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CURRENCY WATCH Hr 26.3 to \$1

Nov. 10 market rate



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2 National/Opinion

Time to talk Turkey

The 9th Kyiv Post CEO Breakfast focused on how to build Ukraine-Turkey business ties. (Top) Yuriy Pavlov, adviser to the president of the Ukrainian Chamber of Commerce and Industry, speaks at the Kyiv Post CEO Breakfast on Nov. 9 in the Hilton Kyiv Hotel. (Left) Andriy Stelmashchuk, managing partner of Vasil Kisil & Partners, exchanges business cards with Dincer Sayici, country manager of Turkish Airlines as, in foreground, Burak Ersoy (L), CEO of lifecell and Adnan Anacali of Creditwest Bank talk. The event was sponsored by Vasil Kisil & Partners. (Volodymyr Petrov)





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ON THE MOVE



EY, a global leader in audit, tax & law, transactions and advisory services, has appointed **Alexey Grinchenko** as Leader of Debt Restructuring services in Ukraine.

Alexei has 25 years' experience in the corporate banking segment and brings a strong industry back-

ground to the existing team of experienced practitioners within the Transaction Advisory Services, which makes EY's Debt Restructuring team even better positioned in the market.

Prior to joining EY, Alexei had been serving for more than 9 years as the First Deputy Chairman and Board Member at ING Bank Ukraine. His area of expertise includes rela-

tionship management, lending, structured finance, trade finance as well as debt restructuring. Alexey also held high positions in international banks such as HVB Bank, Alfa-Bank Ukraine, Raiffeisen Bank Aval Ukraine, and Credit Lyonnais.







How do you think American policy towards Ukraine will change with Donald Trump as president?



Ilya Morozov, IT architect "Trump's victory was unexpected. I was sure he wouldn't be allowed to win. I think that relations between

the U.S. and Ukraine will completely change, going by his campaign statements. First of all, civil organizations funded by America will be affected, as the grant money will be cut."



Olga Svysiuk,

student
"Nothing tragic
has happened.
I've been reading Facebook
posts saying
a nuclear war
will begin, but

America is not the center of the world, and it is also constrained by international relations. Policies might change, of course. But Ukraine is an independent state and has to solve its problems itself. Maybe Trump's presidency can push us to more vigorous actions."



Marina Melnichenko, brand manager "Judging by Trump's inclination to go back on his words and opinions, I believe his

position towards Ukraine will be balanced and tolerant after all. There won't be any decisions drastically different from the foreign policy of President (Barack) Obama."



Nikolay Boiko, retired "Trump as president? Why not? Who cares what someone

predicted or expected? This

was a democratic election. Nothing will change, because America elected a president for itself. As for Ukraine, we have our own leaders to be concerned with."



Ihor Smolyak, lawyer "Of course, I was surprised... but I don't think that American-Ukrainian relations will change. It's one

thing what can-

didates say during their campaigns. It's another thing what they actually do once they get in office. "



Larisa Yurchenko, bank manager "Trump's presidency will negatively impact U.S. relations with Ukraine. I mean that funding

packages will be reduced."

Reformer of the week

Mikheil Saakashvili

Ex-President of Georgia Mikheil Saakashvili submitted his resignation from the post of Odesa Oblast's governor on Nov. 7.

Saakashvili said that President Petro Poroshenko and other top officials had sabotaged his efforts to make public administration, customs clearance and law enforcement in the region more transparent and corruption-free.

Saakashvili said that the central government had blocked his attempts to create a graft-free customs terminal and ensured the closure of a facility that sped up the provision of administrative services. He argued that the central authorities had blocked his efforts to select his deputies and district heads in transparent competitions.

Poroshenko and his representatives declined to comment on the accusations.

Saakashvili also accused Poroshenko allies, including lawmakers Ihor Kononenko and Oleksiy Goncharenko, State Fiscal Service Head Roman Nasirov and the president's Deputy Chief of Staff Vitaly Kovalchuk, of corruption. They deny the accusations.

Saakashvili's exit follows an exodus of about 20 other top reformers earlier this year. Most recently, these include Odesa Oblast police chief Giorgi Lortkipanidze, National Television Company CEO Zurab Alasania and Deputy Interior Minister Ekaterina Zguladze-Glucksmann.

- Oleg Sukhov

Anti-reformer of the week

Serhiy Kozyakov

The High Qualification Commission, headed by Serhiy Kozyakov, has been accused of helping to preserve the corrupt judicial system instead of cleansing it.

On Nov. 3, the commission successfully vetted Volodymyr Melnychuk, a judge of the Kyiv Administrative Court of Appeal who will be thus able to serve for life.

In 2014 a special commission ruled that Melnychuk passed unlawful rulings against EuroMaidan activists and backed a decision by another controversial judge, Bohdan Sanin, against them.

Judicial reform experts Mykhailo Zhernakov and Roman Maselko argue that the commission has failed to oust corrupt judges and is completely dependent on President Petro Poroshenko. Kozyakov has denied the accusations, citing legal reasons that make it impossible to fire controversial judges.

Meanwhile, the authorities have also failed to endow the Civic Integrity Council, a civil-society watchdog overseeing judges, with real power, giving it only advisory functions. The selection of the council is scheduled for Nov. 11.

Critics also accuse the authorities of dragging their feet on creating a special anti-corruption court to independently handle graft cases.

- Oleg Sukhov

To nominate someone as reformer or anti-reformer of the week, write to news@kyivpost.com

Ukraine reacts to Trump's election as US president

"Congratulations to the president of the United States with a victory in the election. I hope that the new administration (of Donald Trump) will continue to support the course of Ukraine."

Ukrainian Prime Minister
 Volodymyr Groysman

"Ukraine's (President Petro) Poroshenko (and Foreign Minister) Pavlo Klimkin must now demand (of) Trump full clarity, explanation of his stance on Ukraine's sovereignty!"

 Serhiy Kiral, lawmaker from the pro-European Samopomich Party

"The good news in all of this is that (Hillary) Clinton will never be able to disappoint us."

Razumkov Center Foreign
 Relations Director Oleksiy Melnyk

"The Kremlin must be spending so much money on champagne. The party must be rolling. It's a bad day for America and a bad day for the world."

 Reno Domenico, president of Democrats Abroad in Ukraine.

"Tell me I'm sleeping and this is a terrible nightmare!"

 Daria Kaleniuk, executive director of the Kyiv-based NGO Anticorruption Action Center

"Many questions will be asked by the new administration. The Ukrainian government will really







This photo taken on Nov. 10 in Kyiv shows a selection of the front pages of the biggest Ukrainian national newspapers following Donald Trump's upset US presidential victory over Hillary Clinton on Nov. 8. (AFP)

have to show that progress is being made in reforms."

 Andy Hunder, president of the American Chamber of Commerce in Ukraine

"(Trump has) a strong personality with unpredictable policy...we must be

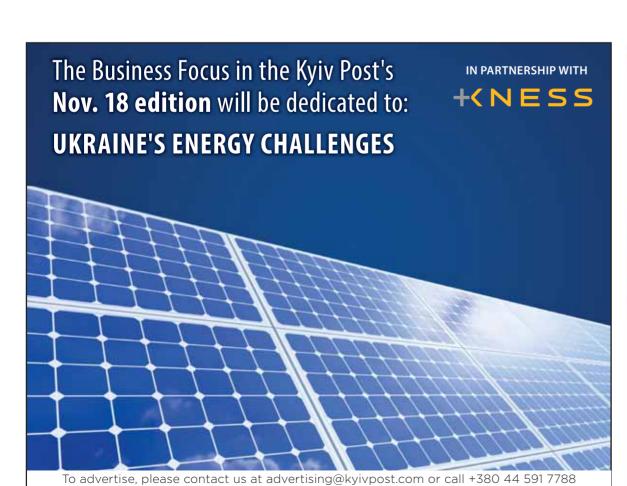
araful"

– Mikheil Saakashvili, former governor of Odesa Oblast

"It's 5 a.m. in Kyiv, but I am scared to go to bed now. With Trump in office, Putin can easily turn Syria, Ukraine into his new Chechnyas." Ukrainian journalist Myroslava Petsa.

"Life goes on. Everything will be fine."

former Ukrainian Economy
 Minister Aivaras Abromavicius





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Editorials

Never again

This week, real estate mogul and alleged fraudster Donald Trump went from being a washed-up TV star to the most powerful man on earth.

Voters had full access to Trump's long list of disqualifiers: his long-time tax evasion, his barely concealed contempt for women and ethnic minorities, his disregard for his own country's democratic traditions, his schmoozing with mob figures. His political career began under U.S. President Barack Obama's administration, by perpetuating the racist lie that the outgoing president is not an American citizen, and he has been exposed as a longtime friend of Kremlin cronies and an admirer of Russian President Vladimir Putin.

Yet Trump won. How?

Trump could never have been elected if America's political elite had not been so out of touch with the deep rage at the establishment felt across America. Trump is a nationalist and a demagogue, but he somehow managed to be the first politician to convincingly appeal to the concerns of working-class Americans who feel that they have done everything right and are still drowning, while Washington and Wall Street sip martinis on the beach

The Democrats – with President Obama's help – picked a candidate from the political elite that working-class Americans now despise. In Hillary Clinton, it is difficult to imagine a candidate less suited to the electoral mood that allowed Trump to thrive.

Clinton's failure has left the entire U.S. government in the control of one political party, ruled by a man too childish to concede in the event of a loss, and so reckless that his own campaign took his Twitter privileges away from him.

America's most powerful argument for democracy and liberal values has been the example it sets through rule of law, the even application of justice, and open political speech.

Trump threatens all of that. His election exposes tears in America's social fabric. And it suggests to the world that U.S. democracy is a sham, in which any two-bit con man can fire off a few angry tweets and find himself in control of the world's most powerful nation a couple months later

Trump, like all liars, will eventually be exposed as the carnival farce that he is. The task now is to create a political movement capable of providing a fairer deal to working Americans, so a demagogue like him never rises this far again.

No more pretending

The resignation of Odesa Oblast Governor Mikheil Saakashvili on Nov. 7 is the latest reason to dispel the illusion that President Petro Poroshenko is a reformer.

Saakashvili said all of his efforts to reform public administration, customs and law enforcement had been blocked by Poroshenko and other officials

The Georgian is one of the last top reformers to leave office. Earlier this year, about 20 top reformers did the same.

And his resignation is a sign that a political counter-revolution is in full

After the EuroMaidan Revolution, which ousted fugitive President Viktor Yanukovych on Feb. 22, 2014, officials believed they had to pay attention to society's demands because they feared they might also suffer Yanukovych's fate.

Not any more.

Poroshenko and other Ukrainian leaders behave contempuously towards civil society and, absent Western pressure, move slow or not at all on reforms. The slavish Soviet-style bureaucratic machine that served Yanukovych has been partially resurrected and now serves Poroshenko, who consistently uses corrupt Yanukovych-era cadres for his purposes.

Poroshenko needed Saakashvili and other reformers as smokescreens to cover up continued corruption, lawlessness and abuse of power in Ukraine. Whenever reformers attempted to go beyond token gestures and bring genuine change, they were fired or forced to resign.

Predictably, the most effective among them were replaced with loyal political hacks such as Prosecutor General Yuriy Lutsenko. Poroshenko is playing with fire and losing public support. Antagonizing the Ukrainian public, civil society and the nation's Western partners cost his predecessor the presidency. It could cost him his presidency as well.

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NEWS ITEM: Republican presidential nominee Donald Trump was behind Surprise, **Democratic nominee Hillary Clinton in the** America! polls, but in the end surpassed her on the Election Day, securing 279 electoral votes against Clinton's 228 votes, although she may have won the popular vote. **NEWS ITEM: During his** presidential campaign, Donald Trump many times mentioned his newest property, Trump **Hotel Washington D.C., that** opened on Oct. 26 just three blocks away from the White House, leading to jokes that Trump was running for president to promote his business. This hotel's promo campaign has gone too far Cheer up. If we survived Yanukových, you'll survive Trump **NEWS ITEM: Republican** nominee Donald Trump won the U.S. presidential election on Nov. 8. Trump, a real estate mogul and an entertainer, will be the first U.S. president who neither held a public post nor served in the military before being elected. Where the hell am I? **NEWS ITEM: A** monument to Prince Volodymyr the Great of Kvivan Rus opened in the center of Moscow on Nov. 4. Prince Volodymyr ruled Kyiv in the late 10th century, when Moscow wasn't yet founded. He is famous for bringing

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Christianity to Kyivan Rus.





