



The Moscow RADECS-2015

User's manual

We can talk about Moscow

And it's sights for a long time,

But you'd rather see Moscow

With your own eyes

Hello!

This is a small book about a beautiful, interesting and unordinary city, about Moscow. We will try to give you the principle information about the city, its sights, interesting places, popular restaurants and other useful addresses.

One of the most famous cities in the world, the capital of Russia, the treasury of its cultural and historic values is awaiting you. Moscow is a multi-ethnic city, people of different cultures and faiths have peacefully co-existed here at all times. The city boasts a history of 865 years, and carefully preserves the heritage of the past. That said, Moscow is also a modern and vibrating megapolis, a major international centre of business and finance. The city has 3 commercial airports, 9 railway stations and 2 river stations to receive its guests.

Moscow is a city of five ports. The river transport will help you not only see the main sights of Russia's capital but also travel to the Russian Golden Ring's cities, down the Volga to the Caspian shores, and to St. Petersburg and the Baltic Sea.

Moscow offers 400 accommodation facilities: differently-priced hotels, hostels, mini-hotels and apartments. For more details see our Manual.

Moscow never sleeps: the illumination of Moscow's streets and houses will let you enjoy a stroll including after the sunset. In the daytime, over 290 museums and exhibition halls are at your disposal, you may also go for a walk in a park or enjoy a river trip. At night, theatres and concert halls receive their visitors, while night clubs, disco bars and restaurants stay open until the small hours.

Moscow keeps changing, with new buildings and developments completed, and architectural monuments, temples and museums restored. The Bolshoi Theatre and the Moscow Planetarium have reopened after reconstruction. The capital's map now features new sights: the restored palace of Tsar Alexei Mikhailovich in Kolomenskoye; the manor of Grandfather Frost (Russia's Santa Clause) in Kuzminki offers encounters with fairy tales throughout the year; a once uncharted shelter, located 65 m underground is now accommodating the Cold War Museum.

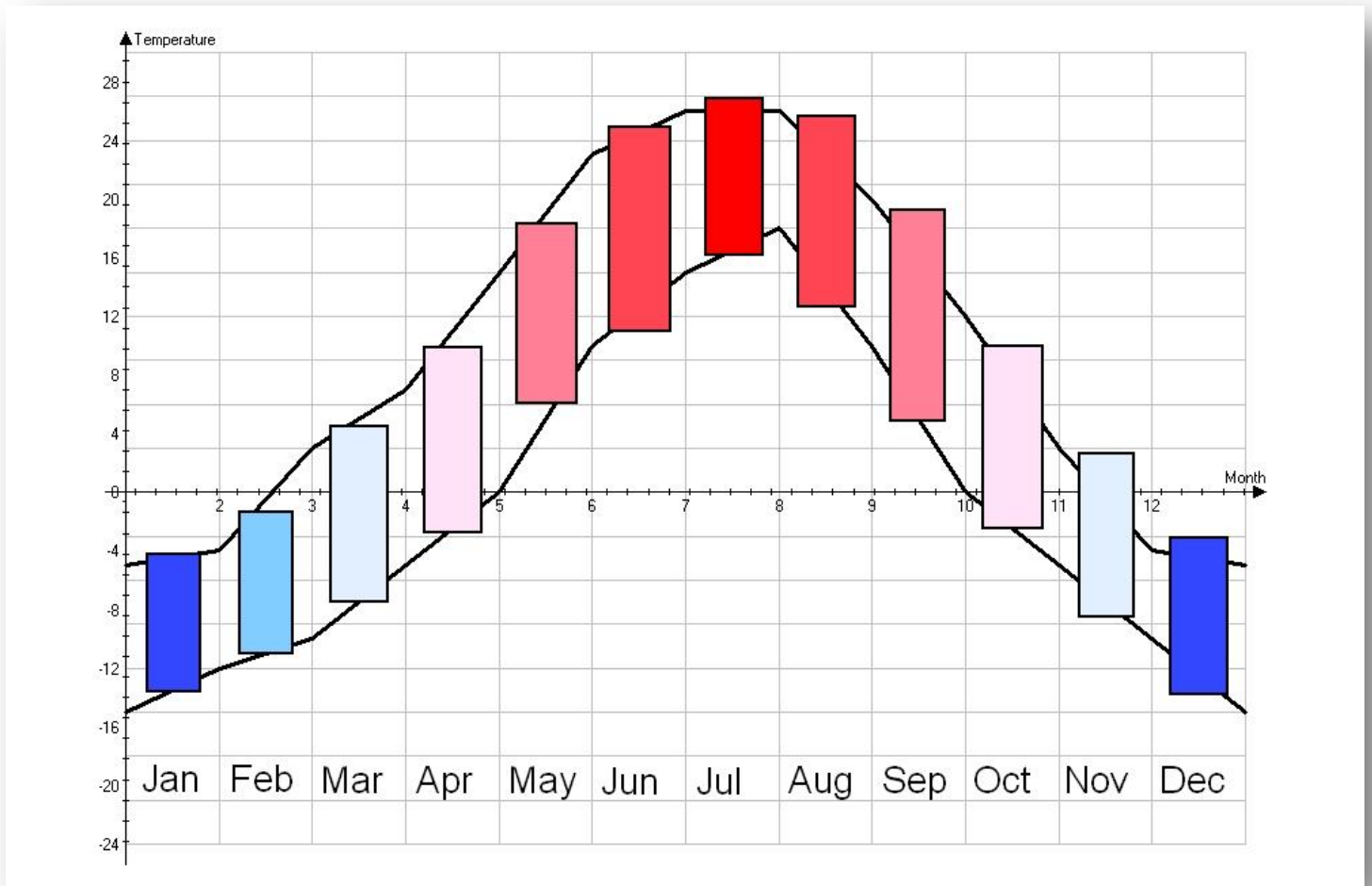
Moscow includes 116 parks, 118 specially protected natural territories and 64 monuments of palace and park architecture, and also 2 botanical gardens and a zoo.

We have developed our Manual to prevent you from getting confused by the numerous options and choices, and to make sure you won't miss anything of importance.

Look, choose, join!

Welcome to Moscow!

The climate of Moscow:



First of all we would like to answer the question:

How to get to the center of the city? *Here we have some useful information about the way from the airport to the center of Moscow.*

Domodedovo Airport is located 22 km south-east of Moscow. It is the largest and the most promising Russian airport. It holds the leading position among Moscow area airports in terms of passenger traffic. You can get from the airport by:

- **Domodedovo - Moscow by Bus**

Express buses depart the airport every 1 hour from 6.00 until 1.00 (from 9.00 until 12.00 and 18.00 to 21.00 – every half-hour). The way takes about 40 minutes- 1 hour. The price is 30 RUR (\$1). The buses terminate at Domodedovskaya metro (the green line, the south). The official minibuses – shuttles (the companies are “Round Trans” and “Elex Polus”) operate within 24 hours, depart every 40 minutes and terminate at Domodedovskaya metro (the green line, the south Moscow). The trip takes about 30 minutes (if there's no traffic) and costs 50 RUR (\$1.60).

- **Domodedovo - Moscow by Train**

The fastest and the best way to get to and from the city is to take "Aeroexpress", the fast train service to the center of Moscow. It departs at Paveletsky railway station (metro Paveletskaya, the circle line) every hour starting from 7.00 until 22.00 (every half hour from 9:00-12:00 and 18:00-21:00). The train departs Domodedovo airport for Moscow center starting from 8.00 until 23.00 every hour (every half hour from 8:00-11:00 and 19:00-21:00).

Fare: Single Full (adult) – 320 rubles; Single Children (age: under 5) – free of charge; Single Children (age: from 5 to 7) - 110 rubles; Journey time: about 40-50 minutes; Special rates apply to all routes: “Family” rate - 650 rubles (two adults + children (up to 3 children) age: under 12); “Business class” rate – 700 rubles (tickets for enhanced comfort wagons); “Metro+” rate – 350 rubles (Aeroexpress ticket + 1 subway trip); “Interairport” rate - 670 rubles (2 Aeroexpress trips and 1 subway trip); “Business trip” rate – 700 rubles (2 Aeroexpress trips and 2 subway trips); “Round trip” rate - 590 rubles (2 Aeroexpress trips in any direction within 30 days)

- **Domodedovo - Moscow by Car**

You may rent a car at the Moscow Domodedovo Airport. This service is provided by HERTZ, SIXT, AVIS and EUROPCAR (<http://www.domodedovo.ru/en/main/getting/rentacar/>). The standard price is about \$50 per day. A trip to the center of the city takes about 1 to 1.5 hours, depending on the traffic. It's recommended to use Moscow outer ring road (MKAD) where possible, to avoid traffic. Also, 7am to 11am and 4.30pm to 8pm are peak hours and you're better off avoiding these times.

- **Domodedovo - Moscow by Taxi**

A taxi from Domodedovo airport to Moscow center normally costs about \$40-\$50 (slightly more expensive than Shermetyevo) and takes approximately 1 hour – 1.5 hours if there's no traffic.

- **Domodedovo - Sheremetyevo by Bus**

The new bus service between Sheremetyevo and Domodedovo airports! Domodedovo airport launched the new 24-hour bus service between Domodedovo and Sheremetyevo (terminal 1 & 2) airports. The journey takes about 2 hours (depending on traffic) and one ticket costs 400 RUR (\$8), children under 7 travel for free. The tickets can be purchased at Domodedovo airport (domestic Arrival hall) or from the bus driver.

Sheremetyevo (SVO) Airport has 5 terminals. Sheremetyevo B and Sheremetyevo C, Sheremetyevo D, Sheremetyevo E and Sheremetyevo F. Regular comfortable buses run between these terminals.

- **Sheremetyevo - Moscow by Taxi**

When you walk out of the arrival zone there will be many people offering you a taxi, they are Sheremetyevo unofficial taxists. They are not dangerous, but they will be sure to charge you a double price (50-55\$). You can also go to the official taxi counters (eg MosCab) at the arrival zone and take a

taxi for \$45. You can also phone any of Moscow taxi operators and organise a meeting. It'll cost about 1100-1400 RUR (\$35-\$50).

- **Sheremetyevo - Moscow with Rent-a-Car**

There are a few rent-a-car stands in Sheremetyevo airport (HERTZ, SIXT, SPLASH, <http://www.svo.aero/en/rent-a-car/>), but to get the best deals it's better to book beforehand. Most major rent-a-car operators have an office in Moscow (see Getting Around section for their contacts), it is cheaper to use the local ones, like Eleks-Polus, but they don't have an office in Sheremetyevo. The trip to the city takes about 1 to 1.5 hours and you should avoid 7am to 11am and 4.30pm to 8pm as there's too much traffic and it'll take you ages.

- **Sheremetyevo - Moscow by Bus**

If you're on a budget or want a real Russian experience, take a bus. Note, that the buses operate only from 5.40 until 24.00. If you arrive later than 23.00 your only option is a taxi. You can just walk outside of the airport (ground floor, right wing aisle) and in front of you there will be a bus stand. There are either buses or shuttles-"marshrutkas". They work from 6.00 until 22:00 - 23:00 and go to the nearest metro stations 'Rechnoy Vokzal' (the green line, the north) or 'Planernaya' (the violet line, the north-west) and cost from 30 RUR (for buses) to 50 RUR = \$1 (for shuttles). It will take around 30 minutes to get to the metro.

