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Cost of War



A Russian-backed militant looks through the debris of an IL-76 Ukrainian military transporter shot down on its approach to Luhansk Airport on June 14, killing all 49 men aboard. It was the deadliest day so far in Russia's war against Ukraine, which started with the invasion of Ukraine's Crimean peninsula and continues with the Kremlin-supported separatist war in the eastern oblasts of Donetsk and Luhansk. Despite the violence, the West refuses to impose tougher sanctions on Russia and continues with a mostly business-as-usual approach to trade. France is even going ahead with the sale to Russia of two Mistral attack warships for \$1.6 billion. Moreover, America and the European Union have refused President Petro Poroshenko's requests for lethal military aid. On June 19, at least four more Ukrainian servicemen were killed in fighting outside Sloviansk in Donetsk Oblast, bringing the death toll to at least 151 Ukrainian servicemen killed. See story on page 8. (AFP photo with collage of photos of men killed on plane.)

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Editorial staff: +380 44 591-3344 news@kyivpost.com

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Відповідальність за зміст реклами

несе замовник.

Mailing address:

Kyiv Post,
31A Pushkinska, Suite 600, 6th floor
Kyiv, Ukraine, 01004

Advertising

tel. +380 44 591-7788
fax +380 44 591-3345
advertising@kyivpost.com

Editorial staff

tel. +380 44 591-3344
fax +380 44 591-3345
news@kyivpost.com

Subscriptions&Distribution

tel. +380 44 591-7788
fax +380 44 591-3345
subscribe@kyivpost.com

Employment Advertising

tel. +380 44 591-3408
fax +380 44 591-3345
vasilko@kyivpost.com

Officials suspect sabotage in Poltava pipeline blast

BY ISAAC WEBB

On June 17, a section of a gas pipeline that travels from Russia's western Siberia to Ukraine's far western city of Uzhgorod exploded, igniting flames that soared 100 meters into the sky above a wheat field in Ukraine's Poltava Oblast. No one was killed in the explosion and multiple news outlets reported that the explosion will not disrupt gas supplies to Europe.

The Urengoi-Pomary-Uzhgorod pipeline is one of Russia's most important natural gas transit routes; after Uzhgorod, the pipeline's gas goes on to Central and Western Europe.

The explosion came one day after Russian state-owned energy firm Gazprom cut supplies of natural gas to Ukraine, demanding prepayment for future fuel shipments. In a statement released on the same day, Gazprom alerted the European Commission of "possible disruptions of gas transit."

The timing of the fire led many to question whether Russian agents intentionally sabotaged the flow of gas.

"Several versions of the incident are being investigated," said Interior Minister Arsen Avakov, according to the ministry's website, "including the key version – a terrorist act."

Reuters reported that at a government meeting on June 18, Avakov announced that his ministry assumes "that the explosive device was placed under a concrete block supporting the pipeline and that there were two explosions...external interference is the main cause we are focusing on."

Later, Ukrainian Prime Minister Arseniy Yatsenyuk called on authorities to "tighten the security of Ukrainian gas pipelines," noting that the Ukrainian government "predicted a few weeks ago that there would be subversive acts aimed at undermining Ukraine's reputation as a reliable transit country," according to Interfax Ukraine.

Experts speculate that the explosion may be part of a broader attempt by Russian authorities to discredit the security of Ukraine's transport systems. Russia is currently building a South



Flames shoot high from the scene of the gas pipeline explosion near Pestichevskoe village in Poltava Oblast on June 17. (poltava.mns.gov.ua)

Stream pipeline to Europe through the Black Sea, bypassing Ukraine.

Next month, Gazprom will bid in an auction for a 470-kilometer section of gas pipeline that travels along Germany's eastern border. The OPAL pipeline connects to the 1,224-kilometer Nord Stream pipeline, which transports natural gas from Russia to Western Europe through the Baltic Sea. By disrupting the supply of gas through Ukraine, experts believe Gazprom is trying to convince the European Commission that transporting Gazprom fuel under the Baltic Sea is a safer alternative.

"I expect several accidents and even several shortages in supplies to the EU in the next month, and Gazprom will use them in negotiations with the European Commission," says Andriy Chubik, an energy specialist and Executive Director of the Center for Global Studies "Strategy XXI" in Kyiv.

Chubik thinks "The Ukrainian side should pay as much attention as possible in the next month to pipeline security. It should be ready to counter sabotage attempts."

The timing of the explosion, coupled with the fact that Russian journalists were on the scene photographing the fire less than 30 minutes after the incident suggests that the sabotage may have been premeditated and well coordinated, according to Chubik.

In recent years, Russia has been accused of blowing up gas pipelines to disrupt supplies and send political messages to its neighbors.

A January 2006 an explosion in southern Russia disrupted the supply of gas from Russia to Georgia and Armenia. The same day, two explosions severed cables providing electricity to Georgia. The Russian government declared the explosions an act of sabotage and launched a criminal investigation into the matter. Georgian President Mikhail Saakashvili blamed the Russian government, calling the attack a "policy decision," according to the New York Times.

In April 2009, a section of the Davletbat-Dariyalyk pipeline exploded near the Turkmenistan-Uzbekistan border, disrupting the supply of gas from

Turkmenistan to Russia. As the Oxford Institute for Energy Studies noted in a 2009 report, although Gazprom made no announcement at the time, "it later became clear that the company was predicated a resumption of deliveries on renegotiation of volumes and prices."

In the leadup to Ukraine's first post-EuroMaidan Revolution presidential election on May 25, the Security Service of Ukraine thwarted two attempts to blow up parts of Ukraine's gas transit system in Ivano-Frankivsk Oblast.

Gazprom blamed Ukraine for failing to maintain the Poltava pipeline. Interfax Ukraine quoted Gazprom Deputy CEO Vitaly Markelov as saying that Russia has "made significant investment in reconstruction of [its] gas transportation system. The same cannot be said of Ukraine. A pipeline gets old, which leads to accidents...I think that there will be others..."

Kyiv Post Staff Writer Isaac Webb can be reached at isaac.d.webb@gmail.com and on Twitter at @isaacdwebb.

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ukraine@moveoneinc.com
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Editorials

Ukraine still on its own

In the last week, Kremlin-backed separatists shot down a military transport plane carrying Ukrainian soldiers and crew, killing 49 men on June 14. This brings the death toll in nearly three months of fighting to 151 servicemen, including four more men who were killed on June 19. Additionally, the United Nations estimates that more than 200 civilians have been killed, including 14 children. Some 34,000 people have been displaced by the fighting, some just abandoning their apartments to escape the conflict. The injury count stands in the hundreds.

Additionally, President Petro Poroshenko's offer of a provisional cease-fire in Ukraine's troubled eastern oblasts of Donetsk and Luhansk got shot down right away by Moscow-led separatists who insist that the two regions are separate nations and that the Ukrainian government has no authority over them. Simultaneously, Poroshenko ordered the military to go on the offensive to rout the separatists and control the border.

As if that is not enough, the United Nations has concluded that the separatists are only creating fear and terror, not building any nation or doing anything to help the 15 percent of the nation – some six million people – whose lives they are effectively holding hostage.

And still, not only is the West doing little, but nations continue to trade with Russia as before and even sell high-tech military equipment – most reprehensibly the French, whose morally bankrupt leaders plan to sell two advanced Mistral warships to Russia for \$1.6 billion.

Kyiv freelance journalist Natalia Melnychuk cut to the chase when she asked in an online op-ed in the Kyiv Post: "The only question left for us to ask the representatives of the European Union, United States and other fat and wealthy countries who continue doing business as usual with Russia: Give us the exact number of killed Ukrainians needed for you to impose sanctions or at least provide real military aid?" Indeed, how many?

Instead, the West continues to do its hypocritical dance of issuing tough statements to cover their refusal to do anything meaningful to help. Nobody is being fooled any longer.

America and the European Union need to either impose tough sanctions on Russia or give Ukraine the military equipment to defend itself. Or do both, ideally. But at least one of the two steps would represent progress over this duplicity of feigned concern.

