



Labinsk district is a health resort of Krasnodar region





Labinsk district is a district of agro-industrial production





**Labinsk district is a region
where the social sphere is
currently undergoing
development**



Basic information



Head of the district
Vladimir Vladimirovich Zaburaev

District area
1831,36 km²

Administrative center
the city of Labinsk

Number of settlements



Population

88686



Economically active population

39281

Resource base





Climate



Type of climate
Moderately
continental



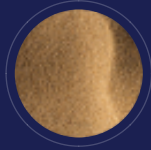
Average annual
temperature

January $-2,1^{\circ}\text{C}$
July $+22^{\circ}\text{C}$

- The plain area has moderate humidity (humidity coefficient 0.3–0.4), while the foothills have good humidity (humidity coefficient 0.4–0.6) and experience high summer temperatures.
- The average annual air temperature is $+10.5^{\circ}\text{C}$ (51°F), the temperature of the coldest month (January) is -2.1°C ($28,4^{\circ}\text{F}$), and the hottest (July) is $+22^{\circ}\text{C}$ (51°F). In some years, the minimum temperature can drop to 32°C (-25°F), and the maximum rises to $+42^{\circ}\text{C}$ (107°F).
- The average yearly rainfall is 669 mm, varying from 600 to 700 mm in the north and reaching up to 800 mm in the south. Rainfall is brief but intense during spring and summer, frequently accompanied by hail.
- The average yearly rainfall is 669 mm, varying from 600 to 700 mm in the north and reaching up to 800 mm in the south. Rainfall is brief but intense during spring and summer, frequently accompanied by hail.
- The prevailing winds mainly come from the east and southeast. The eastern winds are hazardous, reaching speeds of 15–16 m/s and higher, sometimes transforming into dust storms with speeds of up to 40 m/s.
- The climate is suitable for agriculture.



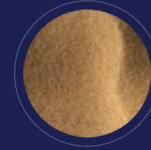
Mineral resources



Sand and gravel deposits



Brick and clay raw materials



Sand



Refractory clay



Fresh water reserves



medium

35 000000

- There are about 17,000 hectares of water channels in Labinsk district.
- The Laba river is the main tributary of the Kuban river. It starts at the point where the Big and Little Laba rivers meet. The Laba river itself spans 214 km, while its total length, including its tributaries, is 341 km. The overall catchment area of the Laba river is 12,500 km².
- The glaciers that feed the Laba river cover approximately 15 square kilometers. The Laba river is fed by a total of 4,776 large and small tributaries, with a combined length of 10,500 kilometers.
- The total catchment area covers 12,500 square kilometers.



Fertile lands



Total amount

- In the area between the Laba and Urup rivers, you can find black soils known as leached low-humus thick chernozems. These soils are highly fertile compared to others in the region.
- The soil profile thickness reaches 120 cm, with fertility extending up to 0.50 m. The humus content in the A horizon ranges from 4.0% to 4.6%, with humus reserves reaching up to 700 tonnes per hectare. The mechanical composition is mainly heavy loamy.



Recreational resources



- Sanatorium with mineral water springs
- Krugloye Lake regional natural monument
- Chistye Prudy Beach
- Akhmet Mountain
- A cultural heritage object of federal significance is the Progon Settlement (Mound), dating from the Bronze Age to the Middle Ages, a monument



Sanatorium with mineral water springs

Within the city limits of Labinsk, there is a year-round Laba anatorium. It is listed among the top health resorts in Krasnodar region and is built upon thermal springs. Currently, the area is actively utilizing a natural deposit of table hydrocarbonate-sodium water with mineralization and salt composition comparable to the renowned Baden-Baden mineral water. On the grounds of AO Sanatorium Laba, there are two wells used for extracting mineral water. Water well 1-L BIS is 2,270 meters deep, with water reaching a high temperature of 104 degrees Celsius (219 °F) and a high mineral content of 13 grams per liter. The water contains elements such as sodium chloride, iodobromic, orthoboric, and siliceous, and is specifically meant for external use. Well 2-L, with a depth of 450 meters, provides slightly mineralized water at 1.08 grams per liter, with a temperature of 28 degrees Celsius (82 °F), and contains hydrocarbonate-sodium, serving as therapeutic table water.



