large quantities of electricity and relatively low levels of labor per unit of output, such as aluminum reduction plants and large wood-cellulose complexes.

Transportation

The East Siberian region features a road system that is far less developed than that in European Russia with respect to road densities per unit of area, but over 90 percent of these roads are hard-surfaced. The railroad network also is considerably less dense per unit of area than for Russia as a whole. The Baikal-Amur Mainline (BAM), which is in partial service, runs east-west, roughly 300 kilometers north of the Trans-Siberian Railroad. Service on the BAM has been hampered by severe stress on track beds caused by freezing and thawing of permafrost.

Population, Urbanization, and Regional Issues

East Siberia had over 9 million people in 1993, accounting for roughly 6 percent of Russia's population. The population density was very low, slightly more than 2 people per square kilometer, and less than three-quarters of the population lived in urban areas. Russians make up 84 percent of the population and Ukrainians comprise another 3 percent. Russians make up less than half of the population in two areas: the autonomous okrug of Aga (41 percent) and the Tuva Republic (32 percent). Buryats account for 55 percent of the population in Aga, one of their ethnic homelands, and Tuvians comprise just over two-thirds of the population in their ethnic homeland. Territorial disputes in East Siberia have not led to physical confrontations.

Lake Baikal.

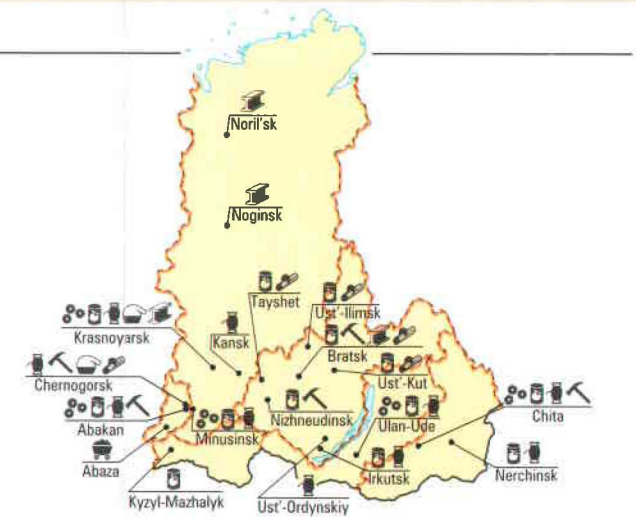
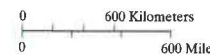


Figure 28
East Siberia Economic Region



Industry

- ⚙ Machinery
- 🍲 Food
- 🏭 Light industry
- 🔨 Construction materials
- 🧪 Chemicals and petrochemicals
- 🏠 Metallurgy
- ⚒ Iron ore extraction and enrichment
- 🌲 Wood, paper, and pulp



Energy

- Oil**
- 🏭 Refinery
 - 📡 Pipeline
 - 🟩 Prospective region
- Coal reserves**
- 🏠 Producing coal basin
 - ⚒ Selected major coal mine
- Natural gas**
- 🟪 Producing region
 - 🟫 Prospective region
- Major electric power plants**
- ⚡ Hydroelectric
 - 🏠 Thermal



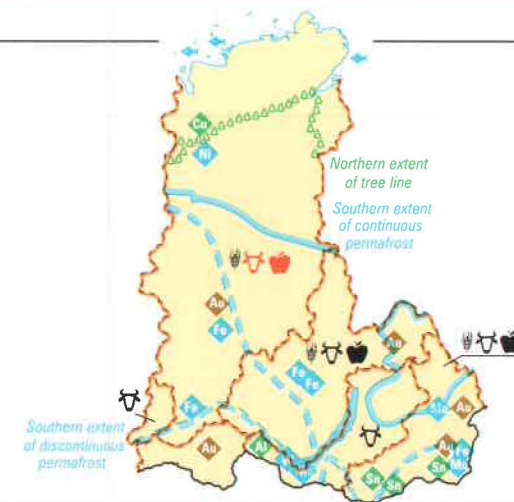
Land Use and Natural Resources

Selected Farm Products, 1990-92

- Importance (reported at the oblast level)
- major minor
- 🌾 Grain
 - 🐄 🐑 🐔 Livestock (meat, milk, eggs)
 - 🍅 🥔 Truck (potatoes and other vegetables)

Mineral resources

- 🔵 Nickel
- 🔴 Iron
- 🟡 Molybdenum
- 🟠 Tungsten
- 🟢 Gold
- 🟩 Aluminum
- 🟦 Tin
- 🟪 Copper
- 🐟 Fishing



Far East

Location, Area, and Physical Geography

The Far East is territorially the largest region of Russia, with 6,216 thousand square kilometers or 36.4 percent of the total area. It consists of four oblasts—Amur, Kamchatka, Magadan, and Sakhalin—two krais—Primorskiy (Maritime) and Khabarovsk—and the Yakutia (Sakha) Republic. The Far East region occupies the entire Pacific littoral of the Russian Federation and extends into the Arctic Ocean. The Arctic coast is frozen for up to 10 months in the year. Only the southern part of the coast of Primorskiy Krai derives any benefit from the warming effects of the Pacific Ocean, and even there, Vladivostok, on the same latitude as Boston, is iced in for two months of the year. The climate of the interior is harsh and continental in the extreme. Summers are so brief that permafrost, found under 70 percent of the region, impedes drainage, stunts tree roots, and plays havoc with construction work. The tundra covers vast tracts of the Arctic lowlands and reappears in exposed places throughout the region.

Coniferous forests cover an enormous area, but the trees are sparse, slow growing, and stunted over vast distances. Only in the south and southeast does the quality of the timber improve. Agriculture in such circumstances is restricted to an area only 1.5 percent of the total. The growing season is very short everywhere, crop yields are low almost everywhere, and part of the crop frequently is not harvested.

Resources, Energy, and Industry

Industrial resources are not highly developed in the Far East, which accounted for only 5 percent of Russia's industrial output in 1991. Development has centered on low-volume, high-value products such as gold, diamonds, tin, and mercury. There are believed to be massive coal deposits, but high production cost

discourages their development. Similarly, high cost has delayed the development of iron ore, oil, and natural gas deposits. The Far East also includes Russia's most important fishing region, centered on the coastal area around the Sea of Okhotsk, and furs provide a valuable source of export earnings.

Transportation

The transport system plays a key role in the burgeoning trade with China and other Asian countries. The Far East region, however, features the least developed road system in Russia, with more than one-fourth of the region's roads unpaved. The railroad system also is far less developed than in the rest of the Russian Federation, although the Trans-Siberian Railroad links Vladivostok, via Khabarovsk, with the rest of the country. Pipelines are not a major component of the region's transport network, with a single, 500-km gas pipeline extending from the Uglovoye/Tavrishanka deposit to Yakutsk.

Population, Urbanization, and Regional Issues

The Far East is Russia's smallest region in terms of population size, with just under 8 million people in 1993 (5 percent of the total population). This region has the lowest population density in Russia with slightly more than one person per square kilometer. Russians constitute 80 percent of the total population and Ukrainians 8 percent. Russians are a clear majority in all of the areas within the region except the Yakutia (Sakha) Republic where they make up one-half. Yakuts account for one-third of the population in their ethnic homeland, Ukrainians make up 7 percent, and Peoples of the North (a collective designation) constitute another 2 percent.