If the do-nothing approach continues, Ukrainians are going to eventually turn against the West as they become more aware that the promise of shared democracy and security offered by America and the EU is a false one. They will not turn to Russia, either. Vladimir Putin's war has forever turned a decisive majority of Ukrainians against the aggressive neighbor, reviving memories of czarist and Soviet colonial rule.

Going it alone is not good for Ukraine or the world. It is only good for Russia if Ukraine is not integrated in Western institutions, including the EU and possibly NATO.

The West is failing to seize the moment to defeat dictators like Putin. For the first time in years, nearly 50 percent of Ukrainians (47 percent) support NATO membership. Yet one Western leader after another refuses to sacrifice anything, leaving Ukraine to fight democracy's battle alone.

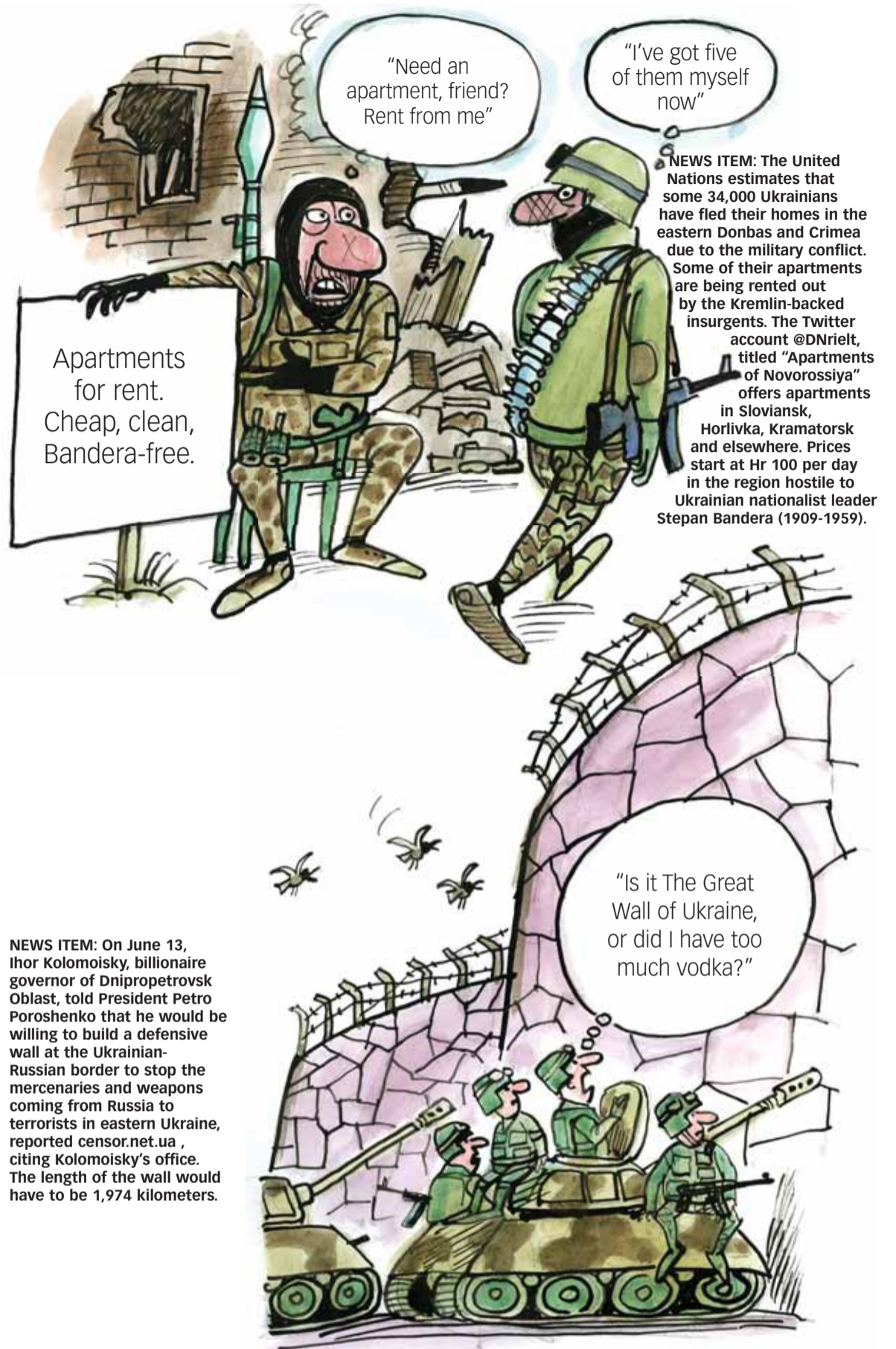
If that is the case, Poroshenko will have to put the nation on a war footing. Too many in Ukraine continue to be indifferent as their countrymen keep getting killed. This conflict is not going away soon. It will last as long as Russia controls Crimea and continues to finance and lead the violent separatists in the east. If the West is not going to help, Ukraine will have to mobilize its 45 million citizens for the long, lonely fight ahead.

Take a stand

Ukrainian pop star Ani Lorak has taken a stand in the Kremlin-backed war against Ukraine. Hers, regrettably, is: show me the money. She travels to Moscow for concerts and music awards. She is planning to play in Ukraine's Crimean peninsula, now occupied illegally by Russia. But it probably won't hurt her bank account, since there's more money to be made in Moscow, as our Lifestyle section cover story points out.

Ani Lorak made her stand – a wrong one, in our view, but at least she took a position. Everyone must do the same in Ukraine. There's no more room for indifference. This is, indeed, not only a civilizational war, but a bloody one as well. Ukrainians can choose between the repressive military might of Russia's autocracy, which offers something familiar but harmful. Or Ukrainians can choose a riskier but more rewarding strategy of transforming into an open, transparent, fair, tolerant, humane and free-market oriented nation – everything that Vladimir Putin's Russia is not.

Whatever your lot in life, you must decide which side of this war to support. Millions of Ukrainians have made their choice. Millions more are trying to remain neutral. Unfortunately, when a nation's survival is at stake, neutrality is not an option.



NEWS ITEM: The United Nations estimates that some 34,000 Ukrainians have fled their homes in the eastern Donbas and Crimea due to the military conflict. Some of their apartments are being rented out by the Kremlin-backed insurgents. The Twitter account @DNrielt, titled "Apartments of Novorossiia" offers apartments in Sloviansk, Horlivka, Kramatorsk and elsewhere. Prices start at Hr 100 per day in the region hostile to Ukrainian nationalist leader Stepan Bandera (1909-1959).

NEWS ITEM: On June 13, Ihor Kolomoisky, billionaire governor of Dnipropetrovsk Oblast, told President Petro Poroshenko that he would be willing to build a defensive wall at the Ukrainian-Russian border to stop the mercenaries and weapons coming from Russia to terrorists in eastern Ukraine, reported censor.net.ua, citing Kolomoisky's office. The length of the wall would have to be 1,974 kilometers.



NEWS ITEM: When a crowd of angry protesters attacked the Russian Embassy in Kyiv on June 14 and vandalized cars, then-Foreign Minister Andriy Deshchytzia tried to calm them down. He tried so hard that at some point he ended up singing along to a song that includes lyrics about Russian President Vladimir Putin, calling him "huylo." The phrase "huylo" in the song is a Ukrainian and Russian swear word, similar in meaning to "dickhead."

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Jakub Parusinski, Chief Executive Officer
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Editors: Katya Gorchinskaya, Christopher J. Miller,
Mark Rachkevych, Olga Rudenko, Ivan Verstyuk

Staff Writers: Anastasia Forina, Olena Goncharova, Oksana Grytsenko,
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Five reasons why US must give Ukraine military aid



PAUL RODERICK GREGORY

With Washington's attention diverted as radical forces march towards Baghdad, it is no coincidence that Russia chose to send tanks, missiles and armored personnel carriers across its border into east Ukraine.

Forget Russian President Vladimir Putin's assurances that he had nothing to do with this. Movements of heavy weaponry in border areas require authorization from the highest levels in Putin's power vertical. The June 12 passage of Russian tanks, missiles and armored personnel carriers across the border so blatant that even the timid NATO labeled it as "a grave escalation" by Russia.