World in Ukraine

Editor's Note: World in Ukraine takes a look at Ukraine's bilateral relations with different nations. To sponsor this news feature, please contact the Kyiv Post's sales team at advertising@kyivpost.com or call 591-7788.

In partnership with Belgian Village apartments

Belgium celebrates its ties to industrial Donbas region

BY JOSH KOVENSKY

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Ukraine's eastern region has been heavily industrialized since the 1800s. The area used to generate 16 percent of Ukraine's gross domestic product, although that has taken a hit since the Russian-backed war broke out in Donetsk and Luhansk oblasts.

And in fact, much of the Donbas's early industry was set up not by the region's former czarist Russian rulers, but rather by businessmen from the Western European nation of Belgium.

Donetsk and Luhansk oblasts are dotted with industrial enterprises that were founded by Belgians in the 19th century, and others that are operated by Belgium-based multinationals today.

And Belgium continues to industrialize the region today - a new wind power station at Novy Azov, for example, supplies the area with 1,200 kilowatts of energy. And in spite of the continuing war, a Belgian clay mining firm has also resolved to keep operating in the region.

Arrival in Donbas

The Donbas's abundance of natural resources made it a magnet for foreign industry at the end of the 19th century.

Foreign investors flocked to the region for its steel and coal reserves. Among them were the Belgians, who



Sibelco Ukraine Country Director Yury Tkach in Kyiv on Oct. 11. Tkach's company, a Belgian clay miner, has remained in Donetsk Oblast through the Russia-backed war there. (Kostyantyn Chernichkin)

were heirs at the time to a global resource empire.

By the dawn of the 20th century, more than 80 Belgian factories were operating in the Donbas.

According to an essay by writer Evgeny Fialko, from the Donetsk Oblast town of Druzhkivka, the Donbas was called "the 10th province of Belgium" at the start of the 20th century, because so many people from the Western European country had come to the region. The town of Druzhkivka itself is laid out around a machine-building plant that was constructed there by

a Belgian firm in 1893.

In June, the Belgian Embassy sponsored an exhibition focusing on 19th century investment in the Donbas, which toured six non-occupied cities in the region.

Yury Tkach, Ukraine country director of Belgian clay mining firm Sibelco, was at the exhibition's opening in Sloviansk.

"Donetsk was the metallurgical capital at the time," Tkach said.

Clay city

Tkach's company mines clay around the Donetsk towns of Slovyansk and Mertsalove. The company is one of the main clay miners and exporters in Ukraine, second only to oligarch Rinat Akhmetov's System Capital Management.

"We're neighbors," Tkach said, pointing out that the companies operate in the same area of the Donbas.

Sibelco did not come to Ukraine by itself. Rather, the Belgian multinational in 2001 merged with British firm WWB, which had in 1995 combined with Ukrainian company "Donbas Clay" to begin mining in the country's east.

Now, Sibelco-Ukraine exports its clay products through Mykolaiv port, mainly to Western Europe, from two sites in Donetsk Oblast and one site outside Kharkiv.

Personnel evacuated

When Russian-backed separatists stormed Slovyansk in April 2014, Sibelco had a dilemma.

"We have an office in Slovyansk," Tkach said. "It had to be closed and the personnel evacuated."

Ukrainian troops have since

more **Belgium** on page **6**

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Despite war, Belgian firm stays put in Ukraine's east

Belgium from page 5

pushed Russian-backed forces back to a frontline position outside of Donetsk, and Sibelco has been able to restore its operations in Slovyansk.

Tkach added that Sibelco had plans for further investment in Ukraine before the war began, including the potential addition of value-added production facilities, but that the company had decided on a policy of "continuation" instead.

"These plans might be restarted when we can say that the situation in the east has stabilized," Tkach said. big risk of putting in money under screen. The only way to win the the unfortunate current conditions."

Other Belgian firms have also capitalized on the country's ties to the Donbas, albeit in an entirely different manner.

Belgian video game developer Lugus Studios released a free mobile phone game in May 2015 called "Battle for Donetsk," in which players take roles either as the Ukrainian government or as the Russian-backed

Despite its name, the game does not glorify the war in the Donbas. If the player fires, the game is automatically lost after 60 seconds, with game is to do nothing for 60 seconds.

"A lot of people were saying that they knew people who died and that they had lost a lot of things," said Lugus Studios Co-founder Kevin Haelterman. "There were actual fighters from the conflict that played

"It's a war game with an anti-war message," said Haelterman, noting that the game was the most-played game that the company had ever made, at 600,000 downloads.

Haelterman added that the company got "a lot of emails from both sides of the conflict" after the game



Het Collectief play in Germany on Sept. 12. (Het Collectief/facebook)

Belgian King's Day Concert

What: Concert presented by Embassy of Belgium in Kyiv

Where: National Philharmonic of Ukraine (2 Volodymyrskyi Descent)

When: Nov. 15 at 7 p.m. (by invitation only)

Het Collectief (Belgium)

Chamber Music Quintet

The chamber music group Het Collectief was founded in 1998 in Brussels. Working consistently from a solid nucleus of five musicians, the group has created an intriguing and idiosyncratic sound, achieved by an unfamiliar mix of strings, wind instruments and piano. For its repertoire, Het Collectief returns to the Second Viennese School, the roots of modernism. Starting from this solid basis, it explores important 20th century repertoire, including



King Philippe takes the oath as Belgium's seventh king on July 21, 2013. (AFP)

the latest experimental trends. The group also performs daring crossovers between contemporary and traditional compositions and with adaptations of ancient music

Het Collectief: Thomas Dieltjens, piano; Wibert Aerts, violin; Martijn Vink, cello; Toon Fret, flute; Julien Hervé, clarinet. In Kyiv, the ensemble will be joined by Vincent Hepp, violin & amp; alto, Jonathan Focquaert, double bass and Nele Delafonteyne, clarinet. The concert will also feature Liesbeth Devos, soprano.

The horrors of World War II have prompted many composers to bear witness to their social, political or religious commitment in their music.

In Germany, Hanns Eisler was one of those artists who rejected fascism and placed art in the service of resistance. Pursuing his fight during his exile in the United States, he was better off than his Czech colleague Erwin Schulhoff, whose art was branded as "degenerate" by the Nazis, resulting in his deportation to the concentration camp of Wülzburg, which he did not survive. During the same period, French composer Olivier Messiaen created his Quatuor pour la fin du temps, an apocalyptic vision written during his captivity in a prisoners of war camp in Germany. In this piece, the composer expresses his Catholic faith in a transcendental way, using omposition techniques to translate the notion of eternity into music.

Kriegskantate Opus 65 (1937) Hanns EISLER (1898-1962)

for soprano, 2 clarinets, viola and cello (5'); Armes Volk,

Concertino Erwin SCHULHOFF (1894-1942)

for piccolo, viola and double bass (15')

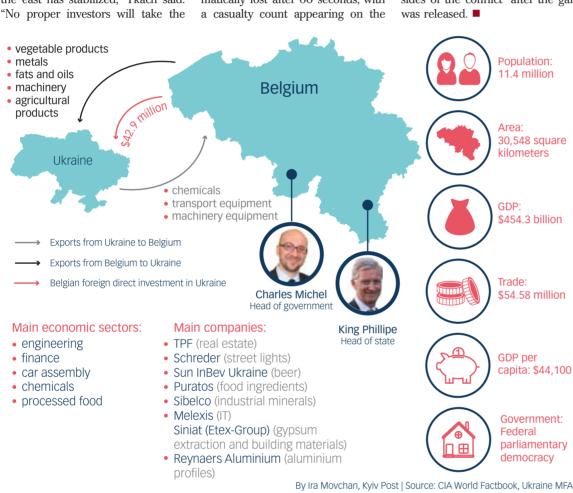
Kantate im Exil Opus 62 (1937) Hanns EISLER

for soprano, 2 clarinets, viola and cello (5');

Sonata for Flute and Piano Opus 61 (1927) Erwin SCHULHOFF (12'); Allegro moderato; Scherzo. Allegro giocoso; Aria. Andante; Rondo

Kantate auf den Tod eines Genossen Opus 64 Hanns EISLER for soprano, flute, 2 clarinets and cello (5');

Quatuor pour la fin du temps (1941) Olivier MESSIAEN (1908-1992) for piano, violin, cello and clarinet (47'); Source: Embassy of Belgium in Kyiv



Ukraine has four times more people than Belgium yet four times less than per-capita gross domestic product.

Celebrate your birthday





Belgium technology firms love Ukrainian developers – but not enough to move here

BY DENYS KRASNIKOV, **ISOBEL KOSHIW AND** JOSH KOVENSKY

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Only a few Belgium technology companies currently have offices in Ukraine. But hundreds of Ukrainians work for the sector in Belgium, either by moving there or working remotely. In fact, according to a survey conducted by popular developer forum Stackoverflow, 31 percent of Ukrainian developers are teleworkers.

"So far there has been lots of interest from Belgium. They come here often to talk with people," Tatiana Korotitch, the Trade Envoy at Belgium's Embassy in Kyiv, told the Kyiv Post.

"I know that Ukrainian developers are well regarded for their high level skills, and a big plus is the low wages," said Korotitch. "I know that lots of Ukrainians work remotely for Belgian companies, but we have no exact figures.

"Unfortunately, Ukraine is a country of big risk. The rule of law is not total, and so opening an office is not so simple."

One of those undeterred by Ukraine's risky reputation is Skelia, a Belgium software company. Rostyslav Shchepan, the CEO of Skelia, said the company decided to open an office in Kyiv because of the geographical benefits and the similarities of the two countries' mentalities.

"Ukraine is very conveniently located in Europe. There is just an hour's difference between the countries' time zones. All of the Belgian representatives of Skelia find that Ukrainians are open and culturally very close to Belgians."

A further factor that Shchepan finds encouraging is the Ukrainian government's support for IT companies, which he says is attracting more and more companies from abroad.

"The climate (for IT) here is favorable," Shchepan said, adding that IT eliminates any borders, allowing companies from different countries to work on mutual goals: "Programming languages are international.

But despite Ukraine's current economic downturn and many IT specialists seeking better lives somewhere in Europe or the United States, the Ukrainian offices in Lviv and Kyiv are the core ones for Skelia's business, says Shchepan.

"Ukraine is a strategic country, where we plan to develop our company," he said. "We never planned to relocate the best employees to Europe.



Participants discuss Belgian microelectronics company Melexis at the offices of BEST Sofia student society at the Technical University in Sofia, Bulgaria on Oct. 26. (Courtesy)

Another Belgian tech company gaining traction is iVOX, an international market research agency, which specializes in studying consumer behavior using online surveys. They opened their Kyiv office in 2008 with a survey panel of just 10,000. Now it has a survey panel of over 80,000 people across Ukraine.

IVOX has conducted surveys on behalf of government agencies as well as for several dozen large Ukrainian companies. For instance, one of the most recent surveys they conducted was for TV channel ICTV.

on the percentage of Ukrainians that use bank cards to pay online.

The Belgium 3D printing software firm, Materialise, has also been doing good business in Ukraine.

In 2015, one of their subsidiaries, i.Materialise, signed a partnership with Kwambio, a Ukrainian startup that has made an Android app that provides 3D models created by professional designers. A user can pick a model, customize its metrics, shape, and colors, and print it out using Materialise.

Materialise works with big name

firms such as Ford, Zcorp, Phonak, DaimlerChrysler AG, HoneyWell, Philips, VolksWagen AG, and Bentley, just to name a few. It employs roughly 600 people in Kyiv.

Similarly, Belgian microelectronics producer Melexis says it is planning to keep doing business in Ukraine, despite the war in the east of the country and the economic downturn.