Harbor at Vladivostok.

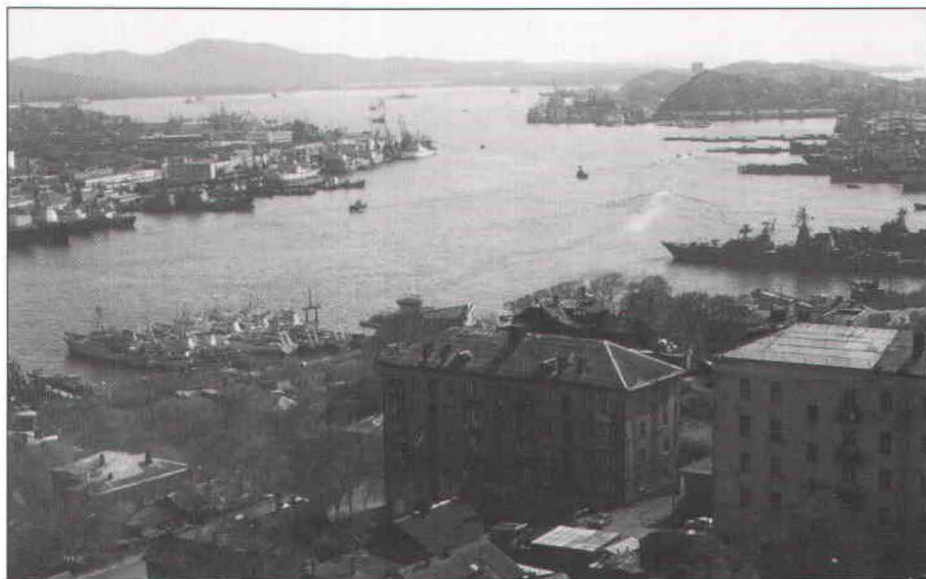
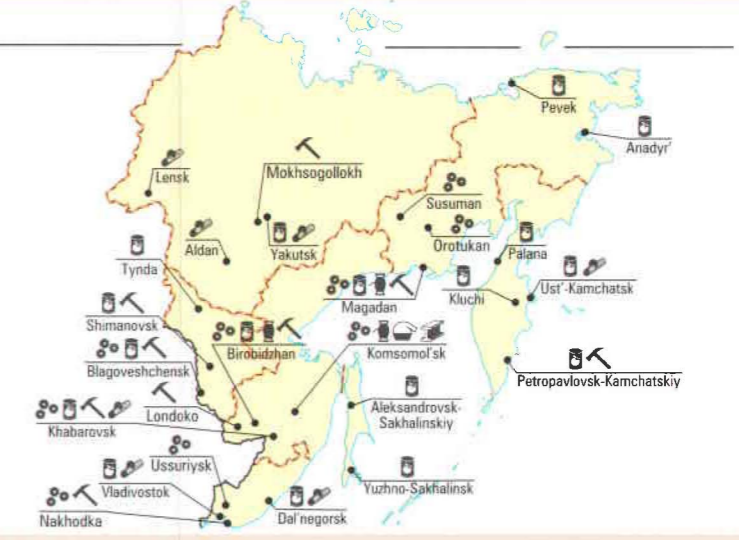
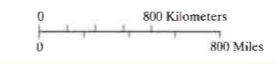


Figure 30
Far East Economic Region



Industry

- Machinery
- Food
- Light industry
- Construction materials
- Chemicals and petrochemicals
- Metallurgy
- Wood, paper, and pulp



Energy

- Oil**
- Refinery
 - Oil pipeline
 - Producing region
 - Prospective region
- Natural gas**
- Gas pipeline
 - Producing region
 - Prospective region
- Coal reserves**
- Producing coal basin
 - Selected major mine
- Major electric power plants**
- Hydroelectric
 - Nuclear
 - Thermal



Land Use and Natural Resources

- Selected Farm Products, 1990-92**
- Importance minor (reported at the oblast level)
- Grain
 - Livestock (meat, milk, eggs)
 - Technical (sugar beets and oilseeds)
 - Truck (potatoes and other vegetables)
- Mineral resources**
- Tungsten
 - Iron
 - Tin
 - Antimony
 - Fishing
 - Lead and zinc
 - Gold
 - Mercury
 - Diamonds