Whereas the Middle East has become a boiling cauldron that defies solution, Russia's subversion of Ukraine can be dealt with effectively at low cost: The United States and Europe can simply give Ukraine the military means to defend itself. No "boots on the ground" are required, just a few billion dollars worth of real weapons. Thereafter, Ukraine will do the heavy lifting. Russia must pay its mercenaries. Ukrainians are fighting and dying for a cause.

So far, U.S. President Barack Obama has denied Ukraine meaningful military assistance for reasons I find difficult to fathom. After months of stalling, Obama announced on June 4 in Warsaw a \$5 million (not billion) package of non-lethal military aid to supplement his earlier grant of military box lunches. The five million will buy fewer than 600 night goggles. Better nothing than such an insult.

In contrast, analysts from Forbes.ua have placed a \$250 million price tag on the two-month Donbas separatist operation paid by its shadowy Russian "sponsors." The 15,000 \$300-per-day mercenaries streaming across the border with their lethal weaponry account for most of this cost.

Whenever the topic of Ukrainian military assistance is broached, opponents revert to "boots on the ground." Ukraine is requesting training, advice and military equipment, not a "third world war" as naysayers prophesy.

There are compelling reasons why the U.S. and NATO should supply embattled Ukraine with military equipment. My reasons are:

1. Fighting West's battle

Ukraine is fighting the United States' and Europe's battle against a wealthy petro state whose rogue leader has broken international treaties and norms, and must be reined in before he expands his horizons. As a Der Spiegel panel concluded, "Ukraine is fighting our battle," and we "need to step up."

In military engagements in Vietnam, Iraq, and Afghanistan, the United States provided military assistance to local allies unwilling to defend themselves. Ukraine, with its increasing loss of life and spilled blood, is fighting on its own behalf, as the United States and Europe spur it on with vague promises of sanctions and expressions of concern delivered safely from the sidelines.

2. Putin against West

The United States need not fear that military assistance to Ukraine



A large screen shows Russian President Vladimir Putin (R) and U.S. President Barack Obama on a split-screen during an international D-Day commemoration ceremony on the beach of Ouistreham, Normandy, on June 6, marking the 70th anniversary of the World War II Allied landings in Normandy. (AFP)

will turn Putin or the Russian people against us. This has already happened. Throughout Putin's tenure, the United States and NATO have been vilified as Russia's enemy number one. Russia will not assist us in the world's trouble spots. In Syria and Iran, Russia has made things worse rather than better.

Putin's propaganda shrilly blames the U.S. and Europe. It claims that the U.S. State Department paid for the EuroMaidan protests, backed the neo-Nazi extremists who took control of Kyiv, and remarkably has its CIA and Blackwater agents in east Ukraine to protect shale oil deposits for energy conglomerates. Ukraine's new president and his government are mindless puppets of Washington, the Russian media trumpets day and night.

There are no limits to the imagination of Putin's "information technologists," and they are effective. Authoritative Levada Institute polls show a dramatic worsening of Russian public opinion towards the United States and Europe. Russians believe the mantra.

3. Global consensus

In the case of Ukraine, the Obama administration has a rare international consensus on its side. Russia is the aggressor; Ukraine is the aggrieved party.

Ukraine has the 100-11 vote of the United Nations General Assembly condemning Russia's annexation of Crimea. The UN's May 15 report chronicles abuses by the pro-Russian forces in Crimea and east Ukraine. The Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe blasted the illegal actions of armed separatists as "an attempt to prevent the election, deny citizens the fundamental right to freely participate and elect their chosen representative," in its report on the May 25 Ukrainian presidential election. The G7 communiqué of June 4 also does not mince words: "We are united in condemning the Russian Federation's continuing violation of the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Ukraine. Russia's illegal annexation of Crimea, and actions to destabilize eastern Ukraine are unacceptable and

must stop. These actions violate fundamental principles of international law and should be a concern for all nations."

4. This is no civil war

Putin takes great pains to describe the battle for east Ukraine as a civil war between oppressed Russian speakers of the east and rabid anti-Russian extremists of the west. This is anything but a spontaneous civil war. It is a contrived diversionary campaign planned and executed by forces from Russia.

Although no one can cite earlier cases of Ukrainian on Russian ethnic violence, the pro-Russian forces attempted to look "local" in the early phases of the campaign. While shady locals appointed themselves as mayors or governors of self-proclaimed non-existent "people's republics," Russian military officers controlled them from the shadows. After reputable polls showed that even the east Ukrainians wanted to remain part of a unitary Ukrainian state and the Donbas independence referendums bombed, the veil was lifted. The Russian military commanders openly boasted of their credentials from wars in Chechnya, Georgia and Transnistria. The new civil head of the people's republic arrived from Moscow. Mercenaries from Russia, Chechnya and Ossetia admit in interviews that they had been told to come by their regional boss and do not hide that they are paid generously.

Ukraine is fighting against Russian mercenaries. Military aid is not going to fight fellow Ukrainians but to drive out Russian mercenaries.

5. No diplomatic solution

No diplomatic solution is possible, despite the European Union and OSCE's lobbying in the vain hope of freeing themselves of their obligation to pitch in on Ukraine's behalf.

The only viable solution – a military one – cannot be achieved in the drip-drip status quo of a weak Ukrainian army fighting professional mercenaries from Russia.

Putin will accept nothing less than a neutered "federalized" Ukraine that

he controls either directly or indirectly. Ukraine cannot accept Putin's terms for "peace," which mean complete capitulation. The U.S. and Europe must understand that Putin will not and cannot back down. There will be no political solution because Putin does not want one. He is the beneficiary of violence in Ukraine. Just look at his soaring popularity ratings as the Russian people celebrate Russia's return to great power status. Violence of current proportions will end only if Russian mercenaries are driven out by the Ukrainian army. Hence Putin insists that Ukraine's anti-terrorist operations must cease as a condition for talks. So far, Ukraine has not fallen for this trap.

With American military equipment, Ukraine's army can put down the mercenaries, unless Putin wants to risk a full-scale invasion with all its consequences.

There also can be no diplomatic solution when one party to the settlement cannot be trusted. Even the cautious defense minister of Germany says: "Russia has destroyed a massive amount of trust... Currently, Russia is not a partner. Partners adhere to joint agreements." Deutsche Welle reports even franker talk from the German representative of the Heinrich Boell Foundation in Ukraine: "They should just stop with the lies and speak plainly: This is a war, and Russia is a party in this military conflict."

Obama can hold off on biting sanctions on the grounds that he must persuade a reluctant Europe to come on board. He has no such excuse with respect to military assistance. Obama today can order the lethal military equipment delivered that will make the difference between defeat and victory. And it will be brave Ukrainians, not Americans, who spill their blood for a cause that the world community has judged as just.

How about some leadership rather than following from behind?

Paul Roderick Gregory is a research fellow at the Hoover Institution at Stanford University. He is a contributor to Forbes at <http://www.forbes.com/sites/paulroderickgregory/>

VOX populi

WITH VIKTORIIA PETRENKO



What is your attitude towards ex-Foreign Minister Andriy Deshchytzia calling Russian President Vladimir Putin a dickhead?



Eva Lanski, 30, make-up artist

"My attitude to Deshchytzia's words is positive. At that moment he did not present himself

as an official. He even wore casual clothes. I think he said it as a citizen of Ukraine, not as a minister. It will be bad to fire him. He did his work well. I support his words – Putin is a dickhead, yes."



Oksana Guseynova, 50, university teacher

"From the diplomatic point of view those words were not correct, from the

human point of view – correct."



Georgy Dmitruk, 46, Belarusian politician

"He became a very popular man, your Deshchytzia. All people who tell the truth, sooner or

later become popular. Therefore, you should always tell the truth. Then you will be popular."



Maxim Pinchuk, 20, student

"He told the truth. It was the voice of society. But he has to keep subordination as well. He is the minister;

he could say it in more polite way. But they should not fire him – just reprimand."



