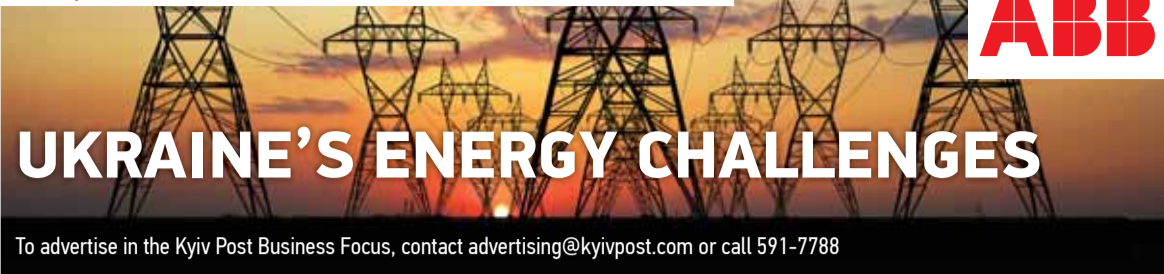


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KyivPost

vol. 19, issue 40 **INDEPENDENCE. COMMUNITY. TRUST** www.kyivpost.com **October 3, 2014**

19th Year

The Kyiv Post staff is a 2014 winner of the Missouri Honor Medal for Distinguished Service in Journalism



Ukraine's Fighters Face Tough Winter



Members of the volunteer Azov Battalion arrive in Kyiv on Sept. 15 from the eastern war front as part of a troop rotation. Ukraine's army is poorly equipped to fight against Russian-backed forces in the winter and still relies on charitable contributions for basic items. "We get 99 percent of our supplies from volunteers," a paratrooper from the 25th Dnipropetrovsk Airborne Brigade told the Kyiv Post in Donetsk Oblast's Debaltseve on Sept. 23. (Volodymyr Petrov)

BY OLENA GONCHAROVA AND CHRISTOPHER J. MILLER

DEBALTSEVE, Ukraine – This winter could be long, cold and deadly for Ukraine's fighting army.

One soldier in the 25th Dnipropetrovsk Airborne Brigade at the Ukrainian military camp in Donetsk Oblast's Debaltseve said that,

when he enlisted, the government gave him one uniform, one pair of underwear, two pairs of socks and a used pair of combat boots that were a size too big.

"They told us this is supposed to last us two years," the soldier said.

Hundreds, maybe thousands, of soldiers in Debaltseve are unprepared for the harsh Ukrainian winter. Some

of them only recently received coats warm enough for the chilly and wet autumn. While they might repel water, they have no insulation, which is needed to stay warm in sub-zero temperatures.

"Look at this," says one soldier, pulling open his jacket to reveal its insides. "No fur, no insulation and no warmth."

With the winter months approach-

ing, the need for warm clothing for Ukrainian soldiers is becoming more acute. Most of them will be staying in the war zone through the winter, and they have very little grounds for optimism.

It seems that everything is in short supply, even very basic things like hats. As it is, the troops mainly have thin cotton balaclavas and military style → 3

Patriarch Filaret: Moscow church does not serve needs of people

BY OLEG SUKHOV
REAGANX84@GMAIL.COM

The residence of Filaret, the patriarch of Kyiv and all Ukraine is no luxurious episcopal palace.

The ascetic quarters on Kyiv's Pushkinska Street, where Filaret has lived since the 1960s, reflect both the relative poverty of his Kyiv Patriarchate and its negative attitude to ostentatious displays of wealth.

"If the church uses wealth to serve the people, it's good," he said. "But if it is used for luxury, it's bad."

By contrast, the Kyiv Patriarchate's main rival, the Ukrainian Orthodox Church of the Moscow Patriarchate, is accused of wallowing in luxury. Neither the Moscow Patriarchate nor its Ukrainian branch was available for comment by email or phone.

The Kyiv Patriarchate, which describes itself as patriotic and pro-European, has strengthened its position after supporting the EuroMaidan Revolution that drove President Viktor Yanukovich out of power. It has also taken a strong stand in support of Ukraine's defense against Russia's war. Now it is hoping that the wave of patriotic sentiment will help unify the two major Ukrainian Orthodox groups into a single independent church. → 5

Foreign investors grill Poroshenko over corruption, sale of seats

BY EVAN OSTRYZNIUK
OSTRYZNIUK@KYIVPOST.COM

Ukraine's foreign business leaders did not hold back when they got their chance to question President Petro Poroshenko and Prime Minister Arseniy Yatsenyuk on Oct. 2.

Tomas Fiala, head of the major investment house Dragon Capital, was first to the microphone, where he lashed out about how, despite the pronouncements of honest parliamentary elections, places on party lists were allegedly being sold for \$3-4 million.

"And I refer to all party lists, including yours and yours," Fiala → 9

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Засновник ТОВ "Паблік-Медіа"

Головний редактор Брайан Боннер

Відповідальний за випуск Наталія Бугайова

Адреса видавця та засновника

співпадають: Україна, м. Київ, 01004,

вул. Пушкінська, 31А, 6-й поверх.

Реєстраційне свідоцтво

Кв № 15261-3833ПР від 19.06.09.

Передплатний індекс ДП Преса 40528

Надруковано ТОВ «Новий друк»,

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Замовлення № 13-8040

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Bodies of Ukrainian soldiers rot away, remain unclaimed at Luhansk morgue

CHRISTOPHER J. MILLER
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LUHANSK, Ukraine – From 100 feet away, the stench is unbearable. You smell it well before you can see it, the Luhansk morgue, located a mere 50 feet away from where life begins, at a baby hospital.

Inside the three-storied building it's dark and dank. The air hangs still and clings to your clothes. Anatoliy Leonidovich, who would only identify himself by his first name and patronymic, is in charge here. He's ready to share his cell number, but won't give his last name. But he tells plenty of stories.

He has lived in the morgue for the last three months. Literally. He has not left the premises. When I ask him where he sleeps, he points to the couch I am sitting on, and says: "Well, right there."

He lost his sense of smell a long time ago. It's the first sense that goes away when it's constantly assaulted, he says.

Another thing he has lost is the count of bodies that have passed through his morgue during wartime. "More than 500 bodies have come in since the beginning," Anatoliy Leonidovich says.

Electricity has been out for months, so long that he can't remember the exact date it went out. In any case, 10 bodies is the maximum amount that can be held in the freezer. So, even if the electricity was on, the facility could not possibly cope. At one point more than 20 bodies were squeezed inside while others were piled up on a lawn outside.

Among them were five unidentified Ukrainian soldiers. They have been resting in coffins set outside the morgue for two weeks at least. They are wrapped in plastic inside the simple wooden coffins, but it does not save them from the elements, of course. Bees and flies swarm around them, and maggots squirm atop them. It's sickening sight, to say the least.

Anatoliy Leonidovich has no idea what to do with the bodies. "The Ukrainians haven't told me what to do. The LNR (Luhansk People's Republic) hasn't told me what to do. I don't know what to do," he says. "I am waiting for a body exchange, or something."



Many Ukrainian people and security forces attend the funeral ceremony of 55 unidentified Ukrainian soldiers, killed during the clashes in eastern Ukraine, in Zaporizhia, Ukraine on Oct. 1. It was the first mass burial ceremony of the Ukraine. Other bodies are lying unclaimed and rotting away in a Luhansk morgue that has been without electricity for three months. At least five of the bodies are in coffins outside the morgue and more are inside. (UNIAN)

But nobody has been looking for these unidentified soldiers. Ukraine says there are hundreds of people missing in Ukraine due to the war. The list of missing soldiers hanging on the door of the Dnipropetrovsk Oblast state administration last week showed 422 names. The Interior Ministry at the same time said the number is more than 500. Many of them went missing in the highly contested areas in eastern Ukraine that are controlled by Russian-backed separatists.

But it seems it has not occurred to the authorities to look for some of them in one of the most obvious places, such as the Luhansk morgue.

This Kyiv Post alerted a government agency about the five bodies on Oct. 2 and was told that all necessary steps will be taken to identify and recover them.

Beside the five bodies that have been sitting in the yard, there is another resting mere feet away. It's another Ukrainian soldier, but you could not tell by its appearance. Charred and in pieces, it hangs over a bloody stretcher just outside the building.

It's half-covered with some kind of a blanket, and you would not even know it was a human being if it weren't for the fingers, which, unlike the rest of the body, look human and real.

The workers of the morgue said the remains were recovered after a fierce fight for the Luhansk airport. The place was heavily shelled and

reduced to ash and rubble. What did not explode there burned in the fight. That includes this man. The workers said the fighter had been identified, but they would not release the name to this reporter.

As of Oct. 2, Anatoliy Leonidovich was still waiting for instructions what to do with these bodies. "They will stay there until we get instructions what to do," he said.

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Editor's Note: This article has been produced with support from www.mymedia.org.ua, funded by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Denmark and implemented by a joint venture between NIRAS and BBC Media Action, as well as Ukraine Media Project, managed by Internews and funded by the United States Agency for International Development.

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Ukrainian army counts on donations to stay warm

→ 1 caps. They will need something much heavier in just a couple months' time.

As for the camp, there are a few dozen large military tents with furnaces that burn through the night and can keep about two dozen men in close quarters warm. But most of the troops at the camp sleep in personal camping tents. Their sleeping bags are light and thin. They aren't the sub-20- or sub-40 degree bags necessary to stay warm through the frigid winter nights.

Officials, in the meantime, promise to equip the army with everything needed for winter by Oct. 15. Ukraine's Defense Ministry is planning to spend Hr 84.2 million to buy 126,000 cold-weather coats, Hr 65.6 million to buy 105,000 sets of trousers and Hr 7.2 million for 795,000 socks as of mid-September.

Deputy Defense Minister Oleksandr Lishchynskiy recently said that 16,000 cold-weather coats were delivered to the war zone as of Sept. 24. "All the servicemen have hats and winter trousers," Lishchynskiy said during a news conference in Kyiv on Sept. 25.

He also claimed that around 80-90 percent of winter gear is already in the army. In written comments to the Kyiv Post, the Defense Ministry said that 90 percent of military camps and infrastructure are ready for the winter, and have enough supplies for a heating season of 150 days.

"By Oct. 10, taking into account existing property and new supplies, 100 percent of servicemen will be 100 percent supplied for the winter," the ministry said.

But volunteers who regularly travel to the east and supply the army are ringing alarm bells and saying they are seeing none of it in the field. Moreover, the ministry's statement raises many questions because it claims that preparations for the winter were started "according to the order of Defense Minister Colonel General Valeriy Heletei... in the spring, after the end of the 2013-2014 heating season." Heletei, however, was appointed on July 3.