If there are no buses on this stop, you can go to another stop. You have to walk to the right (if the airport is behind you) and then down 100 meters along the fence to the direction opposite of the airport until you see a bus stop (just a yellow plate with a letter "A" on it). There are buses #817 and #851; #817 takes longer and it goes to "Planernaya" metro, not a very nice area, suburbs; the bus #851 reaches in 30 minutes to "Rechnoi Vokzal" metro station. It's likely that you'll wait for the bus for 20-30 minutes. The last bus (#817) is scheduled to leave at 0:44.

When you want to get to Sheremetyevo 2 airport by bus, it's better to go to "Rechnoi Vokzal" metro (the green line, the north). The shuttle-"marshrutka" stand is in front of the metro exit, just a little to the left. "Marshrutkas" depart every 15-20 minutes, and there's a queue to get into them. So think about 30-60 minutes to get to the airport from the metro station.

- **Sheremetyevo - Moscow by Aeroexpress**

The comfortable high-speed Aeroexpress train travels to and from Savyolovsky railway station (the North Moscow, metro station "Savyolovskaya") and Sheremetyevo airport.

- **Sheremetyevo - Domodedovo Airports**

We'd say if you have 4 hours between the flights, you'll barely make it. There are a few options.

Since 2009 you can take Sheremetyevo airport express train to the Moscow center (about 40 mins), get into the metro (another 20 mins) and take the train express to Domodedovo (1 hour), but if you're not lucky, you might end up waiting for hours for changes. Check it beforehand, so you're sure you'll make it for the connecting flights.

Another option: in 2005 Domodedovo airport launched the new 24-hour bus service between Domodedovo and Sheremetyevo (terminal 1 & 2) airports. The journey takes about 2 hours (depending on traffic) and one ticket costs 200R (\$8), children under 7 travel for free. The tickets can be purchased at Domodedovo airport (domestic Arrival hall) or from the bus driver.

If you need to be really quick, you could also take a cab, but depending on the traffic it might take anything from 1 h 30 mins to 4 hours.

Vnukovo Airport is located 10 km south-west from Moscow. This airport was recently renovated and is now one of the most modern ones in Moscow. It is connected with the center of Moscow by a convenient rail link (arriving at Kievsky railway station in the center). The journey takes about 40 minutes and costs 76R (\$2.50) one way.

So, now you know how to get to the airport and from it. The next question is about the transport in Moscow.

How can we use Moscow public transport? *Here we have some useful information about the Moscow transport.*

Moscow has a big problem. Its traffic jams are really horrible, especially during the peak hours (7 to 11 am and 5 to 9 pm). The way to avoid this problem is to use the famous Moscow metro, which is very efficient, fast, and is so beautiful it could well be a museum. Although, again, avoid using it in peak hours, otherwise you'll be squeezed in the train carriages like sardines. Another nice thing about Moscow that instead of using the buses you can hail any car on the street and it'll stop and give you a lift for money. Don't ask why it works – it's just a life-long tradition and it feels great. But we recommend you to book a taxi beforehand, so you could explain the address you need. By the way, there's a great service from the local internet portal Yandex (<http://maps.yandex.ru/>) where you can see all Moscow traffic jams online (it's in Russian, but it's worth it, because you even got live video feeds at the key locations).

Moscow metro

It is easy to use it, although there are no signs in English. As you can see on the Moscow metro map all the lines have its own color. There is a ring-line (brown) which has crossings with all other radial lines. Metro entrances are marked with a large red letter "M". The open hours are from 5.20 a.m. to 1.00 a.m. Usually the last train starts its way at 00.50 from the last station at any line; the passages between stations are closed at 1.00 am. When there're rush hours (8.00-9.00, 17.00-19.00) the metro is overcrowded, so it's better to avoid it.

Tickets & Prices. The metro has no special zones - all the metro is one zone, and there's no time limit for using your ticket. You can buy a ticket for 28R (\$1) for one trip and spend as much time inside as you like. You can also save money and buy tickets for 5, 10 or 20 trips – they are less expensive. If you don't pay, then you'll have to pay around \$50 fine.

MOSCOW METRO & MONORAIL SCHEME



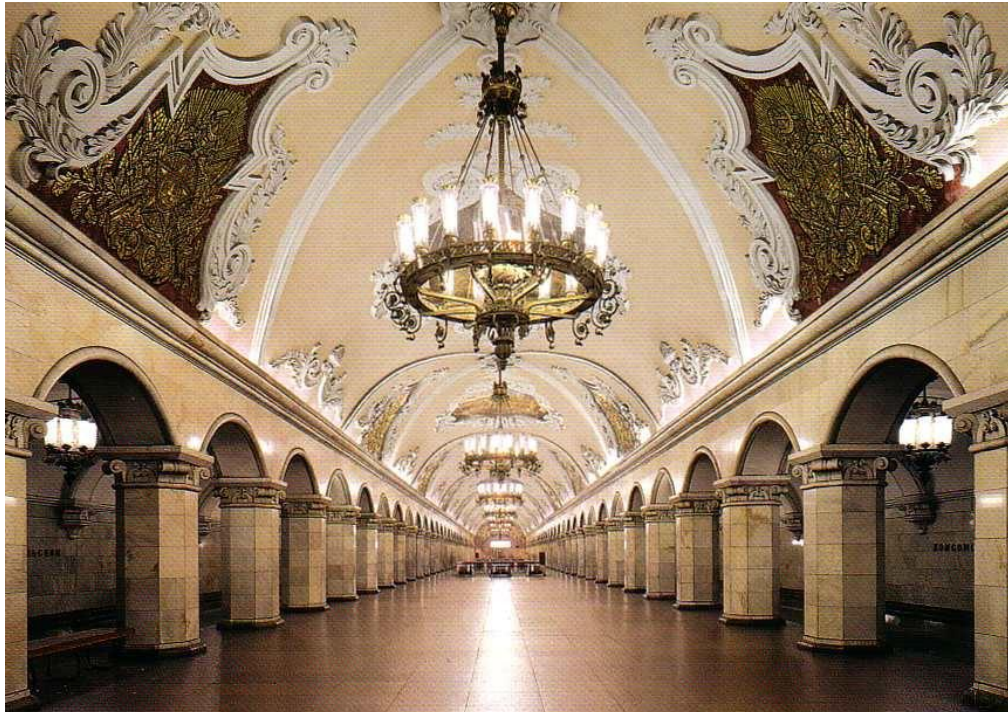
Moscow always welcomes you

Moscow metro is sometimes beautifully decorated; in fact, it looks like an underground museum. One of the reasons is that when it was built it was supposed to be an underground shelter in case of war, so it was built to be pleasing to the eyes and to 'promote' communist way of life. Hence many mosaics and sculptures dedicated to the life of Soviet people. The most interesting stations of Moscow metro are: **Kievskaya** (the blue line, the west center - mosaics dedicated to the life of Ukrainian people), **Komsomolskaya** (the circle line, the north-east - mosaics on the ceiling), **Mayakovskaya** (the green line, the north - the winner of grand-prizes, decorated in a cool way), **Ploshchad Revolutsii** (the blue line, the center - sculptures of Russian workers, soldiers, and just ordinary people), **Arbatskaya** (the blue line, the center - just nice interior), **Chkalovskaya** (the light green line, the east center - one of the newly built stations, futuristic minimalistic design).

How to use our metro? *The Moscow metro is a rapid transit system serving Moscow and the neighbouring Moscow Oblast towns of Krasnogorsk and Reutov. Opened in 1935 with one 11-kilometre (6.8 mi) line and 13 stations, it was the first underground railway system in the Soviet Union. As of 2012, the Moscow Metro has 186 stations and its route length is 308.7 kilometres (191.8 mi).*

For visitors to Moscow who don't speak or read Russian, the Metro can be very intimidating at first, but like many things, once you get past the initial intimidation, it proves to be quite simple. The first step in mastering the Metro system is to familiarize yourself with the basic layout of the stations, and where they are located. A good idea would be to print Moscow Metro Map (be sure to print it in color - as you will see later, colors are important here) and keep it with you while traveling the Metro.

As in every densely populated city Moscow Metro is always overcrowded during both the morning and afternoon peak hours.

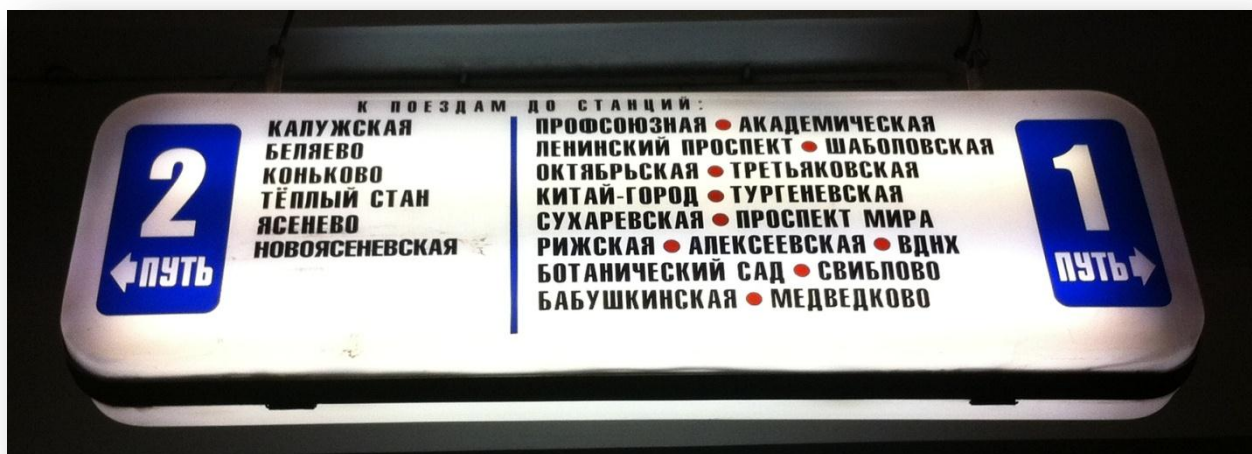


Entering the Station - From the street level, you will usually be able to identify a Metro station by the large, red "M" displayed prominently near the entrance. The display is more prominent in some locations than others, but it's almost always there somewhere. From the street entrance, you will typically walk down one or two flights of steps into an underground corridor. This is more true in the city center than in the outlying areas, where some of the platforms are actually above ground. In the underground corridor, along with a variety of shops and kiosks, you will typically find two sets of glass doors, one set of doors with red signs on them (saying, in Russian, "No Entry" or "Нет Входа") and the other with blue or green signs on them (saying, in Russian, "Entrance to Metro" or "Вход в Метро"). To enter the Metro, you will need to use the doors with the blue entry signs. Once inside, you should look for the ticket booth, which will have the word "КАССА" displayed on it. Another thing you may wish to do before entering, is to look for the large, city Metro map, which is always displayed somewhere in the hall where the KACCA is located, just to get your bearings. These maps are very good representations, which show you the Metro system in a more correct context than most Metro maps, and show the stations in relation to the actual geography of the city. On the other hand, however, these maps don't include street details, so are only useful for getting a general overview.