Like Materialise, Melexis has been on the Ukrainian market for long time. Since the early 2000s the company's staff has grown from just a handful of people to 90 employees, 50 of whom are high-tech engineers. The company's Ukrainian unit does not produce microchips, but does design and product development

Anna Potapova, the global talent engagement manager at Melexis, told the Kyiv Post that the company has no plans to leave.

"In terms of expansion, that depends on the availability of talent," Potapova said.

"Since we are a knowledge-based company - we do research and development - (our) expansion in Ukraine depends on the local labor

"That's challenging because of the specific type of work we do, but we have a good university outreach cooperation program."

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Ambassador touts Belgium-Ukraine ties in tough year

BY BRIAN BONNER

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It's been a rough year for Belgium, where terrorists struck in March, killing 31 people in Brussels at the international airport and on the subway.

The attacks drove home the global threat of terrorism and the need for greater cooperation among allies internationally. The tragedy also exposed Brussels' political vulnerability as the administrative capital of two major Western institutions -- NATO and the European Union.

"It was a big shock and I also think that, immediately, the Belgium population has acted in a fairly serene way," Belgium's Ambassador to Ukraine Luc Jacobs told the Kyiv Post in an interview. The citizens in the nation of 11 million people set up a shrine to the victims outside the central stock exchange.

While the memories and investigations linger on, Belgians and their friends are looking ahead to a happier occasion, the King's Day celebrations on Nov. 15.

In Kyiv, a concert will take place at the National Philharmonic of Ukraine. The event honors the nation's monarchy, currently led by King Philippe. King's Day is one of the major holidays, second perhaps to National Day, which celebrates the July 21, 1831, independence of Belgium under a constitutional monarchy and parliament.

King Philippe, who took over from his father King Albert II in 2013, is a "quite popular" and unifying force for the nation, along with his wife, Queen Mathilda, and their four children, the ambassador said.

The terror strike in Belgium, unlike other victimized nations, did not trigger a backlash against segments of society or an anti-immigrant sentiment. Belgium retained its culture as "an open society, tolerant society," Jacobs said, taking pride in its multilingualism, multiculturalism and multi-religious character.

It's not just a slogan in Belgium, which contains three distinct linguistic regions - the Dutch-speaking, German-speaking and Frenchspeaking parts of the nation.

Additionally, while some of the March terrorists came from a neighborhood with a high concentration side to help us."

of Muslims, who make up 7 percent of the nation, the attacks were "not a reason to stigmatize part of your population or part of your communities," he said.

Belgium's location and its citizens' reputation for "consensus-building and compromise-making" are reasons why NATO and EU headquarters are located there. "We're not a threat to anybody. We are friends with nearly everybody. We are very acceptable as a host for these types of institutions," Jacobs said.

The consensus-building was recently on display in resolving opposition that dairy farmers in French-speaking Wallonia, a region of Belgium, had to a free-trade agreement between the EU and Canada. "The compromise we have found amount the different entities in Belgium has allowed them to ratify the free trade agreement with Canada. In the course of two weeks, we had found a solution. It shows the system works," Jacobs said.

But the political culture of the confederate-style government is representative democracy. Unlike Great Britain, by comparison, whose voters triggered political upheaval this year by voting to leave the EU, "we don't do referendums," Jacobs said. "In our political culture, we have learned the referenda are not the best way to govern or legislation."

The notable exception was the 1950 referendum when voters approved of King Leopold III's return from exile in Germany after World War II.

The tenure of the polyglot Jacobs in Ukraine since 2014 has been characterized by emphasis of his country's support of Ukraine against Russia's war, his interest in traveling to many parts of the nation and his championing of cultural events and historical ties that bind the two nations.

While he says that Belgian businesses face all the same problems as other foreign businesses in Ukraine, including corruption and poor rule of law, he expressed confidence in "a new generation of higher officials that want to bring about change and are really working at that...We have a listening ear to our poblems. We've seen a willingness from the government's side and the administration's



A man wrapped in a Belgian flag holds a candle as people gather at a makeshift memorial in front of Brussels Stock Exchange on Place de la Bourse (Beursplein) on March 24, two days after bomb attacks claimed by an Islamic State group hit Brussels' airport and the Maelbeek/Maalbeek metro station, killing 31 people and wounding 300 others. (AFP)



Belgium's Ambassador to Ukraine Luc Jacobs talks to the Kyiv Post in his office in Kyiv on Nov. 4. (Volodymyr Petrov)

In return, besides Belgium's participation in international institutions that aid Ukraine, the nation also has provided 3 million euros in bilateral humanitarian aid last year and this

Informally, a Belgian-Ukraine Friendship Group talks over issues. The Ukrainian side is led by members of parliament Mustafa Nayyem Jacobs said. "They have changed

an Olena Sotnyk.

The modern-day talks are a continuation of a relationship that dates at least back to Belgian businesses of the late 19th century that located in the Donbas region, history which Belgium is actively involved in preserving.

"Many companies are still there,"

thier names. They've changed aspects of the products they make. A lot of the architectural heritage is still visible there, which I think in itself an interesting thing."

"Steel on the Steppe" is an Englishlanguage book, written by Wim Peeters and published in 2009, that documents the history of Belgian businesses in Ukraine as well as current investments.

Jacobs planned a trip to the relocated Donetsk University in Vinnytsia this week. The educational institution moved after Kremlin-backed separatists took over the industrial city of 1 million people in 2014.

But, despite the EuroMaidan Revolution that ousted President Viktor Yankovych and trigggered Russia's war since 2004, "Ukraine is still not known enough in Belgium," Jacobs said. Ukraine's international image "is really suffering from the fact that it has far too long been part of the Soviet Union, without a lot of visible identify for itself."

The more that Ukraine can take advantage of positive developments such as hosting Eurovision, its Olympic and parylimpic performances, film festivals and the like - the more that the image defined by Chornobyl, fighting lawmakers and war will recede, he said.

Such events "create a more positive, nuanced image about Ukraine," Jacobs said. "That's a work in progress. It needs constant effort."

About Luc Jacobs

He presented his credentials to President Petro Poroshenko on Sept. 11, 2014, after serving in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Brussels. He entered the foreign service in 1986. He holds master's degrees in law and social law. He is married to Anne Blontrock and is the father of five children.



Old photographs on the office walls of Belgium's Ambassador to Ukraine Luc Jacobs show a glass factory set up by Belgian businessmen in 1897 in Konstantinovka in Ukraine's Donetsk Oblast



Living with Diabetes in Ukraine

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Activists: State needs to change its approach to diabetes aid

BY ISOBEL KOSHIW

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Ukraine's diabetics, unlike people suffering from other diseases, can't complain that the state doesn't fund their treatment.

Activists, officials and pharmacies all agree that more than enough money has been allocated for diabetes sufferers in 2016 – approximately \$25 million for Ukraine's 1.2 million diabetics.

However, the problem is that the money isn't being spent wisely: Local officials place orders for, say, insulin, with a supplier and use up all of their budgets just on that, rather than buying the other medicines and supplies that sufferers of diabetes need.

So for the past decade activists have been trying to put in place a reimbursement system, whereby the state would pay pharmacies for the medicines on patients' prescriptions, instead of just giving out insulin.

Legislation for the system, intended for type 1 diabetics, has been passed and was on the cusp of implementation. But then Prime Minister Arseniy Yatsenyuk's government was dismissed in April, and since then, activists claim, the effort has stalled.

Renewed vigor

But with World Diabetes Day approaching on Nov. 14, the ministry seems to be approaching the problem with renewed vigor. They say they are determined to implement the system, which currently exists only on paper, in January 2017. The ministry also said that thanks to a recent vote in parliament, type 2 diabetes treatments will also be funded through a reimbursement system starting in January of 2017.

At present, regional health officials purchase insulin through tenders, a process that is heavily criticized by activists. Tablets for those with type 2 diabetes can rarely be found, and often only one type of insulin is purchased. Activists often accuse regional officials of colluding with pharmaceutical companies and allowing them to offload stock, though the evidence for this is indirect.

The current purchasing process also means pharmaceutical companies can block tenders if they fail to sell the desired amounts. One of the worst years was 2014, when five tenders were blocked, according to Nataliya Vlasenko of the Kyiv Diabetic Charitable Fund. Unblocking a tender through the Anti-monopoly Committee can take one to two months.

"Patients went without their medication for almost half the year. How people survived, god only knows," said Vlasenko.

In these cases, diabetics unable to afford to pay are forced to take whatever insulin is available, even if it's not suitable for their particular condition, or they lower their dosages to get through the dry spell. Both actions can lead to the diabetes worsening, according to diabetes activists.

The Ukrainian Association of Diabetics says that the reimbursement system will save the state enough money to reimburse most, if not all of the patients' costs, depending on their status. Moreover, it will mean that patients receive the medication they need, and on time.

Lack of policy

A register of type 1 diabetics (roughly 200,000 out of the 1.2 million people with diabetes in Ukraine), which is essential for the new system to operate, was almost completed by a third party before April. The ministry wants to return the register to state hands for security reasons, but is short of money to do so.

"The register is being held in private hands. The state should either buy it or pay for access to it. We're now searching for money to buy it so that it will become property of the state, because if we did it ourselves from scratch it would take another two years," said Acting Health Minister, Ukrainian-American Ulana Suprun.

Pavel Lukashevych, the head of hospital medicine at Ukraine's Farmak pharmaceutical company, says that the pharmaceutical companies have supported the association in their efforts to bring in the new system. He places much of the blame for the delay in progress on the government's lack of policy direction.

"They allocate so much money, but there is no aim. It's just insulin, insulin. No tablets. They don't say what they want to achieve," said Lukashevych.

Unlike the diabetes charities, Farmak has argued that patients should contribute more to the cost of their treatment. Under the current legislation, patients pay up to Hr 150 for a package of medication that lasts up to two weeks, but many are exempt from any payment.

Farmak says that there is a big difference in the price it costs to manufacture the medicine and the price that patients will pay.



Children and teenagers 'cook for diabetes' to raise awareness of the disease during World Diabetes Day in Kyiv on Nov. 11, 2014. (UNIAN)

By paying less, or nothing at all, according to Lukashevych, patients take their condition less seriously, which can encourage behaviors that make their condition worsen.

"They think: 'Well, I have the best insulin, so I can drink, eat,

By paying less, or nothing at smoke and do whatever I want," said all, according to Lukashevych, Lukashevych.

"There is almost no effort on behalf of the government in getting diabetics together to educate them about how to manage their diabetes," he said. "We, the pharmaceutical companies, do a lot of this." ■

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Supporting patients with diabetes in Ukraine — joint action to tackle a global challenge

JSC Farmak has one of the largest portfolios of endocrinology drugs among the nation's drugs companies, including of the largest portions, including of the products for the treatment of diabetes, and a group of drugs to relieve its complications.

As a socially responsible company, Farmak strives to support and promote major initiatives by organizations for diabetic patients, and not only on the World Diabetes Day.

Today, Farmak is one of the very few domestic manufacturers of insulin that provides free autoinjectors in Ukraine. Since the inclusion of cartridge forms of insulin in its portfolio, according to HCP standard, Farmak has provided all patients receiving insulin in cartridges with Humapen Ergo 2 autoinjectors for free.

Humapen Ergo 2 autoinjectors for free.

But this is not the only way the company supports patients. In cooperation with Dialog Diagnostics LLC, the authorized representative of Germany's Roche Diabetes Care GmbH in Ukraine, and Synevo Ukraine, Farmak has introduced a patient support program called "Live an Active Life." The program aims to make it easier for patients to cope with the effects of diabetes, and to improve the quality of life of diabetes sufferers in Ukraine.

Ukrainian citizens diagnosed with insulin-dependent diabetes after Sept. 1, 2016 receive Farmak's cartridge form of insulin, and have access to starter packs at a special price of Hr 1, including VAT. The starter pack contains the Accu-Check Active blood glucose measurement system, the HumaPen Ergo 2 insulin autonijector, printed guidelines, a diary for self-monitoring, two certificates for free* glycated hemoglobin HbA1c tests (3 and 6 months after enrollment) and a membership card for the Accu-Check Service program

In addition, over the last 10 years Farmak has opened, and continues

maintaining 15 diabetic foot (DF) rooms. DF rooms provide not only the equipment but also trains the medical staff working there.

