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a lot of silly myths and legends a Re c Reated about Russia, and fo Reigne Rs believe them to be the t Ruth.

But sure enough it is an absolutely different country. And the Russians are not the people from those legends.

This tour guide will introduce you to real Russia and its people. Later you will see everything with your own eyes. •



EXPECTATIONS

Foreigners often think that the everlasting winter and snow hills two meters high are Russia. Even in summer it's freezing cold and uncomfortable. May be there is no summer at all.

Follow me!
To be continued
on the next
page.

REALITY

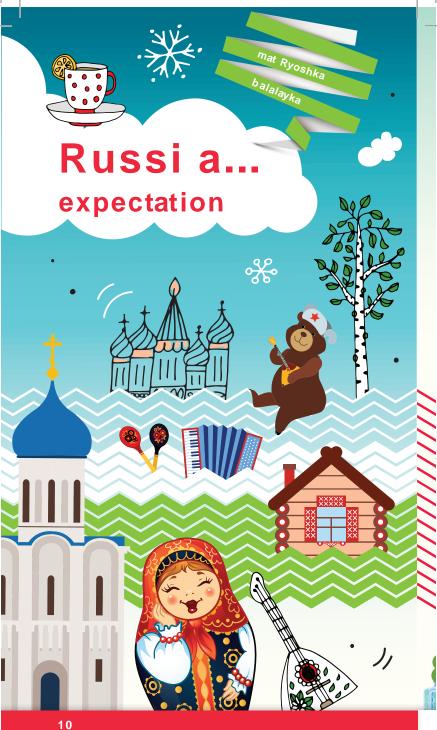
In fact in most parts of Russia summer is a warm and nice season. By comparison, Moscow summer is like Minneapolis (the USA) summer, the summer weather in Saint Petersburg is just like the weather in summer Copenhagen (Denmark), the weather in Kazan in summer resembles the weather in Chinese Harbin. It's as hot in summer in Sochi as it is in Buenos Aires (Argentina) or Porto (Portugal).

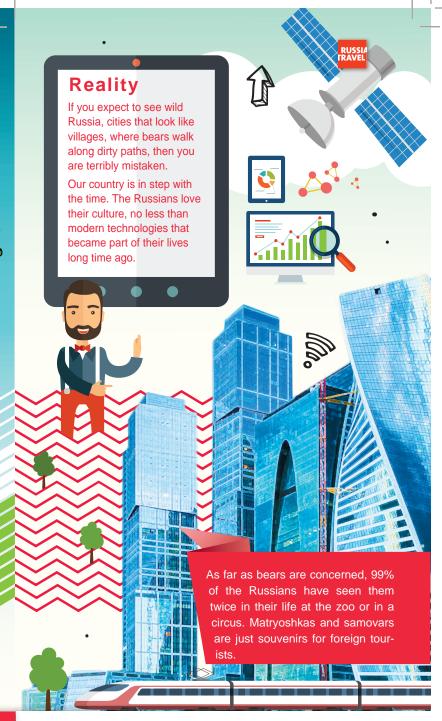
The country is so huge that there are practically all climate zones here: from the everlasting winter to the endless summer.



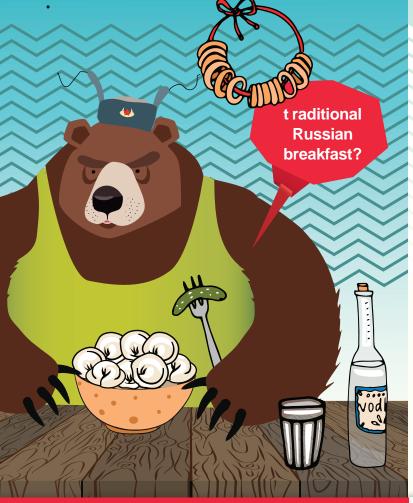




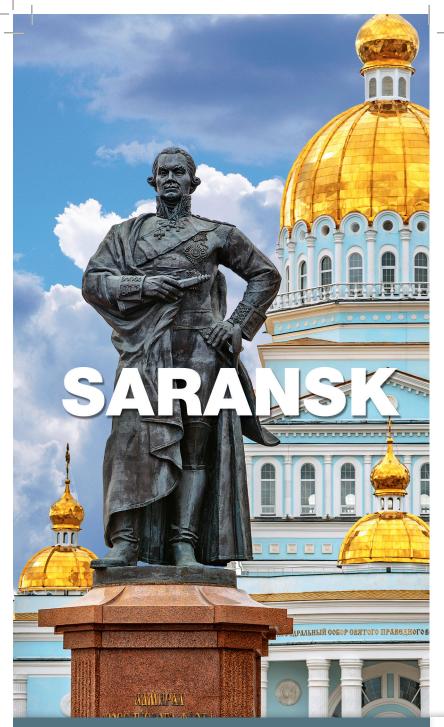














about the city

sa Ransk is the capital of the Republic of Mordovia within the Privolzhsky Federal district. It lies between the River Moksha and the River Sura, in the forest-steppe zone, about 600 kilometers to the south-east of Moscow.