Buying your Ticket - At the KACCA, you can purchase a Metro ticket without speaking a single word of Russian. Simply hold up the number of fingers you need, representing the number of "rides" you want. There is always a price list posted in the window by the cashier. It is typically on a letter-size (A4, not American letter size) piece of white paper and the type is small, but you will be able to see that it has a list of prices for 1, 2, 5, 10, 20 or 60 rides, and a bunch of other info (there are a number of different ticket combinations, most of which are irrelevant to the visiting tourist). Each person in your party does not necessarily have to have a separate ticket. If there are two of you, you can each ride 5 times, on a 10 ride ticket. So, simply step up to the cashier and hold up ten (or five or one) fingers, and put your money down. The cashier will give you a card, which serves as your ticket. The cashier will also make change, if you don't have exact change.

Getting to the Platform - From the KACCA, you should be able to see the entry gates to the Metro. Most of these look like a series of turnstile entries, but there are no turnstiles. There will simply be a row of card readers, with little "gates" between them. Some, like the recently

refurbished Mayakovskaya station have futuristic glass panels that will open up for you, once your card is read. Most, however, have no apparent barrier, until you try to step through without scanning your card, at which point the mechanical gates will slam shut. So hold your card near the round, yellow sensor on the card reader, and when the round red light changes to a green number, proceed quickly through the gate. The displayed number tells you how many more rides you have left on your card. If you have more than one person traveling on a single card, just hand the card back to the next person and let them come through, and so on. There is nothing wrong with this, and it is a perfectly acceptable practice, since each time the card is scanned, you are using up one of your rides. After passing through the gates, you will typically approach an escalator, which will (at least in the city center) take you deep down underground to a platform. The escalator will typically unload you directly onto, or within sight of the train platform. Upon stepping off the escalator, there will usually be a sign overhead which identifies the line for that platform and tells you which side of the platform to go to, for each of the stations on that line. Example of such a sign in the Prospect Mira station:



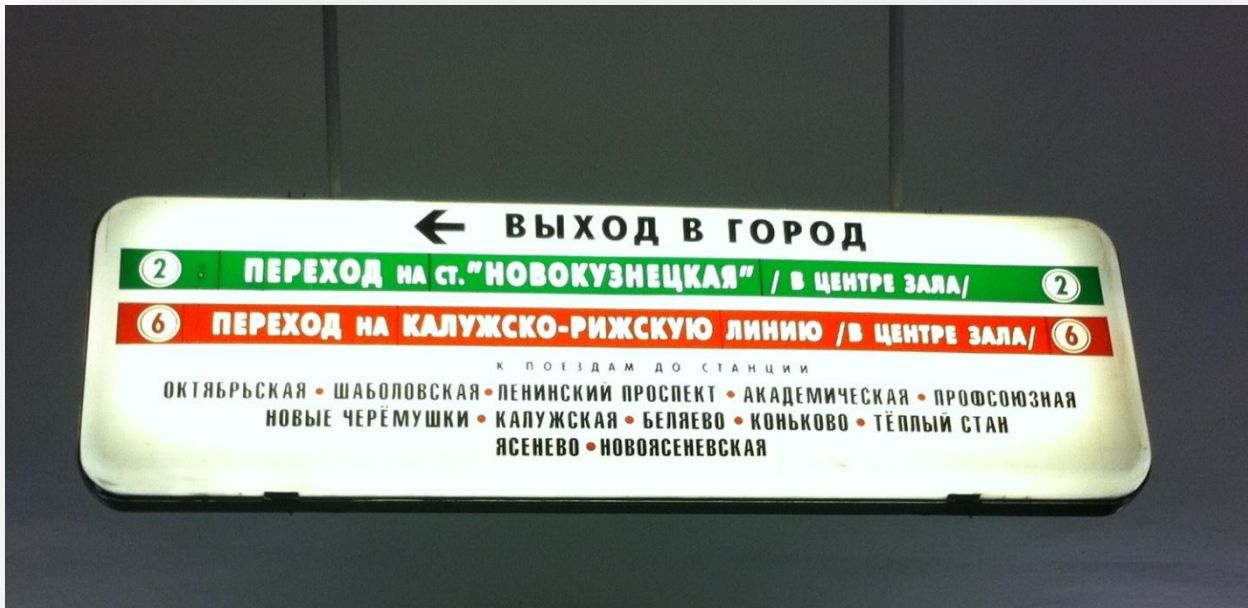
Note: the large "1" and "2" are "track numbers" having no practical importance, don't confuse them with line numbers!

This is where having a pocket map that has the station names in both English and Russian is helpful, since the sign will be in Russian only, and you may know that you want to go to the Kitai Gorod station, for example, but without such a map, you may not know what the words "Kitai Gorod" look like in Russian ("Китай Город"). At any rate, once you have decided which side of the platform

you need, simply proceed to that side and wait for your train. During the daytime hours, trains usually come along about once per minute in the center. On weekends, in the evenings, and in some of the outlying areas, wait times can be a bit longer, although typically no more than 3 minutes or so.

Entering the Train - When your train arrives and stops, people will begin crowding around the doors to make their entry, once the exiting passengers have cleared out. Actually, sometimes they start getting on before the exiting passengers have cleared out - but anyway, don't be shy. During heavy traffic periods, personal space is not a thing that's terribly important in this situation, so just bunch in close and nudge, shuffle and push your way onto the train. Of course, if you are riding during a low-traffic period, the pushing is much less prevalent, and you can usually simply just walk on. If you are riding during rush hour, you may simply be able to plant yourself in the crowd and let it carry you onto the train. There will be people pushing you (and everyone else) from behind, sometimes quite aggressively, so be prepared for that. Once on the train, either take a seat or stand near a spot where you can hang onto a handrail. The train does a fair amount of "jostling" around as it travels, so you will need something to help keep your balance as you ride.

Traveling Station-to-Station - If you don't read or understand Russian, it is a good idea to check your Metro map, and count the number of stops you need to travel from your starting point. Inside each car, near each door, there will be a Metro map posted on the wall of the car. These maps normally have the station names written in Russian and in English. Also, each train has a schematic of the particular line on which that train runs, with all the stations for that line listed, in sequential order, in both English and Russian. Station announcements are made for each stop, but only in Russian, and each station has signs identifying it, but they are in Russian and can be difficult to see from inside the train. If you need to make a transfer from one line to another, you will typically exit the train, walk out onto the platform and then look for signs that indicate which direction to go for the particular line you need. Those signs are color-coded and pretty easy to spot and follow, as long as you know the color of the line you are on and the color of line to which you want to transfer.



Note that this particular sign also has a black arrow pointing in the opposite direction (left), indicating the nearest exit to the city, which will take you to the surface, in this particular instance, at Prospect Mira and the Olympic Sports Complex. In this case, however, in order to go to the Brown or "Circle" line, you need to go to the right, as indicated by the arrow on the brown-colored bar. Note that each line on the Metro has its own number as well. The Brown (Circle) line is number 5, as indicated on the sign above. Knowing these numbers, or having a map that indicates the numbers, can also be helpful.

One word of warning about the color-coding - Sometimes the colors on the signs in the platform area are not "spot on" with the colors on the maps, so it helps to know the name as well as the color, rather than trying to figure out whether the color bar on the sign, for example, is yellow vs. orange, or red vs. purple. In many stations, making a transfer will mean walking up or down one or more flights of stairs (sometimes an escalator) and through an underground walkway, or "Perehod" to the other station. And as noted before, as long as you don't "re-surface" you can change lines, trains and stations as many times as you want, without ever using another ride on your ticket. If you miss your stop, don't worry. Almost every station platform has access to trains going both directions on the line, so you can simply get off at the next stop and catch the next train going in the opposite direction, to take you to the correct stop - all without using another ride on your ticket. There are a

few exceptions to this, however, so make sure that the car you switch to serves the same line you just got off.

Exiting the Station - Once you have arrived at your destination station, simply get off the train and look for the white sign, with black lettering, that says "Exit to City" (in Russian "Выход в Город"), and proceed to the escalator.

In some stations, there is only one way out, but in many there is an exit at each end of the platform. They will both bring you to the surface in the same general vicinity (although the surface exits may be separated by two or three city blocks), but it will be helpful if you know which street you need to come out to, as the exit signs usually list (in Russian) the major street or streets that are near each exit. For example, the sign above indicates that you will exit onto Prospect Mira, near the Olympic Sports Complex.

Buses, Trolleys and Trams

Bus - av`tobus. Trolleybus- tro`leibus . Tram - tram`vai. Most of them don't go on the schedule, and the average waiting time can be from 5 minutes in the morning to 40 minutes in the evening. The public transport works from 5:30 until 1:00. The bus stops are yellow plates marked with "A" signs, trolleys' - white plates with "T" and trams' with "Tp". There are no night buses or trolleys or trams. If you're late, you can only take a taxi.

Prices are the same for buses, trolleys and trams: one trip costs 28 RUR (\$1). You can buy them from the driver directly, in metro stations (25 RUR), or in the kiosks located near the bus stops (25 RUR). Almost all Moscow transport has now been fitted with turnstiles where you have to stick your ticket into a machine to pass through. This means you now have to enter through the front door, creating long queues for boarding, and it also means that fare evasion is no longer possible, like it was in the good old days.

Moscow bus:



Moscow trolleybus:



Moscow Tram:



Marshrutka (Minibus-Shuttle)

These are smaller, normally private buses. They usually have the same numbers as the buses or trolleys and go the same route. If you see an approaching shuttle just wave it down like a taxi. You must pay for a trip from 30 RUR (\$1) to 50 RUR (1,8\$) to the driver. When you are near your stop just say aloud to the driver where to stop. He will understand if you just say "Stop!" or more polite "Ostano`vite po`zhaluista" (stop please).



Selected Public Transport Routes in Moscow

It's great to experience Moscow if you move around by city transport - Moscow is a big city and there're many places worth seeing. The route given is the list of the areas the bus, trolley or tram goes through, it's not all the stops. If you don't understand where the areas and the streets are, read about this at [Moscow Guide / Moscow Areas & Maps](#). The route is given in [square brackets].

BY BUS:

#119 [Kievskaya metro - Vorobyovy Gory observation deck - Moscow State University];

BY TROLLEYBUS:

#7 [Park Pobedy (Victory's Park) - Kutuzovski prospekt - Kievskaya metro - Moscow river's bank - Vorobyovy Gory, observation deck - Moscow State University - Leninski Prospekt - Oktyabrskaya metro - Yakimanka street - Kamenny Most (Stone Bridge - great place to see the view of Moscow Kremlin)];

#15, #31 [Tsvetnoi Boulevard metro - Kropotkinskaya metro]

#44 [Kropotkinskaya metro - Alexandovski Sad (Alexandrovski Garden) metro]

#B [this circle route is through all Sadovoe Koltso - Garden Ring]

BY TRAM:

#A, #3, #39 [Chistye Prudy metro - Maroseika street (Kitai Gorod area) - Boulevard Ring - Solyanka street - Novokuznetskaya metro (Zamoskvorechie (outside the Moscow river) area) - Paveletskaya metro - Serpukhovskaya metro - Dobryninskaya metro]

Taxi and Cars in Moscow

In Russia you can use any car as a taxi, most of the private drivers will give you a lift but only for money. Just wave any car like a taxi. It's better to negotiate the price before starting a trip (even cabmen don't like to use counters). When the driver recognizes you as a foreigner, he will try to make you pay the highest price - so bargain. It is a good way to find out the fair price before (ask the locals).