Krugloye Lake regional natural monument

Krugloye Lake in Labinsk district is situated 6 kilometers southeast of Akhmetrovskaia village and 750 meters from the edge of Gornoe village, on the Chernomorsky ridge, at an elevation of 790 meters.

Krugloye Lake was formed at the bottom of a deep karst sinkhole.

The lake is 18 meters deep, 241 meters long, and 123 meters wide.

The lake's water is exceptionally clear, allowing visibility of the bottom at a depth of 6 meters. It is supplied by both underground and surface sources. The water contains a small amount of hydrogen sulfide, giving it some healing properties. The sinkhole's significant size, depth, flat bottom, and the existence of coastal underwater terraces suggest that the lake has an ancient origin dating back to the Jurassic period.

Krugloye Lake is designated as a hydrogeological natural monument and is listed in the registry of specially protected areas in Krasnodar region.

There are fish and crayfish in the lake.

On the slope of the lake, there is a spring with clean mineralized water.

There are two caves near the lake. One entrance to the cave is situated on the path around the lake from the northwest side. The tunnel inside the cave extends for 20 meters before descending 7 meters deep, requiring ropes and equipment for exploration. Inside the cave, there are numerous passages,



Chistye Prudy Beach

Chistye Prudy beach is located on the territory of Labinsk. It is a place with a lovely atmosphere, abundant greenery, beautiful installations, picturesque alleys, and playgrounds. All these features make the park an excellent spot for family outings.



Akhmet Mountain

A 786-meter mountain located on the right bank of the Big Laba river near Akhmetovskaya village is known for its historical significance. The name of the mountain originates from stories of it being used as a lookout and signaling point. However, a more romantic legend tells of the mountain being named after the courageous warrior Akhmet. In 1547, during the Turkish rule over the Caucasus, Akhmet, a warrior under a local prince, bravely rebelled against the Turkish invaders. Leading a small group, he carried out successful operations until he was eventually defeated. Akhmet and the remaining members of his group sought refuge in a forest near a towering mountain that overlooked the valley. There was a traitor in the detachment who revealed the highlander's location to the Turks, leading to a fierce battle, which was long and bloody. As the only soldier left, Akhmet decided to escape. He quickly directed his horse towards a cliff edge to avoid capture by the Janissaries. To prevent his horse from being scared, he covered its eyes with a cloth. The horse, unaware of the danger, plunged off the 200-meter-high cliff. The pursuers, unable to halt their horses, continued their chase after the courageous young man.



A cultural heritage object of federal significance is the Progon settlement (Mound), dating from the Bronze Age to the Middle Ages, a monument

The Progon settlement is situated 2.5 km northwest of Kaladzhinskaya village, on a hill near the motorway connecting Zassovskaya and Kaladzhinskaya villages. Positioned atop the mountain, the settlement is surrounded by field vegetation, with the northern and western areas being particularly overgrown. The southern, western, and eastern sections of the settlement feature steep natural slopes. Its shape is irregular, extending from northwest to southeast. Accessible only from the northern side, a modern dirt road leads to the hillfort. A modern metal cross stands in the southern part, while a round-shaped mound (citadel) is located in the western section. An earthen rampart runs along the southern, southeastern, and northeastern parts, bordered by a natural cliff. During a survey of the southern area of the hill fort, a farm pit containing animal bones and broken pottery was discovered in the collapsed and eroding rock. The site dates back to the 9th – 7th centuries BC and the 8th – 10th centuries AD, with the Russian fortress built in the 19th century.

The historical settlements contain valuable information about various periods and cultures. This monument is crucial for studying the Bronze Age, Early Iron Age, Middle Ages, and the 19th century in the North-West Caucasus.

The monument 'Progon Settlement (Mound)' is listed in the Unified State Register of Cultural Heritage Sites as a historical

Transport infrastructure

Railway transportation



Length of railway network



Major roads

The North Caucasian Railway is the direction of the Kurgannaya – Shedok section.