the population exceeds 300 thousand people, mainly the Russians and the Mordovians. The visitors to the city often mark its tranquil, slow-pace atmosphere. They call it a small and clean town.

the moRdovians are the most numerous Finno-Ugric nation of Russia. The name of it was borrowed from the West. We come across the earliest mention of the Mordens in the essay of the 4th-century Gothic historian Jordan. The word has a Persian root meaning "person, man". Erzia and Moksha are the native names of two national groups. Their traditional greeting "shumbrat" means "hello".

It is an important **technolog ical cent Re** despite the city size. Saransk is home to the only in Russia production of fiber-optic cable of the new generation, in the absence of which the development of the information technology is impossible. Here they also produce unique antibiotics, called to substitute the present pharmaceuticals.

the climate of Saransk is moderate continental with a relatively cold winter and warm summer. The average summer temperature is +18°C. The hottest month is July with an average temperature +19,3°C.

time Zone is GMT+3. Moscow time.

how to get to the city

fR om the ai Rpo Rt

The international airport "Saransk" is located 5 kilometers from the city centre, as the crow flies. The journey by car is two times longer and takes about 20 minutes. Buses, taxis and route taxis serve the airport.

bus

Bus № 7 starts from Airport stop every 20-30 minutes. Operation time - from 6 am until 10.30 pm. The travel time to the stops in the city centre – ulitsa v olodarskogo, dom soyuzov, t sentral'ny rynok is about 30 minutes depending on the traffic. You need to change buses when going to the city centre or other city districts by other bus lines.



fR om the Railway station

The Railway station is located near the city centre. It's about ten minutes' walk to **ulitsa kommunisticheskaya**. You can get to all the city districts from the nearest stops of the public transport.

If needed, you can go directly to the Stadium "mordovia arena" by trolleybus №5 and route taxis №5 and № 5a. The present three-storey building of the Railway station was constructed in 2009 to replace the old one and now its modern architectural style, the dome and the turrets grace the surrounding streets. The halls of the station are free Wi-Fi zones.



Route taxi

Route taxi №15 gets you to the same stops in no time with a stop at the Coach station.

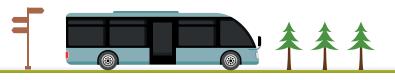
tax

International, federal and local taxi services operate in Saransk. It's the only way to get to the city at night. You can phone for a taxi or use a mobile app. or a carrier's site. Free Wi-Fi at the airport. The taxi stand is closer to the airport terminal than the bus stop.



fR om the coach station

Coaches from other cities come to the Coach station on ulitsa polezhaeva. You can get to the city centre, lenina prospect, in ten minutes by buses, trolleybus №12 and route taxis. Free Wi-Fi zones in the station.



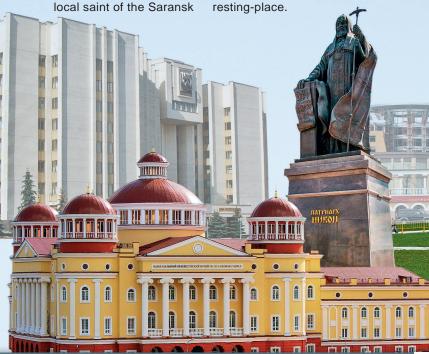
what to see

must-see

bolshevistskaya ul itsa

In warm summer evenings sobornaya ploshchad with the monument to a dmiral ushakov is a popular meeting place for the youth. The magnificent saint warrior f edor cathedral is also here. First canonized as the local saint of the Saransk

diocese in 2001, the invincible naval commander was consecrated a Saint of the Russian Orthodox Church. He was famous for his humanity even in ruthless wars, he took care of his sailors and defeated enemies as well. The last seven years of his life the Admiral spent in Mordovia. After resignation in 1810 he settled in the village Alekseevka that he bought near the sanaksarsk monastery. The Monastery is his





Completed in 2006 the Empirestyle Cathedral bears the architectural elements of the late 18th-century churches of Saint Petersburg. The capital of the Russian Empire, Saint Petersburg of those times, witnessed the heroic deeds of Fedor Ushakov. The viewing platform of the cathedral affords the stunning view of the cityscape from the height of 40 meters.

niRaj k uma R, surgeon, representative of indian students at o garev mordovia state university, india

see it.