Tetiana Rychkova, a volunteer from Dnipropetrovsk who helps the local 25th Airborne Brigade, says that soldiers still have no winter boots, no thermal underwear, no helmets, no white camouflage cloaks and no warm sleeping bags.

"The uniform the Defense Ministry sent to the war zone is okay for autumn, maybe while the temperature falls no lower than five degrees," Rychkova says. But it will not keep them warm in the winter. Worse still, crowd-sourcing no longer works as well because the economic recession is starting to hit people's pockets. Rychkova explains donations have "dropped significantly." Rychkova says it takes Hr 25,000 to equip each soldier for the winter.

"Many people thought that the war has stopped, but we know for sure it hasn't," Rychkova said. "It's very cold there. They (the soldiers) slept in tents

Prime Minister Arseniy Yatsenyuk reviews soldiers and members of the National Guard after they received combat equipment and the ammunition at their training base in Novi Petrivtsi, outside Kyiv, on Sept. 30. (AFP)



in wet clothing because it was raining the whole last week. They have heaters I brought them, but we need to get at least another 50 for a single brigade," she explains.

George Tuka, another volunteer from People's Home Front group, also says it's getting harder each day to raise

money from people. "And they (the soldiers) have nothing there!" he says.

Heletei and the commander of land troops, Lieutenant General Anatoliy Pushniakov held a meeting with volunteers about supply of winter gear for the army on Sept. 29. The two sides came out of that meeting with very different sets of impressions. Volunteers said army commanders look detached and formal during the meeting. Heletei wrote on his Facebook page that Pushniakov apologized for his previous comments that volunteers have nothing to do with supplies for the army, and that the army command meets all their needs.

The servicemen themselves, however, say that volunteer help is what helps them to survive – quite literally.

"We get 99 percent of our supplies from volunteers," a paratrooper from the 25th Dnipropetrovsk Airborne Brigade told the Kyiv Post in Debaltsevo on Sept. 23, adding that without volunteers' help they would starve and freeze. He declined to give his name for fear of retribution for being critical of the armed forces.

During a news conference in Kyiv on Sept. 25, Ukrainian President Petro

Poroshenko said that winter clothing, heating equipment, wood and coal "need to be deployed to Ukrainian army within hours or days."

He also thanked volunteers for all their work and explained that "Ukraine's bureaucratic machine usually drags the suppliers."

"For example, we couldn't buy new thermal clothing for the soldiers because it should have been sent for a six-month test," Poroshenko said, adding that he will propose an amendment to the bill to accelerate the process.

"We need to do everything to strengthen the Ukrainian army and

the volunteers shouldn't slow down," Poroshenko said.

Recently the Help Ukrainian Army Foundation launched a project called "Keep the Ukrainian soldier warm" that aims to gather winter packages for Ukrainian soldiers. Anna Sandalova, the foundation's chairperson, says it has already sent 200 packages out. It includes thermo underwear, socks, winter hats, gloves and raincoats.

"The volunteers need to keep working, because there are lots of things the Defense Ministry won't do," Sandalova says. "We talked to procurement officials at the Defense Ministry and it

turns out they don't plan to buy either thermal underwear, or winter sleeping bags."

There is a problem with sizes, according to Sandalova. "The servicemen we talked to told us that the sizes of the uniforms they get are not good for everyone. And sometimes the units have to exchange the uniforms to find appropriate sizes for the soldiers," she says.

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Editor's Note: This article has been produced with support from www.mymedia.org.ua, funded by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Denmark and implemented by a joint venture between NIRAS and BBC Media Action, as well as Ukraine Media Project, managed by Internews and funded by the United States Agency for International Development. It is also part of the Kyiv Post+ project which offers special coverage of Russia's war against Ukraine and the aftermath of the EuroMaidan Revolution.

Editorials

Politicians and trash

It's not hard to see why politicians in Ukraine end up in trash dumpsters with increasing frequency. Next month will mark a year since the beginning of the EuroMaidan Revolution, which was the people's way to say that they want to live in a democratic country, with rule of law and equal human rights for all. But despite a reshuffle in the government, people feel that the revolution is not completed because there is no justice and no law in the nation. All we have is increasing frustration.

None of the perpetrators of crimes that led the nation to massive rebellion – large-scale embezzlement, corruption, raidership – have been properly investigated or punished. Worse still, many of these people are slowly crawling back into active political life and preparing for the Oct. 26 parliamentary elections through majority constituencies or party lists that offer them a protective roof.

Not a single investigation of the deeds of ex-President Viktor Yanukovich and his cronies has been finished and gone to court. Moreover, some cases have been closed. Prosecutor General Vitaliy Yarema and his deputies seem to be busy trying to find employment for their kids and acquiring new assets with the help of their influential jobs.

Prosecutors in this nation, it seems, are unable to prosecute. Investigators are incapable of investigating. Judges are incapable of serving justice, and there is no political will for major change of this system. People who should be leading, are busy benefiting from the rotten system.

In the meantime, there is no time to investigate and punish people like Nestor Shufrych and Viktor Pylypshyn, parliament deputies from the Yanukovich camp who have been instrumental to creating the unjust, dysfunctional state Ukraine has turned into.

There is little surprise that they end up assaulted, trashed and attacked by angry mobs. There is no real justice to be found, so mob justice prevails. Viktor Chumak, a deputy from the Ukrainian Democratic Alliance for Reform put it succinctly this week: "When laws don't work, instead of prosecutors, investigators, and judges there step in enthusiasts. Instead of the court, there is a trash bin. And instead of a sentence – a fist flies in the face. But the fist is only for today. Tomorrow, it might be a bullet flying to the head."

It's true that mob justice is the result of extreme frustration. But it's also true that it takes the nation further from its final destination, the rule of law. It's a step in the opposite direction.

Ukraine's gain

Russian President Vladimir Putin is closing Russia off to the West. One of the Kremlin dictator's latest moves is to close down the Future Leaders Exchange (FLEX) program, which had brought more than 8,000 Russian high school students to live with American families and study in the United States.

The program is being shut down because one of the students failed to come back home, the Russian authorities said. It does not seem surprising, though, that the student did not want to go back to the country where the government cuts off social and human ties with much of the world with one hand while slashing free speech and investment with the other.

A new law passed last week has limited foreign media ownership to 20 percent in Russia. It will affect 15 foreign media groups who own anything from women's magazines to popular daily newspapers. They will be forced to sell their stakes by 2017.

Meanwhile, global energy giants Exxon Mobil, Royal Dutch Shell, Total and others are forced to quit their joint ventures and scrap their projects in Russia as a result of international sanctions designed to punish Putin for his war against Ukraine.

What does Putin do in response? He introduces his own sanctions to hurt the West – and his own population in the meantime.

Putin is ruling as someone who is not interested in Russia's long-term future, because all these moves boomerang on Russia's 143 million citizens. He rules as someone who is interested just in perpetuating Putinism until he dies – and then maybe 10 years hence.

Russia has also kicked out the Peace Corps, the U.S. Agency for International Development and required nongovernmental agencies to be branded as "foreign agents" for getting money from abroad.

Russia's mistake can be Ukraine's gain if the United States and European Union reroute the money to Ukrainians.

All those programs, aid and investment can and should be going to Ukraine, the nation that has proved time and again that it wants to build an open, democratic society – the opposite of Putin's dream. At this point Ukraine needs all the help it can get.

Ukrainian students would love to use the opportunity to travel and study in the United States. They would benefit greatly from Peace Corps volunteers working in the country and aid programs that would help the nation build capacity. Investment is also badly needed. Western generosity improves Ukraine's chances to become a sturdier, better-governed country and eventually an anchor of stability. If Russia doesn't want the money, reroute it to Ukraine now in order to get a better partner in the future.

NEWS ITEM: After Party of Regions deputy Nestor Shufrych was beaten up by an angry mob in Odesa on Sept. 30, representatives of the right-wing movement Right Sector said he "organized his beating by himself." Shufrych said the accusation was "total idiocy." Cases of mob assault against politicians are increasingly more frequent. Some politicians have ended up in trash dumpsters as people have been growing increasingly more frustrated with recycling of the old faces who have been a part of the old, corrupt system of governance in Ukraine.



"She asked for it!"

NEWS ITEM: Former Prime Minister Yulia Tymoshenko said that Ukrainian pilot Nadiya Savchenko, who is currently held in prison in Moscow and accused of killing Russian journalists, wanted to be part of Batkivshchyna's election list. This is why Savchenko is listed as number one for the Oct. 26 parliamentary election. "She wrote me a letter and said that she sees our team as unshakable, the kind that will not give up and show weakness, will not conduct negotiations about capitulation," Tymoshenko told Shuster Live TV show.



NEWS ITEM: Kharkiv Oblast governor Ihor Baluta said he signed a decree on removal of the monument to leader of the Bolshevik Revolution Vladimir Lenin just minutes before it fell in Kharkiv on Sept. 28. "So, the monument to Lenin fell. Glory to God that it's all fine. I mean that there are no victims, no injuries," Baluta said.

The felling of Lenin caused major controversies among the residents of the city, though Kharkiv Mayor Henadiy Kernes said that the governor had no right to decree the removal of the monument in the city.

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Filaret says Ukraine 'must have its own independent church'

→ **1** Filaret, has been at the epicenter of Ukrainian church politics since 1966, when he became the metropolitan of Kyiv as part of the Russian Orthodox Church. He fell out with the Moscow Patriarchate in 1992 and became the patriarch of Kyiv and all Ukraine in 1995.

The Kyiv Patriarchate, which has 2,781 parishes, split from the Moscow Patriarchate's Ukrainian Orthodox Church, which has 11,358 parishes, in 1992, after Moscow refused to recognize the Ukrainian church's independence. The Kyiv Patriarchate has not yet been recognized by any of the 15 autocephalous, or independent, Orthodox churches.

However, the two Ukrainian churches have been negotiating about possible re-unification.

"The unification of the Moscow Patriarchate's Ukrainian Orthodox Church and the Kyiv Patriarchate will inevitably happen because Ukraine has become an independent state," Filaret said in an interview with the Kyiv Post. "Ukraine as an independent state must have its own independent church."

He cited the historic examples of Greece, Romania, Bulgaria and Serbia, saying that their independence from the Ottoman Empire gave them a right to have autocephalous churches.

However, the Moscow Patriarchate's Ukrainian branch is against unification into a single independent church and wants the Kyiv Patriarchate to merge with the Moscow Patriarchate instead, Filaret said.

"Moscow doesn't want this unification and is doing everything possible to make sure it doesn't happen," he added.

Filaret said nothing had changed in the position of the Moscow Patriarchate's Ukrainian branch regarding unification since Metropolitan Onufry, seen by many as pro-Russian, became its head in August.