In any case the car prices have risen up in Moscow recently but are still not as high as in Europe, for example. Normally it should cost around 500-700 RUR (\$18-\$25) to get from the outskirts of Moscow to the center of the city (about 30-60 min drive depending on the traffic) and it's around 300 RUR (\$10) to move around the center (10-15 min drive).

Using the taxis is safer and sometimes even cheaper, but there are not many taxis on the streets, only in lively places. You can recognize a taxi by a typical 'chess' sign on the top and yellow colour.

Here are some links of the English speaking taxi:

<http://www.newmoscowtaxi.ru/>

<http://welcometaxi.ru/>

<http://www.500-0-500.ru/eng/>

<http://www.zz.ru/index.php?lang=en>

Also we have "Woman taxi" – it's an absolutely safe way for those women who are afraid of taking an ordinary taxi. It's more expensive and all cars are painted in pink and all drivers are women. <http://www.womantaxi.ru/>

Rent-A-Car

Renting a car can be a good alternative to taking taxis. For example, a ride from a Moscow airport costs about \$70, but you can rent a car for \$50 / day directly from the airport if you rent it for 3 days (it costs less if you rent it for longer). Be sure to take insurance as well, it's worth it because driving in Moscow is a bit chaotic (similar to Greece, Italy or Caribbean). If they let you leave the car in another city it might be a good and cheap way of travelling around when you are in a group.

Here are some links of the English-speaking rent-a-cars:

<http://www.avis-rentacar.ru/en>

<http://www.rentalcars.com/CityLandingPage.do;jsessionid=2ACB8ACAFE75930C95F078E1D233E22.node035a>

<http://www.europcar.ru/index.cgi>

We want to remind you again that Moscow traffic jams are really annoying and the manner of driving is completely different, so the best way to enjoy the city is to go by metro or by taxi.

The next important question will be:

Where to eat? *Everyone eats out in Moscow and the best thing is that most of the places are open 24 hours. Meaning you can come to a Ukrainian restaurant at 5 am and still have a full 3-course meal if that's what you wish.*

Elite (expensive) restaurants:

- **GOODMAN** steak-house



A perfect steak-house where one can enjoy perfect steaks. In GOODMAN every good man is entitled to a good bite of some really good meat. They serve classic steaks that are popular all over the world, in GOODMAN: juicy rib-eye, impressive marbled cowboy, flavorful New York, elegant filet mignon. They recommend the best grade of doneness for every kind of steak. You'll enjoy it!

Open: from 12 a.m. to 12 p.m.

Addresses: 2, Kievskaya; 23, Tverskaya;

Website: <http://goodman.ru/en/>

- **“Filimonova & Yankel”, the first fish-house in Moscow**



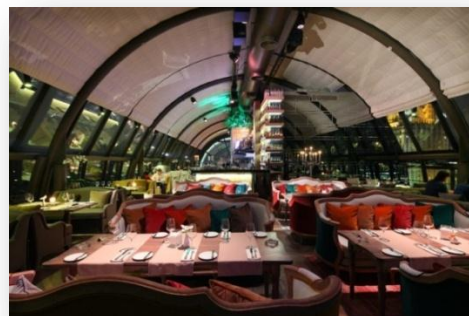
Fish-house is a place where people eat fish and seafood. “Filimonova & Yankel” is one of the best places in Moscow to eat fish and seafood. Chefs and specialists of this restaurant are specialists in cooking such dishes.

Open: from 12 a.m. to 12 p.m.

Addresses: 23, Tverskaya, 9, Zemlyanoy Val

Website: <http://www.fishhouse.ru/en/>

- **White Rabbit restaurant**



If you are looking for haute cuisine accompanied by a wonderful panoramic view of Moscow, then White Rabbit is the place for you.

Open: from 12 a.m. to 6 a.m.

Addresses: Smolenskaya Square, 3, Moscow, Russia

Website: <http://www.whiterabbitmoscow.com/about/>

Mid-range restaurants:

- Jan Jak



"... it is an inexpensive, cheerful and noisy bistro, where the specific Parisian atmosphere has been recreated. The authenticity of ambiance is safe to bet - co-owner of the cafes "Jean-Jacques" Muriel Rousseau was born in Paris, and when she moved to Moscow, she felt a lack of Parisian cafe in the neighborhood. After all, for a Parisian to drop in for a cup of coffee or a glass of wine in a cafe near the house is just as natural as to run in a bakery for a baguette. "

Kommersant-weekend Magazine

Open: from 9 a.m. to 6 a.m.

Address: Nikitsky blv. 12, 119019, Moscow

Website: <http://jan-jak.com/atmosfera/o-nas.html>

- TGI Fridays



T.G.I. Friday's, one of the first American casual dining chains, offers a unique dining experience that has become the favorite pastime of millions worldwide. To date, there are more than 925 Friday's restaurants

located in 60 countries throughout the world. Friday's is also famous for its collection of bric-a-brac, which can tell many an intriguing story. Friday's rare objects come from all over the world, and the restaurants act as custodians of their stories.

The main attraction here is genuine American cuisine. It was Friday's that invented the recipe for loaded potato skins, which has gone on to become not only the restaurant's hit, but also a signature American dish. All drinks at Friday's are mixed according to the most exacting recipes. The dishes startle with the size of servings. When reading the menu, Friday's visitors quite often face the problem of what to choose.

Open: Sunday - Thursday from 12 a.m. to 1 a.m., Friday – Saturday from 12 a.m. to 6 a.m.

Addresses: Kievskogo Vokzala square, 2; Komsomolsky prospekt, 28

Website: <http://tgifridays.ru/eng/>

- **Tanuki sushi restaurant**



A good place to eat sushi and other Japanese cuisine. There are more than 30 restaurants in Moscow especially situated in residential districts.

Open: from 12 a.m. to 00.30 a.m.

Addresses: Pyatnitskaya str., 53; Noviy Arbat, 6;

Website: <http://www.tanuki.ru/restaurants/>

- **Kvartira 44**



One of the good restaurants in Moscow has to be the KB44. (Kvartira 44, KB stands for Kvartira in Russian since "B" in Russian is pronounced "V"). Decorated with furnishings which are typical of a soviet style communal apartment, KB44 is a gem. The friendly staff makes sitting among table top radios and propaganda posters very enjoyable and interesting. Enjoy simple, but tasty, culinary experimentation as you look around at memories from the Soviet past.

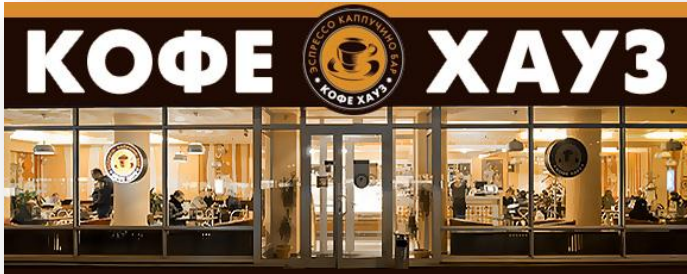
Open: from 12 a.m. to 12 p.m.

Address: Malaya Yakimanka street, 24/8

Website: <http://www.kv44.ru/>

Budget cafes:

- Coffee house



Nice place for a cup of coffee or a lunch. There are more than 20 restaurants in Moscow especially in the center of the city.

Open: from 10 a.m. to 11 p.m.

Addresses: Noviy Arbat, 22; Koudrinskaya ploschad, 1

Website: <http://www.coffeehouse.ru/>

- Café Moo Moo



Moo Moo (Cyrillic spelling: My My) is a Russian chain of cafeteria style restaurants. They have several branches in Moscow. I once visited the place at the street ul. Arbat, which is probably one of the most popular locations. Outside of the restaurant is a large bilingual Russian English menu next to a life size cow. The menu lists all sorts of Russian and Eastern European dishes. Once inside you have to take a tray and order and pay the

food at the counter. Then you can sit down at one of the dark wooden tables. Before you order your food it is recommended to check if there are enough free tables available. Café Moo Moo is a great place to try a few traditional specialities like the beetroot soup Borscht, several shashliks or pelmeni.

Open: from 9 a.m. to 23 p.m.

Addresses: Arbat str.,4; Klimentovskiy per., 10-1;

Website: <http://www.cafemumu.ru/address/>

- **Elki Palki**



It's an inexpensive restaurant with traditional Russian meals. There are more than 10 restaurants in Moscow.

Open: from 11 a.m. to 12 p.m.

Addresses: Prospect Mira, 211; Zemlyanoy Val, 33; Taganskaya, 2;

Website: <http://www.elki-palki.ru/moskva/>

Where to go and what to see? Moscow is a great city for sightseeing, but we strongly recommend not to limit yourself to all the main sights. Once you've seen the Kremlin, Red Square and a couple of more places, do something unusual. Take a train to south-east Moscow to Vykhino station to see the typical Russian suburbs or try to get to some shady cheap bar on a side-street – only this way your sightseeing experience will be fully fulfilled.



Moscow always welcomes you

The main sights

- **The Red Square**

The Red Square is a large square next to the Kremlin, there's Lenin's mausoleum. In middle ages this square used to be the main place in Russia, that has witnessed many events, from coronations of Russia's Tsars to enemies' attacks.



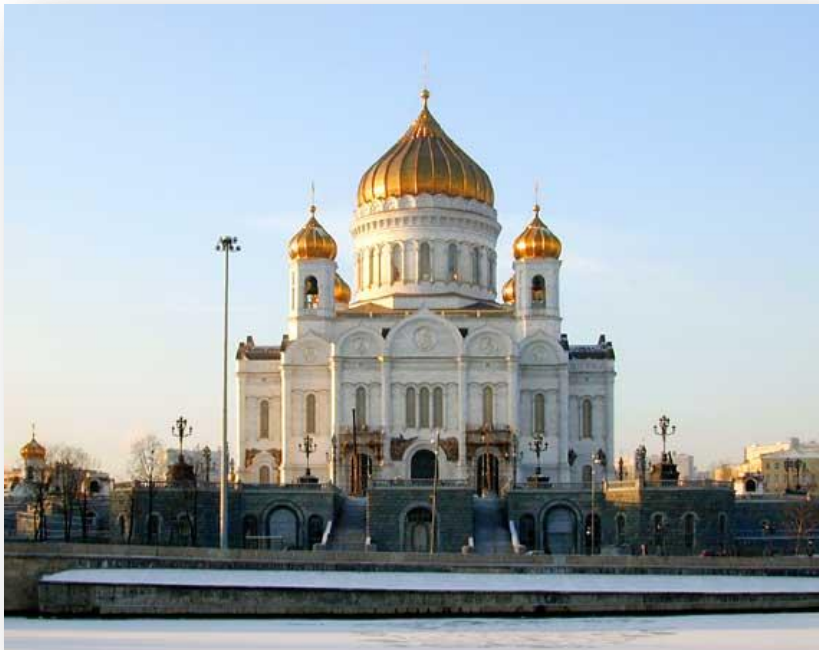
Also it was the main trading place in Moscow, and the place where the Tsars' were addressing the people. In the Soviet times, it was the place where the Soviet government would address the people, and where Soviet military was showing its strength and power at the Victory Day's parades. Now it is one of the main attractions in Moscow. In the middle of the Red square there's St. Basil's Cathedral, which is the world known Russian architecture masterpiece. When it was built in 1561 to celebrate Russian victory over Kazan kingdom it was called Pokrovsky cathedral. Later it was renamed after a saint who was close to Ivan the Terrible tsar - Basil (hence - St. Basil). St. Basil's was and still is an unusual cathedral: the architects built 8 small churches around the main dome and made the paths from one church to another. Every church is devoted to a separate saint. The cathedral was being rebuilt over and over, so what you see now is in fact about 200 years old. It's really strange how such a chaotic mix of architecture and colors can look so beautiful, but it does.