Large stations

Labinsk station



Road transportation



Length of road network

Major roads

Kavkaz, M-4 Don highway – Vladikavkaz – Grozny – Makhachkala – border with the Republic of Azerbaijan the city of Labinsk- settlement Mostovskoy – border of Karachay-Cherkessia, a regional highway the city of Ust-Labinsk – the city of Labinsk – Upornaya village; Zassovskaya village – Akhmetovskaya village



Major bus stations



Aviation



Nearest airport

Krasnodar

200 èì



Sea transportation



The nearest seaport

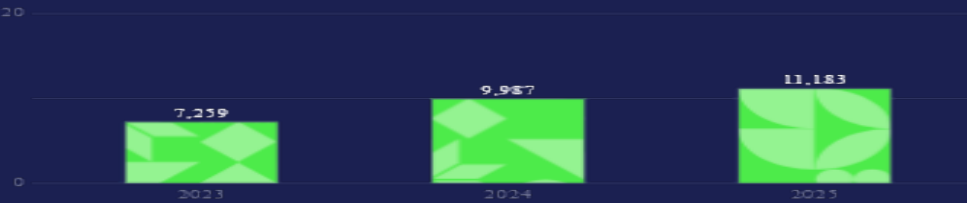
Novorossiysk

340 èì

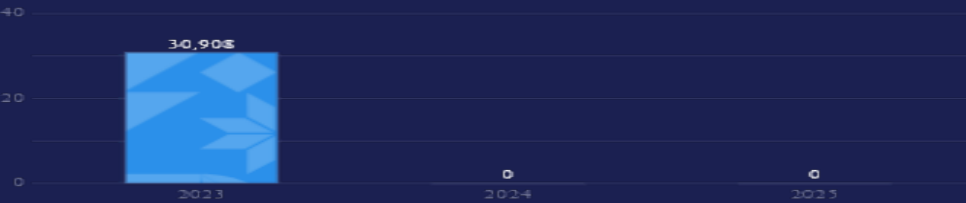


Social and economic indicators

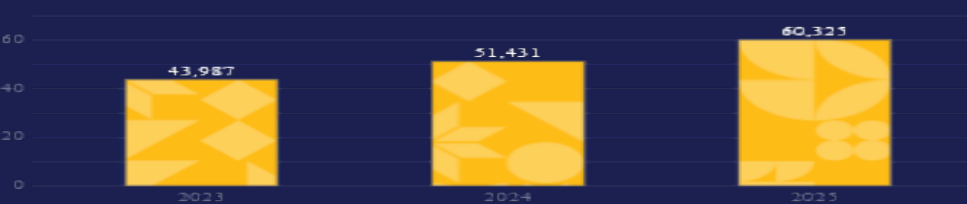
Volume of retail turnover, bln rubles



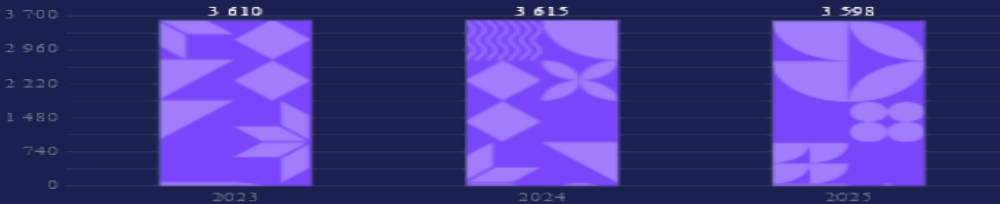
Shipment of products, bln rubles



Average salary of the population, thousand rubles



Number of small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs)



Priority industries for attracting investments



Agro-industrial complex



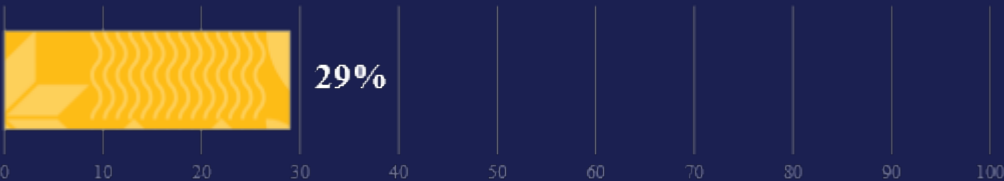
Factors that make an industry attractive for investment
Geographical location, temperate continental climate, availability of raw materials