"We don't see any patriotic feelings in him," Filaret said, adding that Onufry had been against an association deal with the European Union and refused to aid the Ukrainian army.

Ironically, it was Filaret who ordained as bishops both Onufry – in 1990 – and the current Patriarch of Moscow and all Russia, Kirill, in 1976.

Filaret also said there were some pro-Ukrainian bishops at the Moscow Patriarchate's Ukrainian branch but attributed the reluctance of most bishops to unite with the Kyiv Patriarchate to their fear of "punishment from Moscow."

But Filaret said he still supported dialogue with the Moscow Patriarchate.

Another major participant of these talks is the Ecumenical Patriarchate of Constantinople. Filaret said that in 1992 he met with Bartholomew, the patriarch of Constantinople, who said the Ukrainian church had a right to autocephaly. But Bartholomew said the two major Ukrainian Orthodox churches should first unite before their independence is recognized, Filaret added.

He said that the Kyiv Patriarchate was still having informal talks with the Constantinople Patriarchate and discussing potential recognition.

Filaret also said that unification was more likely to happen as a result of more Moscow Patriarchate parishes switching to the Kyiv Patriarchate. About 20 parishes have switched to the Kyiv Patriarchate over the past two months, he said.

"The Kyiv Patriarchate supports the people and the Ukrainian army,



Patriarch Filaret, the head of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church Kyiv Patriarchate, in his residence on Sept. 26 in Kyiv. (Anastasia Vlasova)

and the Moscow Patriarchate can't do this because it is dependent on Moscow," he said. "That is why the people are angry about this and are transferring their allegiance to the Kyiv Patriarchate."

The Kyiv Patriarchate gained prominence during the Euromaidan Revolution, when it threw its support behind the popular uprising. Its priests regularly delivered speeches on Maidan Nezalezhnosti and its churches were turned into hospitals for Euromaidan activists.

"President Yanukovich deceived the Ukrainian people," Filaret said. "He was preparing for an association agreement with the EU but backtracked at the last moment."

He said that the church backed the revolution because it should always be with its people. The Moscow Patriarchate, on the other hand, did not take any official position and was accused of informally supporting Yanukovich.

The positions of the two churches on the ongoing Russian-Ukrainian conflict are also very different.

The Kyiv Patriarchate has unequivocally condemned Russia's annexation of Crimea and invasion of eastern Ukraine. "We believe this to be Russian aggression, Filaret said. "And this aggressor did not stop in Crimea and went further – to Donbas."

Filaret compared Russian President Vladimir Putin to Cain, a biblical character. "Cain lied to God. God asked

Cain 'Where is thy brother Abel?', and Cain answered 'Am I my brother's keeper?'" Filaret said. "That's what Putin is doing. He's waging a war, killing Ukrainian brothers and saying that he has nothing to do with that, and that Ukrainians are fighting a civil war among themselves."

Unlike the Kyiv Patriarchate, the Russian Orthodox Church's Ukrainian branch has usually abstained from commenting on Russia's aggression and has been accused of supporting Russia and separatists. The only notable exceptions were the statements in July and August by Georgy Kovalenko, a spokesman for the Moscow Patriarchate's

Ukrainian branch, that Crimea was an integral part of Ukraine and Onufry's statement in August that there were no priests in his church who supported separatism.

"This undeclared war also helps the cause of unifying Orthodox believers into one independent church because it shows whom the Kyiv Patriarchate serves and whom the Moscow Patriarchate serves," Filaret said. "The Kyiv Patriarchate serves the Ukrainian people, and the Moscow Patriarchate doesn't... It serves Russia."

Another difference between the patriarchates is the way they treat dissent.

Filaret said that the Russian Orthodox Church's campaign to demonize the Pussy Riot punk band and its approval of two-year jail terms for two of the group's members in

2012 only damaged the church. The Pussy Riot members were charged with hooliganism for singing an anti-Putin song at Moscow's Christ the Savior Cathedral in February 2012.

"What these women did is evil," Filaret said. "But turning it into a scandal did not serve the church but damaged it. They should not have given such publicity to it."

When FEMEN, a Ukrainian feminist protest group, sawed off a cross in Kyiv in support of Pussy Riot in August 2012, the Kyiv Patriarchate behaved differently.

"They wanted to make a scandal out of it," Filaret said. "I said no, it will pass and be forgotten. But if we had given publicity to it, it would only have helped those immoral people who sawed off the cross."

The Moscow Patriarchate's luxury has also been a permanent source of scandals as Patriarch Kirill and other clerics have been criticized for owning high-end cars and Swiss watches and living in ostentatious residences.

Filaret described Kirill as "not a spiritual man" who likes the "external grandeur of the Catholic Church" and looks to its wealth as an example. At the Kyiv Patriarchate, there is little leeway for corruption because it is quite poor, Filaret said.

Just as the issue of wealth, accusations of close links to the state have also plagued the Moscow Patriarchate. The Kyiv Patriarchate's views on relations with the state are different.

"In Ukraine, the church is not only separated from the state but enjoys full freedom and is independent from the state," Filaret said. "In Russia the church is also (formally) separated

from the state but it is dependent on the state". This symbiosis is one reason why Patriarch Kirill can't condemn Putin's aggression against Ukraine, Filaret said.

As citizens, clergy have a right to support certain parties, Filaret said, adding that the Kyiv Patriarchate backed all parties that support Ukraine's independence as a nation.

The Moscow Patriarchate had close ties to the Soviet-era KGB and is believed by critics to have the same with the Russian successor, the Federal Security Agency, or FSB. Filaret said that all bishops had to cooperate with the KGB and that a bishop did not have the right to ordain a priest without the KGB's approval.

"Either the church existed and had contacts with the KGB or the church was liquidated," he said. While some bishops served the church despite their links with the security agency, others were KGB informers who served the state, Filaret said.

"The most active informer was the late Patriarch Alexiy (II)," Kirill's predecessor, he said.

In 1990, Filaret competed with Alexiy, who was accused by critics of being the "KGB's candidate," for the top job in the Russian Orthodox Church, but lost out. Filaret also said that most Ukrainian bishops initially supported the Ukrainian church's independence in the early 1990s but then backtracked because of pressure by security agencies.

Kyiv Post staff writer Oleg Sukhov can be reached at reaganx84@gmail.com. Kyiv Post+ offers special coverage of Russia's war against Ukraine and the aftermath of the Euromaidan Revolution

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Niche handmade chocolate maker brings Lviv to nation

BY OLENA GORDIENKO
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On the evening of Sept. 24 one had to pine for a vacant table at the Lviv Handmade Chocolate café on Shevchenko Boulevard in central Kyiv. Several couples peered into the dimly lit sweets and coffee shop only to disappointingly leave. Gourmet coffee sippers sat as others dropped in to pick up a romantic morsel made of Belgium chocolate. The shelves beckon with their diversity: from chocolate figures and specialty items to branded passport covers, souvenirs and children books. Once a small café in central Lviv, LHC has successfully grown into an international chain with 18 venues in Ukraine and two in Poland.

The brand is part of Lviv-based iFEST holding known for its themed restaurants that border on kitsch – like a bar that is fashioned into a typical bunker that partisans in the Ukrainian Insurgent Army used during World War II. Lviv Handmade Chocolate (LHC) started in 2009 as a niche business to offer some 50 types of handmade sweets, including over a dozen truffles, marzipan candies and chocolate-covered nuts. The delightful candies get sold through carefully branded cafes with a penchant for detail – the franchisee has to get approval from the



A woman decorates a chocolate basket during a workshop in making confectionary at Lviv Handmade Chocolate cafe in Kyiv on Oct 1. (Anastasia Vlasova)

everything up to the tablecloth must be approved by the central office. We care about the atmosphere in all our branches as this is vital to our reputation," says LHC's business development and communications manager Tetyana Boboshko.

Marketing strategy

One LHC café said it doesn't need extra publicity.

"I am not quite sure that the owners would get interested in your proposal. The majsternia (coffee shop) doesn't need advertisement," said Denys Dobrovolsky, an assistant manager of a café in Kyiv in response to a request for information for this story.

The corporate strategy appears similar.

"The budget of LHC doesn't include an item for direct advertisement. We work on providing impressions for our clients: every branch plans its parties, evening readings or contests they consider relevant on their own. Information is mostly distributed through social networks. Our chocolate master classes do not need announcements – viral marketing works perfectly on its own; birthday parties or family visits for that purpose are normally booked two-three weeks in advance," said Boboshko.

Loyal customers also qualify for the "local" chain loyalty program which includes discounts to all other iFEST restaurants.

HR standards

Salaries are far from the highest in the sector. Servers usually earn Hr 2,000 a month but usually double that with the tips they get. The same applies to cart vendors who also enjoy profit-sharing benefits. Patience and advanced Ukrainian language skills are among the main criteria for making the team.

Business environment

"The Ukrainian political crisis did not influence our business too much. During the past six months we've opened five new locations in Ukraine and one more in Krakow, Poland. Despite minor increases in prices in July and September, people still don't refuse a cup of good coffee at LHC," said Boboshko, adding that corporate orders have started to decrease.

The chain also has expansion plans, with Rivne and Volyn oblasts being the target regions. Branches in Kyiv branches are currently hiring.

Kyiv Post freelance writer Olena Gordienko can be reached at olena.gordienko@gmail.com.

Terms of franchise agreements with Lviv Handmade Chocolates
Initial investment \$90,000 to \$120,000, depending on the rented building.
Cost of franchise \$15,000
Discount on products 40 percent.
Average cost of goods, services sold 47 percent of revenue.
Average estimated net profit margin 10-12 percent.
Royalties 3-10 percent of revenues, depending on daily revenue.
Payback period 1.5-2 years.
Source: Lviv Handmade Chocolates

main office on their selection of table cloths – and on strategically placed horse carts in shopping malls and busy pedestrian areas.

It's a specialized entity that offers the old world authenticity of Lviv to a variety of patrons: families with kids on weekends, business people during lunch hours, young couples in the evenings and tourists looking for genuineness.

Individually crafted sweets sell for Hr 5-6, chocolate bars for some Hr 30, while a chocolate figure ranges from Hr 25 to over Hr 100 depending on the size. Catching on with the patriotic mood as the nation stands up to

Russian military aggression, LHC offers novelties, such as chocolate figures of Russian presidents. An espresso goes for Hr 20 and a trademark dessert is priced at Hr 27-30. Some milk shakes and other menu specialty items go up to Hr 40.

Some franchisees sell the sweets on wooden carts. There are 12 such *vozyky* in Kyiv alone, according to the Kyiv branch of LHC located on Horokoho Street, and four cafes.

Lawyer Andriy Domansky favors the comfortable lounge space that the cafes offer: "It's a nice place in Kyiv to show to new people and have a nice chat. Its cozy atmosphere, friendly staff

and great coffee and chocolate are among things that attract me the most."