Each room has all of the necessary equipment and tools for the treatment of diabetic foot: a treatment chair, a device for the extraction and collection of epidermal tissues, a portable ultrasound device, sets of borers and cutters for the treatment of diabetic foot and nails, sets of preventive tools, etc.

The medical care in diabetic foot rooms is provided by qualified physicians who have undergone a refresher course in chiropody. The screening of patients for diabetes is provided in rooms to detect signs of diabetic foot syndrome and prevent its development; and new methods for treating lesions of the foot due to diabetes using low-traumatic equipment have been introduced.

The timely detection of lesions of the lower limbs in diabetes and their proper treatment prevents the development of more severe complications such as gangrene and, consequently, amputation of the foot or lower limb.

In diabetes, a therapeutic success rate of 95 percent depends on the patient, and only 5 percent on the doctor. To achieve success in treatment, people have to have knowledge about their disease. Such knowledge is taught in Farmak's "Schools of medical and social adaptation for diabetic patients."

Nurses, medical registrars, endocrinologists, and psychologists work with patients in these training institutions.

Currently, Kyiv has four "Schools of medical and social adaptation for diabetic patients" equipped by Farmak. The

first institution of this kind was opened for patients in late August 2011. In these schools, diabetics and their relatives can obtain detailed information about the disease, criteria for stabilizing the carbohydrate metabolism, possible complications of the disease and methods of prevention and treatment of its effects. Patients are taught to independently monitor their blood and urine glucose values after the administration of hypoglycemic agents and doses of insulin.

One session in such treatment and training facility lasts 1-2 hours in the form of a meeting in a small group not exceeding 10 people.

One treatment and training facility can train over 600 patients per year.

This year, Farmak's socially active position and medicines ranked high in the DiaBrand international poll among people with diabetes.

A Farmak-manufactured dietary supplement was in the top five best products in the category of "Vitamin and mineral complexes / dietary supplements / functional products." Farmak's socially active position won "silver", and its autoinjector ranked third in the category of "injecting devices."

The DiaBrand award is one of the largest polls among people with diabetes, in which patients vote for companies working in the field of diabetology and healthcare in general.

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Farmak JSC in numbers

- ◆ Farmak had a 6% share of the national pharmaceutical market in 2015*
- The share of products sold by Farmak
- ◆ The company exports 21.1% of the products it manufactures to 20 countries around the globe***
- 2,600 highly skilled professionals work for Farmak JSC, including at representative offices in Uzbekistan, Belarus, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan and Russia**
- 18 of the company's manufacturing

 Innes have successfully passed national
 GMP audits, and 9 of them also have EU

 CMP continuous**
- * according to the "Proxima Research" analytical agency
- ** internal Farmak JSC data





Diabetes brings life changes, uncertainty

BY MARIA ROMANENKO

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Liubov Chabanova was 23 and seven months pregnant when she found out she had type 1 diabetes. "I was hysterical and in tears," says Chabanova, now 49 and retired.

Chabanova lost her baby in the eighth month. After that, she suffered two miscarriages.

"My doctor at the time told me I was crazy for trying to get pregnant and have a baby while having diabetes," she recalls "But after changing doctors later I eventually managed to have a successful pregnancy."

Chabanova's roommate at an endocrine disorder clinic at in Kyiv is school teacher Lidia Nabok. Nabok, 48, found out she has type 2 diabetes in 2008,. The two women were at the clinic for a 14-day course of treatment.

There is a history of diabetes in Nabok's family: Her grandmother had it, and her mother died of it, so being diagnosed with the disease seemed like a death sentence to her.

And for some, diabetes strikes in childhood, and is a condition they will have to live with for their entire lives.

State company employee Hrystyna Dudchenko was 15 when she sud-



denly started losing weight. She

I just had to get used to my new lifestyle quickly," Dudchenko, now 24,

learned she has type 1 diabetes. "At first I thought: 'Why me?' but

told the Kyiv Post.

Types of diabetes

Diabetes, a metabolic disorder affecting blood sugar levels, can have unpredictable effects. It comes in two main types and it can initially be difficult to diagnose which type someone has. There are, however, a few common characteristics of each type.

Type 1 (insulin-dependent) dia**betes** is an autoimmune system disease often diagnosed in under 30-vear-olds. The immune system of type 1 diabetics incorrectly targets insulin-producing beta cells in the pancreas. People with type 1 diabetes need to inject insulin to compensate for the death of their beta cells. Complications can be heart and blood vessel diseases, nerve damage, kidney damage, eye damage, foot damage, skin and mouth conditions and pregnancy complications. Good blood sugar management can help

lower the risk of complications. Type 2 diabetes is characterized by the body losing its ability to respond to insulin, also known as insulin resistance. The autoimmune systems of people with type 2 diabetes don't attack beta cells. Type 2 diabetes is usually diagnosed in over 30-year-olds and is associated with obesity. Patients usually don't need to inject themselves with insulin, but may need to take tablets. Type 2 diabetes may take years to develop. Complications include heart and blood vessel diseases, nerve damage, kidney damage, eye damage, foot damage, hearing impairment, skin conditions and Alzheimer's disease. A strict diet and increased physical activity help reduce the risk of complications

Sources: http://www.diabetes.co.uk/ http://www.mayoclinic.org/

Treatment

The state is obliged to provide type 1 diabetics with insulin, but patients need to buy pills, needles and test strips themselves. The costs add up.

With the disability pension only Hr 1,000-1,700 (\$40-68) and medicine costs high, many diabetics have no option other than save money - even if it means taking risks with their health. For example, patients are advised to measure their blood glucose every time they inject insulin, which can be up to five times a day.

"A pack of 50 test strips for a glucose meter costs Hr 350, so you would need to spend over Hr 1,000 just on the test strips alone each month. Of course nobody measures their glucose levels that often," says Chabanova.

Dudchenko says she has even learned to estimate the approximate amount of sugar in her blood without the machine. "When it's low I feel sick and my brain stops working properly, while high sugar levels cause me to feel angry."

Dudchenko says it is also common for diabetics to reuse needles, rather than using a fresh one for each injection as advised, because each needle costs Hr 10.

Twice a year diabetics need to go through a 14-day-long intravenous cleansing therapy, but since the government doesn't normally pay for it, patients do it less often.

Chabanova and Nabok say that without financial support from their families, they would not be able to afford the treatment they need.

Diet

Diabetes sufferers have to follow a strict diet: They have to consume strictly controlled amounts of carbohydrates such as grains, root vegetables and low-sugar fruits. Meals need to be small and frequent.

"It's even better, because you break the habit of nibbling on cookies all the time," says Dudchenko. Sugary foods can be consumed, though in small amounts. Insulin-dependent patients just need to inject the right amount of the insulin hormone so that their bodies can absorb the sugar. However, insulin dosage can be difficult to estimate; errors can lead to serious health complications. "For me it's just easier to stay away from cakes altogether," says Dudchenko.

Diabetics can also consume alcoholic beverages, but drinking alcohol is not recommended.

With type 2 diabetes (non-insulin-dependent), the diet is even stricter because, unlike with insulin injections, patients cannot regulate the dosage of pills.

Struggles

The patients with whom the Kyiv Post talked say they don't feel deprived.

"I don't feel any less of a person," Chabanova says. "I just have my own way of life, and that's OK."

Finding a spot to do an injection can be tricky, but people are usually sympathetic, Dudchenko says. The most difficult part is remembering to inject herself after she eats: "You feel like you always need to be watching over yourself."

A positive attitude, staying busy and being supported by family and friends helps all three women keep

Their mood and wellbeing also depend on their doctors and clinic workers. Chabanova says she experienced problems at another clinic with unsympathetic doctors who made her feel like she was doomed because of her diagnosis.

Finding understanding doctors helped her to give birth to her daughter Dasha, who is now 21.

"But I can still feel depressed, scared and worried," she says. She also admits to taking sedatives every night in order to sleep. "Diabetes is so unpredictable and with so many related diseases that you don't know what will happen to you tomorrow,' Chabanova says.

ON THE MOVE

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On October 27th, 2016 Markian Malskyy, Partner and Head of the West Ukrainian Branch at Arzinger Law Office, has been appointed as Honorary Consul for the Republic of Austria on the territory of six regions - Lvivska,

Volvnska, Zakarpatska, Ivano-Frankivska, Ternopilska, and Rivnenska oblasts.

"I am deeply honoured to have received this appointment. I am convinced that there are enormous number of areas in which our countries can cooperate. Understanding between us is the priority element for developing longterm ideas and the key to a successful implementation thereof."

Markian Malskyy will carry out this honorable mission while remaining an attorney-at-law and a partner of Arzinger Law Office.



I have type 1 diabetes and I'm not afraid to admit it



Type 1 diabetes affects 10 percent of patients who are diagnosed with diabetes. I became part of this "lucky" club at the age of 30. The disease is growing faster globally. It is predicted that 1 in 10 persons will become afflicted by 2030.

Now, while this is a serious disease, diabetes is manageable and, in the West, an acceptable part of life with a solid support mechanism that includes top-rated doctors, pharmaceuticals, proper nutrition, screening, public support, associations, etc.

Many diabetics live fulfilling lives into their older years and, if the disease is properly handled, no one can see its effects. I am proof of this. Most people are stunned when I inform them and

most tell me "but you don't look like duce insulin naturally anymore. So, me smile as, what does a diabetic look like? Many diabetics not only live normal lives, but they excel - such as Hollywood star Halle Berry and American football player Jay Cutler.

However, living with diabetes in Ukraine requires awareness and vigilance.

There are too few good doctors in Ukraine, based on my 14 years of experience with this disease. The sad fact is that diagnosis and treatment lag behind the West, not only in qualified doctors but more so in the public's uninformed views. Some doctors are arrogant know-it-alls uninterested in Western education. Their attitudes put patients at risk.

I've met people who have been diagnosed with type 2 when the reality was they had type 1! This mistake can cost lives. Those with the hereditary type 1 diabetes are people whose pancreas doesn't pro-

you are sick." That one always makes with the wrong blood-sugar levels, a person can fall into a coma, suffer brain damage, go blind or even die without insulin.

I've had to educate doctors on the proper ratio of insulin before eating certain foods or the necessity of checking blood-sugar levels many times per day. A friend's father who suffered from low blood sugar attack (hypoglycemia) was left on the street unconscious. People walked by him, believing he was a passed out drunk. Consequently, he lost body functions and suffered irreversible brain damage.

Diabetes is a serious disease. But it is manageable with understanding and a supportive health care system. Diabetes is not a death sentence, but rather a part of life that all should accept – something to remember on World Diabetes Day on Nov. 14.

Luc Chenier is the CEO of the Kyiv



Healthy lifestyle is key to preventing diabetes

BY NATALIYA TRACH

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Diabetes is rising globally, and Ukraine is no exception. But doctors say that staying fit and getting enough sleep can help prevent the disease.

The World Health Organization has declared diabetes, a metabolic disorder that causes blood cells to fail to properly take up glucose from the blood, the noninfectious epidemic of the 21st century. More than 366 million people around the globe suffer from the disease, and the WHO estimates this number will rise to 552 million by 2030.

Diabetes cases rising

In Ukraine, a country with a population of around 40 million, there were 1.2 million people with diabetes in 2015, according to the Health Ministry. The number doesn't include those in Russian-annexed Crimea and separatist-controlled areas in the east of the country, where statistics on diabetes sufferers are not available at present.

Every year the number grows by 5-7 percent, and it could reach 10 percent of the population in the next

Ninety percent of diabetics in Ukraine have type 2 diabetes, the kind that is linked to an unhealthy

REDUCING THE RISK OF DIABETES

There are three easy ways to change lifestyle in order to help prevent duabetes, experts say.