Appendix B

Selected Socioeconomic Statistics

Table B-1
Russia: Nationality Structure, 1989

	Total Population	Russian		Tatar		Ukrainian		Chuvash		People of Dagestan ^a	
	Thousands	Thousands	Percent	Thousands	Percent	Thousands	Percent	Thousands	Percent	Thousands	Percent
Russian Federation	147,021.9	119,865.9	81.5	5,522.1	3.8	4,362.9	3.0	1,773.6	1.2	1,749.1	1.2
Northern and Northwest Economic Regions	14,365.6	12,477.8	86.9	102.4	0.7	540.0	3.8	33.1	0.2	2.4	0.0
Northern Economic Region	6,124.3	5,016.8	81.9	47.7	0.8	310.1	5.1	21.0	0.3	2.4	0.0
Karelia Republic	790.2	581.6	73.6	3.0	0.4	28.2	3.6	1.8	0.2	0.1	0.0
Komi Republic	1,250.8	721.8	57.7	26.0	2.1	104.2	8.3	11.3	0.9	2.3	0.2
Arkhangel'sk Oblast	1,569.7	1,446.2	92.1	5.4	0.3	53.4	3.4	2.9	0.2	—	—
Nenetsia (AOk)	53.9	35.5	65.8	0.5	1.0	3.7	6.9	0.2	0.3	—	—
Arkhangel'sk Oblast proper	1,515.8	1,410.7	93.1	4.9	0.3	49.7	3.3	2.8	0.2	—	—
Vologda Oblast	1,349.0	1,301.5	96.5	1.8	0.1	19.1	1.4	1.2	0.1	—	—
Murmansk Oblast	1,164.6	965.7	82.9	11.5	1.0	105.1	9.0	3.9	0.3	—	—
Northwest Economic Region	8,241.4	7,461.0	90.5	54.8	0.7	230.0	2.8	12.2	0.1	—	—
Leningrad Oblast	6,644.5	5,951.8	89.6	51.8	0.8	200.2	3.0	12.2	0.2	—	—
St. Petersburg city	4,990.7	4,448.9	89.1	44.0	0.9	151.0	3.0	9.0	0.2	—	—
Leningrad Oblast proper	1,653.7	1,502.9	90.9	7.8	0.5	49.2	3.0	3.2	0.2	—	—
Novgorod Oblast	751.6	711.8	94.7	2.0	0.3	14.4	1.9	—	—	—	—
Pskov Oblast	845.3	797.4	94.3	1.0	0.1	15.4	1.8	—	—	—	—
Kaliningrad Oblast	871.2	683.6	78.5	3.6	0.4	62.8	7.2	2.7	0.3	—	—
Central and Volga-Vyatka Economic Regions	38,671.3	34,538.6	89.3	494.7	1.3	746.1	1.9	980.0	2.5	3.8	0.0
Central Economic Region	30,206.9	28,185.6	93.3	263.5	0.9	674.8	2.2	47.9	0.2	3.3	0.0
Bryansk Oblast	1,470.1	1,411.0	96.0	—	—	27.1	1.8	—	—	—	—
Vladimir Oblast	1,648.8	1,578.8	95.8	9.2	0.6	21.8	1.3	3.1	0.2	—	—
Ivanovo Oblast	1,313.6	1,258.0	95.8	9.9	0.8	15.3	1.2	2.5	0.2	—	—
Kaluga Oblast	1,064.2	998.4	93.8	3.0	0.3	30.2	2.8	—	—	—	—
Kostroma Oblast	804.3	774.6	96.3	3.0	0.4	9.7	1.2	1.2	0.1	—	—
Moscow Oblast	15,521.9	14,175.7	91.3	208.4	1.3	438.0	2.8	31.7	0.2	3.3	0.0
Moscow city	8,875.6	7,963.2	89.7	157.4	1.8	252.7	2.8	18.4	0.2	3.3	0.0
Moscow Oblast proper	6,646.4	6,212.5	93.5	51.1	0.8	185.4	2.8	13.4	0.2	—	—
Orel Oblast	889.1	861.9	96.9	—	—	11.5	1.3	—	—	—	—
Ryazan' Oblast	1,347.8	1,295.3	96.1	4.9	0.4	15.5	1.2	1.4	0.1	—	—
Smolensk Oblast	1,153.6	1,085.2	94.1	2.2	0.2	21.8	1.9	1.2	0.1	—	—
Tver' Oblast	1,663.1	1,555.1	93.5	6.3	0.4	28.9	1.7	4.2	0.3	—	—
Tula Oblast	1,861.4	1,774.9	95.4	9.6	0.5	36.3	1.9	1.3	0.1	—	—
Yaroslavl' Oblast	1,469.0	1,416.6	96.4	7.2	0.5	18.5	1.3	1.3	0.1	—	—
Volga-Vyatka Economic Region	8,464.5	6,353.1	75.1	231.1	2.7	71.3	0.8	932.1	11.0	0.5	0.0
Mari El Republic	749.3	356.0	47.5	43.9	5.9	5.3	0.7	9.0	1.2	0.2	0.0
Mordovia Republic	963.5	586.1	60.8	47.3	4.9	6.5	0.7	1.3	0.1	0.2	0.0
Chuvashia Republic	1,338.0	357.1	26.7	35.7	2.7	7.3	0.5	906.9	67.8	0.1	0.0
Kirov Oblast	1,694.0	1,531.7	90.4	45.7	2.7	18.9	1.1	2.7	0.2	—	—
Nizhny Novgorod Oblast	3,719.6	3,522.1	94.7	58.6	1.6	33.3	0.9	12.2	0.3	—	—
Central Chernozem, Volga, and North Caucasus Economic Regions	40,759.0	30,649.2	75.2	2,343.5	5.7	1,087.4	2.7	415.0	1.0	1,606.2	3.9
Central Chernozem Economic Region	7,732.9	7,362.7	95.2	7.8	0.1	249.2	3.2	1.9	0.0	—	—
Belgorod Oblast	1,378.3	1,280.5	92.9	1.5	0.1	75.1	5.5	—	—	—	—
Voronezh Oblast	2,466.7	2,304.6	93.4	1.9	0.1	122.6	5.0	1.9	0.1	—	—
Kursk Oblast	1,335.4	1,293.7	96.9	1.1	0.1	22.7	1.7	—	—	—	—
Lipetsk Oblast	1,230.2	1,198.1	97.4	1.0	0.1	15.0	1.2	—	—	—	—
Tambov Oblast	1,322.4	1,285.9	97.2	2.3	0.2	13.7	1.0	—	—	—	—
Volga Economic Region	16,396.9	12,052.1	73.5	2,272.9	13.9	350.7	2.1	407.4	2.5	28.5	0.2
Kalmykia Republic	322.6	121.5	37.7	1.3	0.4	4.1	1.3	0.2	0.1	20.6	6.4
Tatarstan Republic	3,641.7	1,575.4	43.3	1,765.4	48.5	32.8	0.9	134.2	3.7	1.2	0.0
Astrakhan' Oblast	991.5	713.6	72.0	71.7	7.2	18.7	1.9	—	—	6.7	0.7
Volgograd Oblast	2,592.9	2,309.5	89.1	26.0	1.0	78.9	3.0	10.8	0.4	—	—
Penza Oblast	1,504.6	1,296.1	86.1	81.3	5.4	14.9	1.0	7.1	0.5	—	—
Samara Oblast	3,262.9	2,720.2	83.4	115.3	3.5	81.7	2.5	117.9	3.6	—	—
Saratov Oblast	2,684.5	2,299.0	85.6	52.9	2.0	101.8	3.8	20.6	0.8	—	—

Bashkir		Byelorussian		Mordvin		Chechen		German		Other	
Thousands	Percent	Thousands	Percent	Thousands	Percent	Thousands	Percent	Thousands	Percent	Thousands	Percent
1,345.3	0.9	1,206.2	0.8	1,072.9	0.7	899.0	0.6	842.3	0.6	8,382.5	5.7
8.8	0.1	294.9	2.1	14.6	0.1	0.6	0.0	18.7	0.1	872.4	6.1
5.7	0.1	148.4	2.4	9.4	0.2	0.6	0.0	15.1	0.2	547.2	8.9
0.3	0.0	55.5	7.0	1.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	—	—	118.4	15.0
5.3	0.4	26.7	2.1	3.9	0.3	0.5	0.0	12.9	1.0	336.0	26.9
0.1	0.0	19.9	1.3	0.1	0.0	—	—	2.2	0.1	39.4	2.5
0.1	0.2	1.1	1.9	0.1	0.1	—	—	—	—	12.8	23.7
—	—	18.9	1.2	—	—	—	—	2.2	0.1	26.6	1.8
—	—	7.4	0.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	18.0	1.3
—	—	38.8	3.3	4.2	0.4	—	—	—	—	35.4	3.0
3.0	0.0	146.5	1.8	5.2	0.1	—	—	3.6	0.0	325.3	3.9
3.0	0.0	127.3	1.9	5.2	0.1	—	—	3.6	0.1	289.6	4.4
3.0	0.1	93.6	1.9	5.2	0.1	—	—	3.6	0.1	232.6	4.7
—	—	33.7	2.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	57.0	3.4
—	—	6.7	0.9	—	—	—	—	—	—	16.7	2.2
—	—	12.5	1.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	19.0	2.2
—	—	73.9	8.5	3.5	0.4	—	—	—	—	41.2	4.7
6.2	0.0	240.1	0.6	450.4	1.2	1.3	0.0	12.8	0.0	1,197.3	3.1
5.4	0.0	220.8	0.7	79.8	0.3	1.0	0.0	12.8	0.0	711.9	2.4
—	—	11.3	0.8	—	—	—	—	—	—	20.7	1.4
—	—	7.3	0.4	5.1	0.3	—	—	—	—	23.4	1.4
—	—	4.9	0.4	3.4	0.3	—	—	—	—	19.6	1.5
—	—	8.6	0.8	1.7	0.2	—	—	—	—	22.3	2.1
—	—	2.9	0.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	12.9	1.6
5.4	0.0	129.5	0.8	59.2	0.4	—	—	4.7	0.0	465.8	3.0
5.4	0.1	73.0	0.8	30.9	0.3	—	—	4.7	0.1	366.6	4.1
—	—	56.5	0.9	28.3	0.4	—	—	—	—	99.3	1.5
—	—	3.0	0.3	—	—	1.0	0.1	—	—	11.7	1.3
—	—	4.6	0.3	8.5	0.6	—	—	1.1	0.1	16.4	1.2
—	—	22.4	1.9	—	—	—	—	—	—	20.9	1.8
—	—	10.9	0.7	—	—	—	—	—	—	57.7	3.5
—	—	9.9	0.5	1.8	0.1	—	—	7.0	0.4	20.6	1.1
—	—	5.6	0.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	19.8	1.4
0.8	0.0	19.3	0.2	370.6	4.4	0.3	0.0	—	—	485.4	5.7
0.3	0.0	1.4	0.2	1.7	0.2	—	—	—	—	331.5	44.2
0.2	0.0	1.6	0.2	313.4	32.5	0.1	0.0	—	—	6.6	0.7
0.3	0.0	2.2	0.2	18.7	1.4	0.2	0.0	—	—	9.6	0.7
—	—	4.8	0.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	90.3	5.3
—	—	9.3	0.2	36.7	1.0	—	—	—	—	47.3	1.3
28.4	0.1	192.0	0.5	336.5	0.8	863.3	2.1	128.3	0.3	3,109.2	7.6
—	—	21.6	0.3	1.2	0.0	1.6	0.0	1.1	0.0	85.9	1.1
—	—	5.1	0.4	—	—	—	—	1.1	0.1	15.0	1.1
—	—	6.3	0.3	1.2	0.0	1.6	0.1	—	—	26.5	1.1
—	—	3.4	0.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	14.6	1.1
—	—	3.3	0.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	12.8	1.0
—	—	3.5	0.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	17.0	1.3
26.8	0.2	75.2	0.5	321.2	2.0	33.6	0.2	63.1	0.4	765.4	4.7
0.2	0.1	1.3	0.4	0.2	0.1	8.3	2.6	5.6	1.7	159.2	49.3
19.1	0.5	8.4	0.2	28.9	0.8	0.3	0.0	—	—	76.1	2.1
—	—	4.0	0.4	—	—	7.9	0.8	—	—	169.0	17.0
—	—	16.1	0.6	4.9	0.2	11.1	0.4	28.0	1.1	107.5	4.1
—	—	3.0	0.2	86.4	5.7	—	—	—	—	15.8	1.0
7.5	0.2	19.9	0.6	116.5	3.6	—	—	10.6	0.3	73.4	2.2
—	—	17.8	0.7	23.4	0.9	6.0	0.2	17.1	0.6	146.0	5.4