The atmosphere is what makes it the main feature of the niche business.

"iFest holding found their way to success through understanding that every customer values emotions more than the product itself and LHC is not an exception," said Kyiv-Mohyla Business School associate professor Mychailo Wynnnyckyj.

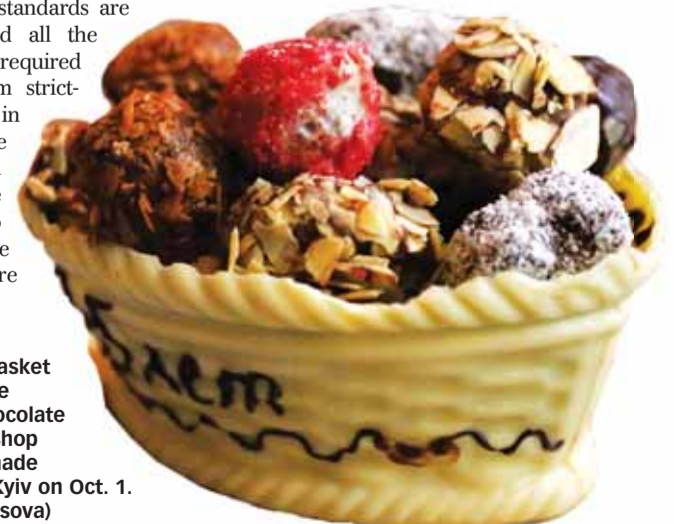
Business model

All the sweets are handmade in Lviv and further distributed to franchises in the regions. Each café retains a percentage of earnings from running the café and corporate orders unless they are made directly to the holding company.

In turn, LHC offers its partners the right to use the trademark as well as a 40 percent discount on products bought from the holding company. Franchisees bear all the business risks and run the business independently in consultation with and under the supervision of the main office. Usually, a single entity is chosen within an oblast to form a partnership and gets an exclusive franchising license for it.

The holding company strictly supervises the activities of franchisees.

"Corporate standards are very high and all the partners are required to follow them strictly, not only in quality, service and location of the coffee shop, but also regarding the interior, where



A chocolate basket that was made during the chocolate making workshop at Lviv Handmade Chocolate in Kyiv on Oct. 1. (Anastasia Vlasova)



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Kremlin benefits as Bondarenko heads Kurchenko media holding

BY IANA KORETSKA
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The media empire of fugitive Ukrainian oligarch Serhiy Kurchenko, whose wealth skyrocketed during the corrupt rule of ex-President Viktor Yanukovich, appointed Party of Regions lawmaker Olena Bondarenko as chief executive officer on Sept. 26.

Her appointment followed a trip she made on Sept. 17 to Moscow with a group of 24 Ukrainian lawmakers, most of whom are from the Party of Regions. Sergei Naryshkin, chairman of the Russian parliament, met with the delegation, but details weren't disclosed.

Political analyst Taras Berezovets said that Bondarenko "received the highest approval from Kurchenko and his Kremlin handlers."

She was apparently chosen for her political experience to oversee some 50 media brands, including the publication of Forbes Ukraine, and the widely read Korrespondent weekly magazine, the 30-year-old oligarch said in a Ukrainian Media Holding news release on Sept. 22.

"Today, everywhere in the world people with a wealth of political experience are entering mass media," said Kurchenko, who is wanted on suspicion of embezzlement and tax evasion involving hundreds of millions of dollars. "Increased public interest in politics predetermined my decision, which should give a new impetus to the development of the (media) holding."

On the day she took over as CEO of Ukrainian Media Holding, she gave an interview to Russian television station TVC on Sept. 26 in which she called the post-EuroMaidan Revolution gov-

→ **Lawmaker with ex-ruling Party of Regions takes over firm with Forbes, Korrespondent**

ernment "insane," adding that it "took power in a military coup."

Prior to getting elected to parliament in 2006 and serving three consecutive terms, Bondarenko, 40, served as the press officer of the Donetsk Oblast legislature, and worked for local media outlets in the region.

In the same new release, the Donetsk Oblast native said her goal is to "preserve and strengthen objective journalism" in the holding's publications.

The UMH CEO position was previously held by Yuriy Rovenskiy, a Russian media manager who led the RBC business news agency. He previously was the deputy head of Sberbank, Russia's largest lender. Rovenskiy was banned from entering Ukraine in May.

Employing 4,400 people, UMH also publishes Vogue magazine, owns the popular Bigmir.net web portal, as well as the tabloid Komsomolskaya Pravda, according to the holding's news release. The group is a part of the oligarch's VETEK conglomerate, and claims coverage of 50 percent of the local online audience.

Kurchenko's media holding has become an item of interest for the Kremlin after Ukrainian regulators in September banned the retransmission of 15 Russian channels in terrestrial

and cable networks. "Today Moscow is fighting...an information war against Ukraine, while the Kremlin's opportunities narrowed and Kurchenko has a powerful media holding," added Berezovets.

Authorities opened seven criminal cases against Kurchenko after he fled for Russia in February. He faces asset freezes and other restrictive measures in the European Union, Great Britain, Canada and Luxembourg. He is currently challenging the EU sanctions in Luxembourg's General Court.

He allegedly made his fortune as a gasoline and liquid gas trader, but is suspected of monetizing his connection to Yanukovich and his cronies. Korrespondent magazine estimated his fortune at \$2.4 billion in 2013. "Seventy percent of my business is in Ukraine and (local) authorities are pressuring it. And Russia has strong and efficient power (to provide the needed protection)," Kurchenko told RBC.

Crimean media project

Kurchenko's media expansion plans apparently include launching new projects in Crimea, which Russia annexed in a move that the international community condemned. On Sept. 18, Skif-Media gave a presentation in



Olena Bondarenko, a member of parliament with the Party of Regions, during the July 2 session of the Verkhovna Rada. (UNIAN)

Simferopol.

The new business entity said it wants to "become the biggest media group on the peninsula and will speak not only Russian, but also English and Ukrainian," according to Skif-Media head Serhiy Kyrylenko during the news conference. The group has plans to publish local versions of business daily Kommersant, Komsomolskaya Pravda and Telenedelya.

The Kommersant brand belongs to Russia's richest man Alisher Usmanov with an estimated fortune of \$20.2 billion, according to the Moscow Times. Betting on iron ore and telecommunications, Usmanov's money is invested in shares of social media like Facebook and Twitter, while his Mail.ru is among the most successful Russian web projects.

RBC reports that Skif-Media also is after the rights to publish Izvestia, another Russian newspaper that covers

political issues. The project would cost as much as \$1 million.

Vetek's press service denied any relation to Skif-Media. "Serhiy Kurchenko is not related to Skif-Media and did not ask Kommersant about buying the license for publishing ... in Crimea," reads the emailed statement.

However, Skif-Media founder Andriy Degtyarev publicly stated that he worked for UMH before Yanukovich was ousted in February, whose personal links with Kurchenko have been a topic of numerous journalistic investigations. Still, Degtyarev says he's not acquainted with Kurchenko personally. "Rumors have swirled for some time that our project is financed by Kurchenko, (Mikhail) Prokhorov, even (Dmytro) Firtash's name has appeared," he said.

Kyiv Post staff writer Iana Koretska can be reached at koretska@kyivpost.com.

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Oct. 26 parliamentary election puts Ukraine's democracy to another test

BY ANASTASIA FORINA
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Ukraine's democracy is undergoing another stress test.

After successfully holding a presidential election on May 25 even as Russia occupied Crimea and was instigating war in the east, Ukraine will on Oct. 26 hold a snap parliamentary election. The vote will exclude millions of voters in war-torn Donbas and, of course, Crimea.

Mykhailo Okhondovsky, the Central Election Commission head, said on Sept. 30 that elections may not be held in 10 out of 21 single-mandate districts in Donetsk Oblast and 7 out of 11 districts in Luhansk Oblast. Donetsk and Luhansk regions, before the war, were home to nearly 15 percent of Ukraine's population, or more than 6.6 million people.

The off-limits districts are controlled by Kremlin-backed separatists or have become a battlefield between Ukrainian troops and the Russian proxies.

Combined with the 12 single-mandate districts in Crimea now under Russian control, the new parliament may be missing 29 representatives in the 450-seat body, meaning voters in areas with more than 5 million people will be disenfranchised, if the population of Crimea is included.

Half of Ukraine's parliament is elected from party lists, the other half in single-mandate districts.

The Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe's Office for Democratic Institutions and Human

The poll was conducted from Sept. 12 to Sept. 21 in 110 population areas in all of Ukraine's regions, except for Crimea and Luhansk Oblast. If those who don't know who to vote for (29 percent) as usual fail to come to voting stations, only 47 percent of the respondents would vote at the elections.

Source: Kyiv International Institute of Sociology in cooperation with Ilko Kucheriv Democratic Initiatives Foundation.

The poll, conducted from Sept. 12 to Sept. 21, shows that five political parties have the best chances of winning seats in parliament in the Oct. 26 election. The poll was conducted in 110 population areas in all regions, except for Crimea and Luhansk Oblast. It discounts undecided voters who are unlikely to cast their ballots.

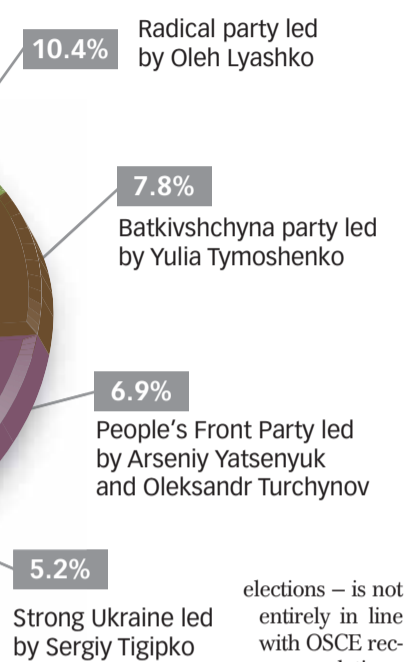
Rights (OSCE/ODIHR) has already deployed 80 long-term observers to all regions of Ukraine, excluding Crimea, and plans to request 600 more to monitor the Election Day voting.

No one, however, has been sent to Donetsk or Luhansk oblasts yet, according to Tana de Zulueta, head of mission to Ukraine.

"It's an election in which a number of single mandate constituencies are destined to stand empty. That is regret-

table from the point of view of the voters and future parliament," de Zulueta told the Kyiv Post. "We don't know how much observation we will be able to carry out in (Donetsk and Luhansk oblasts). We are standing ready to do what the security situation permits."