The largest enterprises of the industry
AO PPZ Labinski (Breeding poultry plant Labinsky)
OOO SZhK KEDR
OOO Zernovoi Terminal Labinski (Labinsk Grain Terminal)
OOO AF Progress
OOO APP Rodina
OOO Zharkoff



Share of the industry in the regional economy





Industry



Factors that make an industry attractive for investment

Availability of resources, availability of investment sites for the implementation of projects



The largest enterprises of the industry

Labinsky Dairy Plant Branch of AO H&N

OOO Eco-Lab

OOO Labinsk-Sakhar

NAO Kubanmash

OAo Labinsk Bakery

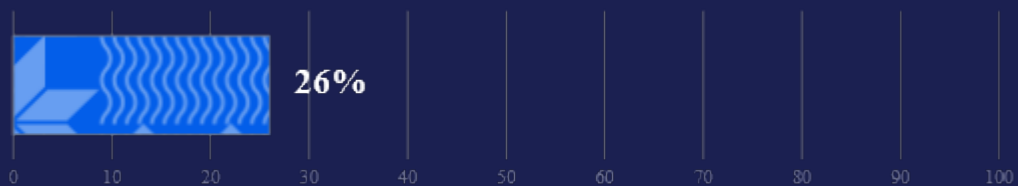
OOO Voznesensky Bakery

OOO MEZ YUG RUSI (MEZ South of Russia), Labinsk branch

OOO PK Chepelev



Share of the industry in the regional economy





Consumer sphere



Factors that make an industry attractive for investment

Developed a network of trade businesses, boosted purchasing power, and reduced barriers to entering the industry market



The largest enterprises of the industry

Branches of retail chains like Magnit, Pyaterochka, Agrocomplex,
pharmacy chains Zdorovye, April
a network of gas stations Lukoil, Gazprom

Share of the industry in the regional economy



Photogallery



Competitive advantages

Competitive advantages	Competitive disadvantages
1. Cost Leadership Achieving the lowest costs in the industry through economies of scale, efficient production processes, and strategic sourcing.	1. Price Sensitivity Customers may be highly price-sensitive, leading to reduced margins and potential loss of market share if competitors offer lower prices.
2. Differentiation Offering unique products or services that stand out from competitors, often through superior quality, innovation, or customer service.	2. High R&D Costs Investing heavily in research and development to maintain a competitive edge can be costly and risky, especially if the market changes.
3. Focus on Customer Service Providing exceptional customer service and support, which can lead to increased loyalty and repeat business.	3. Overhead Costs Maintaining a high level of customer service and support can be expensive, particularly for smaller businesses.
4. Strategic Partnerships Forming alliances with other companies to share resources, reduce costs, and expand market reach.	4. Dependency on Partners Relying on external partners for key resources or distribution can create vulnerabilities and reduce control over the business.
5. Brand Loyalty Building a strong brand identity and reputation that encourages customers to remain loyal and purchase repeatedly.	5. Market Saturation In highly competitive markets, achieving and maintaining brand loyalty can be difficult and costly.
6. Operational Efficiency Streamlining internal processes to reduce waste, improve productivity, and lower operating costs.	6. Technological Obsolescence Rapid technological change can render current operational efficiencies obsolete, requiring continuous investment in new technologies.
7. Local Market Knowledge Leveraging deep understanding of local market conditions, regulations, and customer preferences to tailor offerings.	7. Geographical Limitations Focus on a specific local market can limit growth opportunities and make the business vulnerable to local economic downturns.
8. Agility The ability to quickly adapt to market changes, new opportunities, and emerging threats.	8. Resource Constraints Smaller businesses may lack the financial resources and talent needed to compete effectively with larger, established firms.
9. Specialized Expertise Developing deep expertise in a specific niche or industry, which can create a strong reputation and attract customers.	9. Niche Limitations Being too specialized can limit the range of products or services offered, potentially reducing market reach.
10. Strong Management Team Having a highly skilled and experienced management team capable of making strategic decisions and driving growth.	10. Key Person Dependency Over-reliance on a few key individuals for critical functions can pose a significant risk to the business's continuity.