Pechera Svetlana, 70, retired

"According to those things that Putin does, he does not deserve better treatment. If Deshchytzia

did nothing good in his post, then he needs to leave himself. He is a diplomat. So he should not talk in such a way, considering the position he occupies. He should express his position more beautifully. If there is a better nominee for his place, he should be dismissed."

Rich list exposes harm of extreme income inequality

BY MATTHEW LUXMOORE
MILUXMOORE@GMAIL.COM

The billionaire businessman who became Ukraine's president on June 7 is a beneficiary of the same opaque and corrupt economic system he now pledges to change, lending the campaign a sense of irony.

Forbes Ukraine ranked Petro Poroshenko 6th in its latest list of the country's richest, published on May 30, with an estimated \$1.3 billion fortune.

Notwithstanding a 23.6 percent loss in total wealth from the previous year, the combined net worth of the 100 wealthiest still comprises a quarter of the nation's 2013 gross domestic product of \$175 billion. They are a class of super-rich who have reaped substantial benefits from a growing divide between the poorest and richest strata in Ukraine.

In a speech in London on Feb. 25, the International Monetary Fund's Managing Director Christine Lagarde warned of the potential dangers of inequality for transitioning economies.

"Disparity... brings division. The principles of solidarity and reciprocity that bind societies together are more likely to erode in excessively unequal societies. History also teaches us that democracy begins to fray at the edges once political battles separate the haves from the have-nots," she warned.

Official statistics on inequality, particularly the Gini coefficient -- a measure of global income distribution -- ranks Ukraine as one of the world's most equal societies. The World Bank's 2011 data puts it just behind Norway, Denmark and Sweden, the three Scandinavian countries that consistently score well. Meanwhile the United Nation's 2009 Human Development Report, which compares the income share of the richest 10 percent to the poorest 10 percent, places Ukraine ahead of all three.

However, according to Volodymyr Ishchenko, deputy director of the Centre for Society Research in Kyiv, the data on Ukraine fails to capture the scale of inequality in a country with an entrenched system of corruption.



A retiree plays an accordion near the Olimpiyska metro station in Kyiv on June 18 asking for money. An average Ukrainian monthly pension is \$125 while the country's 100 wealthiest people have a net worth equal to a quarter of the nation's gross domestic product of \$175 billion. (Anastasia Vlasova)

Ten richest Ukrainians in 2014

Place	Name	Age	Business interest	Net worth, \$ billion
1	Rinat Akhmetov	47	Metallurgy, fuel and energy	11.2
2	Viktor Pinchuk	53	Media, metallurgy	3.0
3	Hennadiy Boholiubov	52	Finance	2.0
4	Ihor Kolomoisky	51	Finance	1.8
5	Vadim Novinsky	51	Machine building, metallurgy	1.4
6	Petro Poroshenko	48	Agro-industrial complex	1.3
7	Yuriy Kosiuk	46	Agro-industrial complex	1.3
8	Konstantyn Zhevago	40	Metallurgy, finance	1.1
9	Sergiy Tigipko	54	Machine building, finance	1.0
10	Oleksandr Yaroslavsky	54	Investment	0.932

Source: Forbes.ua

"Official statistics show Ukraine as having one of the lowest levels of inequality in Europe. They're not methodologically grounded. They're based on public surveys that have little access to the richest members of society. The size of Ukraine's shadow economy means reliable figures are impossible to obtain," he says.

Based on data published by the Ministry of Economic Development and Trade, Ukraine's underground economy constitutes around 40 percent of its GDP. Also, Transparency International's Corruption Perceptions

According to Forbes Ukraine richest list released in May, Ukraine has nine billionaires. The combined net worth of the super-rich 100 is \$42 billion, or nearly a quarter of the nation's 2013 gross domestic product. As in previous years, Rinat Akhmetov is the richest, while the 100th wealthiest person, Iryna Myroshnyk, is worth \$51 million.

Index ranked Ukraine 144th out of 177 economies last year.

While the Forbes list reflects the effects of the ongoing political crisis on the fortunes of the country's most successful business people, closer examination into the roots of their wealth reveals stark issues about the lack of transparency and balance.

Among those featured are Oleksandr Yanukovich, son of fugitive ex-President Viktor Yanukovich, and close aides of the former head of state, the brothers Serhiy and Andriy Klyuyev. All three are thought to be evading law enforcement agencies from Russia. Also included is Dmytro Firtash, an energy magnate wanted by the U.S. on charges of bribery and organized crime. He is challenging the charges and extradition from Austria.

Poroshenko has an opportunity to signal his intent by fulfilling a campaign promise to relinquish his most profitable asset, chocolate company Roshen. Yet the extent to which his inauguration signals the emergence of a more transparent and accountable economic system in Ukraine is unclear. A fresh \$17 billion IMF loan is tied to reforms aimed at increasing transparency and curbing energy consumption.

Policies demanded by the bailout are only set to exacerbate the rich-poor divide, according to Ishchenko. "Policies that have been implemented as conditions for IMF assistance target the poorest members of society, whose savings will be severely affected by the recent devaluation of the hryvnia. They do nothing to target tax-dodging or corruption," he says.

However, Nick Piazza of SP Advisors, an investment bank, highlights an emerging middle class which can act as a counterweight to wealth concentration.

"It's the smallest of the classes but it's definitely growing," he says.

Some observers are more sanguine. "If Ukraine is able to put through the necessary reforms, this should have a positive effect on income distribution," says Oleksandra Betliy, research fellow at the Institute of Economic Research and Policy Consulting in Kyiv.

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Economy minister places big hopes on agriculture, energy and IT sectors

BY IVAN VERSTYUK
VERSTYUK@KYIVPOST.COM

Ukraine's economy minister believes cheaper loans and investments, not tax breaks, are the best way to help the economy.

"The government will choose 10-12 sectors to stimulate. I think it's wrong to focus just on two or three sectors as it may ruin competitiveness," Economy Minister Pavlo Sheremeta told the Kyiv Post. "Agriculture, energy and information technology sectors will be among the stimulated for sure."

He continued: "I just had a conversation with a diplomat from Finland and he asked me – 'what can we do for the Ukrainian economy?' My position is this: we should come up with an idea of 10-15 projects in each of the stimulated sectors to attract investments in them," said Sheremeta, noting that tax breaks shouldn't be a catalyst.

The logic is that the country's biggest businesses already enjoy tax preferences by reporting profits in offshore tax havens.

Thus, providing fiscal stimulus is not the only way to support producers. Monetary stimulus, which focuses on cheap loans, could be a better one. "We work with the Ukrainian government on introducing a financial instrument for providing cheaper banking loans to agricultural businesses and for energy efficiency projects," Gabriela Miranda, Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development project

manager, said in an interview with the Kyiv Post.

Under such an approach, the central bank would provide loan guarantees to push interest rates down that would make them cheaper for borrowers.

The world's leading central banks, among them, the U.S. Federal Reserve and European Central Bank, use a monetary approach to stimulate the economy. They keep low interest rates to provide commercial banks with cheap liquidity which in turn means cheap money for the private sector.

To catch up with at least Poland, whose gross domestic product per capita is three times higher than Ukraine's, the nation's economy must grow three times faster. Back in 1990 – the year that Soviet nostalgias like to recall as Ukraine's peak economic performance, Polish and Ukrainian figures were basically at the same level.

Still, economist Oleksandr Pashkaver sees sector stimulus as a risky policy because it might also foster corruption. "What are needed is not sectoral stimulation, but rather the coun-

Economy Minister
Pavlo Sheremeta.
(Anastasia Vlasova)



try's exports and infrastructure," he emphasizes.

Agriculture mogul Oleg Bakhmatyuk, owner of the giant farming holding Ukrlandfarming, is one of the most interested stakeholders in the stimulation policy. "If authorities are going to help – it's great," he says.

Bakhmatyuk is planning to take Ukrlandfarming public, most probably on the London and Hong Kong stock exchanges, according to the holding's deputy director Ihor Petrashko. Bakhmatyuk's Avangardco is publicly trad-

→ **Ukraine searching for ways to stimulate flagging economy**

ed in London. It is also no surprise that the businessman stands for a stronger stock market in Ukraine, which can reap the benefits of having Ukrainian companies going public at home.