Fewer sweets Fewer drinks Less honey

හ

Fewer cakes with white flour

By Stella Shahliovska, Kviy Post Sources: endocrinologist Serhiy Tkach, head of Clinical Diabetology Department in the Institute of Endocrinology and Metabolism in Kyiv,

Less fatty food Less fruit

Physical fitness, a healthy diet and sufficient sleep help prevent the onset of diabetes.



People look at the results of an eye test in a mobile lab at Khreshchatyk Street in Kyiv on Nov. 10. City authorities organized free medical check-ups for World Diabetes Day on Nov. 14. (Volodymyr Petrov)

According to Dr. Serhiy Tkach, head of Clinical Diabetology Department at the Institute of Endocrinology and Metabolism in Kyiv, people who risk getting type 2 diabetes are the elderly, people who are obese, women who have given birth to a baby weighing more than 4.5 kilograms, patients with gout, heart disease, diseases of the liver, gall bladder and pancreas, as well as those suffering from various infectious diseases, including the flu, measles or mumps.

Adopting a healthier lifestyle can significantly reduce the risk of getting type 2 diabetes, Tkach says. Diabetes prevention recommendations are not complicated, so anyone can follow them.

Physical activity key

Physical activities plays an important role in the prevention of diabetes. Regularly exercising for 30-minute helps lower the chances of developing the disease.

"When doing sports, the level of glucose in the blood falls even in people with diabetes," says Tkach, adding that sports prevent obesity and, therefore, the risk of diabetes.

He believes that Ukrainians should do more jogging, walking and cycling. Even those who are not interested in sports can move more during the day – walk while talking on the phone, take a dog for a walk, or use stairs instead of an elevator. While at work, one can walk over to talk to colleagues in another part of the office instead of emailing or telephoning them. Substituting coffee and snack breaks with short walks or stretching exercises also helps,.

When it comes to sports, one should have a medical check-up before taking one up. While any sport is good for preventing obesity, Tkach says people new to a sport should not overdo physical activitv - moderate exercise is still very beneficial.

Sleep important

The severity of diabetes is linked to patterns of life activities, especially the duration and quality of sleep.

"If a person goes to bed late at night they gains resistance to their own insulin," Tkach says, adding that various medical studies indicate that going to bed at 2 or 3 a.m. or working night shifts lead to obesity, which provokes diabetes.

Once a person becomes obese, they have almost a 100 percent chance of getting type 2 diabetes within 10 years, he says.

"This fact is little known even among experts, but people need to know this.'

Diet essentials

A poor diet and a sedentary lifestyle are major causes of type 2 diabetes.

"Malnutrition, when people eat a lot of high calorie foods, mostly carbohydrates, and also products made of white flour, sodas, soft drinks, candy, and cakes – leads to diabetes of the second type," says dietician Oksana Skytalinska. "Consumption of large amounts of sugar causes rapid cell aging, cell mutation and an increase chance of cancer."

Besides, eating too much saturated fat, which can be found in various

types of sausages, some types of confectionaries and all kinds of cheesebased confectioneries, or additional fructose (found in fruits and in honey) can also lead to obesity and consequently to diabetes, Skytalinska

The body easily transforms these substances into abdominal fat, which can cause atherosclerosis, inflammation of the internal organs, problems with blood vessels, and blindness.

However, eating healthily easily prevents the development of such problems, Skytalinska says. This means limiting one's consumption of sugary confectionaries, cakes, soda, and white bread, as well as avoiding the consumption of too much honey.

There are many food products that prevent numerous health problems, Skytalinska says. It's better to focus on raw and cooked products - leafy vegetables, cabbage, lettuce, pumpkin and zucchini, roots - as they do not increase blood sugar levels, and thus can be consumed on a daily basis, the dietician says. Dairy products with lowered or average fat content, in addition to lean proteins of plant and animal origin, such as poultry, sea and river fish, beans. and eggs, should also be on the table frequently. One should also eat lots of omega-3 fatty acids - that is cod liver oil, oily sea fish, nuts and flax seed, as these foods have a strong anti-inflammatory effect.

Foods rich in vitamin B, like nuts, wheat or oat cereals, as well as magnesium rich food, like brans, cereals, nuts or almonds, increase insulin resistance.

To avoid diabetes people should have meals no more than three times a day, Skytalinska says. Healthy lean proteins should comprise 25 percent of the diet, while the rest should be made up of healthy vegetables.

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CASHLESS ECONOMY: MOVING TOWARDS A CASHLESS FUTURE



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Legal pressure starts on Yanukovych ally

Of all the oligarchs in Ukraine, Vadim Novinsky may be the most politically expendable. Prosecutor General Yuriy Lutsenko announced on Nov. 3 that he would ask lawmakers to permit the criminal prosecution of Novinsky. The lawmaker belongs to the Opposition Bloc faction, which is made up predominantly of ex-President Viktor Yanukovych's loyalists.

Story At A Glance

He was born in Russia. He became Ukraine's "Russian" oligarch. He became a Ukrainian citizen only in 2012. He was on President Viktor Yanukovych's side during the EuroMaidan Revolution.

He said that "all the followers of all the revolutions are the little devils." His business partner from Russia has ties to Vladimir Putin. He owns no rubles, but critics suspect he is an agent of Russian influence. He is still in Ukraine, but for how long? He is no friend of Ukraine's president, who called him an "Orthodox bitch"

His citizenship is being challenged. He faces investigations. His days in Ukraine may be numbered.

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BY OKSANA GRYTSENKO

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Of Ukraine's rich and powerful oligarchs, Vadim Novinsky is the one who appears to have the most questions raised about his past and about his shaky future status in the country.

The reasons

This Russian-born Ukrainian oligarch was a publicity-shy and little-known Russian citizen as he built up a massive business empire in Ukraine in the 1990s and 2000s — first serving as a partner for a top Russian oil company before snapping

up domestic businesses in the strategically important steel, ore mining and shipbuilding sectors.

He forged a partnership with Ukraine's richest billionaire, Rinat Akhmetov, taking a minority stake in Metinvest, which merged their steel and ore mining businesses.

He only became a Ukrainian citizen two years before Russia unleashed its war against Ukraine, first occupying Crimea and later engineering a hybrid war in the eastern Donbas region.

His Ukrainian citizenship was granted in 2012 by Ukraine's pro-Russian then-President Viktor Yanukovych, who fled Ukraine for Vadim Novinsky

Date of birth: June 3, 1963

Place of birth: Staraya Russa city of Novgorod Oblast in Russia.

Wealth: \$546 million, 10th richest person in Ukraine, according to 2016 estimate by Novoye Vremya magazine. Key Assets: Smart Holding investment company, which has about a quarter at Metinvest iron ore producer. The rest of Metinvest is owned by Rinat Akhmetov's SCM. Novinsky's Smart Holding also shares with SCM the HarvEast agricultural holding, based in Donetsk Oblast. Personal: His wife Maria Novinska and four children are all the Russian citizens and live in St. Petersburg, Russia

Praised for: Novinsky's charity foundation named after the Holy Virgin Protection sponsors religious, medical and cultural projects including restoration of Baturyn historic city and Uspensky Cathedral of Kyiv Pechersk Layra

Criticized for: Allegedly participating in a plot to oust the late Metropolitan Volodymyr (Sabodan), the now deceased leader of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church of the Moscow Patriarchate in order to replace him with a more loyal church leader. Suspected of being an agent of the Russian world through sponsoring the pro-Russian Orthodox pilgrimage in July and Immortal Regiment rally in May. Obtaining the Ukrainian citizenship in a questionable way.

Russia on Feb. 22, 2014, after the EuroMaidan Revolution. a single-mandate contest representing the Crimean city of Sevastopol,

But before these historic developments that shook the world, Novinsky swiftly tiptoed into positions that put him at the center of power and decision-making in Kyiv.

Just one year after becoming a Ukrainian citizen, Novinsky was elected a parliament lawmaker in a single-mandate contest representing the Crimean city of Sevastopol, where Russia's Black Sea Fleet – the source of Russia's "green men" forces used to occupy Crimea in 2014 – was based as part of an agreement with Ukraine.

He swiftly joined the leadership ranks in Yanukovych's now-defunct, but then dominating, Party of Regions. He was seen at the president's side during key backroom political maneuvering during the EuroMaidan Revolution that culminated in riot police killing at least 100 unarmed protesters in Kyiv.

This background alone, not to mention his continued strong role in backing the Russian Orthodox Church's hold on Ukraine and his description of Russia's war against Ukraine as "fratricidal," is enough to make many claim that he is a Russian agent of influence planted in the country.

Novinsky denies this and other accusations.

Victim of 'revenge'

In an interview with the Kyiv Post, the 53-year-old Novinsky claimed he's determined to stay in Ukraine, calling his mounting problems in the country a mixture of "politics, racket and trivial revenge."

Prosecutor General Yuriy Lutsenko, a presidential loyalist, announced on Nov. 3 that he would ask lawmakers to permit the criminal prosecution of Novinsky, asking to strip him of parliament immunity.

"I will commit hara-kiri, hang myself and drown myself out of fear," Novinsky told the Kyiv Post sarcastically, commenting on Lutsenko's announcement.

Some may be surprised to learn that oligarch Petro Poroshenko, Ukraine's president, played a key role in securing Novinsky Ukrainian citizenship. In 2012, Poroshenko, serving as economy minister, sent a formal request to Yanukovych asking for Novinsky to be granted citizenship, citing contributions to Ukraine's economy.

Yet it is Novinsky's alleged bad personal relations with Poroshenko that provide one more reason to believe his days in Ukraine could be

numbered.

OLIGARCH

WATCH

The public got a rare chance to view the friction between them, thanks to a leaked Youtube video taken on Feb. 20, 2014, after the massacre of

As grim-faced lawmakers pondered the events in parliament's smoking room, Novinsky blamed Poroshenko for stirring up the protesters, claiming they provoked the bloodshed.

EuroMaidan protesters.

The words nearly triggered a brawl, prevented only by other lawmakers separating them as Poroshenko fired back at Novinsky calling him an "Orthodox bitch."

"You are accusing me of this! This is un-Christian!" he yelled at Novinsky, who was side-by-side with Yanukovych during heated backroom negotiations during the revolution.

Nearly three years later, on Sept. 6, as lawmakers stood up in respect as



Vadim Novinsky (R) talks to Serhiy Lyovochkin, who served as chief of staff to former President Viktor Yanukovych, at the presentation of the opposition government. It is composed partly of former Yanukovych allies (LINIAN)



An Orthodox priest together with medics helps severely wounded protesters during the EuroMaidan Revolution at a makeshift hospital in Kyiv on Feb. 20, 2014. Dozens of protesters were shot dead by the riot police on that day, the bloodiest hours of the revolution. (Anastasia Vlasova)

Novinsky clashes with Poroshenko; stuck with Yanukovych to the end



Vadim Novinsky (R) laughs with fellow lawmaker David Zhvania in parliament on Oct. 24, 2013. At that time both were members of the Party of Regions faction which backed then-President Viktor Yanukovych. (UNIAN)

Poroshenko as president finished his speech in parliament's session hall Novinsky crossed his fingers, bowed his head and remained seated.

Hunkering down

Novinsky didn't follow many of Yanukovych's closest associates in fleeing to Russia.

He spends much of his time now in parliament, as a lawmaker within the Opposition Bloc. The rebranded political formation is comprised largely of former Party of Regions lawmakers: Yanukovych backers linked to oligarchs Akhmetov and exiled Ukrainian industrial tycoon and former Russian Gazprom partner Dmytro Firtash.

In March 2015, a group of the lawmakers from People's Front party of ex-Prime Minister Arseniy Yatsenyuk tried to strip Novinsky, whose wife and four children remain Russian citizens, from Ukrainian citizenship. This past April, Poroshenko ordered a State Migration Service investigation into whether Novinsky received his citizenship legally.

In November 2015, Novinsky was questioned by prosecutors in the EuroMaidan killings, and the Security Service of Ukraine raided his offices over suspected financing of Russian-backed separatists this July.