But security is not the only concern of the mission. The mixed system of proportional and single-mandate constituencies – also in place during the 1998, 2002 and 2012 parliamentary



elections – is not entirely in line with OSCE recommendations, Zulueta said.

The mission's 2012 report on parliamentary elections noted that through the mixed electoral system a "large number of party-nominated and independent candidates, some of whom were linked to wealthy businesspeople, competed at the district level, while at the national level, some parties represented in parliament did not nominate candidate lists, due to the increased threshold (from 3 to 5 percent)."

Ukraine's parliament has since failed to vote for changes. Changing the system would be unfavorable for the



current government, just as it was for the previous one, Vitaliy Bala, director of Situations Modeling Agency said. Deputies elected in single-mandate constituencies will be used to create the majority in parliament according to Bala.

Using a mixed electoral system where there is no possibility to conduct elections leaves the government open to accusations of holding non-democratic elections, Bala said. "To say that two million people didn't take part in elections is a substantial argument while, with open party lists, this could be avoided," Bala said.

The residents of Donetsk and Luhansk oblasts theoretically will be able to vote in any other region of Ukraine, but they can't vote for single-mandate candidates that way.

Andriy Mahera, deputy head of Central Election Commission, expects at least 400 deputies to be elected. "Parliament is legitimate when at least 2/3 of it is elected. In 1994, we had 388 deputies elected, which is even less than expected now," Mahera said.

Kyiv Post staff writer Anastasia Forina can be reached at forina@kyivpost.com



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Poroshenko, Yatsenyuk say they are making progress

→1 stressed, pointing at the president and prime minister.

Fiala then asked how asset raids were still happening months after the EuroMaidan Revolution, citing a \$200 million commercial property dispute between an Estonian investor and local property developer who is running for parliament.

"And that person is number 58 on your party list, Mr. President," Fiala said. "How do you respond?"

Poroshenko said that he was not aware of the problem and would investigate, going as far as to possibly exclude the specific candidate. The president then emphasized how the meeting was all about "trust" and that government and business were all on one team.

Number 58 on the list of Bloc of Poroshenko is Kyiv city council member Oleksandr Hranovsky of

Vitali Klitschko's Ukraine Democratic Alliance for Reforms and a shareholder of Skymall, a shopping center in Kyiv that is in the center of corporate conflict. Hranovsky could not be reached for comment. Dragon Capital is a minority investor in Skymall through its property development fund.

Every seat in the main ballroom of the Fairmont Grand Hotel in Kyiv was filled as Poroshenko and Yatsenyuk fielded questions about their plan to transform Ukraine into a modern European country in 2020.

Poroshenko said Yatsenyuk's presence was to show "that the president and the government remain united in their goals." The president emphasized that "the core vision of the Ukrainian idea is European Union integration and Ukraine's rightful place in the world."

This includes a list of 62 initiatives,

→ Investor complains about sale of seats, ongoing asset raids

the most essential of which cover combating corruption, making the judiciary independent, deregulating the economy and improving national defense.

In addition to Russia's war against Ukraine and energy security, Yatsenyuk stated graft was a top challenge. He noted that parliament will hold an extraordinary session on Oct. 7 to consider a bill to create an independent corruption-fighting agency that also is a requirement of the International Monetary Fund, the country's major source of financial support.

When asked several times about why the bureaucracy was still bloated and that little in the way of red tape had been cut, including combating corruption, Yatsenyuk became defensive and began reciting his accomplishments.

"We have cut the number of bureaucrats by 10 percent," he said, "and reduced the number of required licenses. We are not happy with this, but we are advancing." He also threw out the "Rome wasn't built in a day" excuse.

The other major concern of business was the rise in excise, especially sin taxes on alcohol and tobacco.

However, of equal concern was the apparent contradiction of the president's refrain that the government welcomes all suggestions and cooperation with the business community and actual experience, where ministries have been either rejecting or ignoring suggestions.

Again, the duo reiterated the openness of their government and said that they would look into the matter.

Continuing the bureaucracy theme, Edilberto Sagura of the U.S. equity fund SigmaBleyzer and former World Bank country director warned that "if deep and comprehensive administrative reforms of the bureaucracy are not made, all reforms will come to naught, since if you cut 100 licenses (as Yatsenyuk said) 200 new ones will appear overnight."

He asked what the government was doing about this. Neither the president nor the prime minister gave a concrete answer, although Poroshenko brusquely stated that other essential reforms could not wait until administrative reforms were completed.

On the whole, the speakers from the business community were asking how they can accelerate the reform process and promote deregulation of the economy.

Lawyer Bate C. Toms, who heads the British-Ukrainian Chamber of Commerce, said that several hundred millions of dollars was available without donor organization contributions to begin a political risk program to encourage the return of investment to Ukraine. He said that \$1 billion worth of investments was on hold because of the war.

Kyiv Post business journalist Evan Ostryzniuk can be reached at ostryzniuk@kyivpost.com.



A prayer for peace

A serviceman of the pro-Ukrainian Saint-Maria Battalion prays near the cross, installed on a seashore near the eastern Ukrainian city of Mariupol, on Oct. 2. (AFP)

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- 1** **Hotel Europeysky**
14A Dimitrova str.
- 2** **INTERCONTINENTAL**
2A Velyka Zhytomyrska str.
- 3** **Kidlev Restaurant**
8th km Boryspil Road.
In 5 minutes from the Boryspil airport
- 4** **Massimo Restaurant**
15 Sakshanskoho str.
- 5** **Queen Bakery**
102 Sakshanskoho str.
- 6** **Sanskriti**
7D Lesi Ukrainki Boulevard (A section)
- 7** **SOFIYSKY**
Sofyiskiy fitness center
6 Ryiskiy Ln.

WHERE TO GET THE KYIV POST

Here's some places in Kyiv that get Ukraine's English-language newspaper on Fridays.

- RESTAURANTS**
- Goodman | 75 Zhyvanska St.
 - China White | 24 Lesi Ukrayinky Blvd
 - Gorchicha | 16 Pylypa Orlyka St.
 - Vermisage | Obervto | 27-6 nisyvutska St.
 - Café Champagne | 10 Velyka Zhytomyrska St.
 - Montecchi Capuleti | 368 Shchorsa St.
 - Under Wonder | 21 Velyka Vasylivska St.
 - New Bombay Palace | 33A Druzhby Narodiv Blvd
 - Vok | 11-16 Lva Toistoho St.
 - 37-1 Vasoslav Val St.
 - Otranas | 10 Tereshchenkivska St.
 - Tre Francis | 3 Koselina St.
 - Wolkowsky Keyser | 1 Lva Toistoho St.
 - Otranas | 117A Mykhailivska St.
 - Reprisa | 40-25 Komelivskoho St.
 - 26 Velyka Vasylivska St.
 - O'Connor's | 15-18 Khryvats St.
 - Sheek House | 37 Zhyvanska St.
 - Tanya House | 9A Spasska St.
 - Kanapa | 10 Andriyivsky Descent
 - Olena | 34 Velyka Vasylivska St.
 - 16 Puskhinska St.
 - Nadulich | 13 Bohdana Khmelivskoho St.
 - Massimo | 15 Sakshanskoho St.
 - Lun Van | 26 Bohdana Khmelivskoho St.
 - Golden Gate Pub | 15 Zolotonovska St.
 - Babaran | 4A Provizna St.
 - 16B Bessarabska Sq.
 - Dom Bergonie | 117 Puskhinska St.
 - Praga | 1 Hruskova Ave.
 - Café la Vasa | 6 Simona Petlyury St.
 - Mattise | 56A Bohdana Khmelivskoho St.
 - Antrehol | 1-13A Roshchynska St.
 - Tarachi | 62-60 Dmytrivska St.
 - Shcheklevytsyi | 46-52 Kostyanyivska St.
 - 16 Puskhinska St.
 - Hrati | 5A Tarasov St.
 - Intercontinental | 2A Velyka Zhytomyrska St.
 - Premier Palace | 15-17-19 Tereshchenka Blvd
 - Opera | 23 Bohdana Khmelivskoho St.
 - City Bank | 166 Dimitrova St.
 - American Chamber Of Commerce | 112 Anosova St.
 - 112 Anosova St.
 - Ciklum | 12 Anosova St.
 - Siemens | 14 Hrinchenko St.
 - Danone | 17-21 Bahovirivska St.
 - President Hotel | 12 Shopyana St.
 - Geguar Hotel | 6-7 Velyka Vasylivska St.
 - 11 Mirors | 34A Bohdana Khmelivskoho St.
 - Park-Hotel KROVI | 15 Boropilska Rd.
 - Farmont | 1 Naberezhna-Khreshchatkivska St.
 - Kreshchatky | 114 Khreshchatky St.
 - UKSibbank | 20 Horkoho St.
 - Chysoy | 31-3A Toistoho St.
 - City Bank | 166 Dimitrova St.
 - Austrian Airlines
 - Turkish Airlines
 - Athlita, Lufthansa
 - 10 Kopyvnytskoho St.
 - Kiev Sport Club | 5 Druzhby Narodiv Biv
 - Embassy of the United States | 4 Skokshoho St.
 - Netherlands Embassy | 7 Kontraktova Sq.
 - Embassy of India | 20B Beryshchynska St.
 - Embassy of Austria | 33 Varna Franka St.
- SPORT CLUBS**
- Sofyiskiy Fitness Center | 5 Ryiskiy Lane
 - 5th Element | 29 Elektriky St.
 - Golf Club | 20 Obodovskyy Wharf
 - Fitness Palace | 10 Kopyvnytskoho St.
 - Kiev Sport Club | 5 Druzhby Narodiv Biv
- EMBASSIES**
- Embassy of the United States | 4 Skokshoho St.
 - Netherlands Embassy | 7 Kontraktova Sq.
 - Embassy of India | 20B Beryshchynska St.
 - Embassy of Austria | 33 Varna Franka St.
- A complete list of delivery locations is available at www.kyivpost.com

Bureaucracy slows down gear supplies to troops

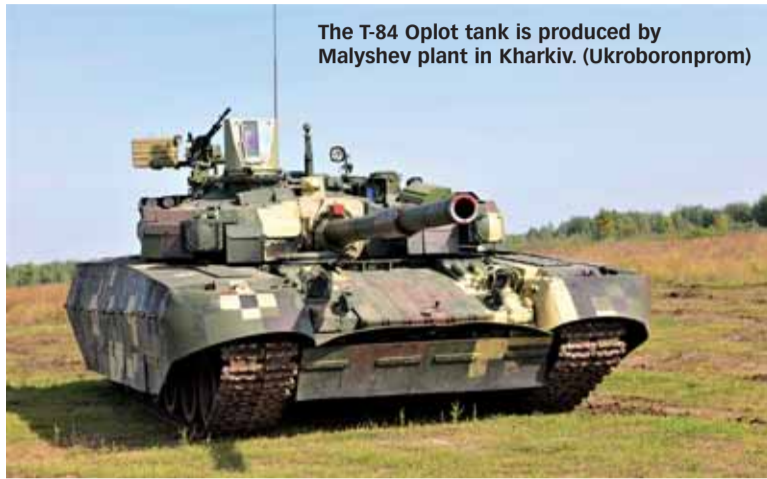
BY EVAN OSTRYZNIUK
OSTRYZNIUK@KYIVPOST.COM

When Russia's stealth war in Donbas swung into armed conflict in mid-April, it revealed that the Ukrainian army suffers from shortages of everything, from basic food rations to high-caliber ammunition. Lack of money or limited access to available funds, and bureaucratic inertia are the main culprits.