Table B-1
Russia: Nationality Structure, 1989 (continued)

	Total Population Thousands	Russian		Tatar		Ukrainian		Chuvash		People of Dagestan ^a	
		Thousands	Percent	Thousands	Percent	Thousands	Percent	Thousands	Percent	Thousands	Percent
Ul'yanovsk Oblast	1,396.2	1,016.8	72.8	159.1	11.4	17.7	1.3	116.5	8.3	—	—
North Caucasus Economic Region	16,629.1	11,234.4	67.6	62.8	0.4	487.5	2.9	5.7	0.0	1,577.6	9.5
Adygea Republic	432.0	293.6	68.0	2.7	0.6	13.8	3.2	0.4	0.1	0.8	0.2
Dagestan Republic	1,802.2	165.9	9.2	5.5	0.3	8.1	0.4	0.3	0.0	1,444.8	80.2
Kabardino-Balkaria Republic	753.5	240.8	31.9	3.0	0.4	12.8	1.7	0.3	0.0	4.7	0.6
Karachay-Cherkessia Republic	415.0	175.9	42.4	2.5	0.6	6.3	1.5	0.2	0.0	14.9	3.6
North Ossetia Republic	632.4	189.2	29.9	2.0	0.3	10.1	1.6	0.2	0.0	12.6	2.0
Chechenia and Ingushetia Republics ^b	1,270.4	293.8	23.1	5.1	0.4	12.6	1.0	0.3	0.0	26.7	2.1
Krasnodar Krai	4,620.9	4,006.8	86.7	14.5	0.3	182.1	3.9	—	—	0.7	0.0
Stavropol' Krai	2,410.4	2,024.1	84.0	10.5	0.4	62.9	2.6	—	—	56.8	2.4
Rostov Oblast	4,292.3	3,844.3	89.6	17.1	0.4	178.8	4.2	4.0	0.1	15.6	0.4
Urals Economic Region	20,239.1	14,769.0	73.0	1,971.2	9.7	442.8	2.2	185.4	0.9	0.9	0.0
Bashkortostan Republic	3,943.1	1,548.3	39.3	1,120.7	28.4	75.0	1.9	118.5	3.0	0.6	0.0
Udmurtia Republic	1,605.7	945.2	58.9	110.5	6.9	14.2	0.9	3.2	0.2	0.3	0.0
Kurgan Oblast	1,103.7	1,008.4	91.4	22.6	2.0	14.0	1.3	2.6	0.2	—	—
Orenburg Oblast	2,170.7	1,568.4	72.3	158.6	7.3	102.0	4.7	21.5	1.0	—	—
Perm' Oblast	3,091.5	2,592.2	83.9	150.5	4.9	45.7	1.5	10.8	0.3	—	—
Permyakia (AOk)	158.5	57.3	36.1	1.5	0.9	1.2	0.7	0.1	0.1	—	—
Perm' Oblast proper	2,933.0	2,535.0	86.4	149.0	5.1	44.5	1.5	10.6	0.4	—	—
Sverdlovsk Oblast	4,706.8	4,176.9	88.7	183.8	3.9	82.2	1.7	16.3	0.3	—	—
Chelyabinsk Oblast	3,617.8	2,929.5	81.0	224.6	6.2	109.6	3.0	12.7	0.3	—	—
West Siberia Economic Region	15,013.2	12,749.1	84.9	398.6	2.7	583.8	3.9	79.9	0.5	11.7	0.1
Gorno-Altay (Altay) Republic	190.8	115.2	60.4	0.4	0.2	1.7	0.9	0.1	0.1	—	—
Altay Krai	2,631.3	2,354.5	89.5	7.7	0.3	75.0	2.9	4.6	0.2	—	—
Kemerovo Oblast	3,171.1	2,870.1	90.5	63.1	2.0	65.2	2.1	24.4	0.8	—	—
Novosibirsk Oblast	2,778.7	2,556.9	92.0	29.4	1.1	51.0	1.8	6.1	0.2	—	—
Omsk Oblast	2,141.9	1,720.4	80.3	49.8	2.3	104.8	4.9	5.7	0.3	—	—
Tomsk Oblast	1,001.7	883.8	88.2	20.8	2.1	25.8	2.6	7.8	0.8	—	—
Tyumen' Oblast	3,097.7	2,248.3	72.6	227.4	7.3	260.2	8.4	31.2	1.0	11.7	0.4
Khantia-Mansia (AOk)	1,282.4	850.3	66.3	97.7	7.6	148.3	11.6	14.0	1.1	9.0	0.7
Yamalia (AOk)	494.8	292.8	59.2	26.4	5.3	85.0	17.2	3.7	0.7	2.7	0.5
Tyumen' Oblast proper	1,320.4	1,105.1	83.7	103.3	7.8	26.9	2.0	13.6	1.0	—	—
East Siberia Economic Region	9,152.5	7,651.8	83.6	117.6	1.3	279.5	3.1	42.3	0.5	1.0	0.0
Buryatia Republic	1,038.3	726.2	69.9	10.5	1.0	22.9	2.2	1.3	0.1	0.8	0.1
Tuva Republic	308.6	98.8	32.0	1.1	0.3	2.2	0.7	0.4	0.1	—	—
Khakassia Republic	566.9	450.4	79.5	4.7	0.8	13.2	2.3	3.4	0.6	0.2	0.0
Krasnoyarsk Krai	3,038.6	2,660.5	87.6	49.3	1.6	105.5	3.5	23.4	0.8	0.1	0.0
Taymyria (AOk)	55.8	37.4	67.1	0.8	1.4	4.8	8.6	0.3	0.5	0.1	0.1
Evenkia (AOk)	24.8	16.7	67.5	0.3	1.3	1.3	5.3	0.1	0.6	—	—
Krasnoyarsk Krai proper	2,958.0	2,606.4	88.1	48.2	1.6	99.4	3.4	23.0	0.8	—	—
Irkutsk Oblast	2,824.9	2,499.5	88.5	39.6	1.4	97.4	3.4	11.4	0.4	—	—
Ust'-Orda (AOk)	135.9	76.8	56.5	4.4	3.2	2.3	1.7	0.3	0.2	—	—
Irkutsk Oblast proper	2,689.1	2,422.6	90.1	35.2	1.3	95.2	3.5	11.1	0.4	—	—
Chita Oblast	1,375.3	1,216.3	88.4	12.3	0.9	38.2	2.8	2.3	0.2	0.1	0.0
Aga (AOk)	77.2	31.5	40.8	0.6	0.8	—	—	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1
Chita Oblast proper	1,298.2	1,184.9	91.3	11.7	0.9	38.2	2.9	2.2	0.2	—	—