One of the newest allegations he is facing relate to his alleged influence over the local Russian Orthodox Church. The General Prosecutor's Office led by presidential loyalist Lutsenko claims the oligarch attempted under the presidency of Yanukovych to oust the late Metropolitan Volodymyr (Sabodan), the then-terminally ill leader of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church of Russian Patriarchy. It's a claim Novinsky steadfastly denies.

If his guilt is proved, the oligarch faces up to five years in prison.

The Kviv Post spoke to Novinsky



Supported by fellow lawmakers from the Party of Regions, Vadim Novinsky (C) is seen in this June 22, 2014 photograph fist fighting with legislators from the nationalist Svoboda party. (Ukrinform)

on Sept. 2, a day after the oligarch gave testimony to prosecutors.

Russian Orthodox icons were seen almost in every room in his Kyiv offices, located in a cozy historic mansion in Podil area.

Apart from the icons, Novinsky's office also had two portraits - of Metropolitan Onufriy, the new head of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church of Russian Patriarchy, and of late Viktor Chernomyrdin, former Russian prime minister, former ambassador

to Ukraine and the oligarch's big

In another room, he said he has a gallery of portraits of Kirill, the leader of Russia's Orthodox Church.

"I'm an Orthodox person, Orthodox businessman," Novinsky said.

Born, bred in Russia

Although mystery and unanswered questions hang over the past of many oligarchs in Ukraine and Russia, Novinsky's biography is particularly intriguing.

Born in the Russian city of Staraya Russa, with 31,000 residents 570 kilometers northwest of Moscow, he studied aviation engineering in Russian President Vladimir Putin's hometown, the former Soviet city of Leningrad now renamed to St. Petersburg. He says he worked as an air traffic controller and engineer in the late 1980s.

Business for Novinsky took off during the chaotic crony capitalistic

wild years following the collapse of the U.S.S.R. How he made this leap is not totally clear.

Novinsky refused to recall how and when he earned his first million. "I even don't remember it already," he said.

Speaking generally about the 1990s, he added: "It was an interesting time... with lots of opportunities" requiring "savviness and bravery."

By the mid-1990s he started working with Lukoil, one of Russia's largest oil companies, launching with partners Lukoil Severo-Zapad company. It was a network of jobber gas stations later renamed into Severo-Zapad Oil.

Fueling, then privatizing

It was in that 1990s period that Novinsky claims to have started business activity in Ukraine, first selling fuel to Crimea, later supplying it to Ukraine's mining and metallurgical

Barter was the mode of payment in those hyperinflation, credit and cash crunch days. Yet getting paid by what was then cash-strapped state factories for fuel supplied in metal and other commodities prized on global markets turned many traders with connections into millionaires and billionaires.

In 2003-2004, as a still not publicly known figure, Novinsky managed to win the privatization bid for the Ingulets Iron Ore Enrichment Works (Ingulets GOK), a Kryviy Rih-based major mining and processing plant and formerly part of Ukrrudprom state company. He purchased the enterprise in parts through dilution of the state share in the company. In 2004 he purchased the remaining 37.5 percent of the Ingulets GOK for some \$32.5 million, according to Forbes.UA.

Novinsky scores big during Kuchma rule

Novinsky from page 15

Speaking at a parliament committee in March 2015, oligarch Ihor Kolomoisky, who also benefited from privatization of Ukrrudprom, called that process an "illegal" rigging of privatizations done through backroom deals and bribing of then President Leonid Kuchma to sign a special law for privatization of strategic assets.

"Privatization of Ukrrudprom was initially planned in a way to limit the number of participants so that it ended up in particular hands," Kolomoisky said.

Novinsky, speaking with the Kyiv Post, denies such claims.

"I believe it was fair," said Novinsky while calling Kuchma "the best president Ukraine ever had."

Volodymyr Fesenko, head of Penta political think tank, finds it surprising that Novinsky, a Russian national, managed to outmaneuver local oligarchs in domestic privatizations.

"It's a big mystery why he stayed in Ukraine. Some Russian oligarchs also went to Ukraine, but while for example (Konstantin) Grigorishin has roots in Ukraine, Novinsky doesn't," Fesenko said.

Novinsky said Ukraine was warm and welcoming in the 1990s. "It was nothing like, 'you moskal (a Ukrainian derogatory name for Russians), get out of here.' It's only now a rough nationalism takes over people's minds," he said.

Russian friends

Novinsky's business in Ukraine started to mushroom in a flurry of asset acquisitions, including ore mines, shipyards and food companies, around the time that Chernomyrdin, the ex-Russian prime minister who



Vadim Novinsky follows metropolitan Onufriy, head of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church of Moscow Patriarchy, during a mass Orthodox pilgrimage in Kyiv on July 27. (Volodymyr Petrov)

died in 2010, was appointed ambassador to Kyiv.

Novinsky calls Chernomyrdin, who was close friends with Ukrainian President Leonid Kuchma, his "teacher and friend." He confirmed briefly having an iron ore deposit development business in Russia with Chernomyrdin's son.

Novinsky also still shares ownership of his Smart Holding with St. Petersburg businessman Andrei Klyamko. Klyamko is linked to Russian President Vladimir Putin. Klyamko heads the sambo federation in St. Peterburg while Putin holds an honorary presidential role in nation's sambo federation.

Novinsky said he met Putin just once in Crimea in July 2013, when Putin and Yanukovych jointly observed the parade of Russian and Ukrainian Black Sea fleets. He refused to speak about Putin, saying only he has "his own president to criticize."

In Ukraine, Novinsky created an alliance with Akhmetov, merging Ingulets mining and his metal assets with Akhmetov's steel industry assets as part of the Metinvest group, where Novinsky has a quater percent stake.

Two-president tango

After Kuchma's presidency ended with the 2014 Orange Revolution, Novinsky managed to create good working relations with President Viktor Yushchenko.

The oligarch gave money to Yushchenko's failed project on creation of a children's hospital and other charities. Political insiders say that he also clandestinely gave money to Yushchenko's Nasha Ukraina political party, which Novinsky denies.

Novinsky's business and political influence prospered more under Yushchenko's successor, Yanukovych.

Novinsky followed Yanukovych, also a devoted Orthodox Church believer, on pilgrimages to the sacred Mount Athos in Greece.

In 2012, two years after Yanukovych became the president, Novinsky was

ranked by Focus magazine the second richest Ukrainian tycoon with \$4.4 billion in assets, following only Akhmetov. That was the year that Yanukovych granted Novinsky Ukrainian citizenship.

Entering politics

Novinsky surprised many when he decided to participate in parliament by-elections in Sevastopol in 2013 and won them with 53 percent

support.

Despite running as an independent candidate, Novinsky led his campaign using spin doctors linked to Yanukovych's administration. "Novinsky became a lawmaker by direct blessing of Yanukovych," said Taras

Berezovets, head of Berta Communications think tank. In exchange for this help, Yanukovych obliged Novinsky to buy and support the Sevastopol football club, Berezovets said.

Novinsky failed to explain why he decided to go in politics, saying only he spent just three months as a law-maker in a former parliament before the EuroMaidan Revolution started in late November 2013.

He joined the faction of Yanukovych's Party of Regions and voted in January 2014 for so-called "dictator bills," which envisaged criminal responsibility for the protest movement.



Vadim Novinsky (R) shakes hands on May 8, 2015 with two former Ukrainian presidents, Leonid Kravchuk and Leonid Kuchma, during a special parliament session to commemorate the 70th anniversary of victory against Nazism in Europe. Another former President Viktor Yushchenko talks to then Prosecutor General Viktor Shokin (UNIAN)

He voted for 'dictator' laws to prop up Yanukovych

'Revolutions...from devil'

Novinsky's position on the EuroMaidan and other revolutions seems to echo that of Putin.

Novinsky says he was against the EuroMaidan Revolution and any revolution in general, calling them a devilish thing.

"The devil was the first revolutionary in history when he stood out against God," he said. "All the followers of all the revolutions are the little devils."

Many Yanukovych allies started distancing themselves from the disgraced president in December 2013 after the brutal beatings by riot police of student protesters. But Novinsky was with Yanukovych to the very end.

Novinsky claims he mediated talks between Yanukovych and the opposition during the EuroMaidan "in order to avoid bloodshed." He said he met even with Dmytro Yarosh, then head of the radical nationalist Right Sector group.

Novinsky blames of the mass killings, which happened in the last days of the protests, not on Yanukovych but "some of those who wanted to gain power." He did not name them.

In November 2015, prosecutors called Novinsky, who at that moment was a lawmaker of Opposition Bloc party, as witnesses in a criminal case on EuroMaidan killings.

No friend of Poroshenko

Downplaying his Feb. 20, 2014 "Orthodox bitch" clash of words with Poroshenko, Novinsky claims that 10 minutes later both shook hands and hugged each other. This moment wasn't, however, caught on film, and Novinsky admits that bitter feelings remain since.

"We have known each other since 1997. We have never been friends but never had conflicts as well," Novinsky said.

Novinsky was careful when speaking about Poroshenko, often criticizing his cronies, but not personally the president. Unlike most other oligarchs, who are often welcomed at the presidential office, Novinsky said he doesn't meet with Poroshenko.

Fesenko, who knows both politicians well, said they have always disliked each other.

On April 26, Poroshenko ordered the State Migration Service to clarify on whether Novinsky acquired his Ukrainian citizenship without violations of law. He did this after a group of lawmakers initiated this issue and over 25,000 people signed the petition on presidential web-site, asking about this.

Novinsky says the State Migration Service checked his citizenship and found no violations. He added that he spent six months cancelling his Russian passport before receiving the Ukrainian one. "Before passing all these procedures I had to refuse from links with Russia and receive all proof," he said.

The State Migration Service confirmed to the Kyiv Post it didn't find any violations in Novinsky's papers.



Vadim Novinsky (R) hugs archbishop Pavlo (Lebid), the abbot of the Kyiv Pechersk Lavra Orthodox monastery, celebrating the arrival to the monastery of the relics of St. Panteleimon from the mount of Athos in Greece on Oct. 20, 2012. (UNIAN)

Novinsky's Orthodox ways

BY OKSANA GRYTSENKO

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On July 27, more than 10,000 believers of the Orthodox Church of Moscow Patriarchy gathered in Kyiv to celebrate the 1,028th anniversary of Baptism of the Kyivan Rus. It was the final stage of an almost monthlong pilgrimage initiated by the Orthodox clerics simultaneously in eastern and western Ukraine.

The final prayer was led by the church leader Metropolitan Onufriy, who led the procession being constantly shadowed by Novinsky and several other opposition lawmakers who were backers of Yanukovych.

This huge pilgrimage was perceived by many in Ukraine as a campaign to show the might of the church, which started losing its position in the country over its links with Russia.

"I cannot remember any pilgrimage of such a scale in Ukraine. It's a big question why it was held now," said Yury Zavgorodny, religious scholar and professor of the Kyiv-Mohyla Academy.

"It was a mobilization of the electorate, manifestation of the Russian world in Ukraine, a report to the curators that they (the church) still have support," said Viktor Yelensky, religious scholar and lawmaker of People's Front party. "They didn't hide that the event was in fact a political one."

Vadim Novinsky called all critics of the procession "the unwise people who don't want peace and harmony."

Speaking with the Kyiv Post, the oligarch often referred to texts from Bible. He said he was baptized at 26 and became seriously religious after 30.

Since 2011, Novinsky has become the main sponsor of this church, being mentioned as one of the main donors of the decoration works in the Uspensky Cathedral of Kyiv Pechersk Lavra monastery, the church's main stronghold.

On Jan. 23, wearing a gilded attire of the Orthodox cleric, Novinsky assisted the Russian Orthodox church leader patriarch Kirill as he performed a service in Geneva. On June 25, in a gilded green cleric attire, Novinsky arrived in Kyiv Pechersk Lavra for a special liturgy on occasion of the name day of Metropolitan Onufriy.

Novinsky's charity foundation sponsored building of several churches, and it funds the church's department on the youth issues.

But Yelensky said Novinsky in fact goes far beyond that.

"He directly sponsors some hierarchs including I believe Onufriy," Yelensky said. Novinsky denied this, saying he gives money for the church not to any personalities.