Corruption has been endemic, leading to the degeneration of the procurement system. The prosecutor general's office reported on Aug. 8 that during 2010-2013 the Defense Ministry overpaid for numerous goods and services and committed "significant violations."

The Defense Ministry also had adopted a number of management decisions that resulted in reduced combat readiness of the armed forces. "In some cases this led to the inability of units to fulfill their missions," said Prosecutor General Oleh Makhntytsky. The department also noted that, as a result of chronic underfunding of military programs, troop support deteriorated from year to year, including training of personnel, reduced serviceability of weapons and military equipment.

This year the government plans to allocate Hr 63 billion to defense, or Hr 20 billion more than what was originally budgeted. This includes funding assorted law enforcement agencies and border troops. The Ministry of Defense should get Hr 47 billion of this, of which Hr 29 billion will go towards general military support and Hr 5.6 bil-



The T-84 Oplot tank is produced by Malyshev plant in Kharkiv. (Ukroboronprom)

lion for training. Most of the remainder should be spent on new weapons and defense systems.

Director of the Kyiv-based Center for Army, Conversion and Disarmament Valentyn Badrak told the Kyiv Post that, according to a parliamentary commission, the Defense Ministry is slow to purchase the necessary equipment for the army and equipment and uses the funds inefficiently.

Besides, Hr 10 billion for weapons acquisition this year, or \$700 million, will not get a modern army very far. Russia spends 10 times that amount on new procurement for an army only four times the size of Ukraine's. A single bullet-proof vest can cost up to \$1,000 each, depending on the quality. Over the past four months, the army has purchased 30,000 of them, according to the Defense Ministry's public pro-

curvements chief Oleksandr Inzhievskiy.

When factoring the huge amount needed to buy or modernize the armored vehicles needed to fight the so-called "hybrid" war that is destroying the Donbas, upgrading possibilities are limited. The arms review by HIS Jane's estimates that the price of one state-of-the-art T-84 Oplot tank, produced at the Kharkiv-based Morozov factory, is around \$5 million.

Since the dawn of independence in 1991, gross negligence of the armed forces at home and money-making opportunities abroad has turned the face of Ukraine's military-industrial complex (MIC) to exports. According to the president of the Association of Ukrainian Defense Technology Volodymyr Hrek, 94 percent of the MIC is export-oriented. So, existing contracts must be fulfilled before domestic

supply can receive attention. President Petro Poroshenko announced plans on Sept. 29 to renovate the defense system and increase military spending from 1 percent of gross domestic product to 5 percent by 2020.

The pie keeps getting smaller. Director of the finance department of the Defense Ministry Ivan Marko told UNIAN news agency on Sept. 29 that of the Hr 63 billion budgeted for the defense, the ministry will receive in the current year only Hr 27 billion, and of the Hr 18.3 billion of additional financing from the reserve fund – Hr 11.7 billion.

The reason is that the budget code stipulates that payments for goods and services are only made when they are received. "The General Staff has identified a need for Hr 47 billion. It's small, but we cannot expect more, given the situation in the country," said Marko.

Fighting over tenders is also causing delays. In June the private company Ammo C, which produces bullet-proof vests, filed an injunction with the Anti-Monopoly Committee to stop a Defense Ministry tender to buy several thousand vests from rival Temp 3000 on grounds of procedural violations. The anti-trust body suspended the tender, but it went further, saying that to purchase body armor the Defense Ministry was using an old and very cumbersome procurement scheme, even though on May 9 a law that allows for army purchases within a week was in effect. "For the long-awaited body armor soldiers have to wait

two months for relevant offices and the right people need to apply the correct stamps," the ruling read, adding, "this is not the exception but the normal process."

The Anti-Monopoly Committee also stated that it had received several similar complaints.

Some of these problems seem to have been ironed out. At a Sept. 11 Cabinet of Ministers briefing on the current status of military procurement, Inzhievskiy confirmed the distribution of Hr 3.8 billion, reported that the Defense Ministry had signed 240 contracts for Hr 3 billion, including Hr 1.7 billion for fuel and lubricants, Hr 997 million for food, Hr 384 million for equipment maintenance, and Hr 23.9 million for bath and laundry services.

Whether the soldiers on the front will ever receive this gear is another question.

Kyiv Post business journalist Evan Ostryzniuk can be reached at ostryzniuk@kyivpost.com.

Retail prices for select military gear

First response medical kit	\$10-20
Automatic rifle AK-47	\$400
Body armor	\$200-1000
Night vision goggles	\$800+
RPG-7	\$800
APC "Dozor-B"	\$250,000
T-84 Oplot tank	\$5,000,000

Source: armyhelp.com.ua, hubs.com.ua, militarka.com.ua

At least 974 soldiers killed in Russia's war against Ukraine

BY OLENA GONCHAROVA
GONCHAROVA@KYIVPOST.COM

Another bloody week came for the Ukrainian army as nine soldiers were killed and another 27 injured when Kremlin-backed militants tried to take over the Donetsk airport on the night of Sept. 28. Overall, at least 30 Ukrainian servicemen have been killed since the announcement of the ceasefire on Sept. 5, according to Ukraine's Security and Defense Council. It brings the number of killed to at least 974 as of Oct. 1, according to Kyiv Post count.

The following is the list of those known to be killed Sept. 25-Oct. 1:

Sept. 25

Yevhen Vasyliiev, 41, senior lieutenant from Zaporizhzhya Oblast. He was mobilized to Ukrainian army in the middle of March. Vasyliiev was later deployed to the 17th tank brigade to supervise troops. He died because of grenade explosion in Donetsk Oblast. He was mourned in his native Gulyaipole in Zaporizhzhya Oblast.

Sept. 26

Denys Cherednichenko, 29, soldier

from Chernihiv. He volunteered to the army in spring and was deployed the war zone in the end of August. Olga Palkova and Vitaliy Komar, the volunteers who knew Cherednichenko, recalled he was "kind and supportive young man." "He was the most joyful person we've seen," the volunteers were quoted as saying. Cherednichenko was killed near Novoazovsk town in Donetsk Oblast. He leaves his mother and a girlfriend in Chernihiv.

Roman Evdokymov, 24, the soldier of 93rd Dnipropetrovsk mechanized brigade. Evdokymov was mobilized to the army in April. His comrades recalled Evdokymov was always ready to fight. He was killed when Russia-backed militants opened fire using Grad missile launcher near Karlivka village in Donetsk Oblast. Evdokymov leaves his parents and older brother in Melitopol.

Maksym Ozerov, 26, a soldier of the 169th training formation of the Ukrainian Ground Forces. He was described as reliable young man. "When we assigned Maksym to do something we never worried about the result," his comrade, Serhiy, was quoted as saying. Ozerov was killed

at the checkpoint near Maloorlivka village in Donetsk Oblast. He leaves his parents, three brothers and a sister in his native Nova Praga village in Kirovohrad Oblast.

Sept. 27

Vasyl Bodnar, 42, Aidar Battalion member. He was an active EuroMaidan Revolution supporter and later volunteered to the east. He was killed near Shchastya village in Donetsk Oblast. "He was a modest and kind man and a real patriot," his friend, Volodymyr Ivanytskiy, posted on his Facebook page. He was mourned in his native Ripianka village in Ivano Frankivsk Oblast.

Seven members of 79th airborne brigade from Mykolaiv were killed and nine were injured when Kremlin-backed militants attacked Ukrainian APC near Donetsk airport on Sept. 28. Two members of 93rd Dnipropetrovsk mechanized brigade were killed in the same fight.

Oleksandr Pyvovarov, 26, a soldier of 79th brigade was one of the victims. He was mobilized to the army in March. Pyvovarov's relatives still wait for his body to mourn him in his

Casualty count in Russia's war against Ukraine, through Oct. 1

Civilians killed	3,551
Civilians wounded	8,332
Soldiers killed	974
Soldiers wounded	3,382
Displaced people from Donetsk, Luhansk oblasts and Crimea	295,156

Sources: Ukrainian Health Ministry, Defence Ministry Medical Service, Defence Ministry, United Nations, anti-terrorist operation spokesman Andriy Lysenko, United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

native Zaporizhzhya.

Serhiy Zlatiev, a soldier of 79th brigade was killed in Donetsk airport. **Oleksiy Tyshchyyk**, 29, a soldier of 93rd mechanized brigade from Dnipropetrovsk. He planned to return home on Oct. 2 to celebrate his birthday with the family. "All those who were frightened ran away, but the best of them left and Oleksiy was among them," Yuriy Butusov, Ukrainian journalist, posted to his Facebook page. Tyshchyyk leaves a

wife and a daughter. It was reported that his mother, 55-year old judge of the local court, committed suicide after she found out her son died.

Oct. 1

Ihor Bahirov, a commander of recon group of Kyivan Rus battalion. He died near Debaltsevo when his group was surrounded by Russia-backed insurgents. His comrades said he blew himself up with a grenade as he didn't want to yield oneself prisoner.



Yevhen Vasyliiev



Denys Cherednichenko



Roman Evdokymov



Maksym Ozerov



Vasyl Bodnar



Serhiy Zlatiev



Oleksiy Tyshchyyk



Ihor Bahirov

Kyiv celebrates Oktoberfest on Oct. 3-5. Find out where and check out other entertainment events online at www.kyivpost.com/lifestyle.



Playing cards feature disgraced politicians



Ihor Yurchenko (L) and Andriy Kapustin demonstrate the playing cards they designed. The cards feature the portraits of politicians with short descriptions of their misdeeds. (Volodymyr Petrov)

BY NATALIYA TRACH
TRACH@KYIVPOST.COM

Two Ukrainian cartoonists decided it was time for them to make fun of corrupt and evil politicians, so they designed their own creative deck of cards. Most of the characters featured on the cards are allies of President Vladimir Putin and ex-President Viktor Yanukovich.

"They are the corrupt officials and traitors of Ukraine," says Andriy Kapustin, one of the cards' authors.