Bashkir		Byelorussian		Mordvin		Chechen		German		Other	
Thousands	Percent	Thousands	Percent	Thousands	Percent	Thousands	Percent	Thousands	Percent	Thousands	Percent
—	—	4.6	0.3	61.1	4.4	—	—	1.8	0.1	18.5	1.3
1.7	0.0	95.2	0.6	14.1	0.1	828.1	5.0	64.1	0.4	2,257.9	13.6
0.2	0.0	2.7	0.6	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.0	1.8	0.4	115.4	26.7
0.7	0.0	—	—	0.3	0.0	57.9	3.2	—	—	118.7	6.6
0.2	0.0	2.0	0.3	0.7	0.1	0.7	0.1	8.6	1.1	479.7	63.7
0.3	0.1	1.3	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.5	0.1	—	—	212.8	51.3
0.1	0.0	1.8	0.3	0.3	0.0	2.6	0.4	3.1	0.5	410.5	64.9
0.2	0.0	—	—	0.5	0.0	734.5	57.8	—	—	196.7	15.5
—	—	34.7	0.8	6.8	0.1	—	—	29.9	0.6	345.2	7.5
—	—	14.7	0.6	—	—	14.5	0.6	13.2	0.5	213.7	8.9
—	—	38.0	0.9	4.7	0.1	17.2	0.4	7.5	0.2	165.2	3.8
1,194.9	5.9	114.0	0.6	150.5	0.7	0.6	0.0	147.1	0.7	1,262.6	6.2
863.8	21.9	17.0	0.4	31.9	0.8	0.2	0.0	11.0	0.3	156.0	4.0
5.2	0.3	3.8	0.2	1.4	0.1	0.4	0.0	—	—	521.4	32.5
17.5	1.6	5.6	0.5	1.6	0.1	—	—	2.6	0.2	28.9	2.6
53.3	2.5	10.8	0.5	68.9	3.2	—	—	47.6	2.2	139.6	6.4
52.3	1.7	18.8	0.6	4.2	0.1	—	—	15.3	0.5	201.7	6.5
0.1	0.1	1.2	0.8	0.1	0.0	—	—	—	—	97.1	61.2
52.2	1.8	17.6	0.6	4.1	0.1	—	—	15.3	0.5	104.6	3.6
41.5	0.9	28.9	0.6	15.5	0.3	—	—	31.5	0.7	130.2	2.8
161.2	4.5	29.1	0.8	27.1	0.7	—	—	39.2	1.1	84.8	2.3
47.8	0.3	113.2	0.8	42.3	0.3	4.7	0.0	416.5	2.8	565.5	3.8
0.1	0.0	—	—	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.8	0.4	72.3	37.9
—	—	11.6	0.4	7.3	0.3	—	—	126.9	4.8	43.6	1.7
4.4	0.1	19.3	0.6	13.9	0.4	—	—	48.0	1.5	62.7	2.0
—	—	13.1	0.5	4.4	0.2	—	—	61.5	2.2	56.2	2.0
—	—	11.0	0.5	2.8	0.1	—	—	134.2	6.3	113.3	5.3
2.3	0.2	9.1	0.9	2.6	0.3	—	—	15.5	1.6	33.9	3.4
41.1	1.3	49.1	1.6	11.2	0.4	4.6	0.1	29.6	1.0	183.4	5.9
31.2	2.4	27.8	2.2	7.1	0.6	2.8	0.2	8.9	0.7	85.2	6.6
6.8	1.4	12.6	2.5	2.0	0.4	1.0	0.2	3.2	0.6	58.7	11.9
3.1	0.2	8.7	0.7	2.1	0.2	0.8	0.1	17.5	1.3	39.5	3.0
12.7	0.1	74.1	0.8	25.2	0.3	0.3	0.0	66.0	0.7	882.1	9.6
0.9	0.1	5.3	0.5	1.3	0.1	0.1	0.0	2.1	0.2	266.9	25.7
0.2	0.1	—	—	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.0	—	—	205.4	66.6
0.5	0.1	3.9	0.7	3.2	0.6	0.2	0.0	11.3	2.0	75.9	13.4
5.0	0.2	29.9	1.0	11.7	0.4	—	—	43.0	1.4	110.0	3.6
0.2	0.3	0.7	1.3	0.2	0.3	—	—	0.8	1.5	10.6	19.0
0.1	0.4	—	—	0.1	0.2	—	—	—	—	6.1	24.7
4.8	0.2	29.2	1.0	11.5	0.4	—	—	42.2	1.4	93.3	3.2
3.9	0.1	25.7	0.9	6.8	0.2	—	—	7.6	0.3	133.0	4.7
0.1	0.1	—	—	0.1	0.1	—	—	—	—	51.9	38.2
3.8	0.1	25.7	1.0	6.7	0.2	—	—	7.6	0.3	81.1	3.0
2.1	0.2	9.2	0.7	1.9	0.1	—	—	2.0	0.1	90.8	6.6
0.2	0.3	—	—	0.1	0.1	—	—	—	—	44.6	57.8
1.9	0.1	9.2	0.7	1.9	0.1	—	—	2.0	0.2	46.3	3.6

Table B-1
Russia: Nationality Structure, 1989 (continued)