Geographical location

- > The area benefits from a favorable geographical location with flat terrain, foothills, and mountains
- > The district has a well-developed transport system with paved roads connecting all settlements, bus routes linking each settlement to the administrative center, and a railway network in place.
- > The climate is suitable for growing various crops, with an annual rainfall ranging from 650 to 750 mm.
- > An environmentally friendly area is free from heavy industry and harmful activities involving toxic substances.
- > There are 22 active and preserved geothermal wells in the Labinsk district, with temperatures ranging from 86 to 114 °C (from 183 °F to 237 °F)
- > Fertile soils.
- > Favorable conditions for cattle breeding include having free land suitable for grazing.
- > Favorable conditions for tourism development include having tourist facilities in mountainous areas.
- > The area is used as a resort, specifically a balneological sanatorium that can accommodate up to 10,000 people annually.



Mineral and raw material resources

- > There are 22 active and preserved geothermal wells, with temperatures ranging from 86 to 114 °C (from 183 °F to 237 °F)
- > The main types of resources include sand and gravel for high-quality crushed stone, brick and clay for raw materials, various sands and limestone, gypsum stone, refractory clays, and lightweight expanded clay aggregate.



Environmental and climatic conditions

- > Labinsk district is located in the southeastern part of Krasnodar region.
- > The climate is moderately continental with mild winters that have low snowfall.
- > The predominant soils are chernozems. These soils are highly fertile compared to others in the region.
- > The average annual air temperature is +10.5 °C (51 °F). The hottest month is July.
- > The average annual precipitation is 669 mm. Rainfall is brief but intense during spring and summer, it is often stormy.
- > The prevailing winds mainly come from the east and southeast.



Demographic factors

- > Positive migration balance
- > Low unemployment rate
- > Competitive wages
- > Well-developed social infrastructure



Economic development

- > The potential of the consumer market.
- > Increased production of agricultural crops and livestock products.
- > Increasing production volumes and enhancing the quality of food and products in the processing industry.
- > Development of the tourist and recreational complex.
- > Development of the construction industry.
- > Increasing the extraction and processing volumes of inert building materials.
- > Introducing new technologies into production.
- > Development of the business sector.
- > The growth of small-scale farming in agriculture.



Business support Infrastructure



Support for small businesses and entrepreneurship.

Success stories



Construction of a solar power plant



Investor

ООО RES VIE
(HEVEL
Group)



Implementation

timeline:
2019-2023



Volume of
investments:

4,1 млрд руб.



Number of new
jobs:

30

In 2023, ООО VIE finished the investment project 'Building a solar power plant' in Zassovskaya village, Labinsky district. This solar power plant is the biggest in Kuban!

The project includes building nine solar power plants, each with a capacity of 4.9 MW, totaling 44.1 MW. These plants are designed to produce electricity and send it to the 110/10 kV substation through a 10 kV cable.

The facility has 130,000 modules, equivalent to over 210 kilometers in length. The power plant is a small room housing multiple computers, special devices, and fire safety sensors.

As a result of the project, the power plant generates electricity that is then supplied to the general energy system of Kuban. This electricity is distributed to consumers, including residential areas and industrial enterprises.

Due to the operation of the power plant, carbon dioxide emissions into the atmosphere will be reduced by 17.5 thousand tonnes annually.

The implementation of this project has improved the quality of energy supply to consumers in the Labinsk district and the Krasnodar region as a whole.

Detailed project description

All success stories



Construction of a grain cleaning complex



Investor
Agronova
JSC



Implementation
timeline:
2022-2023



Volume of
investments:
105,0 million rubles



Number of new
jobs:
15

The investor of AO Agronova has carried out an investment project to build a grain cleaning complex in the Luchvoy rural settlement of the Labinsk district.

As part of the project, the construction of a grain cleaning complex, which includes a weighing room, a grain drying area, and storage facilities for grain, has been completed.

The project implementation positively impacted the enterprise’s development and the district's economy.