Metro: Ohotnii Ryad, Teatralnaya or Ploshad Revolutsii

The Red Square sometimes may be closed 1-2 days before and on holidays. For open hours check <http://www.kreml.ru/en/>

- **Cathedral of Christ the Savior**

Is the main church in Moscow. Opened in 1883, in a memory of Russian victory over Napoleon in 1812, this building was the biggest cathedral in Russia. But communists didn't like it and planned to build a Palace of the Soviets on its place. So the Cathedral was destroyed. Meanwhile, communists couldn't manage to build the Palace so they place an open swimming pool there. In 1997 Moscow Mayor decided to rebuild the Cathedral. He spent fortune to build Cathedral again.



Metro: Kropotkinskaya

Open every day from 8 a.m. to 8 p.m.; Museum open from 10 a.m. to 18 p.m.

- **Novodevichy Convent**

One of the best lesser-frequented sightseeing options in Moscow is the Novodevichy convent and cemetery. The convent was built in 1524 and comprises of a number of beautiful churches, towers and old buildings. The centerpiece is the white Smolensk Cathedral which dates from 1525. The inside of the church is quite dazzling, decorated with 16th Century frescoes and an array of icons. The convent's exquisite bell tower dates from the end of the 17th Century while the numerous other churches on the grounds were all built in the 16th and 17th centuries. A peaceful site that is not overrun by tourists, the Novodevichy convent will amaze by its serenity and sense of history. Entry to the grounds is free but there is a small admission charge to enter the Smolensk Cathedral.



Metro: Sportivnaya ((the Red line), exit last carriage from the center. Outside take the small lane on your right and go straight through the park in front of you after the lane ends. On the other side of the park you will see the red walls of Novodevichy Cemetery. To get to the convent just follow these walls to the right)

Open from 9 a.m. until 5 p.m.

- **Vorobyovy Hills**

The best view of Moscow you will find is from Universitetskaya Ploshchad at Vorobyovy Gory. In a city as flat as Moscow it's a real treat to find some hills, so it is well worth walking to the top from Vorobyovy Gory at the foot of the hill.

Try to spot all the seven sisters, look for the distant spires of the Kremlin or just go for a walk through the peaceful hills below. The lookout is quite a lively place, especially in summer when many students from nearby Moscow State University walk at nights. During the day there is a good chance you'll see a bride or two and there are souvenir stalls here on weekends.



Metro: Vorobyovy Gory, last carriage from center. Outside the metro take the winding path to the right and keep walking in this general direction towards the large ski jump. It takes about 10-15 minutes to reach the lookout.

Open: 24 hours

- **VVTs - All Russia Exhibition Center**

Founded in the 1930s and expanded in the 1950s and 1960s, VDNKh was conceived as a showcase for all the great achievements of the Soviet Union. The numerous pavilions once housed exhibitions on the latest technology, agricultural techniques and the different cultures of the Soviet Union. These days there are very few exhibitions and most of the pavilions are filled with shops. But the real reason to go here is because it looks so impressive. The pavilions are strikingly designed in varying architectural styles and the grounds are dotted with numerous impressive fountains. The entrance gate, with Mukhina's statue "Tractor Driver and Collective Farmer" on the top, is very striking as is the main pavilion which looks like a miniature version of one of the seven sisters. Other attractions include the launcher that sent Yuri Gagarin's rocket into space as well as small Tupolev and Yakovlev planes which you can board (all are outside the Cosmos pavilion). There are also a few nice restaurants towards the back of the grounds and there is a shabby little theme park at the front. You might want to combine your visit with a trip to the Cosmonautics Museum ([link to museums page](#)).



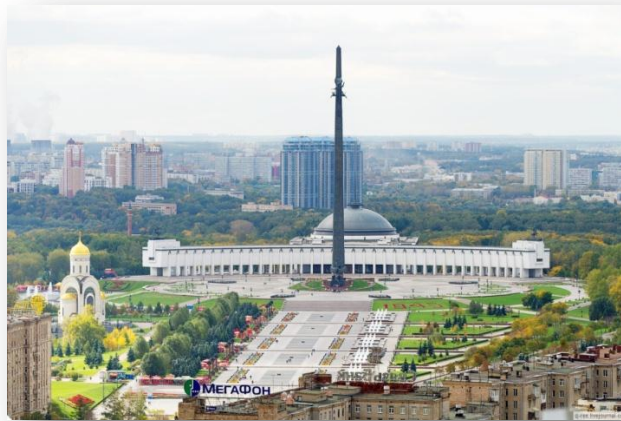
Metro: VDNKh, then turn left and walk through the market alley (of Day Watch/Night Watch fame). Soon enough the imposing entrance gate will become visible.

Open: the territory from 9 a.m. to 11 p.m.; exhibition hall from 10 a.m. to 7 p.m.

- **Poklonnaya hill**

Poklonnaya Gora (Russian: Поклонная гора, literally "bow-down hill"; metaphorically "Worshipful Submission Hill") is, at 171.5 metres, one of the highest spots in Moscow. Historically, the hill had great strategic importance, as it commanded the best view of the Russian capital. Its name is derived from the Russian for "to bow down", as everyone approaching the capital from the west was expected to do homage here. In 1812, it was the spot where Napoleon in vain expected the keys to the Kremlin to be brought to him by Russians.

In the 1960s, the Soviet authorities decided to put the area to use as an open-air museum dedicated to the Russian victory over Napoleon. The New Triumphal Arch, erected in wood in 1814 and in marble in 1827 to a design by Osip Bove, was relocated and reconstructed here in 2012. A loghouse, where Kutuzov presided over the Fili conference which decided to abandon Moscow to the enemy, was designated a national monument. The huge panorama "Battle of Borodino" by Franz Roubaud (1910–12) was installed here in 1962. A monument to Kutuzov was opened in 1973.



The Victory Park and the Square of Victors are important parts of the outdoor museum. In the 1990s an obelisk was added with a statue of Nike and a monument of St George slaying the dragon, both designed by Zurab Tsereteli. The obelisk's height is exactly 141,8 meters, which is 10 cm for every day of the War.

Metro: Park Pobedy

Open: every day except Monday from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. Last Thursday of the month is the cleanup day.

- **Old Arbat Street and New Arbat Street**

Walk down this kitschy street and don't forget to look at the small by-streets around the Arbat. They allow you to feel the "old Moscow spirit". Arbat is full of souvenir vendors, tourist cafes, lousy restaurants, artists, etc. The prices of the souvenirs vary from reasonable to ripoff.

Metro: Smolenskaya (both blue lines), Arbatskaya (both blue lines, from the Dark Blue line take west exit).



Located near Old Arbat Street, this street offers a contrast from the touristy pedestrian-only thoroughfare. New Arbat is perhaps where Moscow's rich are the most visible, as some of Moscow's most expensive restaurants and nightclubs are located here. There are some reasonably priced cafes, however. The street is lavishly lit up at night and is always very lively.



Metro: Arbatskaya (both blue lines, take west exit for the Dark Blue line).

- **Patriarshi ponds area**

There is only one pond left, but it is squared with buildings so it is quite peaceful here despite hectic Sadovoye Ring nearby. Here you can take a nice walk and enjoy the mysterious atmosphere, for which the area is famous - due to the novel of Mikhail Bulgakov "Master and Margaret" (Master i Margarita), which is well-known for its combination of demonology, mysticism, humour, satire, art and love as well as wonderful depictions of Moscow of the thirties.



Metro: Mayakovskaya (From metro walk along Sadovoye Ring, passing Satire and Mossoveta Theatres to Bronnaya street, then turn left.).

Where can I walk and enjoy the nature? *Moscow is famous as one of the greenest capitals in the world, with over 100 parks within the city limits, not to mention countless gardens, boulevards and squares.*

And it's not just the number of green areas in the city, it's their incredible variety that makes Moscow parklife so interesting. From the extraordinary Soviet pomposity of the All-Russian Exhibition Centre to the breath-taking beauty of the old Tsarist village of Kolomenskoe, Moscow's parks have something for everyone, and if you're planning to spend more than a few days in the city you'll almost certainly welcome the chance to get some fresh air and exercise in one or more of them.

- **Gorky Park**

It is one of the biggest parks of Moscow and is situated near to the Moscow-River. Gorky Park was opened in 1928. It is located at Krymsky Val and situated just across the Moskva River from Park Kultury Metro Station. The Park was planned by Konstantin Melnikov, a world-famous soviet avant-garde and constructivist architect. Gorky Park was created by the amalgamation of the extensive gardens of the old Golitsyn Hospital and the Neskuchny Palace and covers an area of 300 acres (120 ha) along the river.



In 2011 the Gorky Park underwent a major reconstruction. All amusement rides have been removed in order to transform the place into an eco-friendly recreational zone. In March, the city appointed Sergei Kapkov director of the 120-hectare, or 300-acre, Gorky Park. He canceled the entrance fee and cleared the park of outdated carnival rides and junk

food stalls, while bringing back the traditional sport activities: aerobics, yoga and salsa dancing taught by educated instructors, along with creating new spaces, such as a pétanque cafe and an open-air cinema theatre. With free Wi-fi, contemporary public art projects, design fairs and a new cafe policy, Gorky Park soon became one of the most popular places in Moscow. A 15,000 square meter ice rink, with separate zones for children, hockey, dancing, and general skating, was officially opened in December 2011.

Metro: Park Kultury

- **Tsaritsyno**

Tsaritsyno museum and reserve in Moscow was founded in 1984 in the park of the same name. The estate is known from the late 16th century, when it belonged to Tsarina Irina, sister of Tsar Boris Godunov. At that time it was called Bogorodskoye. In the 17th century it belonged to the Streshnevs and then to the Galitzines. In 1775, when the estate was bought by empress Catherine the Great, it received its present name, which means “Tsarina’s”. In 1776-85 architect Vasili Bazhenov built a new palace for the Empress here, but in 1786 Catherine ordered it to be partly pulled down. Until 1797 architect Matvey Kazakov was working on the construction, but the palace remained unfinished. Currently, in Tsaritsyno there are a history and architecture museum, a landscape park with an adjacent forest, an art museum, the Biryulyovo dendropark, and a cascade of the Tsaritsyno ponds.



The 18th-century architecture ensemble was built (though not finished) following the order of Catherine II in pseudo-Gothic style, after projects of the Bazhenov and Kazakov, and it is the only 18th-century architectural ensemble of such dimensions in Russia.