I like the Museum of Mordovia
Folk Culture. The Mordovia Museum of Visual Arts is a great
place for art lovers.
The main architectural
monument of Saransk is the
Church of Saint John the
Baptist. You must really





patriarch nikon overlooks the Cathedral. The monument was erected to commemorate the Mordovia-born church leader, tsar Aleksey Mikhailovich's Champion and the ideologue of the middle 17thcentury church reform.

t he Rive R sa Ranka

The city developed round the boundary fortress saransky o strozhek, built in 1641 on the left bank of the River saranka to protect the southeast of the Tsardom of Russia from nomad raids. About 400 years ago the river was affluent but with the climate changes, its watercourse has grown shallow. The former width is partially reconstructed

within the 700 meters of the **new embankment** to give us the notion of the 17th-century water barrier.

the museum-archive complex was opened on the right bank of the river in 2017 to re-house voronin Republic history museum. The history of Mordovia is told here. The population of Saransk one hundred years ago reached only 17 thousand people but after World War I it increased twofold with all the refugees and soldiers. In 1930s the population doubled again.

One room of the museum is dedicated to the 2018 FIFA World Cup.



sovetskaya ploshchad

The former site of Saransky Ostrozhek, the central sovetskaya ploshchad with the monument to vladimir lenin boasts the Government Republic house, built in the form of a waving in the breeze flag, a remarkable example of the Soviet architecture. the memorial museum of military and labor feat of 1941-1945 is near the square. From the bird's eyesight it comes clear that the outlines of the building copy the boundary lines of the Republic. The blackand-orange facade is like St. George Ribbon. The building of the museum is designed as a headwear of a Mordovian woman.



A woman is one of the symbols of military prowess. The solemn neighbour of the Eternal flame, the monument to the fallen sons of mordovia depicts Mother giving a sword to her son.



woRth seeing

symbols of solida Rity

It's easy to guess that Ploshchchad Tysyacheletiya (Millennium Square) was laid out to commemorate the millennium of the unity of the Mordovians with the nations of the Russian State. It was celebrated in 2012. The spectacular light-and-music fountain "Zvezda mordovii" dominates the square.

The water columns rise to the height of 45 meters. Enjoy its fairy show late in the evening when the dancing water jets are light-colored.

In fact, the Mordovians and the Russians are very good neighbours. The demographic survey of the Soviet period demonstrated that the Erzia people and the Moksha people marry the Russians more often than the representatives of other Mordovian ethnic groups.

k senia k oshchenets, student The cultural life is rich and diverse. Visit theatres: Yakushev State Musical Theatre and Russian Drama Theatre. The Memorial Museum recounts the heroic military and labour deeds of 1941-1945 through the exhibits dedicated to World War II.



the unive Rsity

The west side of the square is now taken by the new building of mordovia state university, designed to Moscow State University. The largest university of the Republic bears the name of the 19th-century Russian poet, Ogarev, who lived in the neighbouring Insard uyezd (district). In 1827 on the site of the present Moscow State University, on Vorobyovy Gory, the philosopher Alexander Gertzen and Nicholai Ogarev swore a solemn oath to dedicate their lives to anti-autocracy movement. The link to this historic fact is shown by the architectural solution of Saransk University, modeled on Moscow State University.

The outstanding philosopher and cultural specialist of the 20th century, Mikhail Bakhtin

had a great impact on the intellectual atmosphere of the university where he was a professor for many years. In 1936 he came here for the first time and in 1945 he finally settled in the city and had been lecturing at the university until the retirement in 1961. The monument to bakhtin is erected in the University Square Garden on ulitsa polezhaeva.

aR tem koloma Zov, software specialist

I'd like to tell you about one small museum. It's the Museum of Mordovia Folk Culture, located on Ulitsa Sovetskaya. The fascinating collection of national costumes, old farming accessories, fine, wooden sculptures recounts customs and ceremonies of the Mordovians. The museum is housed in a former merchant's mansion and is decorated in the national



what to do if the weathe R is hot





go to the pa Rk

Saransk boasts several parks and park pushkina is the oldest among them. Laid out on Ulitsa Moskovskaya in the city centre, the park sports some modern attractions, a summer scene and a dance floor. Sculptures of fairytale characters welcome children here.