	Total Population	Russian		Tatar		Ukrainian		Chuvash		People of Dagestan ^a	
	Thousands	Thousands	Percent	Thousands	Percent	Thousands	Percent	Thousands	Percent	Thousands	Percent
Far East Economic Region	7,950.0	6,346.9	79.8	88.9	1.1	620.6	7.8	21.4	0.3	1.4	0.0
Yakutia (Sakha) Republic	1,094.1	550.3	50.3	17.5	1.6	77.1	7.0	3.1	0.3	1.3	0.1
Primorskiy (Maritime) Krai	2,256.1	1,960.6	86.9	20.2	0.9	185.1	8.2	5.1	0.2	—	—
Khabarovsk Krai	1,811.8	1,559.0	86.0	17.6	1.0	112.6	6.2	4.4	0.2	—	—
Birobujan (Yevrey) AO	214.1	178.1	83.2	1.5	0.7	15.9	7.4	0.5	0.2	—	—
Khabarovsk Krai proper	1,597.7	1,380.9	86.4	16.1	1.0	96.7	6.1	3.9	0.2	—	—
Amur Oblast	1,050.2	912.0	86.8	9.1	0.9	70.8	6.7	2.2	0.2	—	—
Kamchatka Oblast	471.9	382.4	81.0	5.8	1.2	43.0	9.1	2.3	0.5	—	—
Koryakia (AOK)	39.9	24.8	62.0	0.5	1.2	2.9	7.3	0.1	0.3	—	—
Kamchatka Oblast proper	432.0	357.7	82.8	5.4	1.2	40.1	9.3	2.2	0.5	—	—
Magadan Oblast	555.6	402.8	72.5	8.0	1.4	85.8	15.4	1.7	0.3	0.1	0.0
Chukotka (AOK)	163.9	108.3	66.1	2.3	1.4	27.6	16.8	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.0
Magadan Oblast proper	391.7	294.5	75.2	5.8	1.5	58.2	14.9	1.3	0.3	—	—
Sakhalin Oblast	710.2	579.9	81.6	10.7	1.5	46.2	6.5	2.5	0.3	—	—

Note: Components may not sum to totals shown. In some cases, this is because of rounding. In addition, data on some non-Russian nationalities may not be reported for areas where these groups are a very small share of the population.

— Zero, negligible, or data not available.

^aThe Peoples of Dagestan consist of a number of nationalities. The 10 major nationalities are the following: Aguls, Avars, Dargins, Kumyks, Laks, Lezgins, Nogais, Rutuls, Tabasarans, and Tsakhurs.

^bBy 1993, the Chechenia and Ingushetia Republics had split, but their borders have not been determined.

Table B-2
Russia: Population and Population Density, 1993

	Total Population (thousands)	Regional Share of Total Population (percent)	Population Density (persons per sq km)
Russian Federation total	148,673	100.0	8.7
Northern and Northwest Economic Regions	14,305	9.6	8.6
Kaliningrad Oblast	906	0.6	60.0
Central and Volga-Vyatka Economic Regions	38,762	26.1	51.8
Central Chernozem, Volga, and North Caucasus Economic Regions	41,935	28.2	39.6
Urals Economic Region	20,460	13.8	24.8
West Siberia Economic Region	15,163	10.2	6.2
East Siberia Economic Region	9,242	6.2	2.2
Far East Economic Region	7,900	5.3	1.3

Bashkir		Byelorussian		Mordvin		Chechen		German		Other	
Thousands	Percent	Thousands	Percent	Thousands	Percent	Thousands	Percent	Thousands	Percent	Thousands	Percent
8.6	0.1	92.5	1.2	32.2	0.4	0.5	0.0	17.3	0.2	719.7	9.1
4.2	0.4	9.9	0.9	3.0	0.3	0.5	0.0	4.1	0.4	423.1	38.7
—	—	22.0	1.0	9.2	0.4	—	—	4.2	0.2	49.7	2.2
0.3	0.0	20.4	1.1	8.2	0.5	—	—	4.4	0.2	85.0	4.7
0.3	0.1	2.1	1.0	0.8	0.4	—	—	—	—	14.9	7.0
0.0	0.0	18.3	1.1	7.4	0.5	—	—	4.4	0.3	70.1	4.4
2.7	0.3	18.0	1.7	2.5	0.2	—	—	2.3	0.2	30.7	2.9
0.1	0.0	0.4	0.1	2.4	0.5	—	—	1.0	0.2	34.5	7.3
0.1	0.2	0.4	1.0	0.1	0.3	—	—	—	—	11.1	27.7
—	—	0.0	0.0	2.2	0.5	—	—	1.0	0.2	23.4	5.4
0.3	0.1	10.4	1.9	1.4	0.2	0.1	0.0	—	—	45.0	8.1
0.3	0.2	3.0	1.9	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.0	—	—	21.4	13.1
—	—	7.4	1.9	1.0	0.2	—	—	—	—	23.6	6.0
1.0	0.1	11.4	1.6	5.6	0.8	—	—	1.2	0.2	51.7	7.3

Table B-3
Russia: Births, Deaths, and Natural Growth
of the Population, Selected Years

Per 1,000 persons

	Births			Deaths			Natural Growth		
	1990	1991	1992	1990	1991	1992	1990	1991	1992
Russian Federation total	13.4	12.1	10.7	11.2	11.4	12.2	2.2	0.7	-1.5
Northern and Northwest Economic Regions	11.9	10.5	9.0	11.1	11.3	12.7	0.9	-0.8	-3.6
Kaliningrad Oblast	12.7	11.8	10.4	9.8	10.0	11.1	2.9	1.8	-0.7
Central and Volga-Vyatka Economic Regions	11.4	10.1	8.8	11.4	12.8	13.7	0.0	-2.7	-4.9
Central Chernozem, Volga, and North Caucasus Economic Regions	14.3	13.3	12.1	11.5	11.8	12.1	2.8	1.5	0.0
Urals Economic Region	14.0	12.6	11.3	10.4	10.7	11.7	3.6	1.9	-0.4
West Siberia Economic Region	13.9	12.6	10.9	9.6	9.9	10.7	4.3	2.7	0.2
East Siberia Economic Region	16.1	14.5	12.5	9.5	9.7	10.7	6.6	4.8	1.8
Far East Economic Region	15.5	13.7	11.8	8.2	8.6	9.6	7.3	5.1	2.2

Table B-4*Rubles***Russia: Average Monthly Wages for Wage and Salary Workers, by Sector of the Economy, Selected Years**

	1980	1985	1990	1991	1992	1993
Total	177.7	201.4	296.8	552.0	6,126.7	58,000
Industry	191.3	217.9	310.9	604.0	7,064.0	65,000
Agriculture	156.8	198.4	307.2	483.6	4,323.1	34,000
Construction	210.8	247.4	375.8	695.4	7,922.0	82,000
Transportation	214.8	238.5	349.3	654.8	8,812.4	NA
Railroad	198.2	222.7	333.8	664.4	8,944.6	NA
Communications	153.5	170.2	256.5	498.7	5,566.2	NA
Trade and public dining ^a	145.8	158.7	258.4	470.6	5,210.0	NA
Information-processing services	134.2	152.2	288.7	510.7	5,257.9	NA
Housing and personal services ^b	139.4	154.2	224.4	440.8	5,027.6	NA
Health and social services	133.7	141.1	202.5	416.4	3,898.8	43,000
Education	139.9	154.8	202.9	388.8	3,708.7	40,000
Culture	116.4	122.9	180.4	352.9	2,918.7	NA
Art	141.7	153.5	215.1	429.1	3,550.0	NA
Science and scientific services	184.9	209.9	351.9	514.5	4,526.1	37,000
Credit and insurance	172.6	192.2	410.2	986.1	11,410.8	NA
Government administrative services	168.7	178.8	363.6	540.4	5,634.0	NA

^a Includes wholesale and retail.^b Includes utilities and a wide variety of household services officially categorized as "nonproductive."