Ukrainian authorities spent 7.5 percent of its GDP on gas subsidies and 1 percent on supporting unprofitable coal mines last year which experts say is an ineffective way of stimulating the economy. They say this leads to severe corruption. The International Monetary Fund is also among the policy's critics.

"The country needs a law on state support that would outline who and how will be helped," says Igor Burakovsky, director of Institute for Economic Research and Policy

Consulting, a Kyiv-based think tank.

"The government should list specific goals for each sector to reach prior to providing any kind of support for them. And if any sector fails to meet those goals – the support turns into loans that have to be paid back," Burakovsky explained.

Germany used this approach to boost electric car production. Stimulating the economy is healthy because private initiatives can't be the only basis for successful development, says Pavlo Demchuk, senior consultant for EY, a global audit company. "It should have two main priorities – satisfying the demands of Ukrainians and use the available production capacities. Food, health, and education should be one part of the stimulus and innovative capital, infrastructure and technology – another part," he comments.

IMF analysts and World Bank experts, who devote a substantial amount of their time to researching economic stimulus models, still have not reached a consensus on whether fueling separate sectors of an economy rather than the whole is an effective approach. It appears that the Ukrainian government has already made its choice. In order to reach a 3.5-percent projected rate of economic growth in 2016-2017, it will focus on energy, agriculture and information technology.

Kyiv Post associate business editor Ivan Verstyuk can be reached at verstyuk@kyivpost.com.



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Russian-backed separatists kill at least 151 Ukrainian servicemen

BY DARYNA SHEVCHENKO,
OLENA GONCHAROVA

SHEVCHENKO@KYIVPOST.COM, GONCHAROVA@
KYIVPOST.COM

The 49 members of the 25th Dnipropetrovsk Airborne Brigade never had a chance. On June 14, they volunteered to replace soldiers on the front, taking fresh supplies with them. But they all were killed when Kremlin-backed separatists shot down their transport plane with two Igla man-powered, air-defense systems on the approach to Luhansk Airport.

Family members will be able to mourn their fallen sons, fathers and husbands after Kremlin-backed insurgents agreed to let the military take the bodies through hostile territory. During a temporary ceasefire on June 18, pro-Russian gunmen met with Ukrainian military personnel on a bridge in Karlivka in Donetsk Oblast. Several trucks with the bodies were allowed to cross. On June 19, the slain soldiers were taken to Dnipropetrovsk for identification.

Memorial services have been held all over the country to mourn the bloodiest day yet in the war. People brought flowers to memorials in Dnipropetrovsk, Zaporizhzhya, Kryvi Rih and other cities.

"He could fight face to face, he wasn't afraid," says Yevhen, brother of Ilya Hayduk, a 21-year-old soldier from Kryvi Rih, a EuroMaidan activist, killed in the plane. "But the way they died, it should not be so..."

The Defense Ministry said that two MANPADS were used to shoot down the aircraft. The Foreign Ministry on June 18 released pictures of seized MANPADS in eastern Ukraine with documentation showing them as property of the Russian military.

Tetiana Rychkova, an activist who helps the Ukrainian army, says she came to other soldiers from the 25th brigade in Dnipropetrovsk after the tragedy. "They didn't cry — they are men — but we were all grieving," Rychkova says.

Ukraine has already lost at least 147 Ukrainian servicemen, according to official figures. The civilian death toll is 210, according to Ukrainian Health Minister Oleh Musiy.

The Moscow-incited war is unlikely going to end soon.

Following is a list of victims aboard the Ukrainian IL-76 military aircraft:

Dnipropetrovsk Oblast

Kostyantyn Avdeev, 26, gunner. Avdeev's friend, Vladyslav Pogoreliy, talked to him on June 13, minutes before the flight took off. "He promised to call me back when they land," Pogoreliy recalls. "He was very sympathetic and helpful." Avdeev leaves his mother and two younger sisters.

Vitaliy Bondarenko, 27, soldier from Dnipropetrovsk. His comrades say he was cheerful. Bondarenko's friend, Volodymyr Pavlyuk, recalls his last conversation. "We discussed what we'll do when Vitaliy comes back," Pavlyuk says. "We even decided how we'd celebrate his return, but now we are waiting for a zinc coffin," he says. The last message Bondarenko posted →



Vitaliy Bakhur



Iliya Hayduk



Pavlo Levchuk



Anatoliy Gorda



Serhiy Goncharenko



Serhiy Kryvosheev



Anton Samokhin



Serhiy Shumakov



Kostyantyn Avdeev



Vitaliy Bondarenko



Rostyslav Pronkov



Oleh Lifintsev



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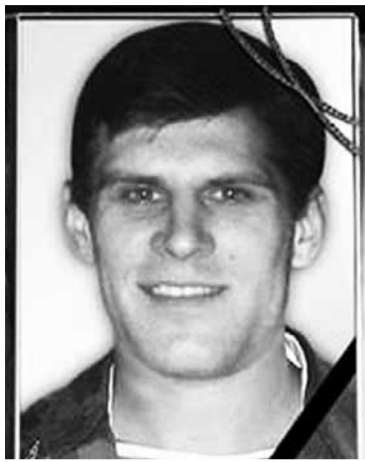
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Serhiy Telehin



Volodymyr Burkavtsov



Olexsandr Kozoliy



Vitaliy Vynnychenko



Oleh Pavlenko



Olexsandr Kovalyk



Stanislav Dubyaha



Mykola Zaitsev



Serhiy Epifanov



Olexsandr Ostrovskiy



Volodymyr Hrechaniy

Casualties in Russia's war against Ukraine since mid-April

Civilians killed	210 (14 children)
Soldiers killed	151
Soldiers injured	287
Kremlin-backed insurgents killed	650
Refugees from Donetsk and Luhansk oblasts and Crimea	34,000

Sources: Ukrainian Health Ministry, Defence Ministry Medical Service, Defence Ministry, United Nations, anti-terrorist operation spokesman Vladyslav Selezniov

→ 8 on his vKontakte page: "Fed up with service. When I come back home, I'll marry."

Anatoliy Gorda, 20, soldier. Inna Stadnichenko, Gorda's friend, said he came home only once during his service, and then for only three days. "He was a very positive young man and we will always remember him," she says.

Pavlo Levchuk, 26, soldier. Levchuk was as a university professor at Dnipropetrovsk National University. He was mobilized in early March and returned to his university to defend his Ph.D. thesis on June 5. Serhiy Vasylyuk, who knew Levchuk, says he had a good sense of humor. He is survived by his wife in Dnipropetrovsk.

Serhiy Shumakov, 26, rifleman, from Dnipropetrovsk Oblast. He was mobilized in March. His friends tried to persuade him from going east. "Serhiy was very motivated and always was the first one to do whatever needs to be done," his sister, Olexsandra Hordienko, was quoted as saying.

Denys Kamenev, 24, rifleman. Kamenev was mobilized in March. He used to work as a miner in Verbyk village in Dnipropetrovsk Oblast. He was the only son in his family.

Taras Malysenko, 30, senior soldier. Malysenko worked as a factory engineer. He was summoned to the army on March 30. Just a day before the tragedy, he came home for a visit. He leaves a pregnant wife and a 4-year-old son.

Pavlo Nikonov, 24, soldier. Nikonov was a student at the Metallurgical Academy. He volunteered to join the army in spring. "Am I a coward to sit at home, all our guys are there? We are paratroopers," he said. Nikonov leaves his fiancée and parents.

Serhiy Moskalenko, 38, soldier. He told his common-law wife that he'd be home on June 14-15. His friends remember him as kind and brave. He lived in Nikopol and leaves his wife and a 5-year-old son.

Serhiy Manulov, 33, technician. Manulov was born in Odesa Oblast, moved to Gvardisk in Dnipropetrovsk Oblast in 2007. He was a very talented technician, a friend said. Manulov's father, a pensioner, decided to join the army to avenge his son's death. Manulov leaves his wife and 3-year-old son.

Ruslan Kulibaba, 32, a military driver from Nikopol. Kulibaba is a former criminal investigator. He quit two years ago. Kulibaba leaves his parents.

