



“Global Urban (Russia) Competitiveness Report”

Press Release

Led by Professor Pengfei Ni (Chinese Academy of Social Sciences) with Professor Peter Karl Kresl (Bucknell University, USA), economic experts and scholars from many countries and regions, as well as the members of the Global Urban Competitiveness Project group completed the “2009-2010 Global Urban Competitiveness Report” (hereinafter referred to as Report) and the Report will be released on June 22, 25th, 2010 in Seoul and Nanjing.

In the sample of 500 cities worldwide, 47 Russian cities are selected in this Report. From the perspective of competitive output, input and process, we compare the three aspects of value system, elemental environment and industry chain system and release the “Global Urban (Russia) Competitiveness Report” (the global rankings are signed in the bracket) .

1. Comprehensive competitiveness: multifunctional cities are slightly stronger, and all the cities decline significantly. The top ten cities are: Moscow (64), St. Petersburg (209), Omsk (367), Ekaterinburg (377), Novosibirsk (379), Chelyabinsk (385), Belgorod (390), Samara (393), Murmansk (395), Arkhangelsk (397). All the Russian cities are not well-performed, and Moscow ranks in the global 64, the only one ranking in the global top 100. From the second place, all cities rank in the global post-200.

Economic scale: Moscow ranks in the first place, and income level is the crucial factor. The top ten cities are: Moscow (23), St. Petersburg (111), Ekaterinburg (333), Chelyabinsk (347), Samara (366), Novosibirsk (371), Omsk (372), Krasnoyarsk (374), Perm (381) and Kazan (383).

Development level: Small cities with high income level have obvious advantages, the overall global rankings are in the middle and lower level. The top ten cities are: Moscow (264), Ulyanovsk (298), Murmansk (306), Tambov (307), St. Petersburg (311), Chelyabinsk (314) , Krasnoyarsk (318), Arkhangelsk (319), Ventura (328), Ekaterinburg (332).

Economic aggregation: Moscow and St. Petersburg continue to hold the top 2, and all Russian cities have bad performance. The top ten cities are: Moscow (137), St. Petersburg (215), Krasnoyarsk (253), Vladimir (280), Tambov (298), Ventura (306), Ivanovo (310), Moore Manske (326), Ekaterinburg (328), Chelyabinsk (333).

Economic growth: Small-scale cities drops rapidly, and the overall cities fluctuate but remain flat. The top ten cities are: Omsk (25), Makhachkala (58), Belgorod (75), Kursk (80), Moscow (81), Kaliningrad (84), Tyumen (87), Kaluga (93), Arkhangelsk (105), St. Petersburg (107). Different from others, this indicator has a better performance. The top 8 Russian cities are in the global top 100.

Patent Application: St. Petersburg plays a leading role alone, while Overall potential is worrying. The top ten cities are: St. Petersburg (243), Moscow (266), Orel (275), Novosibirsk (295), Kazan (305), Saratov (322), Vladivostok (329),

Kalinin Spangler (331), Vladimir (333), Ventura (340). All the cities rank in the global post-200, which reflects scientific and technological innovation of Russian city are relatively weak.

International influence: St. Petersburg stands out, while other cities have a poor performance. The top ten cities are: Moscow (9), St. Petersburg (108), Novosibirsk (377), Barnaul (401), Omsk (411), Ekaterinburg (420), Samara (424), Stavropol Boer (425), Kazan (433), Kaliningrad (433).

2. Competitive growth: Individual increase, the overall decline. Compared to the 2007-2008 annual report, in addition to Vladimir, Kaliningrad and a few other cities have increased, the overall decline more. Even for the top 3 cities, Moscow, St. Petersburg and Omsk also decrease by 1, 12 and 24 positions. The higher-ranked cities are mostly financial, economic and manufacturing center, while the large Russian cities with higher income are always ranking front line. In the top 10 cities, there are 8 cities with per capita income between 5000 and 100000 dollars, others are below 5000 dollars.

3. Elemental environmental competitiveness: Moscow ranks into the global top 20 alone, and other cities obviously lagging behind. The top ten cities are: Moscow (20), St. Petersburg (157), Vladivostok (284), Kaliningrad (324), Khabarovsk (393), Lipetsk (400), Arkhangelsk (401), Ekaterinburg (404), Kaluga (408) and Smolensk (410). Factor environmental competitiveness of Russian city as a whole is weak, apart from Moscow to be the global top 20, all the other cities rank in the post-100. In addition, starting from the 6th, all the cities are in the post-400.

Enterprise quality: Moscow, St. Petersburg and Samara are the top three, multifunctional cities with high income perform better. The top ten cities are: Moscow (9), St. Petersburg (135), Samara (316), Lipetsk (368), Novosibirsk (378), Vladivostok (395), Volgograd (416), Cameroon Mountain (419), Perm (433), Ekaterinburg (448).

Local element: Moscow, St. Petersburg ranks the top 2, and the overall ranks at a medium-low degree. The top ten cities are: Moscow (81), St. Petersburg (189), Novosibirsk (263), Orenburg (287), Murmansk (300), Chelyabinsk (304), Kazan (305), Saratov (322), Arkhangelsk (324), Tver (325).

Local demand: Income levels determine demand capability, while Russian cities are lagging behind in the world. The top ten cities are: Moscow (126), St. Petersburg (220), Vladivostok (251), Khabarovsk (380), Chelyabinsk (420), Volgograd (425), Kazan (427), Arkhangelsk (431), Kaliningrad (432) and Samara (433).

Local connection: The overall distribution is irregular, and well below the global average. The top ten cities are: Moscow (147), St. Petersburg (254), Vladivostok (281), Kaliningrad (322), Izhevsk (330), Orenburg (343), Ekaterinburg (353), Kaluga (376), Volgograd (378), Kazan (389).

Public institution: Russia ranks in the global 320, in the middle and lower level.

Global connection: Moscow ranks in the global top 10 alone, and multifunctional



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cities with high income perform better. The top ten cities are: Moscow (10), St. Petersburg (61), Kaliningrad (100), Vladivostok (228), Smolensk (319), Arkhangelsk (320), Petrozavodsk (355), Kaluga (368), Murmansk (370), Lipetsk (388).

4. Industry chain competitiveness: polarization is significant, and telecommunications services in Moscow ranks 6th in the world. The top ten cities are: Moscow (12), St. Petersburg (149), Novosibirsk (415), Ekaterinburg (439), Murmansk (457), Samara (458), Bryansk (459), Arkhangelsk (460), Vladivostok (461), and Kaliningrad (462). This indicator shows significant polarization in Russian cities. Moscow, the first in Russian cities, performs well and ranks 12 in the world. St. Petersburg ranks in the global 149, and others all rank post-400.

5. Future potential: Comparison of comprehensive competitiveness and factor environmental competitiveness. The top ten cities are: Vladivostok, Kaliningrad, Khabarovsk, St. Petersburg, Smolensk, Moscow, Tver, Bryansk, Voronezh and Yaroslavl. In the 47 selected cities, according to comparison of comprehensive competitiveness and factor environmental competitiveness, there are 15 cities having potential to be improved in the future, and the rank of comprehensive competitiveness is much higher than that of factor environmental competitiveness in the top five cities, which shows a big potential.

This “2009-2010 Global Urban Competitiveness Report” will be published by the Edward Elgar Publishing Limited. It is the third Biennial report written by the Global Urban Competitiveness Project group. The Report is composed of general report, regional report, function city report, best city case report and city statistics report. The rich content and detailed data also provide important significance and reference value for government, especially for the city government departments, enterprises at home and abroad, research institutions, as well as the social public.

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