Table B-5
Russia: Structure of Industrial
Employment, Selected Years

Percent share

	1985	1990	1991	1992
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Electric power	23	26	28	31
Fuels	3.7	3.8	4.1	4.3
Ferrous metallurgy	3.7	3.7	3.8	4.0
Nonferrous metallurgy	23	23	25	27
Chemicals and petrochemicals	5.4	5.4	5.5	5.7
Machinery	46.0	46.0	45.2	43.8
Wood, paper, and pulp	8.7	8.5	8.6	9.1
Construction materials	5.5	5.2	5.3	5.7
Soft goods	11.4	10.9	10.7	9.2
Processed foods	6.9	7.4	7.6	7.6
Other industries ^a	4.1	4.2	3.9	4.8

^a Includes some workers in industries listed above, as well as in industries not elsewhere classified.

Table B-6
Russia: Structure of Capital Investment, by Sector of the Economy,
Selected Years

Percent share

	1981-85	1985	1986-90	1990	1991	1992
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Industry	35.8	37.0	37.5	35.9	34.7	40.9
Agriculture	15.7	15.0	14.9	15.8	17.8	10.8
Construction	4.1	3.7	4.3	4.5	4.5	2.7
Transportation and communications	14.2	13.7	12.0	11.8	9.4	8.8
Housing	15.8	16.1	16.3	16.6	18.1	21.7
Other ^a	14.4	14.5	15.0	15.4	15.5	15.1

^a Includes trade and public dining, information processing, forestry, communal economy, science, art, education, and health.

Table B-7
Russia: Production of Selected Industrial Products, Selected Years

	1980	1985	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993 ^a
Energy							
Electric power (<i>billion kWh</i>)	804.9	962.0	1,076.6	1,082.2	1,068.2	1,008.5	956.0
Atomic electric power (<i>percent of total</i>)	6.7	10.3	11.9	10.9	11.2	11.9	12.4
Hydroelectric power (<i>percent of total</i>)	16.1	16.6	14.8	15.4	15.7	17.1	18.2
Oil (<i>million metric tons</i>) ^b	547.0	542.0	552.0	516.0	462.0	399.0	352.0
Natural gas (<i>billion cubic meters</i>)	254.0	462.0	616.0	641.0	643.0	641.0	618.0
Coal (<i>million metric tons</i>)	391.0	395.0	410.0	395.0	353.0	337.0	305.0
Peat (<i>million metric tons</i>)	13.2	8.4	8.3	5.2	4.7	7.8	NA
Shale oil (<i>million metric tons</i>)	6.1	5.7	4.7	4.6	4.2	3.8	NA
Metallurgy							
Iron ore (<i>million metric tons</i>)	92.4	104.0	107.0	107.0	90.9	82.1	76.1
Pig iron (<i>million metric tons</i>)	55.2	57.1	61.5	59.4	48.9	46.1	40.5
Crude steel (<i>million metric tons</i>)	84.4	88.7	92.8	89.6	77.1	67.0	58.3
Rolled ferrous metal (<i>million metric tons</i>)	59.7	62.5	65.9	63.7	55.1	46.8	42.7
Steel pipes (<i>million metric tons</i>)	10.7	11.5	12.5	11.9	10.5	8.1	5.8
Machinery							
Trucks and buses (<i>thousands</i>)	NA	748.0	749.0	717.0	667.0	631.0	526.0
Automobiles (<i>thousands</i>)	1,166.0	1,165.0	1,062.0	1,103.0	1,030.0	963.0	956.0
Tractors (<i>thousands</i>)	249.0	261.0	235.0	214.0	178.0	137.0	89.0
Chemicals							
Mineral fertilizers (<i>million metric tons</i>)	11.8	17.3	17.5	16.0	15.0	12.3	8.6
Plant protection agents (<i>thousand metric tons</i>)	189.0	215.0	162.0	111.0	87.4	65.4	NA
Sulfuric acid (<i>million metric tons</i>)	10.2	12.0	12.4	12.8	11.6	9.7	8.2
Synthetic plastics and resins (<i>thousand metric tons</i>)	NA	2,705.0	3,090.0	2,986.0	2,701.0	2,278.0	NA
Chemical fibers and knits (<i>thousand metric tons</i>)	624.0	725.0	731.0	673.0	529.0	474.0	349.0
Detergents (<i>thousand metric tons</i>)	560.0	624.0	806.0	876.0	695.0	532.0	NA
Wood, paper, and pulp							
Timber production (<i>million cubic meters</i>)	328.0	337.3	338.4	303.8	268.9	238.0	NA
Sawn timber (<i>million cubic meters</i>)	80.3	79.5	83.0	75.0	65.8	53.4	NA
Fiber board (<i>million square meters</i>)	NA	439.0	456.0	463.0	453.0	407.0	NA
Plywood (<i>thousand cubic meters</i>)	1,460.0	1,594.0	1,735.0	1,597.0	1,520.0	1,268.0	NA
Cellulose (<i>thousand metric tons</i>)	6,765.0	7,954.0	8,111.0	7,525.0	6,400.0	5,676.0	NA
Paper (<i>thousand metric tons</i>)	4,462.0	5,030.0	5,344.0	5,240.0	4,765.0	3,608.0	2,882.0
Cardboard (<i>thousand metric tons</i>)	2,536.0	2,877.0	3,140.0	3,085.0	2,619.0	2,160.0	1,576.0
Construction materials							
Cement (<i>million metric tons</i>)	75.8	79.1	84.5	83.0	77.5	61.7	49.9
Construction bricks (<i>billions</i>)	23.0	22.2	24.1	24.5	23.7	21.7	16.8
Soft roofing materials (<i>million square meters</i>)	937.0	1,068.0	1,114.0	1,075.0	1,024.0	810.0	617.0
Window glass (<i>million square meters</i>)	152.0	146.0	150.0	130.0	127.0	118.0	102.0

Table B-7**Russia: Production of Selected Industrial Products, Selected Years (continued)**