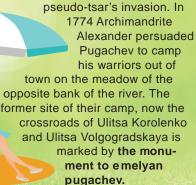


t he monument to pushkin marks the fountain a lley, leading to the central entrance to the park. On holidays the park hosts crafts festivals. Craftsmen offer souvenirs, decorative ware, artists present their canvases and budding musicians demonstrate their talents here. Many city residents as well as visitors to the city find it honorable to "shake hands" with the great Russian poet, and his bronze palm is polished to the golden glitter.





Pushkin never came to Saransk but mentioned it in his "History of Pugachev rebellion". The capital of Mordovia keeps memory of the











have a dip o R go ice-skating

The purpose-built pond near the stadium "start" takes up 1,7hectares and provides a nice opportunity to have a dip right in the city centre on a hot day. Along with a sandy beach, deck chairs and cabanas, there is a volleyball court here. You can also hire a rowing boat or catamaran.





The opposite hill is taken up by a round ploshchad druzhby narodov, refreshed by the alley of fountains. The 20-metre pedestal with the monument "with Russia forever" dominates the square. The two female figures of it clad in traditional costumes hold a symbolic ear of wheat.

ice palace is a nice retreat on a hot day. Skate hire operates for everyone. The neighboring Palace of Water Sports is another way to avoid a sun stroke. The movement of water is reflected even in the architecture of the building.

walk in the fo Rest

From several sides the city is surrounded by woods and parklands full of different animal species. saransk's forestry department carefully register rare animals and birds. Sometimes in summer elks, roe deer or even wild hogs come out of the forest to the adjacent streets. Wild pigs are not dangerous and the rangers quickly deport them to their stamping grounds.



what to do if the weathe R tu Rns nasty

visit a museum

t he mordovian erzia museum of visual arts on Ulitsa Kommunisticheskaya is worth visiting for the most complete collection of sculptures by the world-known genius. He created mainly in the Art Nouveau style, and

most part of his work is



dedicated to the woman. Born in the Mordovian village Baevo, the sculptor took the name of his nation as his pseudonym.

Stepan Erzia used different materials in his works: marble, metals and even concrete. Later, he discovered and strongly appreciated some valuable subtropical timber trees such as red quebracho, algarroba and tigerwood for their intricate wood grains. From 1927 to 1950 the sculptor lived and worked in Argentina where he first began to create with these timber trees and remained loyal to his choice of material to his last days. These materials are extremely hard and difficult in carving. Many of the world collectors and museums tried to obtain the works of the "Russian Rodin". But the sculptor saw his goal in shipping all of his Bequest to Russia.

The history of the Mordovian village is brought to life by the impressive collection of canvases by **f edot sychkov**, the flambovant painter of the rural Mordovia.

meet the mo Rdovians

The everyday life of the local people is narrated through the exhibits of the ethnographic complex "mordovskoye podvorye" on Ulitsa Saranskaya. The complex encompasses dwelling and household buildings

of a traditional late 19th-century farmstead. You can step into a wooden house with an oven, have a look at some kitchen utensils of the time,

and visit a bath-house and a smithy. Try some traditional dishes in the restaurant here.



go to the theat Re

There are several theatres in Saransk: the Russian drama t heatre, the national t heatre, yaushev musical t heatre, the puppet t heatre, and others. The first state patron of the theatre was the Executive Board of Council of Workers, Peasants and Red Army Deputies, that transformed the music and drama studio of that time into the Mordovian National Theatre. In their heyday, surprisingly during the years of World War II, Saransk's theatres opened their doors to many leading actors from Moscow and other cities who had been evacuated to Saransk. After the war they went back to their home cities but the creative upheaval lasted for some time in the city.

For more than 10 years Mordovia has been home for the international **f estival of the**Russian drama t heatres "c ompatriots"

Annually in March and April theatre groups from the former Soviet Republics, Europe and America come here.

yaushev musical t heatre on Ulitsa Khmelnitskogo is a nice example of loft style. In 2011 it moved into the radically reconstructed House of Political Education. The former plain building of the Soviet period got an absolutely new look and a unique acoustic, numerously appreciated by the stars of the world and Moscow opera.



fu Rthe R afield

Located in the village Makarovka, not far from Saransk, the monastery of j ohn the evangelist was founded in 1994 near the Church Complex "makarovsky pogost" of the early 18th century. The complex was commissioned by the landowner Makar Polyansky, the former servant of the capital's search order. In our time Metropolitan Varsonofy of Saint Petersburg coordinated the design works of the house of prayer. He tried to revive the traditions of wooden architecture and thus the inimitable park of wooden cells was created.