Portrayed as a black joker, Putin stands above all of the politicians. "They all are Putin's servants," Kapustin explains.

Ihor Yurchenko, who first got the

idea to make political cards, says that "it's very irritating to see that some former politicians still remain unpunished for what they have done during the EuroMaidan Revolution and afterwards."

Each caricature is supplied with a short verse explaining the character's flaws, and their misdeeds during the time of Yanukovich's presidency. For example, Olena Bondarenko, a lawmaker from the Party of Regions, and first deputy head of the parliamentary committee on freedom of speech, is characterized as "the dirty mouth of the Party of Regions."

Yanukovich's former chief of staff Andriy Kliuyev was described as "the family's consigliere," a reference to the

characters close to mafia bosses who were ordered to take care of unwanted problems and even people.

Mykhaylo Shlafer, the famous Ukrainian cartoonist who painted the cards says that politicians typically see themselves differently than what he painted. "All of them consider themselves as aces or kings, but in fact they are good-for-nothing, silly people," he says. "They all have to sink into oblivion and nothing should remind us of them."

There was a big debate among the cards' authors as to who should get the honor of being part of the deck. "We counted so many Putin's myrmidons that to draw them all we would need a 52-card deck," Kapustin says.

Only the red joker, which symbolizes Ukraine and is depicted as a generic Ukrainian Cossack, can beat Putin. And this is probably the main reason why the cards became a hit with Ukrainians who visit Minus 4 Gallery in central Kyiv, where they are on display.

The gallery now hosts card playing tournaments from dawn till dusk. They are called Beat the Dickhead (Pobyi Khuilo), a popular reference to President Putin. An inveterate chess player, he could not resist the temptation of beating Putin and his political followers.

"It's funny to play with these cards because the game has a political agenda," he says. "I am happy that → 13



City Life

WITH IANA KORETSKA
KORETSKA@KYIVPOST.COM

Ukraine's love affair with tattoos

Just some 20 years ago, tattoos in Ukraine were merely a trademark feature of servicemen and convicts. Today, they are mainstream and profitable.

The latest tattoo festival that took place in Kyiv on Sept. 19 proved that all kinds of Ukrainians are fond of tattooing their bodies - from respectful businessmen, who get exclusive ornaments tattooed on them by high-paid artists, to military men fond of the patriotic tattoos.

Because of the growing popularity, tattoo salons seem to be doing well even as many other businesses in Ukraine suffer from the economic crisis and political turmoil.

Nikita Shayda, 21-year old university student majoring in psychology, has recently decided to tattoo his whole back. He already has tattoos shaped like ink marks on his arms and legs.

"My friend is a tattoo artist and this was his initiative," said Shayda, almost faint, while four tattoo artists were working on his back during the first day of the tattoo festival.

The design he chose featured Buddhism motives: it was a spiritual symbol of Mandala that grows from skull with geometric pattern around it. Shayda said it wasn't merely "a decoration" for him, but an important symbol.

Shayda prefers mono-color symbolic tattoos on a torso - the choice of many Ukrainian men.

"Men want to look more courageous, that's why they choose tattoo on the upper part of the body, while women choose tattoos on waist and hips to look more tiny and feminine," said Kai Uwe Faust, tattoo artist from Denmark who came to Ukraine for the third time for the festival on Sept. 19.

Kai says that he works in "ancient style of tattooing," using only one colour. One of his Ukrainian clients at the festival paid some Hr 2,000 to get a tattoo on his arm - almost twice more than a minimal price on such service in Ukraine. The client, named Oleh, refused to share his last name, saying the publicity in such context could harm his work as a CEO of an FMCG company.

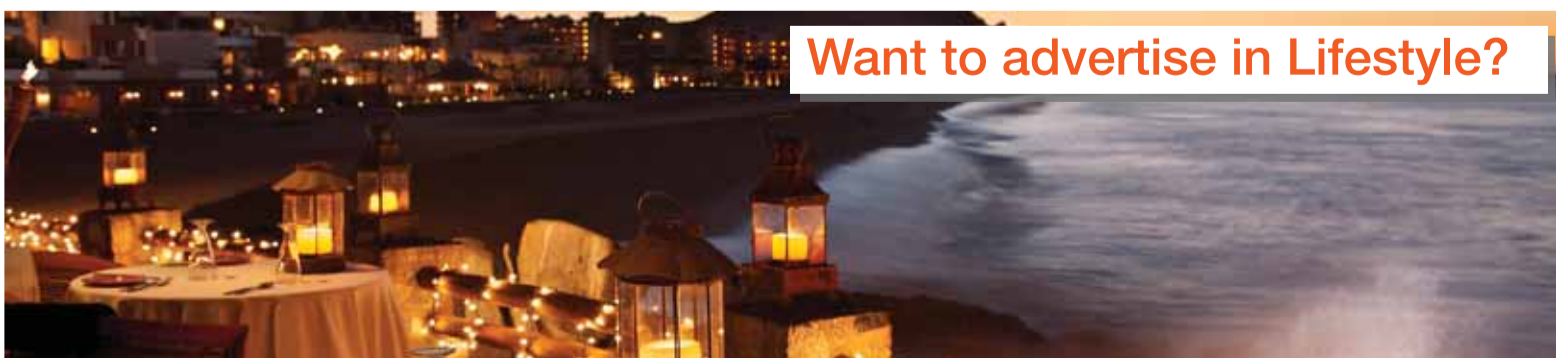
The tattoo prices vary within a broad range. It starts at Hr 550 for a small tattoo or Hr 1,200 per session and goes up to \$2,000-3,000 for large and complicated drawings by a respected master.

Interestingly, some of the Ukraine's seemingly conservative politicians have tattoos too. Former head of parliament Volodymyr Rybak, who fled the country after the EuroMaidan Revolution → 14

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A visitor stands near the abstract painting from the series "Structure" by Ukrainian contemporary artist Anatoliy Kryvolap on Feb. 17, 2012. (UNIAN)

Ukrainian artists gain international popularity as well as lucrative sales

-BY NATALIYA TRACH
TRACH@KYIVPOST.COM

When Ukrainian artist Anatoliy Kryvolap sold two of his paintings for more than \$320,000 altogether at the Phillips de Pury & Co auction in New York in 2011, his success was a surprise for many.

However, art experts and dealers saw it coming.

"High prices for Kryvolap's paintings are the result of his talent, experience and correct financial strategy," says Yevhen Karas, owner of the Karas Gallery in Kyiv.

Kryvolap, 68, is by far not the only Ukrainian artist to have financial success abroad. The prices for the works of Oleh Tystol, Oleksandr Roytburd, Oleksandr Zhyvotkov, Pavlo Makov and Arsen Savadov have sometimes reached \$100,000 or more on international auctions.

Roytburd, who sold his "Good Bye, Caravaggio" painting for \$97,000 at the Phillips de Pury & Company auction in 2009, says that some of his "more felicitous" paintings were sold much cheaper.

"It is not like the oil market. You will never know what will be popular," Roytburd said, adding that good sales depend on the marketing strategy.

He says he never sold a painting himself, leaving the sales to the manager "because artist's job is creation."

According to the gallery owner Karas, European art critics and collectors are interested in Ukrainian contemporary artistry.

"Since 2005 they (foreigners) have been actively visiting Ukrainian galleries, exhibitions and buying our modern artistry," he says.



One of the most well-paid Ukrainian artists Oleksandr Roytburd stands next to his painting "Dance" at the opening of his art exhibition in Odesa on Oct. 14, 2008. (PHL)

However, interesting Ukrainian artists often remain unnoticed by potential foreign buyers because of the lack of developed network of contemporary art institutions that would present the artists to clients.

"A brilliant group of gifted artists such as Yuriy Pikul, Vlada Ralko, Oleksandr Babak, Artem Volokitin or Vasyl Bazhay is still underestimated today," Karas says.

To present his or her paintings at international biennales or exhibitions an unknown modern Ukrainian artist has to break through hardships to the stars.

"First of all, the artist has to reach a high level of creativity. Second, he has to find a gallery, art dealer or curator, who would be able to present his paintings at international events,"

Karas says.

Roytburd believes that an artist must be well-paid.

"An artist doesn't have to be poor to create," Roytburd says. "Poverty can generate anger and desire to prove something to the world; however it restrains from implementing ideas."

Mykhaylo Vasylenko, a co-owner of the Golden Section, a Ukrainian auction house, believes that many artists have high chances to enter the international market in the next couple of years as external interest toward modern Ukrainian artwork grows.

"Nowadays in Europe and North America there are nearly 20 collectors of the contemporary East European Art, including Ukrainian art," he says.

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

Putin assumes role of black joker in deck of cards meant to mock

→ **12** even during these difficult times Ukrainians find reasons for humor and mockery," he says.

Organizers say they did not expect their cartoon cards to become so popular. Many visitors buy these cards in

the gallery as a gift for relatives and friends. "During the first two days of the exhibition people bought one hundred decks," Yurchenko brags.

Additional five hundred decks will be delivered this week to the Donbas region for the Ukrainian army that fights pro-Russian terrorists there. "We want to cheer up our soldiers," Kapustin explains. They promise a new deck of cards with the current lot of politicians should they fail to do their jobs.

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

Illustration of Monsters/Political Anatomic Caricature

Minus 4 Gallery
Kyiv, 34/41 Artema St.
Open Mon.-Sun. Through Oct. 12
11 a.m. – 10 p.m.
Free admission

Modernization and expansion of production facilities



Ruslan Vdovenko

Director of Danone Kremenchug plant

Implementing Danone's commitment to highest quality standards, beginning 2013 and into 2015, we are upgrading existing facilities and constructing new ones at Danone Kremenchug plant.

This includes updating completely the receiving center and the initial point of milk processing, as well as the installation of additional packaging lines. This year we installed a new process for the production of pasteurized milk TM "Prostovashyno" that corresponds to the latest international standards. Besides that, the lines of "Prostovashyno" sour cream and milk have been successfully transferred from Kyiv Galakton plant and launched at our factory. We are in the top 3 in terms of milk production among the largest dairy producers in Ukraine*.

Some people wonder how natural bottled milk can be stored for so long. Raw milk comes to our plant only after comprehensive testing. A modern processing technology and closed-production cycle eliminates any contact of the product with the environment that can possibly contaminate it with bacteria — including the air. This enables us to produce natural pasteurized milk with a shelf life of up to 12 days.

Kremenchug factory is proud of its new manufacturing facility that produces curd cheese. This manufacturing process was built and equipped with the newest technologies, which has very few equals in terms of food safety. For example, within the company Danone, we are only the second plant in the world to implement this level of sophisticated equipment. Fermentation of the product happens in a sterile environment, and the prepared cottage cheese is cooled when it is already packaged. This ensures the microbiological purity of the product. The plant, with a capacity of about 500 tons of cheese per month, produces a full range of curd cheese TM "Prostovashyno", which is then delivered from Kremenchug throughout Ukraine.