Serhiy Shostak, 33, senior soldier from Pavlograd. Shostak was a professional miner and worked at the Dniprovsk mine since 2002. He leaves his wife, two daughters and parents.

Olexsandr Kotov, 31, soldier from Pavlograd. Kotov comes from a family of miners. When he was younger, he started working at the Western-Donbass Mine in 2004. He leaves his wife, daughter and parents.

Serhiy Miroshnichenko, 19, soldier from Dnipropetrovsk. Miroshnichenko was a bachelor. "But he was a professional soldier, a very cheerful and kind man," says Ihor Kptsenko, from the same brigade.

Ihor Tokarenko, 20, soldier from Dnipropetrovsk. Tokarenko was a professional soldier and athlete.

Yuriy Kovalchuk, 37, vehicle commander. He is survived by his family and sister in Dnipropetrovsk.

Serhiy Lesnoi, soldier from Dniprodzerzhynsk.

Andriy Dmytrenko, 21 soldier from Dnipropetrovsk city.

Anton Kuznetsov, 27 soldier from Dnipropetrovsk city. → 11

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West refuses tough sanctions as more Ukrainians get killed

→ **Oleksandr Avramenko**, rifleman from Dnipropetrovsk city.

Valeriy Grabovyi, deputy commander from Dnipropetrovsk city.

Serhiy Dobropas, soldier from Dnipropetrovsk city.

Vladyslav Kiva, sergeant from Dnipropetrovsk city.

Artem Skalozub, gunner from Dnipropetrovsk city.

Andriy Shulga, soldier.

Artem Sanzharovets, soldier.

Oleh Korenchenko, soldier.

Serhiy Kucheryaviy, soldier.

Kryvyi Rih

Stanislav Dubyaha, 26 rifleman. His friends say he was kind. Dubyaha's classmate, Olena Shymko, says "he loved life and he never gave up, even when things went wrong," Shymko recalls. He leaves his parents and a sister in Kryvyi Rih.

Iliya Hayduk, 21, soldier from Kryvyi Rih. He celebrated his last birthday in the army. Hayduk's brother, Evhen, believes the aircraft should have had a military convoy. "It turned out that the enemy appeared in the right time with the right equipment," he says. Hayduk's relatives say he was afraid to fly but not to die in battle. He planned to marry in autumn.

Evhen Reznikov, sergeant from Kryvyi Rih. Reznikov worked as a locomotive engineer at Arcelor Mining with his father. He was drafted into the army in March. His colleagues remember him as a true patriot.

Pavel Kosnar, 39, a soldier from Kryvyi Rih. His friends recalled he was "great friend and a great father."

Valeriy Altunin, 44, commander from Kryvyi Rih. His comrades recall Altunin was a favorite leader who would raise money to buy bullet-proof vests and helmets. His comrades remember he would spend his last dollar on cigarettes for his soldiers.

Anton Samokhin, 23, soldier. Samokhin used to work at ArcelorMittal Kryvyi Rih, a steel producer, while studying at the local Metallurgic Academy. "If all the men sit at home, who will defend the country?" one of Samokhin's friends quoted him as saying.



A girl in Lviv places a candle during a memorial ceremony for the 49 men killed when a Ukrainian military plane was shot by Russian-backed separatists on June 14. (AFP)

Donetsk Oblast

Rostyslav Pronkov, 19, soldier. Pronkov was an only son. He leaves his mother in his native town in Donetsk Oblast. Pronkov's mother, Olena Maksymenko wrote on her Facebook page: "My dear son, I don't know where you are; I don't know what happened to you. My heart is breaking as I don't know the truth."

Serhiy Kryvosheev, 18, soldier. His brother, Maksym Kryvosheev, says Serhiy wanted to serve since childhood. "We have no parents and now I lost Serhiy," Maksym Kryvosheev was quoted as saying. The victim kept in touch with his brother and three sisters. He was killed two months before his 19th birthday.

Lviv Oblast

Vitaliy Bakhur, 24, senior lieutenant. Bakhur, was deployed to the east, died two weeks before his birthday. His teacher, Luydmyla Lototska, recalled he was religious. "It's a great loss for our village," she adds. He leaves his

parents, two brothers, his wife and a 1.5-year old daughter in his native village in Lviv Oblast.

Kirovohrad Oblast

Vitaliy Babanchyk, 20, soldier. Babanchyk joined the army in 2012. During the anti-terrorist operation, Babanchyk was deployed to the east and was captured by Russian-backed separatists once, local authorities in his native Hvardiyske town in Kirovohrad Oblast say.

Kharkiv Oblast

Serhiy Goncharenko, 22, soldier. Goncharenko's father, who works as a musician, found out about his son's death while he was performing at a wedding ceremony. "He was a very gifted young man, he used to paint and liked boxing," his comrade, Oleh Lebedev was quoted as saying. "It's hard to find such friends like him." Goncharenko was the only son in his family. Goncharenko had a girlfriend in his native town in Kharkiv Oblast. "The best one, I'll never forget you,"

she wrote on her Vkontakte page on June 14.

Kherson Oblast

Oleh Lefintsev, 28, soldier from Kakhovka village in Kherson Oblast. He is survived by his wife and daughter.

Luhansk Oblast

Ihor Tokarenko, driver mechanic.

Crew members from Melitopol in Zaporizhzhya Oblast

Oleksandr Belyi, 38, crew commander and plane pilot. Belyi had 19 years of flying experience, had been on United Nation missions to Africa, China, and Greenland. More than anything else, he loved flying. "I know many want to become generals, but for me the main thing is flying," he said.

Mykhailo Diakov, 46, was summoned to his military unit late in the evening, his father says. "Someone called him at 11 p.m. and he was gone. In the morning we found out in the news that he died," Oleh Diakov says.

Oleksandr Kozoliy, 30, chief flight engineer. Kozoliy wanted to become a pilot and enrolled into a military academy even though his parents were against the decision. His teachers and friends in his native Kolomyia in Ivano-Frankivsk Oblast remembered him as fair and helpful. Kozoliy leaves a wife and 1.5-year-old daughter.

Viktor Mentus, 32, flight radio operator. His comrades remember him as a cheerful man who couldn't imagine life without his family. Mentus leaves his wife and a son.

Volodymyr Burkavtsov, 38, aircraft technician. Burkavtsov leaves his daughter and wife.

Ihor Skachkov, 37, air navigator.

Serhiy Telehin, 43, head of technical operation unit.

Oleh Pavlenko, 43, technical expert.

Oleksandr Kovalyk, 42, helicopter gunner.

On the same day on June 14, five border guards were killed by Russia-backed militants. Gunmen opened at their vehicle convoy near the Azovstal plant in the coastal Donetsk Oblast city of Mariupol. The border guards were carrying food and equipment to soldiers on the border. Officials say insurgents used grenade launchers.

The five victims are:

Serhiy Epifanov, 31

Volodymyr Hrechaniy, 36

Vitaliy Vynnychenko, 40

Mykola Zaitsev, 37

Oleksandr Ostrovskiy, 49.

Earlier another serviceman from Kryvyi Rih, **Anton Ihnatchenko**, 19 was killed in a firefight with pro-Russian insurgents at a checkpoint in Donetsk Oblast.

Two border guards **Serhiy Tatarinov** and **Viacheslav Pelekhatiy** were killed in an ambush in Donetsk Oblast. Tatarinov, 40 was killed near Snizhne in Donetsk Oblast on June 12. He leaves his wife and two children in his native Mykolaiv. Pelekhatiy, 40, was injured near Sloviansk on June 10, he died the next day in the hospital. Pelekhatiy leaves his wife and two children in his native Chernivtsi in western Ukraine.



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Some Ukrainian stars still court Moscow

BY NATALIYA TRACH
TRACH@KYIVPOST.COM

As Ukrainian pop star Ani Lorak was receiving two awards at a Russian music awards ceremony in Moscow on May 31, Ukrainian military forces were fighting against Kremlin-backed separatists in Ukraine's east – a war that has claimed nearly 150 lives of Ukrainian servicemen alone.