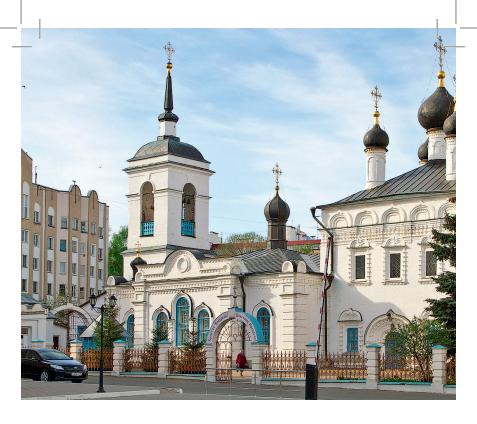
The suburban town of Temnikov is home to the sanaksar monastery of the nativity of the mother of god, founded in 1659. It is an architectural monument of the Russian baroque of the 18th and 19th centuries. Admiral Ushakov made his home in the vicinity because his uncle, hieromonk Fedor, lived in the Monastery. Hieromonk Fedor was also consecrated Saint Fedor Sanaksarsky of the Russian Orthodox Church in early 21st century. As a young man he was on active duty as an officer of Preo-

brazhensy Guards Regiment in Saint Petersburg. The Holy relics of Admiral Ushakov and Saint Fedor Sanakarsky are enshrined in the Monastery.

smidovich state nature Reserve was established in 1936 to protect the unique mixed coniferousdeciduous forest in the Temnikov Region. The reserve of unexplored wilderness covers more than 32 thousand hectares. The pines here can be more than 40 meters high. One of the stumps features 372 growth rings. The Nature Reserve offers its visitors different tours and walks. One of them is an ecological path called "animal watching"

"the sacred oak of the mordva", 420 years old is growing in the grounds of Simkinsk forestry in the Bolshebereznikov District. It is recognized as a Russian monument of wildlife. The site of profane rites hundreds years ago, the oak tree of our days, with a great number of colorful ribbons attracts people from everywhere. The giant is 30 meters high and the girth is almost 4 meters. As legend has it, those who





want to cure infertility must get into the hollow of the oak tree. Many follow suit of ancestors.

t he experimental children's school of artistic wood carving is open 25 kilometers from Saransk in the Erzian village Podlesnaya Tavla. The visitors can participate in a master class and make a toy. park of wooden sculptures "f inno-u gric epics" is laid out in the village. Romashkin "etno-k udno" museum hosts the annual Festival of old Erzia and Moksha songs.

The village Staraya Terizmorga is home to mokshansk centre of national culture. The Ethnographic Museum "peasant house" revives the everyday life of a Mordovian family. Different examples of embroidery, costumes and other arts and crafts ware. including exhibits from other districts of Mordovia are displayed in the museum. The centre is also home for children's and adults' folk groups. staroterizmorg folk choir cherishes its traditions. Even in the Soviet period common farm workers went on tour to





KSENIA KOSHCHENETS, student

Only five kilometers from Saransk and you come to one of the most magnifi-



the sign of the Mother of God and some other

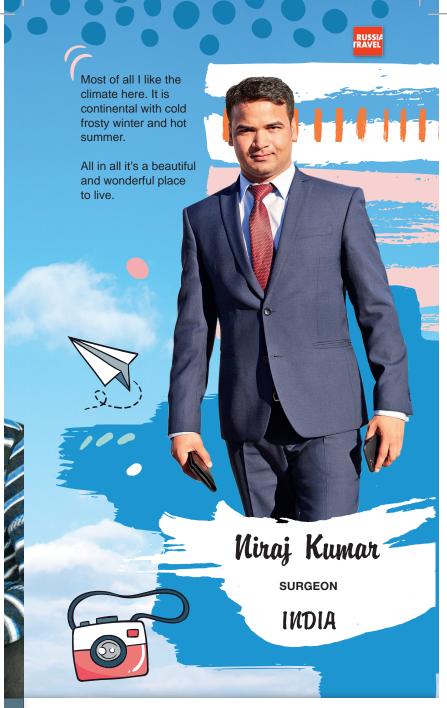
buildings.