Around the palace, in the park there are a number of pavilions, pergolas, arbours, artificial grottos, decorative bridges (early 19th century, architect I. Yegotov), and a Russian Orthodox temple “Source of Life”, as well as a modern recreation center with an upscale restaurant. For a long time most buildings were ruined (and alpinists used them for training). Recently most buildings have been "completed": rooftops, interiors and decorations have been added and their historical appearance has been altered. A number of buildings house the Russian museum of folk and applied art. The atrium of the “Bread House” is used for concerts of Moscow musicians.

Metro: Tsaritsyno

- **Kolomenskoye**

Kolomenskoye is a former royal estate situated several kilometers to the southeast of the city center of Moscow, Russia, on the ancient road leading to the town of Kolomna (hence the name). The 390 hectare scenic area overlooks the steep banks of the Moskva River. It became a part of Moscow in the 1960s.



Metro: Kolomenskoye

- **Sokolniki Park**

Sokolniki Park, named for the falcon hunt of the Grand Dukes of Muscovy formerly conducted there, is located in the eponymous Sokolniki District of Moscow. Sokolnichya Quarter, the 17th century home of the sovereign's falconers (sokol is the Russian word for falcon). It was created by Tsar Alexei Mikhailovich (father of Peter the Great), a keen hunter who loved to go falconing in the area. The park's current layout of clearings and alleys began under Peter. In 1900 a "labyrinth", or network of alleys, was laid out. The park has been open to the public since 1878, and from 1931 onwards Sokolniki has been being developed as an official "park of culture and leisure".



Today Sokolniki is a typical Russian park, with an ageing funfair and other amusements for children, and numerous fast food stalls all clustered near the main entrance. In summer the central alleyways are a mass of brightly colored formal flowerbeds, while the depths of the park are a wilderness home to pines and spruces, birches and oaks, limes and maples - all trees native to the Moscow region - as well as a number of non-indigenous trees, such as larches, cedars, walnut, red oaks, etc. The park's wildlife includes hares, squirrels and weasels, as well as 76 types of bird.

Metro: Sokolniki

- **Izmaylovo**

Near the Izmaylovo Estate there is a newly-built wedding complex build in the style of a medieval Russian citadel. It is built in a pseudo-Byzantine style, based loosely on what palaces in Russia looked like in pre-Petrine times, but more inspired by drawings of Russian fairy tales. This complex is used for civil weddings as it has a wedding palace, a restaurant and bars.



However, it is also used as an amusement park/open-air museum for children on the theme of 'Old Russia'. There is a reconstruction of a wooden Russian church that used to dot the Russian countryside before the Russian Revolution. There is also a big market that sells souvenirs amongst other things.

Metro: Izmaylovo

Where to drink and dance? *Moscow never sleeps. And it has everything going under those burning neon signs.*

Whether you are after an elite nightclub with a pyrotechnic show and a face control policy to shake fear into the hearts of grown adults, a dingy dive or a comfortable English style pub where you can hole up till the wee hours of the morning, you'll not be disappointed. Admission prices are indicated where applicable and note that in many places a 'face control' (dress code) policy applies.

- **Lookin rooms**



As if their nightlife dominion wasn't expansive enough, the brains behind Rai and Look In Café have launched yet another project, the latest hotspot for those on the never-ending quest for intoxicated salvation. Look In Rooms is shoehorned into a less than salubrious spot, smack-bang behind Pyramid Café on Tverskaya, and yet the inner entrance is a showstopper. Like an Oriental oasis in an industrial maze, it'll take you a few moments to adjust to the unapologetic contrast between the harsh Moscow street and the quaint interior version, just about time enough to stealthily give yourself the once-over in one of the giant mirrors lining the cobbled walkway.

Open: Sunday – Thursday from 10 a.m. to 12 p.m., Friday – Saturday from 10 a.m. to 6 a.m.

Address: Tverskaya, 18, Moscow

<http://www.lookin-rooms.ru>

- **Pacha**



A groundbreaking club space for Moscow, the city's Pacha space is a throwback to the 1960s splashed with touches of Phillip Stark-infused brilliance and glamour. The vibe is a chic mix of cool Ibiza style and Russian hedonism, giving the venue a serious sparkle. VIPs are treated like royalty; not only are there private toilets but each also its own individual climate control. The dancefloor is laden with sleek bodies draped in designer brands, from Versace and Armani to Jimmy Choo.

Open: 11 p.m. – 6 a.m.

Address: Nicolskaya square 10, Moscow

<http://www.pachamoscow.ru>

- **Mulata Bar**



The newest arrival on the bargain-drink scene is Mulata Bar, the new joint from Moscow barman Seiran Gevorkyan. Every day between 4 pm and 5 pm, and again between 4 am and 5 am, patrons can get a staggering four Mulata cocktails (rum, cola, 7-up and lime) for the price of one. Between 5 and 6, the offer goes down to three for one, and stragglers can

make it in time for the two-for-one deal between 6 and 7. For group revelry, the bar has a “rum inclusive” special offering an entire bottle of rum — along with cola, 7-up, and lime — for 1,000 rubles. Mulata’s menu of Mexican quesadillas, fajitas and burritos, along with Thai-style tom yum and Russian favorites, make enticingly affordable snacks. Plump mussels with white wine sauce and cherry tomatoes go for an impressive 290 rubles.

Open: 24 hours, 7 days a week

Address: Barikadnaya, 2/1-18, Moscow

<http://mulata.ru>

- **Coyote Ugly**



Coyote Ugly Saloon is the most famous bar all over the world and is now in Moscow and Saint-Petersburg. The original Coyote Ugly Saloon opened January 27, 1993, in New York City, after New York University alumna Liliana Lovell declined an internship on Wall Street for a career as a bartender. Lovell held several bartending jobs during college and perfected a routine of dancing on the bar, singing, and challenging customers to drinking contests. Applying a business model learned from her former boss, Tom McNeill, she began hiring young women and training them in the wild routine, which included such antics as chugging alcohol, setting light to it, then breathing fire. While some women were good at singing, others good at dancing, and others good at yelling, Lovell found that not all the women were talented in each of the three aspects, so she often paired women with complementary abilities.

Open: 6 p.m. – 6 a.m. every day

Address: Kuznetskiy most st. 6/3, Moscow

http://www.coyoteugly.ru/msk/about/about_eng/

- **Rolling stone**



Rolling Stone Bar was the first venue with the night club/bar concept opened in the Krasny Oktyabr area. During its first year of operation, Rolling Stone Bar became one of the trendiest venues on the Moscow night clubs scene. The opening of the large summer verandah made it a great night venue during the summer. Today there are several other venues in Moscow with the similar concept that are quite popular, but you'll still see a line of people at the front door of "Rolling" on the weekend evenings waiting to get in.

Open: Thursday from 10 p.m. to 6 a.m., Friday-Saturday from 10 p.m. to 7 a.m.

Address: Bolotnaya embankment, 3-1, Moscow

<http://www.rollingstone.ru/bar/>

- **Rock'n'roll Bar**



Dark loud and grungy, rock n roll bar is a buzzing darkened den of booze and rock with a clean and safe edge. The sound system is unusually good and pumps out very loud old school American rock and soul full blast all night long. If arriving sober the loud music and even louder chatter can be off putting, this is not the place for quiet drinks with friends, but once

the liquer and Led Zeppelin kick in, it's the kind of roadhouse where you can find yourself downing 10 tequilas and then agreeing to all kind of wild ideas.

Open: 24 hours 7 days a week

Address: Sretenka str., 1, Moscow

<http://rocknrollbar.ru/>

- **Didu**



For some stylistic reason everywhere from the doors to the toilet walls have been attacked by plastisine shapes crafted by idle hands into people, flowers, logos, names and other more suggestive shapes - perhaps its a hint towards the age of the average guest here, or at least their attention span. On quieter evenings it can be a nice venue for drinks with friends, albeit a little too young for some. Come weekends there's a much more Europop vibe as the air pumps with the latest party tunes and a young sparkly crowd come to flirt and down cocktails under neon lights.

Open: from 12 a.m. to 6 p.m.

Adress: Myasnitskaya ul.24, bldg.2

<http://www.cafe-didu.ru>

- **John Bull Pub**

Great location, and a good range of authentic imported beers and pub food with a Russian twist. This British pub is part of the chain of international John Bulls that are dotted across the European continent. The convivial European atmosphere, intimate seating, pleasant service and great house beers delight expats and Russians alike.

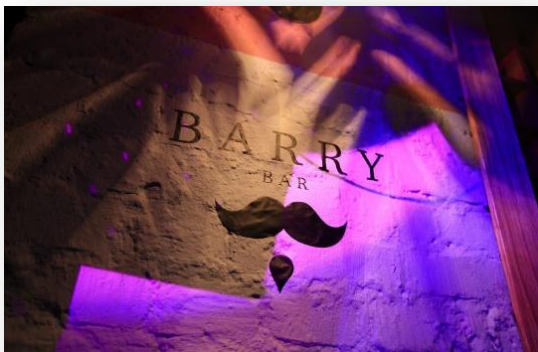


Open: Sunday – Thursday from 12 a.m. to 12 p.m., Friday – Saturday from 12 a.m. to 2 a.m.

Address: Smolenskaya Sq. 2/9

<http://www.rmcom.ru/page-john-bull>

- **Barry Bar**



Barry bar sports a surprisingly stylish interior, despite the now very cliché moustache theme - the floor is covered in striking colourful ceramic tiling, which is complimented by unusually shaped lamps, bare-brick walls and disco balls over by the DJ area. The clientele tend to be well-dressed and groomed and more than a little fashionable as well. During the week it's a quiet place to hang out with a cocktail listening to some chilled out house and at weekends the music and buzz is just about funky enough to justify that pretty dance floor which sees some action past midnight.

Open: Sunday – Thursday from 9 a.m. to 12 p.m., Friday – Saturday from 9 a.m. to 3 a.m.

Address: Kuznetsky Most, 1, Moscow

<http://www.barrybar.ru>

Where to stay in Moscow? The list of hotels from 2* to 5* with good service and nice locations.

- **Marriott Grand Hotel *******



The Marriott Grand Hotel offers 5-star luxury just a 5-minute walk from the Tverskaya Street Metro which offers easy access to the Kremlin. It features spacious rooms decorated with light woods and Art Deco touches. All of the rooms at the Marriott Grand Hotel feature king or queen sized beds and cable TV with international channels. The Marriott Grand Hotel has 24-hour fitness centre and a spa and sauna. Guests can enjoy a massage then take a refreshing dip in the pool. Guest can choose from 2 restaurants offering European cuisine and the Russkiy Pogrebok which serves Russian food and vodka accompanied by folk music.

Address: 26, Tverskaya Ulitsa, Moscow, Russia

Contact: +7 (495) 937 0000, <http://www.marriott.com>

- **Marriott Royal Aurora *******



The presence of the Polo Club Steakhouse, an ode to a blue-blood English gentleman's club, goes to show that the Marriott Royal Aurora is one for those looking for refinement. Butler service comes along with the hotel's classically styled rooms, complete with enormous beds and quality furnishings. The team of well-trained, attentive butlers show guests to their rooms (champagne in-hand) and attend to each and every aspect of their stay. Executive facilities include private meeting rooms and lounges.