Novinsky admitted paying for buses to carry the believers participating in the mass pilgrimage in July but said for most of their needs the pilgrims paid themselves.

Zerkalo Nedeli and Forbes reported in 2014 that Novinsky's bank Forum held big sums of money of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church of Moscow Patriarchy. The bank was that year liquidated for lack of liquidity by Ukraine's national bank, headed by President Petro Poroshenko loyalist Valeria Gontareva.

The Kyiv Post independently found the accounts of this church in Forum Bank, mentioned in the court decision available at the state registry.

Experts say that Novinsky's influence over the church rose during Yanukovych's presidency and even increased when the Metropolitan Onufriy replaced his less pro-Moscow predecessor, Metropolitan Volodymyr (Sabodan), who died in July 2014.

Change of the church leader was accompanied by dirty power games that are now being investigated by prosecutors.

Novinsky now is a suspect in a criminal case involving illegal detention by the police of Metropolitan Oleksandr of Pereyaslav-Khmelnytsky and Vishnevsky (Drabynko) from June 2013 by February 2014, the Prosecution General reported.

Drabynko, who was a close ally of the late Metropolitan Volodymyr, claims his detention was made to pressure the severely ill church leader in order to replace him with the more pro-Moscow figure. He pointed at Novinsky as one of the plotters, along with Viktor Pshonka, then prosecutor general, and Vitaly Zakharchenko, then interior minister.

Drabynko also said on his Facebook page that the plotters planned to use the new – and more loyal to Yanukovych church leader – to "actively engage him in preparation for the presidential elections in 2015" for which Yanukovych was planning to run for the second term.

On June 24, Novinsky attacked Drabynko in a yard of women's monastery in Koretsk city of Rivne Oblast, accusing him of "church split and perjure." Drabynko reported to the local police, and the prosecutors attached this incident to the criminal case.

Prosecutor General Yuriy Lutsenko published on Nov. 3 the first page of the motion asking the parliament to allow a criminal probe on Novinsky.

The details of this document, published by Ukrainska Pravda website, show that in September 2013 Yanukovych ordered Novinsky to be in charge of keeping Drabynko in captivity and pressure Metropolitan Volodymyr to step down.

According to the prosecutors, Novinsky, for instance, was giving directions to the policemen by phone to either permit Drabynko to shortly leave his captivity to conduct worship services or not.

Novisky claimed on his Facebook that the charges are trumped up and called Drabynko a liar.

In July 2015, a long prepared unification of the two smaller churches – the Ukrainian Orthodox Church of Kyiv Metropoly and the Ukrainian Autocephalous Orthodox Church – failed with a scandal.

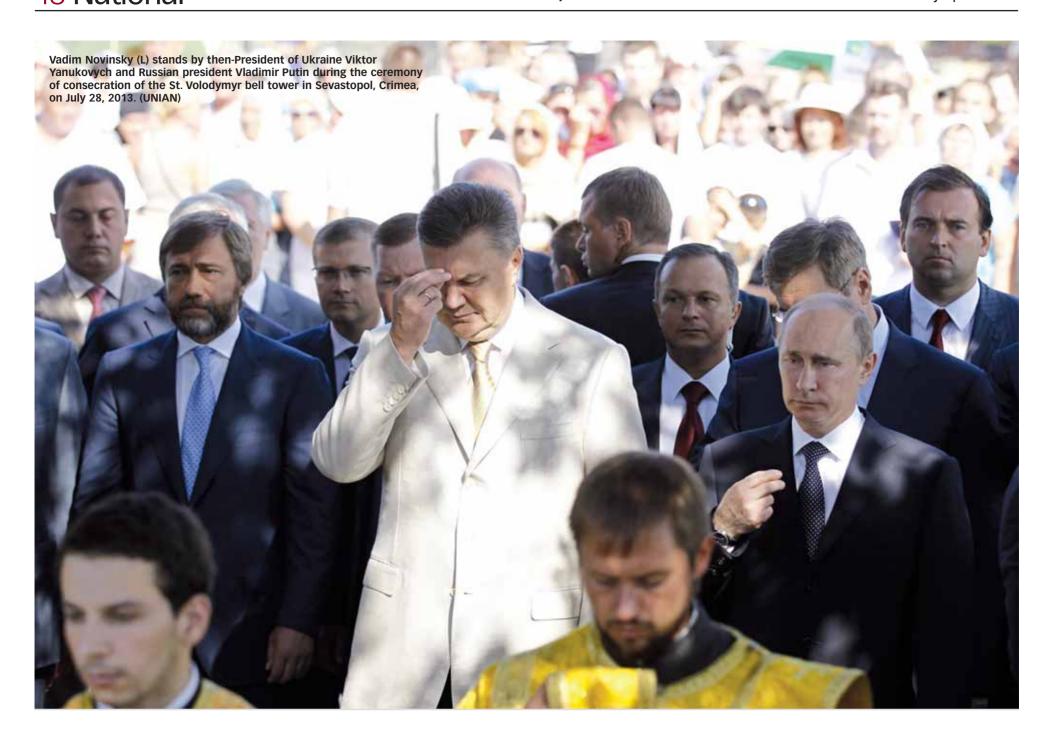
On July 9, 2015, the autocephalous hierarchs unexpectedly refused from the agreements they reached on the day before.

The Right Sector nationalist organization claimed based on the party sources that Novinsky offered a big sum of money to the autocephalous church leader Metropolitan Makariy. The Ukrainian Orthodox Church of Kyiv Metropoly said in a statement they believed it was possible.

Kyiv Post sources in security services independently confirmed this.

Metropolitan Makariy denied in an interview to Religious Information Service of Ukraine on July 10 the accusations made by Right Sector.

Novinsky called them "slander."



Novinsky denies links to port trading arms

Novinsky from page 17

Secret port

In September 2013, the Center for Advanced Defense Studies, a Washington-based nonprof-Oktyabrsk known since Soviet times as a main channel for arms shipments.

The report, called "The Odessa Network: Mapping Facilitators of Russian and Ukrainian Arms Transfers," claimed that Russia preserved its control over the port located in the outskirts of Mykolayiv, and conducted arms trafficking via then port manager Andrei Yegorov - and claimed the port was de facto controlled by Novinsky.

"Port manager Andrei Yegorov was born in Sochi, served as a submarine commander in the Russian Navy Black Sea Fleet until 2000 and achieved the rank of captain, is a graduate of multiple elite Soviet/ Russian military academies, and only received Ukrainian citizenship in 2000. Yegorov is reported to be a tool of the Russian-Ukrainian oligarch Vadim Novinsky, who is reputed to own Oktyabrsk," the report

The report added that surprisingly the Oktyabrsk port was excluded from privatization.

While Yegorov was replaced as a it group, issued a report about a port manager in 2013, the current secret Ukraine-based seaport called executive director of Oktyabrsk port, Ruslan Oleinvk, used to work as a finance director at Novinsky-owned Chernomorsky Shipbuilding Yard, according to his official biography.

Novinsky confirmed that Oktyabrsk port was used for arms trafficking by both Ukraine and Russia, but denied any links with the secret port.

Meanwhile, Oktyabrsk port keeps on serving as a point of departure in the international arms trade.

In March 2015, the Mykolayivbased Korabelov.Info website reported that seven T-80 tanks were shipped out of the port.

Crimean business

Novinsky claims he opposed Russia's occupation of Crimea and said he visited the peninsula for the last time in April 2014 at the invitation of a local church leader.

He claims he "sold or gave out" his businesses in Crimea, which includ-

ed the country's only enterprise for producing railway arrows, and Balaklava Mine Group, a large manufacture of limestone.

But Berezovets, an expert who wrote a book about Russia's unrecognized Crimea annexation, said Novinsky managed to keep his businesses on the peninsula and now he participates in a big construction project commissioned by Russia's defense ministry.



Vadim Novinsky (L) hugs then-President Viktor Yushchenko on Nov. 25, 2011, in Kviv. (UNIAN)

"Novinsky's companies conduct construction of military objects on the territory of annexed Crimea," Berezovets said.

In August 2015, Glavkom news website published a story claiming that Novinsky sold his Balaklava Mine Group to his brother by father, Ashot Malkhasian. To prove this, the media found public information from Russian courts showing that Novinsky and Malkhasian are brothers.

This company is now involved in construction of the Kerch bridge, the big Kremlin project aimed at linking the annexed peninsula with Russia, Glavkom wrote.

Novinsky confirmed to the Kyiv Post that he sold the enterprise to Malkhasian but refused to comment whether he was his brother, saying only "I'm trying not to comment on issues related to my family."

Donbas business

In July, the Security Service of Ukraine, or SBU, searched several Novinsky's enterprises suspected in financing terrorist organizations. The oligarch claimed these suspicions are groundless and added the search

Is Novinsky a Ukrainian patriot or Russian agent?

was done to pressure him at a time when he was involved in a massive Russia-linked Orthodox Church

Novinsky admitted owning along with Akhmetov steel mills in the separatist-controlled Khartsyzsk and Yenakiyeve towns, which manage to keep on working and paying salaries despite the war. These companies, he added, are now registered on government-controlled territory and pay taxes to Ukraine.

But he didn't explain how they persuaded Russian-controlled separatist militants to give permits to work on territory under their control.

"We didn't make any arrangements with them on this. They just understand that something needs to be done with (plant workers)," Novinsky said.

Russian agent?

Andriy Levus, a lawmaker in the pro-Western People's Front party and a former deputy head of the SBU, said there are several reasons to suspect Novinsky is "assisting Russia in its aggression.'

Levus said that his sources tell him that law enforcement bodies are developing several cases involving the oligarch.

"There is information that he was the main sponsor of several suspicious events aimed at destabilizing the situation in the country," Levus said. "It was the so-called Orthodox march and the Immortal Regiment rally organized on May 9.'

The march, borrowed from Russia, and called the Immortal Regiment, was organized to remember soldiers killed during World War II. It sparked controversy in Kyiv and led to minior clashes between participants and the police.

Novinsky denied organizing the rally. He, however, admitted that on May 9 he along with several other lawmakers of Opposition Bloc came to the Park of Eternal Glory in Kyiv -- the same place where the Immortal Regiment rally was held -- to "honor the heroes who gave their lives for the Great Victory," he said.

Levus also said he suspects Novinsky still bears a Russian passport, which would be grounds to



Relatives of Soviet soldiers from World War II march brandishing the portraits of their veteran and fallen relatives on May 9, 2016, in Kyiv during the rally called the "Immortal Regiment." The controversial rally, whose idea was borrowed from Russia, sparked big criticism in Ukraine. (Koslyantyn Chernichkin)

WATCH

cancel his Ukrainian citizenship. Nevertheless, other tycoons are suspected of the same violation.

Berezovets, the analyst, is more skeptical about Novinsky's role.

"I doubt he's an agent of the FSB (Russian security service), but I have no doubt that he is indirectly involved in Russian projects on Ukrainian territory.

Novinsky called himself a "patriot of Ukraine." He added that not wearing vyshyvanka (a traditional Ukrainian shirt) doesn't make a person less patriotic.

Meanwhile, Lutsenko announced the new arrests of lawmakers following the arrest of Novinsky's fellow party member Oleksandr Yefremov on Aug. 1.

With little success in bringing to responsibility corrupt officials of both former and current political regimes,

a criminal persecution of an openly pro-Russian Novinsky could placate at least some nationalist-oriented critics of the government.

Novinsky said he had no information about his possible arrest and threatened to mobilize his political supporters for his defence.

In his opinion piece at the Guardian newspaper published on Sept. 23, the oligarch complained about "an increasingly bold witch hunt by the government against opposition voices."

Novinsky called a criminal case against him fabricated and politically motivated.

"Those in power create the 'soap operas', performances and political shows to distract people's attention from their failures," he wrote on his Facebook page on Nov. 9. "This 'soap opera' will end with the OLIGARCH complete fiasco even though the top state

officials participate in it." The oligarch added that he

was not going to leave the country. If Novinsky is forced to flee Ukraine back to Russia, he may be in the market to buy Russian rubles on his way.