Finno-Ugrik countries and had great success.

The tourist route "pegas" will lead you to ichalkovsk horse-breeding farm, founded by Earl Orlov-Chesmensky in 1778. You can go horse-back riding there all the more so because, the Orlov, English, Arab, Trakehner. Moksha horses have been bred on the farm. The stablemen are always willing to demonstrate their icon the great grandson of the trotter that carried Marshal Georgy Zhukov during the Moscow Victory Parade of 1945.







what to eat and dRink

The Mordovian cuisine is plain but with some national zest. It is peasant-style nutritious and local-produce centered. Game and fish find their place on the table. Meat is usually baked in the oven or boiled, potatoes are served with salted milk mushrooms, and pancakes are fluffy like a featherbed. In restaurants you can try liver fried in crumbs. It is called "bear paw". They will also offer kerzes'-syvel' - chops of beef and pork. poza is a perfect drink to wash them down. It is sort of kvas of sugar beet and rye flour. The drink tastes good but can strike you down. The European, Russian and

Tartar cuisines are widely presented in the city. It can't be any other way as all the people are very friendly and often meet at table.

But foodies and connoisseurs of rare things should knock at the door of an old lady's house. Some houses with white ovens have survived in Saransk where housewives make sponge dough late in the evening. Early in the morning, to the songs of roosters they bring to the table the steaming piles of millet pancakes. And

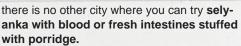


must-t









eRZian dishes

The famous Mordovian pies - panzhakay with potatoes and the thinnest crust. kapsta pryaka is a cabbage perfection. Sometimes with mushrooms. Both types of pies are so tender and bigsized that an inexperienced eater will get full with one pie. The bravest have 5-6 pieces in a single session.

selyanka (sort of soup) of the Erzians is on the UNESCO World Heritage list. Here in Saransk you can have a bowl of it fearlessly. In its traditional recipe the soup is cooked with fresh blood, heart of a pig, bacon, liver and spices.





(3)



e lena k onovalova,

student

Sushi-bar "Miruki&Italiano" a nice place to relax and find a dish to your taste. Club "Chateau", housed in the entertainment complex "Bely medved'" (polar bear) and café "Karma" are also worth trying.









Though, the people here can be merciful and treat you with a neutral variant without blood.

moksha dishes

valf syula is an example of the gastronomic extreme. It is pig's intestines stuffed with lard and millet gruel. They are stuffed to the live songs of the local folk groups. It's better to finish them when hot. Another variant of the filling is mashed potatoes with spring onions.



Delicious hashbrowns modomaren' pachat won't leave anybody indifferent. Grated potato studs grow on yeast and are fried in oil. They are served with sour cream and leafy greens to the authentic songs of the old Mordva.

shoksha dishes

pachalksit' – these are pancakes cooked with lots of eggs, millet on milk and butter. It's a thick golden marvel. Their recipe is cherished in Tengushevsk villages but on big holidays there is a chance to try them in the capital of Mordovia.

Thin pancakes are called **blintsat.** Each pancake looks like a field of dandelions because for one liter of

milk they use 15 eggs and 200 grams of drawn butter!

If you haven't tried **tiksham** then you haven't been to the Republic. This is special shchi, simmered in the oven, with bone-in pork and sour cabbage. Its secret lies in the long cooking. One castiron pot needs 12 birch logs.

Russian dishes

We can't promise botvinya or kulebyaka for four corners but wheat loaves are available. And jellied meat, and roasted ham, and okroshka of different sorts- with fish, beef, with kefir, with kvas. Stew in pots for any taste with chicken giblets or mutton.

Rich solyanka, boiled tongue, jellied meat or



MOHAMMAD ZUREIKAT, Ogarev Mordovia State University, student, Jordan

There are plenty of traditional dishes that merit a try. I think soups are great here.



fish. Super ham hock with apples, mushroom soups! Fried carps are so good!

It's not a sin to have a shot. The choice of vodkas and nastoikas (infusions) is great: on oak bark, cranberries, black currant, honey, and pepper.

Plenty of drinks are waiting for a sober man: fruit-and-

berry drinks, kvas, stewed fruit, and berry starch drinks.