The public outcry was immediate. "A despicable act. People are dying and someone only sees her career," Tanya Ika wrote on Lorak's official facebook page on June 2.

The 2008 Eurovision song contest runner-up from Chernivtsi Oblast said the criticism was unjustified.

"What did I do wrong? I am not a politician, I am a singer," she told Anton Semenikhin, an activist who approached her at a charity event with a camera, and blamed her for accepting the Russian award.

Ani Lorak's past attempts to stay aloof of politics has led to some clumsy moves.

The singer refrained from making public statements about protests during the EuroMaidan Revolution, which succeeded in toppling a deeply corrupt President Viktor Yanukovich.

She never appeared at the main rally in downtown Kyiv. Yet she used video footage of the protest's bloodiest days in February in her music video "Malvi," released in May.

Ani Lorak refused to be interviewed for this article.

And now, Ani Lorak has plans to perform in Russian-occupied Crimea in August.

When the planned Crimean tour received a flurry of bad press, the information was removed from her official website. Nevertheless, box offices are still offering tickets for two shows in the Russia-annexed region for Hr 300–700. While some saw the Crimean tour as a sign of her accepting the region's new reality, the 35-year-old singer told Ukrainian 1+1 TV station that "Crimea will always remain Ukrainian" for her.

Ani Lorak wasn't the only Ukrainian star to be condemned for not dropping the larger Russian market after its aggression toward Ukraine started this spring. → 13



Ani Lorak performs at halftime in the football game between Donetsk's Shakhtar and Lviv's Karpaty teams in Donetsk on Aug. 26, 2012. The singer has been criticized for not cancelling her performances in Russia even after the Kremlin invaded Crimea and instigated a war in Ukraine's eastern Donetsk and Luhansk oblasts. (PHL)

City Life

WITH NATALIYA TRACH
TRACH@KYIVPOST.COM

More car owners decorate with patriotic symbols

A new, unusual trend has come to Kyiv. More and more often cars are seen decorated with stickers picturing the ornamentation usually seen on vyshyvankas – Ukrainian traditional embroidered shirts.

The trend is probably one of the manifestations of the rising patriotic spirit in the country after Russia's seizure of Crimea and its support of separatists in the east of the country.

"Nearly 40 car owners from all over the country have ordered car stickers with the traditional Ukrainian embroidery design during the last two months," says Yevhen Bilichenko, the head of Avtovyshyvanka, one of the companies producing such stickers.

Some 10 car stickers were ordered by Ukrainians living abroad.

"Our most active foreign buyers live in Canada, England and USA," Bilichenko adds.

Ukrainian-style car décor has gained popularity after the EuroMaidan revolution, distributors of the stickers say.

"People were afraid to show their national identity before former President Viktor Yanukovich fled the country at the end of the February," explains Bilichenko.

Yet now fear has disappeared and in the face of Russian aggression Ukrainians express patriotism more and more, now doing so through traditional symbols and items like vyshyvanka.

"When I put a Ukrainian embroidery sticker on my car, I wanted to express my patriotism," says Kyivan Olga Kolisnyk. "A small Ukrainian flag hitched to the windscreen looked too banal for me, so I chose a vyshyvanka for my car. It looks stylish to me."

Car owners say that vyshyvanka ornaments attract a lot of attention of passers.

"When people see my 'embroidered' car they start smiling and waving," says Iryna Galchinskaya from Kyiv.

The woman likes attention and plans to keep the sticker on for at least a year or two.

A car wash does not damage the design, unlike vandals who sometimes scratch cars with Ukrainian national symbols.

"I am a patriot of Ukraine, and my car was among the first ones decorated with Ukrainian embroidery prints in Zhytomyr," says Serhiy Kupreniuk, owner of the Prestige advertising agency in Zhytomyr. "A week ago someone scratched the vyshyvanka print on it. I think it was done by so-called titushkas [hooligans] who are against a free Ukraine."

Distributors say that the fear of such damage prevents many from decorating their car with vyshyvanka prints. Galchinskaya from Kyiv is not afraid that her Ukrainian style car might be vandalized.

"If someone wants to scratch my car because of the vyshyvanka → 14

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Taste-testing burgers

Food Critic



BY KYIV POST LIFESTYLE

Zheltok

We supposed that Kyiv's Zheltok cafe, styled as an American diner, would offer classical delicious treat. And it almost does. On the menu one can find a bunch of burgers for every taste and budget, including beef BBQ burger (Hr 55), melting mozzarella steak burger (Hr 65) or chicken burger (Hr 60). We went for a classic beef burger. The visitor can also ask for a different bun for a burger - Zheltok offers rye or wheat buns with sesame.

It came in some 10 minutes accompanied with French fries and ketchup. The burger we ordered (Hr 65) appeared to be the most colorful among those we tried. Served with cherry tomato on the top of the burger it was loaded with fresh iceberg lettuce, chopped onions, cheese, juicy bacon and beef cutlet that left gentle aftertaste with every bite, perhaps because of the touch of mayonnaise inside. It tasted rich and moist, however it could use some more melted cheese to make it ideal.

Zheltok

11 Lva Tolstoho St.
8:30 a.m. - 12 a.m.
063-396-1010
www.jeltok.com.ua

Zheltok burger (Hr 65)



The Burger

Located at Arena City,

Kyiv's prestigious shopping and entertainment complex, one of Kyiv's new burger spots, The Burger, turns out to be good place to call in for substantial lunch.

We found at least 12 specialty burgers on the menu. The prices range from Hr 80 for the so-called children's burger to one of the most expensive, the Arkansas burger, that comes with marbled meat for Hr 190.

At last we ended up picking a classic one (named simply the Burger) with a juicy beef cutlet packed in a squishy bun. Crispy iceberg and Boston lettuce, a double portion of cheddar cheese, fried onions, bacon, and barbeque sauce add to the delicious taste and can easily satisfy a real burger hound. The vegetables were advertised to be

Beefy's burger (Hr 69)



The Burger

1-3 Chervonoarmiyska St. (Arena City shopping mall)
10 a.m. - until the last guest, 24 hours on the weekend
384-2717
www.theburger.com.ua

locally grown while the meat comes from the US.

It came with French fries, light salad with cucumbers and cherry tomatoes, pickles, ketchup and mayonnaise. Served with unlimited Pepsi, it goes for Hr 95. However, those who order take-away will get a 20 percent discount.

Beefy's

The café is located not far from Kyiv's Olimpiyska metro station. Even in the lunchtime Beef's is not crowded at all, cool inside and smells of something delicious, that can later be identified as burgers.

There are eight burgers listed on the menu that go for Hr 69 to 119, and all are

Beefy's

65 Chervonoarmiyska St.
10 a.m. - 11p.m.
287-7755; 067-999-8881
www.beefys.com.ua

Beef burger from The Burger (Hr 95), served with unlimited Pepsi.



served with French fries, ketchup and cabbage salad. All but the chicken burger have a grilled beef cutlet inside and it is possible to add ingredients to your burger to create a unique item. We chose not to risk it and instead got a classic one for Hr 69 with grilled beef cutlet, salad lettuce, marinated onion, tomatoes, Cheddar cheese, mayonnaise and ketchup.

The bun is soft and tender as well as the meat, there is just the right amount of toppings so they don't fall out of the burger. And though the thing tastes as good as McDonald's, it can surely keep one full for a whole day.

True Burger Bar

42 Bohdana Khmelnytskoho St.
9 a.m. - 11 p.m.
www.facebook.com/trueburgerbar

True Burger Bar

It took the chef 15 minutes to make a classic beef burger for take-out, which seemed a little longer than it should have taken. A burger comes with fries and a little bit of cabbage salad as side dishes. The offered sauces are classic ketchup and prune sauce. There is no discount for take-away.

The beef burger (Hr 79) had a thick slice of beef, medium rare, accompanied with some marinated onions and little bits of potatoes and salty cucumbers. While the meat was good enough, the bun was a disappointment. A little too firm for a burger, it was nearly tasteless and reminded us of cheap baton of bread. One expects more from a seven-dollar burger in Kyiv.