Detailed project description

All success stories

Investment projects and grounds

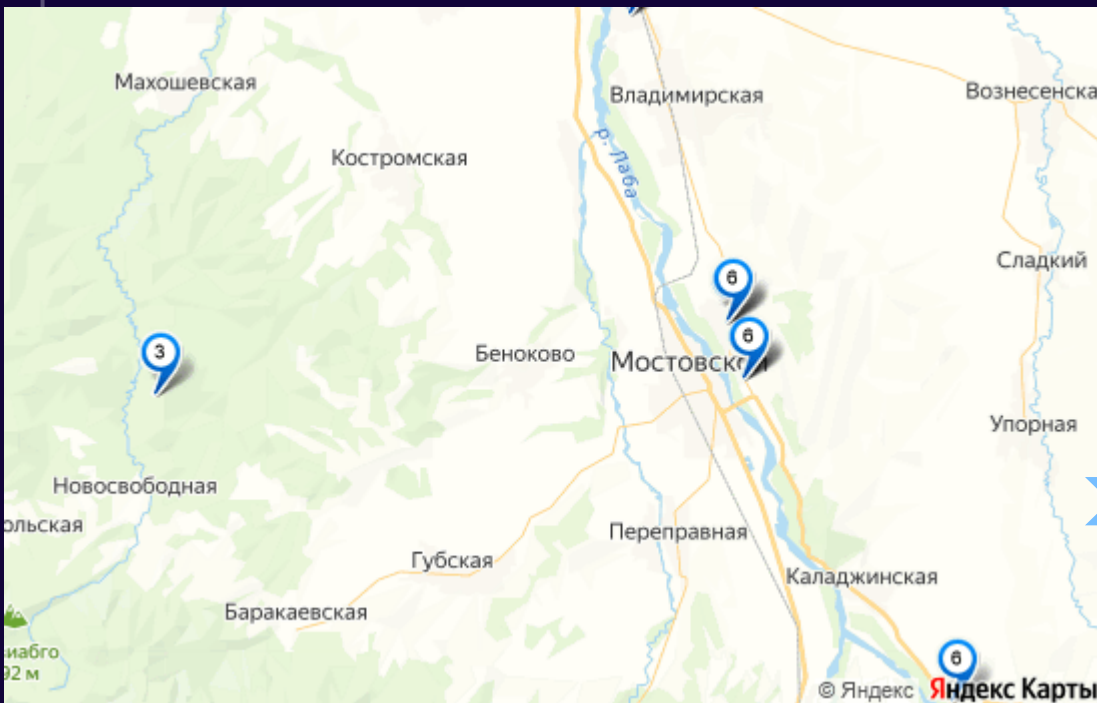
No.	Name	Type	Status	Date	Location	Investment	Grounds	Comments
1	Project A	Type A	Status A	Date A	Location A	Investment A	Grounds A	Comments A
2	Project B	Type B	Status B	Date B	Location B	Investment B	Grounds B	Comments B
3	Project C	Type C	Status C	Date C	Location C	Investment C	Grounds C	Comments C
4	Project D	Type D	Status D	Date D	Location D	Investment D	Grounds D	Comments D
5	Project E	Type E	Status E	Date E	Location E	Investment E	Grounds E	Comments E

Investment projects

-  Organization of woodworking production

Investment grounds

-  The construction of a filling station
-  For the construction of an industrial enterprise
-  For the construction of an industrial enterprise
-  For the construction of an industrial enterprise
-  Construction of an enterprise for the manufacture and processing of metal products
[Virtual tour](#)
-  Construction of premises for storage of lumber
[Virtual tour](#)
-  Vehicle maintenance and repair center
[Virtual tour](#)
-  Construction of an industrial enterprise
[Virtual tour](#)



-  Agro-industrial complex
-  Industry
-  Fuel and energy complex
-  Winegrowing and winemaking
-  Resorts and tourism
-  Consumer sphere

State support



Information for investors and entrepreneurs
available on the Krasnodar Territory investment
portal



State support measures for investors and
entrepreneurs in the Krasnodar Territory

Investment Commissioner



Galina Anatolyevna Tsymbal



Address:

2, Konstantinova str., Labinsk, Krasnodar
region, Russian Federation, 352500



Phone number:

+7 (86169) 3-12-74



Email address:

invest@labinskadmin.ru



Visiting hours:

Monday — Thursday from 9 am to 6 pm (break
from 1 pm to 1.50 pm) Friday from 9 am to 5
pm (break from 1 pm to 1.40 pm)

Power & duties of the Investment Commissioner

District administration's point of contact for investors

Send a message