If lucky, hunters will treat you with meat of hare or hog, or game. It is cooked easily – on the open fire and without spices. The taste of wild beasts doesn't need seasoning. Soup of fresh duck is worth a visit to our region.



taRta R dishes

The Tartars feel at home in Mordovia. so their cuisine is so good. Echpochmak, salma, tuterma, kazv... echpochmak is a hypnotizing, triangular pie. It has kefirbased dough and the filling of mutton, potatoes and onions. And meat broth! The broth gives echpochmak juice. Be neat when eating, don't get burnt or stained with hot oil!

By the way, a world-famous pie, peremyach, is best cooked by the Tartars of Mordovia. They make the pies in large batches, with sizzling and splashing of oil, with promise of coming joy. They can be openfaced. The filling is mostly beef; and they use milk and eggs to prepare the dough.

There are a lot of sacred places on the outskirts of Saransk where they cook delis of horse meat. Their produce is sold in the city. Smoked ribs, cured fillet, abundance of aromatic sausages. The snack is irresistible.

You won't be left without chak-chak. Not only Kazan is famous for honey pyramids, Saransk is also full of sweeties.

And what is more, they grow sturgeon here. But fishing it from the River Moksha is banned. You can buy it from the purpose-built ponds, you are welcome. They also sell goat cheese, meat of goat, turkey and vegetables all year round.

The amount of chicken is quite enough to import to America and the Caribbean Islands. You won't stay hungry here!

Welcome and bon appétit!



must -have

mo Rdovian emb Roide Ry

The peculiarity of this embroidery lies in the pattern of geometrical shapes that resembles a carpet design. The Erzia make dense, austere embroidery. The ornaments of the Moksha are lighter, thin and open-work. Most of all they use red, black and white colors, but sometimes you can see blue, yellow, and green threads. Every-

thing looks well-balanced. There was a time when the embroidery demonstrated the clanship, giving ideas of a person's origin. Table clothes, kerchiefs, towels, linen, concert costumes are all adorned

with the embroidery. You can buy them in souvenir shops or from the embroi-

good fo R health alcohol

Balm "Mordovsky" bottled in ceramics is a good souvenir. This aromatic drink is composed of 39 ingredients, including 25 infuses of medicinal herbs, bee-glue and honey.



uR usovsk valenki (felt high boots)

Felt footwear from the village Urusovo of the Ardatovsk District makes a remarkable present and an item of everyday use any time of the year. Widely-spread craft of the 19th century now has been experiencing its revival with mostly men in the business. About 15 thousand pairs of

sheep-wool valenki are produced annually according to the traditional method and flow away to be sold in different Russian cities. The felting process is very toilsome and hasn't changed considerably. But the locals are sure that valenki are worthwhile

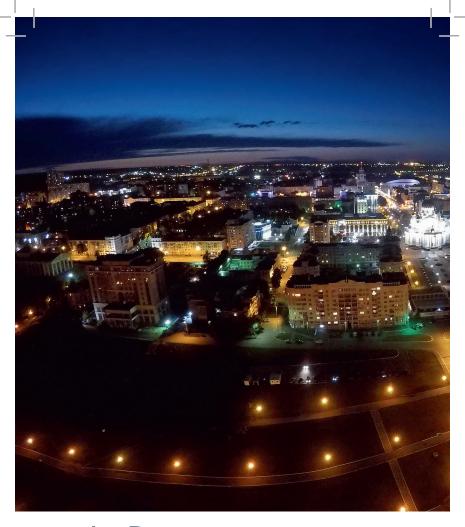
and people will enjoy the warmth of them.

t avlinsky toys

Carved wooden toys of the village Podlesnaya Tavla are brilliant examples of modern plastic arts that reinvent and reimagine the national traditions. Humor and even grotesque are integral elements in depicting people and animals that trace back to the folk culture of laughing.

The artistic style has been formed for the last 40 years and now the brand is recognizable outside Mordovia. The wooden horses have become the hallmark of the style. The figures are sold from the woodcarvers or in souvenir shops.





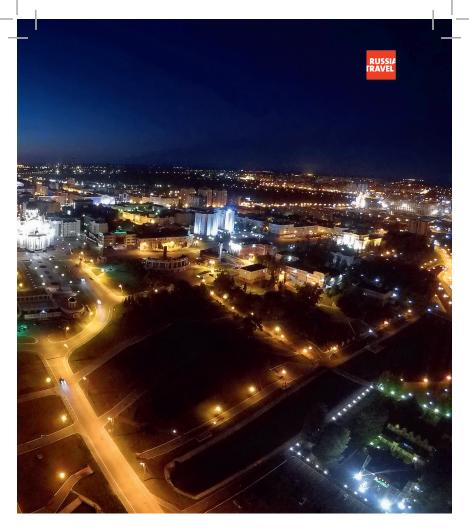
whe Re to stay

u seful advice

It's better to stay in the city centre where the sights are within walking distance. There are 4- and 3-star hotels here. The comfortable apartments in the vicinity to the forest were highly

appreciated by the representatives of different sports.