Address: Petrovka str. 11, Moscow

Contact: (+7) 495 937 10 00; <http://www.marriottmoscowroyalaurora.ru>

- **"Cosmos" hotel ******



The Cosmos Hotel Moscow is located in the north-east Moscow on one of the city's major streets - prospect Mira, in green district, just 20 minutes drive to the centre. It is next to the All-Russia Exhibition Centre (V.V.C.), close to Ostankino Telecom Tower, Count Sheremetyev's Palace, "Olimpijsky" Sports Complex and "Sokolniki" Exhibition Complex.

Address: 150, Prospect Mira, Moscow, Russia

Contact: 8 800 333 00 03; <http://www.hotelcosmos.ru/eng/>

- **"Izmaylovo" hotel **** (***)**



The enormous Izmailovo Hotel complex was built in 1979 on the site of the historic Izmailovo village and Royal Estate, whose remaining buildings are clustered just a 10-minute walk east of the hotel. The Izmailovo Hotel Complex renovated in 1998 is an excellent choice for the more budget-conscious traveler and offers its 4 main 30 floors buildings (blocks): Alfa, Beta, Vega, Gamma-Delta (28 floors and 2000 rooms of different types). More than 10 thousand tourists can be accommodated in 7500 rooms of the Izmailovo Hotels in one time.

Address: 71, Izmaylovskoye shosse, Moscow, Russia

Contact: +7 (495) 737-70-70, 737-70-55; <http://www.izmailovo.ru/>

- **Renaissance Moscow Hotel ******



A 5-minute walk from the Olympiyskiy Arena, this 5-star hotel offers modern rooms and a health club with an indoor pool. A free shuttle bus takes guests to Moscow's city centre. The rooms of Hotel Renaissance Moscow enjoy a modern

interior, decorated with warm natural tones. They are equipped with a minibar, satellite TV, and luxury bedding, including cotton-rich linens. On-site ODA Beauty Salon offers several health and beauty treatments, including massages. Renaissance Moscow's health club offers a gym and free fitness classes. The main lobby features free Wi-Fi. Guests can enjoy Russian dishes with a twist at the Transsiberian Restaurant. The 7 Sisters Café serves coffee specialities, and an extensive range of pastries, snacks, and sandwiches. Hotel Renaissance Moscow is only a 10-minute walk from the Prospekt Mira metro station. The Central Museum of Armed Forces is a 15-minute walk away.

Address: 18/1, Olimpiisky Prospekt, Moscow, Russia

Contact: +7 (495) 931 9000, <http://www.marriott.com>

- **Marriott Moscow Tverskaya ******



The boutique-style Marriott Tverskaya, located 2 minutes from the Metro for a 10-minute ride to Red Square, offers classic Western style on one of Moscow's most vibrant streets. The Moscow Marriott Hotel Tverskaya rooms feature especially comfortable beds, plus totally soundproof windows for a perfect nights rest. Outside of the rooms, the lovely public areas are grand but also intimate. Energize at the 24-hour gym. Rejuvenate at the sauna, and with a massage. Follow all with a refreshing dip in the pool. Relax afterwards with a drink beneath the beautiful glass-roof of the atrium lobby bar. Just moments away, shop for highest-quality cosmetics. Within a 10-minute walk, dance to Latin music, or listen to classical, and eat at any of 10 great restaurants. The Marriott restaurant Gratzki is equally good.

Address: 34, 1st Tverskaya-Yamskaya str., 125047, Russia

Contact: +7 (495) 258 3000, <http://www.marriott.com/hotels/travel/mowtv-moscow-marriott-tverskaya-hotel/>

- **Arbat Hotel House *****



Soviet record company, Melody, bought the place in 2005, so it is fitting that they play lilting tunes as you enter. Some artists even choose to stay here, though is a pretty soulless place that has preserved much of its Soviet features such as the stone staircase and furniture. The murals which decorate the hotel are by Moscow artist, Tsereteli before he was famous. The single rooms are, though, bigger than standard and a lot of the furniture is very brown. Bathrooms are very compact while suites are larger but no more inviting.

Address: Skatertny per. 13, Moscow, Russia

Contacts: (+7) 495 643 19 10; <http://www.arbat-house.com>

- **Petrovka Loft ****



The Petrovka loft is a very centrally located so-called 'luxury' budget hotel. What this means is that for Moscow, its prices are much lower than usual, but the standards of the interior and building are higher than you would usually

expect on a budget. The style is smart, with white washed walls and exposed brick, yet is also not too minimalist to stop you from feeling at home. The showers are powerful and there are nice extra touches like heated mirrors. Those with mobility problems should note there is no lift and you have to carry your bags up many flights of stairs to reach the hotel.

Address: Petrovka str. 17/2, entrance 2

Contacts: (+7) 495 626 22 10; <http://www.petrovkaloft.com>

- **D'Hotel *****



This 10-storey building houses a comfortable hotel in Moscow's business district, with the nearest metro station just a short walk away. Enjoying quiet, green surroundings, D'Hotel is a great base for exploring Russia's capital. Start the day with breakfast in bed. After checking your mails via free wireless internet, you can make your way to the city centre. D'Hotel stands for comfortable accommodation and friendly service. Relax in your spacious room or pay a visit to the restaurant. The reception is open 24 hours per day, enabling you to come and go as you please. Business travellers will especially appreciate the desk in each room. Prepare a meeting with the help of the attentive staff. Room service is another benefit guests can make use of while staying at D'Hotel.

Address: Yaroslavskaya Str.8/8

Contact: (495) 730-18-23; <http://dehotel.ru/content/en/>

Embassies in Moscow:

Austria

Moscow 119034, Starokonyushenny Per. 1
Tel: (495) 780 6066
Fax: (495) 937 4269
Email: moskau-ob@bmeia.gv.at
www.aussenministerium.at/moskau

Belarus

Moscow 101990, Ul. Maroseika 17/6
Tel.: (495) 777 6644, 624 7031
Email: mail@embassybel.ru
www.embassybel.ru

Canada

Moscow 119002, 23 Starokonyushenny Pereulok
Tel.: + 7 (495) 925-6000
Fax: + 7 (495) 925-6025
<http://www.canadainternational.gc.ca/russia-russie/contact-contactez.aspx?lang=eng&view=d>

Croatia

Moscow 119034, Korobeinikov Per.16/10
Tel.: (495) 785 4070/75
Fax: (465) 637 4624
Email: crorus@mvep.hr
<http://ru.mfa.hr/?mv=1630&mh=284>

Finland

Moscow 119034, Kropotkinsky Per. 15-17
Tel.: (495) 787 4174
Fax: (499) 255 3380
www.finland.org.ru

Germany

Moscow 119285, Mosfilmovskaya ulitsa 56
Tel: (495) 937 9500
Fax: (495) 938 2354
Email: germanrk@aha.ru
www.moskau.diplo.de

Hungary

Moscow 115127, Ul.Mosfilmovskaya 62
Tel.: (495) 641 7500
Fax: (495) 641 7520
Email: mission.mow@mfa.gov.hu
www.mfa.gov.hu/emb/moscow

Belgium

Moscow 121069, Ul. Malaya Molchanovka 7
Tel.: (495) 780 0331
Fax: (495) 780 0332
www.diplomatie.be/moscowru/

Bulgaria

Moscow 119590, Ul.Mosfilmovskaya 66
Tel.: (495) 143 9022/23
Fax: (495) 232 3302
Email: bulemrus@bolgaria.ru
www.bolgaria.ru

China

Moscow 117330, Vorobyovy Gory,Ul. Druzhby 6
Tel.: (499) 783 0867
Fax: (495) 143 1951
ru.china-embassy.org/chn/

Czech Republic

Moscow 115127, Ul. Yuliusa Fuchika 12/14
Tel.: (495) 276 0701
Fax: (495) 250 1523 / 251 0145
Email: moscow@embassy.mzv.cz
www.mfa.cz/moscow

France

Moscow 119049, Ul. Bolshaya Yakimanka 45
Tel.: (495) 937 1500
Fax: (495) 937 1430
www.ambafrance.ru

Greece

Moscow 103009, Trubnikovsky pereulok 23
Tel.: (495) 739 2204/09
Fax: (495) 739 2208
Email: gremb.mow@mfa.gr
www.hellas.ru

Italy

Moscow 115127, Denezhny Per.5
Tel.: (495) 796 9691, (499) 241 1029/1533/1534
Fax: (499) 241 0330
Email: embitaly.mosca@esteri.it
www.ambmosca.esteri.it

Japan

Moscow 129090, Grokholsky Per.27
Tel.: (495) 229 2550/51
Fax: (495) 229 2555/56
<http://www.ru.emb-japan.go.jp/japan/index.html>

Latvia

Moscow 105062, Ul. Chaplygina 3
Tel.: (495) 232 9760
Fax: (495) 232 9750
Email: embassy.russia@mfa.gov.lv
chancery.kaliningrad@mfa.gov.lv
www.mfa.gov.lv/ru/moscow/

Poland

Moscow 115127, Ul. Klimashkina 4
Tel.: (495) 231 1500
Fax: (495) 231 1515/1535, 254 2286
Email: embassy@polandemb.ru
<http://www.moskwa.msz.gov.pl/pl>

Sweden

Moscow 119590, Ul. Mosfilmovskaya 60
Tel: (495) 937 9200/01
Fax: (495) 937 9202
Email: moscow.sweinfo@foreign.ministry.se
visa.moscow@foreign.ministry.se
[ambassaden.moskva@foreign.ministry](mailto:ambassaden.moskva@foreign.ministry.se)
www.sweden.ru

Ukraine

Moscow 103009, Leontievsky Per.18
Tel.: (495) 629 4640
Fax: (495) 629 4681
Email: gc_ru@list.ru, emb_ru@mfa.gov.ua
<http://www.mfa.gov.ua/>

United States

Moscow 121099, Bolshoi Devyatinsky Per.8
Tel.: (495) 728 5000
Fax: (495) 728 5090
Email: support-russia@ustraveldocs.com
<http://moscow.usembassy.gov/>

Korea

Moscow, St. Plyushchikha 56 bldg 1
Phone: +7-95-783-2727
Fax: +7-95-783-2777, 2716
<http://south-korea.visahq.com/embassy/Russia/>

Norway

Moscow 115127, Ul. Povarskaya 7
Tel.: (499) 951 1000
Fax: (499) 951 1001
Email: emb.moscow@mfa.no
www.norvegia.ru

Spain

Moscow 115127, Ul. B. Nikitskaya 50/8
Tel: (495) 690 2993/3002/3054/3250
Fax: (495) 691 9171
Email: embespru@correo.maesc.es
www.maec.es/Embajadas/moscu

Switzerland

Moscow 101000, Per.Ogorodnaya Sloboda 2/5
Tel: (495) 258 3830
Fax: (495) 621 2183
Email: vertretung@mos.rep.admin.ch
www.eda.admin.ch/moscow

United Kingdom

Moscow 121099, Smolenskaya Nab. 10
Tel: (495) 956 7200
Fax: (495) 956 7201
Email: ukinrussia@fco.gov.uk
<http://ukinrussia.fco.gov.uk/en/>