True Burger Bar burger (Hr 79)

Pop stars fail patriotism test, critics say

→ 12 Potap and Nastya Kamenskikh, a pop duo extremely popular both in Ukraine and Russia, also performed at the Ru.tv awards ceremony. While on stage, Potap pulled

his pants down and thanked Russia "on behalf of all Ukrainian singers."

In an interview to Ukrainian 1+1 TV station, music producer Vitaliy Szyk said that Potap's gesture was done to

please the duo's Russian audience.

"Russian rednecks are Potap's main audience. If he loses popularity in Russia, catering in one of Kyiv's night clubs could become his only means for making a living," he added.

According to Szyk, shows in Russia earn Ukrainian stars \$40,000-\$50,000 per one-hour of performance, while Ukrainian shows pay less.

Two weeks after the awards ceremony, Potap told the audience at his concert in Ordzhonikidze, a city in Dnipropetrovsk Oblast, that "his heart was blue-and-yellow," referring to the colors of Ukraine's flag.

Another Ukrainian pop star, Taisiya Povaliy, who is also a lawmaker with the pro-Russian Party of Regions faction, performed in Russia during the EuroMaidan protest, and gave a show dedicated to a military holiday in Moscow on Feb. 23, three days after some 50 people, mostly anti-government protesters, were killed in Kyiv, and as the country mourned them.

Soon Povaliy's husband and manager Ihor Likhuta announced that the singer would relocate to Russia due to the "difficult situation in Ukraine."

Ukrainian poet and composer Yevhen Rybchynsky, the author of some of Povaliy's hits, heavily criticized the behavior of Povaliy and other stars who seemed to show the lack of patriotism lately, calling them "the enemies of Ukraine's people."

Povaliy refused to provide comments for this article.

In an attempt to preserve Russian audiences, these performers risk losing Ukrainian fans permanently.

Several June shows that Ani Lorak

had planned to give in western Ukraine were postponed until this fall after local activists threatened to boycott them.

Olia Positko from Chernivtsi, one of the cities on the tour, shares the public's outrage.

"It's hard to enjoy the songs of a

singer who cannot give up Russian money. Ani Lorak can repeat even a million times that music is beyond politics, but it is no longer about politics, this is real war," Positko said.

Kyiv Post staff writer Natalia Trach can be reached at trach@kyivpost.com



Taisiya Povaliy performs during a concert honoring an anniversary of Ukraine's liberation from Nazi Germany on Oct. 23, 2013 in Kyiv. (PHL)

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June 21

'The Mystery of Picasso'

"The Mystery of Picasso" is a documentary film about the painter Pablo Picasso directed by French director Henri-Georges Clouzot. The movie shows Picasso in the act of creating paintings for the camera. "The Mystery of Picasso" won the Special Jury Prize at the 1956 Cannes Film Festival.

"The Mystery of Picasso." June 21. 7:30 p.m. Rakurs Cinema (40 Velyka Zhytomyrska St.). Hr 15



June 21

Max Vatutin Trio

A mainstay of foreign festivals, the well-known Ukrainian band will give a one-night only performance of their usual rhythm and blues, funk and soul in a cozy setting featuring original and cover songs.

Max Vatutin Trio in concert. June 21. 8 p.m. Divan (2 Bessarabska Sq.). Free



June 21-22

The Best of Cannes Lions 2009-2013

This event screens the best commercials of the Cannes Lions International Festival of Creativity. It's the biggest advertising festival in the world that gathers professionals from all over. Kinopanorama movie theater will screen the best commercials presented in Cannes in 2009-2013.

The Best of Cannes Lion 2009-2013. June 21-22. 8 p.m. Kinopanorama (19 Shota Rustaveli St.). Hr 30-40

Free Jazz Kolo

This musical event is dedicated to Ukraine's unity. It at once wants to show that "Ukraine is an international country and that jazz is an international art." Many Ukrainian singers will hit the stage, including Antonina Matviyenko and Iryna Rozenfeld. Armenian jazz singer Laura Marti is also expected to perform.

Jazz Kolo Festival. June 24. 7 p.m. Sentrum Music Palace (16A Shota Rustaveli St.). Hr 150-250



June 24

June 28



Festival of Documentary Historical Films

Kyiv regularly hosts documentary film festivals, but it's the first time a festival will focus on historical documentaries. Films of both Ukrainian and foreign directors will be shown at this one-day festival. Listings will be announced on Feb. 20 at www.facebook.com/events/1484347518463546.

Festival of Documentary Historical Films. June 28. 12 p.m. Kyiv Castle (24A Hospytalna St.). Fee to be announced



June 3

'Give Peace a Chance' music show

Live Style Show Band presents its new project – a show that features singers, dancers and actors simultaneously performing on stage. The show will provide a variety of music, including hits by Edwin Star, Adam Lambert, and John Lennon.

"Give Peace a Chance" Music Show by Live Style Show Band. June 3. 8 p.m. Caribbean Club (4 Petliury St.). Hr 50-300

June 27



Yves Saint Laurent

Katya Pertsova is a stylist who worked with famous French fashion designer Yves Saint Laurent for about 20 years. In her lecture, Pertsova will share her memories of Saint Laurent and speak of the revolution he made in fashion.

"Yves Saint Laurent" lecture by Katya Petrsone. June 27. 6 p.m. Hilton Kyiv (30 Shevchenko Blvd.) Hr 600-1,500

City Life: Cars get dressed in vyshyvanka

→ 12 design on it, let the person do so. It will show how many people in our country do not love Ukraine and do not respect its culture," she said.

The stickers come in various colors and designs. Their widths range from 10 to 50 centimeters. It takes roughly two hours and costs Hr 300-800 to decorate a car with a vyshyvanka sticker.

Where to order a vyshyvanka print for your car:

- avtovyshyvanka.com.ua
- www.mostmedia.com.ua/magazin/vyshivanki-magnity/vyshivanka-na-avto-magnit
- uraprestige.com.ua

Kyiv Post staff writer Nataliya Trach can be reached at trach@kyivpost.com



Yevhen Bilichenko of Avtovyshyvanka sticker producer company attaches a vyshyvanka sticker to a car on June 18. (Anastasia Vlasova)

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pact building local promise.

Pact is seeking **Program Manager** for anticipated project to build the financial and operational capacity of local partners in Ukraine to manage awards and implement donor-funded programs.

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- Consult with the Chief of Party in design, implementation, and documentation of financial management and organizational capacity development activities;
- Assist with identifying training needs for audit firms and local organizations in areas such as USAID rules and regulations, internal controls, indirect cost recovery, cash flow and operational budgeting and recipient contracted audits;
- Monitor provision of consulting services by audit firms to local organizations' engagements and evaluate results;
- Conduct baseline, impact, and other evaluations, including gender analyses;
- Effectively communicate program results to a wide variety of stakeholders; and
- Perform other duties as assigned by the Chief of Party.

QUALIFICATIONS:**

- University degree in accounting, finance, business administration or related field required;
- ACCA, CA, or CPA certificate required;
- Minimum of three years of progressively responsible experience in professional accounting or auditing;
- Prior experience working with USAID funded programs is desired;
- Strong written and oral communications skills;
- Ability and willingness to travel; and
- Level IV (fluent) in English, Ukrainian, and Russian is required.

To apply: Please send your CV and cover letter to jobs@pact.org.ua and put "Project Manager" in the subject by June 26, 2013.

Short-listed candidates will be invited for interview.

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For qualifications and job descriptions refer to: bit.ly/1jAzFjo and bit.ly/1IYRjC3

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The Media Development Foundation (MDF) offers aspiring media professionals a chance to boost their skills and build their portfolios through its Journalism Exchange Program. Selected participants will receive a stipend for a period of up to two months of on-the-job training at some of Ukraine's top outlets.

The program runs from July 1 to December 31, 2014 and is open to journalism students and young professionals up to the age of 27, with no more than 5 years of experience, from Ukraine, Belarus and Moldova.

If interested, please write to mdfoundation2014@gmail.com

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MDF is a non-profit organization founded by a group of Kyiv Post journalists willing to share their knowledge and skills with aspiring reporters and young professionals, and thus contribute to meeting the demand for quality information in Ukraine.

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