Some hotels were built to the 2018 FIFA World Cup. The hotel and tourist complex "Tavla" encompassing two 16-storey



buildings and two 14-storey buildings was built near the stadium "Mordovia Arena". The stadium, the main sports venue, is located on the River Insar, not far from the city centre, within walking distance.

Saransk's water supply system provides the

residents and visitors to the city with pure artesian water. You can drink tap water and additional filtration is not needed. For millions of years water has been safely kept in the deep underground layers and we can be sure to say that the prehistoric animals drank the same water.

t Ranspo Rt

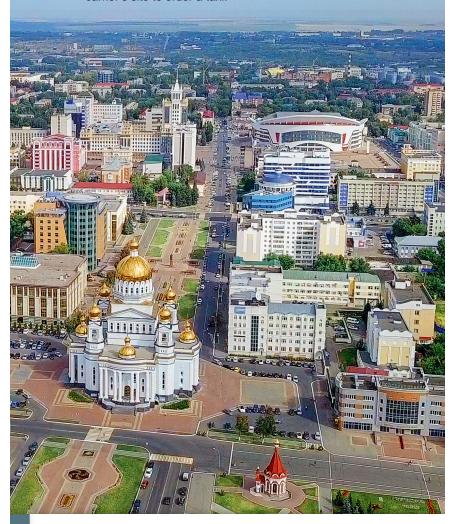
The small size of the city, and the close location of the sights make it possible to see the city on foot. The three districts of the city are served by bus and trolleybus lines, the stops are announced in Russian and English. There is a good number of route taxis. The public transport, both

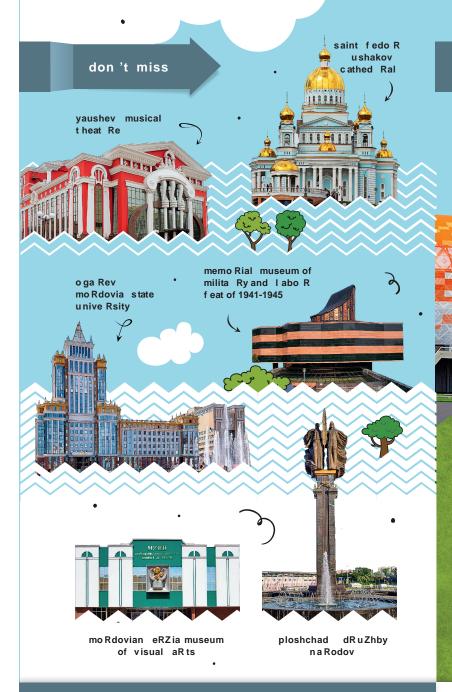




municipal and private, operate from 6 am until 10.30 pm (approx.).

The competition between federal and local taxi companies made the fare lower. To save money use a mobile app. or carrier's site to order a taxi.







stadium



"Mordovia Arena will host the 2018 FIFA World Cup group stage matches.







c apacity: 44 000

I ocation:

Ulitsa Volgogradskaya,13

useful info Rmation

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For fire service, call

01



For police, call

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mobile telephony 3g, 4g, Ite

inte Rnet

In all the cities of the 2018-FIFA World Cup you have an easy access to the Internet, free Wi-Fi zones in hotels and in a great number

of cafés and restaurants.









numbe

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For ambulance, call

For gas service, call







Ricity elect



europe-type sockets 220 v

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money, cu RRency exchange



You can exchange money in banks and in bureaus de change located in large shopping centers. Never change money from private dealers.









foReign languages

Most of hotel staff and those in tourist business speak English. In case you need to ask a question in the street, address it to people under 30 – they are likely to speak English.



in eme Rgency

In any unusual situations appeal to the police.

With any problems and questions at the stadiums, fan-zones or railway stations appeal to the volunteers of the 2018 FIFA World Cup.







post office

Every city district in Russia has its post office where from you can send a parcel, a letter or a postcard.





caR Rent

You can rent a car in most of the large cities in Russia. You need to have a regular passport and a valid driving license, no less than 1 year of driving experience.