Now we would like to show you how to speak Russian. Here we have a small phrasebook with words and transcriptions for you:

Basics

Hello.	Здравствуйте. (ZDRAHST-vooy-tyeh) (Sometimes considered bad luck to say this to the same person twice in one day.)
Hello. (informal)	Привет. (pree-VYEHT), Здорово. (Zduh-ROH-vuh) (Shorter version of the above greeting.)
How are you?	Как дела? (kahg dee-LAH?)
Fine, thank you.	Хорошо, спасибо. (khah-rah-SHOH spah-SEE-buh)
What is your name?	Как Вас зовут? (kahk vahs zah-VOOT?)
My name is _____ .	Меня зовут _____ . (mee-NYAH zah-VOOT ____)
Nice to meet you.	Очень приятно. (OH-cheen' pree-YAHT-nuh)
Please.	Пожалуйста. (pah-ZHAN-luh-stuh)
Thank you.	Спасибо. (spuh-SEE-buh)
You're welcome.	Не за что. (NYEH-zuh-shtoh) (Literally "It's nothing", can use "Пожалуйста" again)
Yes.	Да. (dah)
No.	Нет. (nyeht)
Excuse me. (getting attention)	Извините. (eez-vee-NEET-yeh)
Excuse me. (begging pardon)	Простите. (prah-STEET-yeh)
I'm sorry.	Простите. (prah-STEET-yeh)
Goodbye	До свидания. (duh svee-DAH-nyah.)
Goodbye (informal)	Пока. (pah-KAH)
I can't speak Russian [well].	Я не говорю по-русски (хорошо). (yah nee guh-vah-RYOO pah ROO-skee [khah-rah-SHOH])

Do you speak English?	Вы говорите по-английски? (vuh guh-vah-REE-tyeh pah ahn-GLEES-kee?)
Is there someone here who speaks English?	Кто-нибудь здесь говорит по-английски? (КТО-nee-bood' zdyehs guh-vah-REET pah an-GLEES-kee?)
Help!	Помогите! (puh-mah-GEE-tyeh!)
Look out!	Осторожно!! (uhs-tah-ROH-zhnuh!)
Good morning.	Доброе утро. (DOH-bruh-yeh OO-truh)
Good evening.	Добрый вечер. (DOH-bryh VYEH-chuhr)
Good night (to sleep)	Спокойной ночи! (spah-KOY-nyu NOH-chee)
I don't understand.	Я не понимаю. (ya nee puh-nee-MIGH-yoo)
I don't know.	Я не знаю. (ya nee ZNAH-yoo)
Where is the toilet?	Где туалет? (gdyeht too-ah-LYENT?)

Dangerous Situations

Police!	Полиция! (poh-LEE-tysh-yah!)
I need your help.	Мне нужна ваша помощь. (mnyeh noozh-NAH VAH-shah POH-muhsh)
It's an emergency.	Это срочно!. (EH-tuh SROHCH-nuh)
I'm lost.	Я заблудился/заблудилась - (m/f). (yah zah-bloo-DEEL-suh / zah-bloo-DEE-luhs')
I lost my bag.	Я потерял(а) свою сумку. (yah puh-teer-YAHL(-ah) svah-YOON SOOM-kooh)
I lost my wallet.	Я потерял(а) свой бумажник. (yah puh-teer-YAHL(-ah) svoi boo-MAHZH-neek)
I'm sick.	Я болен (m.) / Я больна (f.) (yah-BOH-leen (masculine) / yah-bahl'-NAH (feminine))
I need a doctor.	Мне нужен врач. (mnyeh NOO-zhyhn vrahch)

Can I use your phone?

Можно от вас позвонить? (MOH-zhnuh aht vahs puhz-vah-NEET'?)

(this can be used only for stationary phone, not for mobile. Asking a mobile phone from unknown person is not polite.)

Transportation

How much is a ticket to _____?

Сколько стоит билет в _____? (SKOL'-kuh STOИ-eet bee-LYENT v _____?)

One ticket to _____, please.

Один билет в _____, пожалуйста. (ah-DEEN bee-LYENT v _____ puh-ZHAH-luh-stuh)

Where does this train/bus go?

Куда идёт этот поезд/автобус? (koo-DAH ee-DYONT EH-tuht POH-eest / ahf-TOH-boos?)

Where is the train/bus to _____?

Где поезд/автобус до _____? (gdyeh POH-eest / ahf-TOH-boos duh _____)

Does this train/bus stop in _____?

Этот поезд/автобус останавливается в _____? (EH-tuht POH-eest / ahf-TOH-boos uhs-tuh-NAHV-lee-vuh-eet-suh v _____?)

When does the train/bus for _____ leave?

Когда отходит поезд/автобус в _____? (kahg-DAH aht-KHOH-deet POH-eest / ahf-TOH-boos v _____?)

When will this train/bus arrive in _____?

Во сколько этот поезд/автобус приходит в _____? (vah SKOHL'-kuh EH-tuht POH-eest / ahf-TOH-boos pree-KHOH-deet v _____?)

Directions

How do I get to _____?

Как добраться до _____? (kahk dah-BRAH-tsuuh duh _____?)

...the airport?

... аэропорта? (ah-ehr-ah-POHR-tuh)

...the _____ hotel?

...гостиницы _____? (gahs-TEE-nee-tsyh)

Please can you show me on the map?

Пожалуйста Вы можете показать на карте? (puh-ZHAH-luh-stuh vuh MOH-zhyh-tee puh-kuh-ZAHТ' nuh KAHR-tyeh)

Take me to _____, please.

Довезите меня до _____, пожалуйста. (duh-vee-

ZEE-tyeh mee-NYAH duh _____, puh-ZHAAH-luh-stuh.')

Money

Do you accept credit cards?

Вы принимаете кредитные карты? (vyh pree-nee-MAH-ee-tyeh kree-DEET-nyh-yeh KAHN-tyh)

Can you change money for me?

Не могли бы вы обменять мне деньги? (nyeh mah-GLEE byh vyh uhb-meen-YAHT' mnyeh DYEHN'-gee)

Where can I get money changed?

Где я могу обменять деньги? (gdyyeh yah mah-GOO uhb-meen-YAHT' DYEHN'-gee)

Where is an automatic teller machine (ATM)?

Где здесь банкомат? (gdyyeh zdyes' bahn-kuh-MAHT)

Eating

Can I look at the menu, please?

Могу я посмотреть меню? (mah-GOO yah puhs-mah-TRYEHT' meen-YOO')

Is there a house specialty?

Какое у вас фирменное блюдо? (kah-KOY-yeh oo vahs feer-MYEHN-noy-yeh BLYOO-duh)

On breakfast

На завтрак (Na-ZAHF-truhk)

On lunch

На обед (Na-ah-BYEHT)

On supper

На ужин (Na-OO-zhyhn)

May I have a cup of _____?

Дайте, пожалуйста, чашку _____? (DIGH-tyeh, puh-ZHAAH-luh-stuh, CHAHSH-koo)

...coffee

..кофе (KOH-feh)

...tea (drink)

...чая (CHAH-yuh)

May I have a bottle of _____?

Дайте, пожалуйста, бутылку _____? (DIGH-tyeh, puh-ZHAAH-luh-stuh, boo-TYHL-koo)

...water

...воды (vah-DYH)

...beer

...пива (PEE-vuh)

May I have some _____?	Дайте, пожалуйста _____. (<i>DIGH-tyeh, puh-ZHAN-luh-stuh</i>)
salt	соль (<i>sohl'</i>)
black pepper	чёрный перец (<i>CHYOHR-nyh PYEH-reets</i>)
Excuse me, waiter? (<i>getting attention of server</i>)	Официант! (<i>uh-fee-TSAHNT!</i>)
It was delicious.	Это было великолепно. (<i>EH-tuh BYH-luh vyeh-lee-kah-LYEHF-nuh</i>)
The check, please.	Счёт, пожалуйста. (<i>shyoht, puh-ZHAN-luh-stuh</i>)

Authority

It was a misunderstanding.	Мы друг друга не поняли. (<i>myh droog DROO-guh nee POHN-yuh-lee</i>)
I am an American/Australian/British/Canadian citizen.	Я гражданин/ гражданка Америки/ Австралии/ Великобритании/ Канады. (<i>yah grazh-dah-NEEN/ grazh-DAH-kaH ah-MYEH-ree-kee/ ahf-STRAH-lee-yeh / vee-lee-kuh-bree-TAH-nee-yeh / kah-NAH-dyh</i>)
I want to talk to the American/ Australian/ British/ Canadian embassy/ consulate.	Я хочу поговорить с посольством/консульством Америки/Австралии/Великобритании/Канады. (<i>yah khah-CHOO puh-guh-vah-REET s pah-SOL'ST-vuhm / s KOHN-sool'-stvuhm ah-MEH-ree-kee / ahf-STRAH-lee-yeh/ vee-lee-kuh-bree-TAH-nee-yeh / kah-NAH-dyh</i>)
I want to talk to a lawyer.	Я хочу поговорить с адвокатом. (<i>yah hah-CHOO puh-guh-vah-REET s ahd-vuh-KAH-tuhm</i>)
Can I just pay a fine now?	Я могу заплатить штраф сейчас? (<i>yah mah-GOO zah-plah-TEET' shtrahf say-CHAHS?</i>) (This phrase indicates that you want to pay a bribe to get out of trouble.)

Emergency phone numbers:

Ambulance	Fire	Police
03/911/112	01/911/112	02/911/112

What about Russian's habits? *Now you know how to speak Russian, where to go and what to see. The next point is Russian etiquette and customs. So, we will show you cultural features of Russia:*

- It's considered polite if while being in the metro and seeing a woman or an old woman coming in and there're no free seats, man offers her his seat.
- If you are invited to a Russian home for a meal, bring a small gift. Male guests are expected to bring flowers. Do not give yellow flowers. Do not give a baby gift until after the baby is born. It is bad luck to do so sooner. Russians often protest when they are offered a gift. Reply that it is a little something and offer the gift again and it will generally be accepted.
- You will be surprised at how many things are written in English on the streets: it is used to show a shop or a cafe, to advertise a new product, and there's a lot of foreign goods. Also, almost more than a half of Russian products have their ingredients listed in English. Russians learn English at school, and many people can understand the basics, but are shy to speak to a stranger. We estimate about every one out of five Moscovitans can speak English well enough, and there's a higher chance among younger people.
- In metro you shouldn't ask the duty yardmaster about any information (they can't explain anything to you)
- Never wait for smiley people servicing you even in some expensive places, it's out of Muscovite habit.
- If a man invites a woman to a restaurant or café he is supposed to pay for the both.
- As in every densely populated city, in public transport you might be pushed, hit, squeezed and not in all the cases people would apologize to you.

Useful links:

http://wikitravel.org/en/Russian_phrasebook

<http://wikitravel.org/en/Moscow>

<http://msk.rusavtobus.ru/en/>

<http://www.waytorussia.net/Moscow/GettingAround.html>

<http://www.domodedovo.ru/en/>

<http://www.moscow-life.com/travel/getting-around.php>

http://wikitravel.org/en/Russian_phrasebook

<http://wikitravel.org/en/Moscow>