	1980	1985	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993 ^a
Soft goods							
Cotton fabrics (<i>million square meters</i>)	5,336.0	5,514.0	5,821.0	5,624.0	5,295.0	3,292.0	2,324.0
Wool fabrics (<i>million square meters</i>)	517.0	433.0	471.0	466.0	386.0	276.0	206.0
Linen fabrics (<i>million square meters</i>)	533.0	611.0	639.0	603.0	497.0	415.0	309.0
Silk fabrics (<i>million square meters</i>)	969.0	970.0	1,084.0	1,051.0	947.0	731.0	596.0
Footwear, all types (<i>million pairs</i>)	351.0	361.0	378.0	385.0	336.0	220.0	136.0
Hosiery (<i>million pairs</i>)	668.0	760.0	848.0	872.0	743.0	626.0	537.0
Consumer durables							
Radios (<i>thousands</i>)	5,283.0	5,747.0	5,561.0	5,760.0	5,562.0	4,015.0	2,869.0
Televisions (<i>thousands</i>)	4,013.0	4,773.0	4,465.0	4,717.0	4,439.0	3,672.0	3,963.0
Refrigerators and freezers (<i>thousands</i>)	3,600.0	3,453.0	3,594.0	3,774.0	3,710.0	3,184.0	3,478.0
Washing machines (<i>thousands</i>)	2,362.0	3,271.0	4,501.0	5,419.0	5,541.0	4,289.0	3,855.0
Video tape recorders (<i>thousands</i>)	14.0	6.8	125.0	473.0	319.0	445.0	268.0
Processed foods							
Granulated sugar (<i>thousand metric tons</i>)	NA	2,569.0	2,955.0	2,630.0	2,052.0	2,247.0	NA
Meat, industrial production (<i>thousand metric tons</i>)	4,502.1	5,333.5	6,620.9	6,641.7	5,821.6	4,784.1	3,174.0
Fish (<i>million metric tons</i>)	NA	4.5	5.0	5.1	3.7	3.3	2.7
Animal fats (<i>thousand metric tons</i>)	611.3	720.8	820.0	832.5	729.0	761.6	697.0
Vegetable oil (<i>thousand metric tons</i>)	822.7	775.2	1,127.1	1,158.7	1,164.5	993.7	1,048.0
Canned foods (<i>million cans</i>)	5,998.7	7,057.5	8,214.2	8,206.5	6,943.5	5,352.8	4,085.0
Confectionery goods (<i>thousand metric tons</i>)	2,084.4	2,268.0	2,736.7	2,869.3	2,640.7	1,829.0	1,741.0
Macaroni products (<i>thousand metric tons</i>)	916.0	946.0	1,010.0	1,038.0	1,115.0	1,102.0	828.0

NA Data are not available.

^a Data are preliminary.^b Includes gas condensate.

Table B-8
Russia: Production of Major Agricultural Products,
Selected Years

Thousand metric tons
(except where noted)

	1980	1985	1989	1990	1991	1992
Meat	7,427	8,487	10,082	10,112	9,375	8,260
Milk	46,823	50,169	55,742	55,700	52,000	47,200
Eggs (<i>million</i>)	39,539	44,277	49,024	47,500	47,100	42,900
Grain	97,300	98,600	104,800	116,700	89,100	106,900
Sugar beets	24,130	31,450	37,378	32,300	24,300	25,500
Sunflower seeds	1,995	2,621	3,789	3,400	2,900	3,100
Potatoes	36,971	33,907	33,760	30,800	34,300	38,300
Vegetables	11,101	11,126	11,154	10,300	10,400	10,000

Table B-9
Freight Traffic in Russia, by
Mode, Selected Years

Billion metric
ton-kilometers

	1985	1990	1991	1992
Total	NA	5,890	5,457	4,743
Rail	2,506	2,523	2,326	1,967
Pipelines	NA	2,574	2,404	2,190
Oil	1,179	1,240	1,051	NA
Gas	NA	1,334	1,353	NA
Sea	503	508	464	405
River	243	214	196	136
Truck	71	68	65	43
Air	3	3	2	2

Table B-10
Passenger Transport in Russia, by
Mode, Selected Years

Billion passenger-
kilometers

	1985	1990	1991	1992
Total	698	792	753	682
Rail	246	274	255	253
Bus	240	262	251	212
Taxi	10	9	8	4
Street cars	19	19	24	26
Trolleybus	18	21	24	26
Subway	37	41	36	40
Sea	1	1	1	1
River	5	5	4	2
Air	122	160	150	118

Table B-11
Russia: Trade in World Prices, 1990

Million rubles

	Interrepublic Trade		Extrarepublic Trade		Total Trade	
	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports
Total	86,449.7	56,582.9	46,468.1	46,506.4	132,918.0	103,089.0
Industry	83,486.0	54,652.5	45,916.0	44,414.4	129,402.0	99,066.9
Power	899.0	830.3	183.5	1.2	1,082.5	831.5
Oil and gas	24,423.3	5,260.4	20,065.3	636.4	44,488.6	5,896.8
Coal	463.5	270.1	690.7	171.4	1,154.2	441.5
Other fuels	0.9	6.8	4.5	0.0	5.4	6.8
Ferrous metals	6,768.0	7,082.9	1,822.7	1,643.7	8,590.7	8,726.6
Nonferrous metals	5,540.5	2,697.6	3,016.5	1,411.3	8,557.0	4,108.9
Chemicals	7,596.0	4,653.9	1,768.3	3,639.2	9,364.3	8,293.1
Machinery	28,898.8	22,927.9	14,544.1	26,086.0	43,442.9	49,013.9
Wood and paper	2,726.8	485.0	2,252.0	923.0	4,978.8	1,408.0
Construction materials	1,137.2	768.0	155.4	327.3	1,292.6	1,095.3
Light industry	2,272.3	4,096.8	441.2	4,327.9	2,713.5	8,424.7
Food production	1,113.9	4,625.1	707.3	4,781.0	1,821.2	9,406.1
Other industry	1,645.8	947.7	264.5	466.0	1,910.3	1,413.7
Agriculture	441.9	1,070.1	127.8	1,843.6	569.7	2,913.7
Other production	2,521.8	860.3	424.3	248.4	2,946.1	1,108.7

Table B-12
Russia: Trade in Domestic Prices, 1990

Million rubles

	Interrepublic Trade		Extrarepublic Trade		Total Trade	
	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports
Total	74,710.3	67,283.7	32,084.4	75,279.8	106,795.0	142,564.0
Industry	71,533.7	63,785.9	31,059.6	71,511.5	102,593.3	135,297.4
Power	599.3	553.5	122.3	0.8	721.6	554.3
Oil and gas	8,611.7	2,093.7	7,040.6	452.3	15,652.3	2,546.0
Coal	495.7	288.9	738.7	119.1	1,234.4	408.0
Other fuels	1.3	10.0	6.7	0.0	8.0	10.0
Ferrous metals	5,831.7	5,913.4	1,531.9	1,224.0	7,363.6	7,137.4
Nonferrous metals	3,323.1	1,629.7	1,811.1	1,306.4	5,134.2	2,936.1
Chemicals	9,144.5	5,589.8	2,171.1	5,031.0	11,315.6	10,620.8
Machinery	26,091.2	20,720.2	11,269.9	30,857.1	37,361.1	51,577.3
Wood and paper	3,724.2	695.2	3,112.4	1,426.5	6,836.6	2,121.7
Construction materials	1,117.8	810.4	136.2	625.3	1,254.0	1,435.7
Light industry	7,502.4	11,154.0	1,151.8	17,995.1	8,654.2	29,149.1
Food production	2,442.5	12,882.1	1,650.5	10,941.2	4,093.0	23,823.3
Other industry	2,648.3	1,445.0	316.4	1,532.7	2,964.7	2,977.7
Agriculture	887.0	2,723.6	592.3	3,464.3	1,479.3	6,187.9
Other production	2,289.6	774.2	432.5	304.0	2,722.1	1,078.2

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