This year we began the construction of a separate production workshop for baby dairy under "Tema" brand. We plan to launch the new lines in the second half of 2015.

When I discuss modernization of the plant, it is important to note that this means our technologies do not just match the highest international requirements for quality and food safety but in most cases, surpass them.

We always strive for the best quality and taste while producing our dairy. With love and care for our consumers, Danone.



* — resource: www.infagro.com.ua

(thehardkiss.com)



Oct. 9

The Hardkiss

A sensational Ukrainian band that got noticed by The New York Times and NME magazine, The Hardkiss, will present its debut album and celebrate the band's three-year birthday on a Kyiv stage this October. Most of their songs are in English, and the music is a mixture of rock, metal, pop, dance and electronic. It's a combination worth hearing.

The Hardkiss concert. Oct. 9, 7 p.m. Stereo Plaza (119 Chervonozoryany Ave.). Hr 150-600

Animated movies music by Cantabile Orchestra

A brilliant show of the Cantabile Orchestra, famous for being a participant and winner of many international festivals, will feature soundtracks of the most famous animated movies like "Shrek", "Tangled", "Frozen", "Lion King", "Madagascar," and many others. Dive into the sound of the symphonic orchestra performing the music of the childhood.

Cantabile Orchestra Soundtrack Performance. Oct. 11, 6 p.m. Budynok Khudozhnyka (1-5 Artema St.). Hr 50-275



Oct. 11



Oct. 12

Allan Harris Quartet

The Ukrainian tour of the world-class jazz performer Allan Harris finishes with a concert in Kyiv. Dubbed master of jazz interpretations, Harris completely knocks you off your feet. Being a three-time winner of the New York Night Life Award as an "Outstanding Jazz Vocalist," Harris is a participant of many music festivals worldwide and has already gained popularity and passionate fans in Europe, Russia and Far East.

Allan Harris Quartet performance. Oct. 12, 7 p.m. Kyiv Conservatory (1-3 Horodetskoho St.). Hr 100-400



Shadows performance

The German Helianthus shadow theater debuts in Kyiv this fall. Its new show "The Fantastic Shadows" will amaze the viewers with black-and-white stage show, the talent of the performers, the dance of the shadows and the story of the humankind told right on the stage. The nucleus of the performance script is Friedrich Nietzsche's philosophy, discovered in his work "Thus Spoke Zarathustra."

The Fantastic Shadows performance. Oct. 9-10, 7 p.m. Zhovtnevy Palace (1 Instytutska St.). Hr 100-1,000



Sept. 11-12

Finding 'Made in Ukraine'

The exhibition "Finding 'Made in Ukraine'" will take place in Kyiv for the second time. The event will showcase Ukrainian producers of various goods, thus helping the businesses attract new clients. The visitors of the exhibition will get a closer look at a huge range of Ukrainian-produced items - from clothes, footwear, underwear, household chemicals, beauty products to cell phones and furniture.

Finding "Made in Ukraine". Oct. 11-12, 10 a.m. - 7 p.m. NSC Olimpiysky (55 Chervonoarmiyska St.). Free



Oct. 4-9

Temuri Papiashvili Exhibition

The first exhibition of Georgian impressionist Temuri Papiashvili will take place in Kyiv this October, supported by the Foundation for Promotion of the Arts and the Embassy of Georgia in Ukraine. "For the viewer to actually hear a painting, to hear the music which emanates from a canvas, that's my ultimate goal," Papiashvili has once said in an interview. Indeed, his paintings seem to evoke feelings and emotions. The freedom one rarely gets in the real life, but often explores in his dreams, is something to be discovered in Papiashvili's paintings.

Temuri Papiashvili Exhibition. Oct. 4-9, 11 a.m. - 7 p.m. Budynok Khudozhnyka (1-5 Artema St.). Free

City Life: Decorating bodies

→ **12** confessed in an interview that he had a "V" (cyrillic "B") letter tattoo on his left hand that he made himself when he was serving in the army in 1966. Former Kharkiv governor Mykhailo Dobkin was spotted with a cobra tattoo on his left shoulder, while former deputy mayor of Kyiv Irena Kilchytska got ladybugs tattoo on her left leg.


Still, the people in tattoo business say that many clients prefer the tattoos that can be easily covered with clothes.

"Employers still treat people with tattoos skeptically," said Tetyana Boyko, sales manager of advertising agency and tattoo enthusiast.

Kyiv Post staff writer Iana Koretska can be reached at koretska@kyivpost.com.



One of the participating artists makes a sketch for the tattoo on a man's neck during the International Tattoo Festival on Sept. 19 in Kyiv. (Anastasia Vlasova)



U.S. Embassy and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention in Ukraine are looking to fill the position of Public Health Specialist/ Strategic Information Advisor


BASIC FUNCTION OF POSITION:
The specialist is a senior program specialist and key public health technical advisor responsible for HIV/AIDS Strategic Information (SI) activities within the agency in country. Job holder works at a project management level with the Committee, other Ministry of Health entities, implementing partners, non-governmental organizations, contractors and grantees to provide technical assistance that will ensure the coordination of the design and appropriate, high quality implementation and strengthening of strategic information and operational research programs as defined in the Country Operational Plan (COP). Quantifying progress towards targets set for PEPFAR strategic information and the national HIV response requires public health technical knowledge, results-oriented data analysis, advocacy, and the ability to develop and maintain collaborative working relationships with USG partners at both implementer and national levels. Jobholder represents the agency on M&E issues at technical, policy and strategic planning meetings, including meetings with collaborators and donors. Job holder reports directly to the CDC Country Director and plays an active leadership role in the Mission's PEPFAR Country Team.

REQUIRED QUALIFICATIONS:

- Successful candidate should possess one of the following degrees:
 - a) Doctor of Public Health (DrPH) or host country equivalent; or
 - b) Doctor of Medicine (MD) (complete higher medical education with diploma); or
 - c) PhD or host country equivalent (candidate of science and/or above) in public health policy, epidemiology, biostatistics, demography, or behavioral science;
- Three years of mid- to senior-level public health experience in the management and development of epidemiological surveillance and/or large scale surveys of HIV/AIDS prevention, treatment, or care programs is required. One additional year of experience at the managerial level is required;
- Level IV (fluent) in English, Ukrainian and Russian is required. .

Application deadline: October 14, 2014 at 6 P.M. Kyiv Time

HOW TO APPLY:
The compensation is set at 50.000\$ (gross per year) plus benefits package. Full version of the vacancy announcement and the U.S. Mission application for employment form (DS-174) are available at our site: www.ukraine.usembassy.gov/job-opportunities.html. Interested applicants should fill out the application form in English and email it to: KyivHR@state.gov or faxed it to: 521-5155.



U.S. Embassy in Ukraine is looking to fill the position of TRANSLATOR

BASIC FUNCTION OF POSITION:
Position is located in the protocol office and serves as a designated interpreter for the front office. Employee is supervised by the Chief of Mission (COM) Office Management Specialist (OMS) but works closely with the protocol staff.

MAJOR DUTIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES:

Interpreter: Employee serves as the primary trilingual interpreter (English/ Ukrainian/Russian) for the Ambassador and other U.S. Embassy staff when directed by the supervisor. Incumbent provides interpreting services in various settings: conferences, seminars, lectures, VIP Office Calls, social functions, press conferences, receptions, media programs, etc. Employee is regularly required to provide simultaneous interpreting using the professional equipment.

Translator: Employee translates from English into Ukrainian and/or Russian and vice versa. Documents translated may include official correspondence, technical manuals, laws, government regulations, legal documents, financial reports, etc. Employee regularly reviews and edits translations made by other Embassy employees.

REQUIRED QUALIFICATIONS:

- Bachelor's Degree in English language, English linguistics, English philology or closely related field is required.
- Minimum of five years of work experience in Ukrainian-English, Russian-English and English -Ukrainian, English-Russian interpreting, with at least one year experience in conference interpreting, including simultaneous (booth) interpreting
- Level V (professional translator/interpreter) in English, Ukrainian and Russian is required.

Application deadline: October 14, 2014 at 6 P.M. Kyiv Time

HOW TO APPLY:
The compensation is set at 20.000\$ (gross per year) plus benefits package. Full version of the vacancy announcement and the U.S. Mission application for employment form (DS-174) are available at our site: www.ukraine.usembassy.gov/job-opportunities.html. Interested applicants should fill out the application form in English and email it to: KyivHR@state.gov or faxed it to: 521-5155.

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Closing date for application: October 8, 2014

Interested candidates should send CV and Cover Letter to office@mdi.org.ua or fax it to +38 044 428 7612.

More information available on www.mdi.org.ua (vacancies)

Job Opportunity

Deloitte is seeking resumes for a **Health Policy Lead** to support a five year USAID funded project HIV Reform in Action.

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

Financial Markets International, Inc. (FMI) is seeking a qualified professionals to fill the following full-time position for the USAID Financial Sector Development Program (FINREP-II) **ANTICORRUPTION ADVISOR**

The Advisor will manage and provide technical expertise in developing and implementing effective corruption control and management systems within project's counterpart institutions.

KEY QUALIFICATIONS:

- A graduate degree in public administration, law, or other relevant areas;
- A good network of post-Maidan civil society organizations dealing with anti-corruption issues;
- Experience in public administration and/or institutional development working with governmental institutions;
- Experience in anticorruption area and financial sector is desired;
- Prior experience on a USAID or other international donor-funded projects preferred;
- Excellent communications skills and fluency in written/ spoken English and Ukrainian.

Please visit FINREP-II employment section at www.finrep.kiev.ua/structure/job_en.php for more details.

Candidates are asked to submit resumes and cover letters to: office@finrep.kiev.ua indicating the position title in the subject line by **October 20, 2014**.

Financial Markets International, Inc. (FMI) is seeking a qualified professionals to fill the following full-time position for the USAID Financial Management Capacity Development Initiative (FMCDI) Program **DIRECTOR OF OFFICE MANAGEMENT, ADMINISTRATION AND FINANCE**


The Director of Office Management, Administration and Finance will provide administrative/ logistics support, including local procurement, as well as support on finance and accounting related issues for the USAID/Ukraine FMCDI Program implemented by FMI, Inc.

KEY QUALIFICATIONS:

- A graduate degree in finance, or other relevant field;
- 5+ years office administration / accounting experience with USAID-funded projects;
- English, Ukrainian, and Russian fluency;
- Strong organizational and communications skills.

Please visit FMI website www.fmi-inc.net/about/jobs.html for more details.

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