Interestingly, he doesn't own any Russian rubles ... nor a single Russian kopek.

That's what he declared this autumn in filing his asset declaration as part of Ukraine's revealing and landmark anti-corruption effort: the e-declarations filed by 50,000 public servants so far.

Novinsky along with relatives, declared to hold numerous properties in both Russia and Ukraine. He in 2015 held \$234 million and 780,000 euros and 3 million hryvnia in cash.

He could borrow some from his wife or from one of his daughters. They hold 47,328 rubles and 7,290 euros on their bank deposits.



Oct. 7 – Oligarch Watch, Part 1

Petro Poroshenko: All In The Family



Oct. 14 – Oligarch Watch, Part 2

Victor Pinchuk: Ukraine's Friend Or Foe?



Oct. 21 - Oligarch Watch, Part 3

Rinat Akhmetov: Too Big To Tame



Oct. 28 – Oligarch Watch, Part 4

Ihor Kolomoisky: Still Throwing His Weight Around



Future installments will be published in the Kviv Post until Dec. 22 and available freely for republication in English, Ukrainian or Russian languages.



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Play | Food | Entertainment | Sports | Culture | Music | Movies | Art | Community Events

A Whisky Festival is taking place in Kyiv on Nov. 12. Find the details on page 22 or go to www.kyivpost.com/calendar for more events.

more events.

W

WITH ANNA YAKUTENKO

November 11, 2016

www.kyivpost.com

Carpathians calling



Vacationers ride on ski lifts in Bukovel, one of Ukraine's most prestigious and expensive ski resorts. (Ukrinform)

BY NATALIYA TRACH

TRACH@KYIVPOST.COM

The early snowfalls this year have set many minds to thinking already of the festive season, and options for the upcoming winter holidays.

The ski resorts in Ukraine's Carpathian mountains will be on top of the list for many. Over the past two decades, Ukraine's ski resorts have been developing, and although not yet up to the quality of many other European resorts, they are relatively close to the Ukrainian capital and (mostly) cheaper.

The Kyiv Post has tracked down the best Ukrainian resorts offering not just skiing, but also good accommodation and services, healthy food, and diverse entertainment.

Bukovel

Vacations during winter holidays cost

a pretty penny here, as Bukovel is one of the most prestigious and most expensive of Ukraine's ski resorts. One night in a room for one person at the five-star Radisson Blue hotel close to the slopes costs between Hr 8,416 and Hr 55,000, depending on the room class. That's comparable to the cost of accommodation at one of Europe's best resorts – Kitsbuhel in

The prices in other hotels on the territory vary between Hr 2,068 –14,628 per one person per night

Despite the high prices, Bukovel is usually packed for the whole winter with local and foreign tourists, and its various ski runs of different levels of ability attract both novices and professionals. The luxurious ski resort also boasts illuminated slopes and lots of snow — if snowfall it light there are plenty of snow machines to

Business

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keep the runs open.

On top of that, Bukovel has good infrastructure with restaurants, pizzerias and restaurants for any taste. Après-ski options include saunas or spa-centers.

For more information visit www. bukovel.com

How to get there: From Kyiv take train No. 143 to Ivano-Frankivsk for Hr 451 to Hr 931. From Ivano-Frankivsk, take a taxi to Bukovel for Hr 600 to Hr 650. If traveling by car from Kyiv, take the E40/M06 highway to Yaseniv, then from Yaseniv take the Ho2 to Univ. From Univ, take the Ho9 to Bukovel.

Dragobrat

Dragobrat is the highest ski resort in Ukraine, located at the altitude of 1,400 meters above sea level near the Blyznytsya range of peaks in the heart of the Carpathians. Because of its location and climate, the snow lies here the longest in Ukraine — usually from November until May - while the area's natural beauty is breathtaking all year round.

In recent years Dragobrat has become extremely popular with Ukrainian skiers, which is why there are often long queues for the resort's ski lifts in high season and during weekends. Overall, the resort offers 20 alpine skiing runs of various levels of difficulty for skiing and snowboarding.

For more information visit www. dragobrat.ws

How to get there: From Kyiv take train No. 357 Kyiv-Rakhiv for Hr 153 or Hr 607 to the village of Yasinya. From Yasinya take local vehicles to

more Carpathian on page 21

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KyivPost

Kyiv's new cafes are worth a visit

As the cold winter weather approaches, several new cafes have opened in Kyiv to warm us up with some quality dining. The Kyiv Post takes a look at the latest additions to the Kyiv's restaurant scene.

Go Georgian

Nowadays, it seems one can hardly walk around central Kyiv for five minutes without coming across a Georgian restaurant. Two more opened recently, adding to Kyiv's Georgian food obsession.

The first is Garo (116 Antonovycha St.) - a stylish eatery near Palats Ukraina. Garo serves all the Georgian classics: several types of khachapuri, or stuffed Georgian bread (Hr 98), khinkali dumplings (Hr 15 each), and eggplant rolls with cheese or meat. It also offers a variety of European-style salads, fish dishes, and popular desserts such as cheesecake and Napoleon cake.

The other new place, Radio Tbilisi (9-11 Dmytrivska St.), focuses on khinkali and dishes popular in the Georgian capital, from which the restaurant gets its name. The design here combines authentic patterned carpets with more unusual elements: for those bored with chairs, there are swings to sit on. The prices are rather affordable: khinkali dumplings go for Hr 11 each, and main courses start at Hr 70-80.

Asian additions

Ikigai, a chic Japanese restaurant, has now opened in the fivestar Premiere Palace Hotel in the heart of Kyiv. Apart from traditional sushi and rolls, the restaurant offers scallops and su-no mono - Bluefin tuna marinated with oranges in miso sauce. The restaurant also claims to be the first place in Ukraine to offer a kaiseki set – a set of 7-10 dishes which includes a dainty appetizer, main dishes and a dessert. Main courses start at around Hr 200. Ikigai replaces Sumosan, a popular Japanese restaurant that used to occupy the same spot in the hotel.

Kitaika (16 Zlatoustovska St.), is another new Asian place, offering popular Asian noodles, Vietnamese Pho soup and Chinese meat dumplings at affordable prices that start at Hr

more **Cafes** on page **21**

Ukraine's best ski resorts

Carpathian from page 20

Dragobrat for Hr 120 or more per person. If travelling by car, take the E40/Mo6 highway to Yaseniv, and from Yaseniv take the T1413 road to Zolochiv. From Zolochiv take the Ho2 to Ivano-Frankivsk. From Ivano-Frankivsk take the Ho9 to Yasinya.

Pylypets

This ski resort is named after the picturesque village of Pylypets, and is located at the foot of the Hymba and Zhyd-Magura mountains, whose slopes are well suited for skiing. Hymba's difficult ski runs are more suitable for experienced skiers, while Zhyd-Magura's more gentle slopes are good for beginners.

This relatively new ski resort is already attracting skiers and snow-boarders from all over Ukraine. It is also known as the unofficial center for Ukraine's freeride and jibbing snowboarding competitions. The slopes are relatively uncrowded, as the total length of Pylypets' skiing runs is more than 20,000 meters.

The resort is surrounded by natural treasures – such as the Shypit waterfall and Synevyr Lake - which are incredibly beautiful in winter.

For more information visit www. pylypets.com.ua



How to get there: From Kyiv take train Nos. 207, 099K or 0130 to Volovets for Hr 131 to Hr 600. From Volovets, take a bus to Pylypets for Hr 14 to Hr 31. If travelling by car from Kyiv, take the E40 highway to Lviv, the E471 road to Nyzhni Vorota, and from Nyzhni Vorota take the T0718 road to Pylypets.

Slavske

Slavske is a picturesque town and very popular ski resort nestled between the Trostyan, Pohar, Menchul and Politechnik mountains. Slavske might be the best choice for beginners, as its Politechnik Mountain on the edge of the village of Slavske has very gentle slopes that let anybody learn to ski without any fear of mishaps.

Besides, Slavske is famous for the variety and quantity of its ski runs,



Ski resorts in Ukraine's Carpathian Mountains offer not just skiing, but also good accommodation and services, healthy food, and diverse entertainment.

which stretch across more than 9 kilometers. However, the ski resort lacks snow machines, and the majority of its ski lifts are button tows, which can be tricky for beginners and children.

On the positive side, Slavske has good infrastructure and a nice choice of hotels for every purse. The ski season starts there in late November and lasts until early May.

For more information visit www. karpaty-slav.com

How to get there: From Kyiv to Slavske take train Nos. 99 or 81K for Hr 183 to Hr 635. If travelling by car from Kyiv, take the E40 highway to Lviv, and from Lviv take the E471 road to Slavske.

Krasiya

Named after the nearby mountain, the Krasiya resort is an ideal place for those seeking a break from big city life and getting closer to nature. The absence of crowds and lines is probably Krasiya's main advantage.

The resort has the longest single ski run in Ukraine, at over 3.5 kilometers. The resort attracts those who know how to ski and appreciate wide runs and good snow. Krasiya's ski runs also have quite gentle slopes.

For more information visit www. krasiya.info

How to get there: From Kyiv take train Nos. 99 or 81K to Uzhhorod for Hr 141 to Hr 744. From Uzhhorod take the bus to the village of Vyshka for Hr 47. If traveling by car from Kyiv, take the E40 highway to Lviv. From Lviv take the H13 road to the village of Vyshka.



Ikigai, a restaurant that opened on the first floor of the Premier Palace Hotel in October, serves Japanese cuisine. (Facebook/Ikigai)

Check out additions to Kyiv restaurant scene

Cafes from page 20

75. There is a variety of vegetarian options on the menu.

Sweet November

The Honey confectionary has long been one of the most popular venues on Nyzhniy Val Street in Podil, and a second location has now opened at 20 Yaroslaviv Val St. Here one can enjoy desserts (the café offers eclairs, macaroons, candy and cakes), a lunch for Hr 79 – 115 or a delicious hot chocolate for Hr 60. Honey will also open another spot in the TsUM shopping mall soon.

Another confectionary cafe, Sweet Book, has opened in the Fairmont Grand Hotel Kyiv (1 Naberezhno-Khreshchatytska St.). The café has a stylish interior — brightly colored furniture in a spacy, beige-colored room. Candies go for around Hr 30 apiece, while a slice of cake costs Hr 80-120.

Pubs and cafes

A new beer pub V Rebro (In the Rib) opened this October in the place of the former Guinness pub in Obolon district (24A Heroiv Stalingradu St.). This place offers fried and grilled meat and a broad choice of craft beer from Ukraine and abroad for Hr 40-70 for a bottle. The place is designed in the popular loft style, in dark colors. Before opening V

Rebro, its owners cooked grilled ribs at the Street Food Festivals that take place once a month at Platforma Art Factory. Grilled pork ribs go for Hr 160, and a rib-eye steak is Hr 250.

Another new cafe, Zigzag, opened this summer at 13 Reitarska St., not far away from the Golden Gate monument. The first thing one notices when coming in is the large dark wood bar, which takes up an entire wall. The café serves both alcoholic and soft drinks, snacks and meals for around Hr 70-90. The music here is mostly jazz. On some evenings, there is live piano music.

Kyiv's new venues at a glance

Garo (Georgian). 116 Antonovycha St. 9 a.m. – 11 p.m.

Radio Tbilisi (Georgian). 9-11 Dmytrivska St. 11 a.m. – 11 p.m. Ikigai (Japanese). 29 Pushkinska St. 12 p.m. – 12 a.m. Kitaika (Asian). 16 Zlatousovska St.

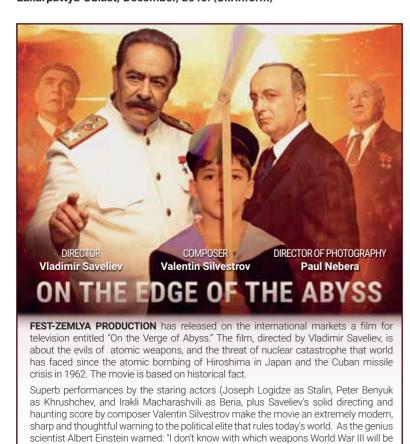
12 p.m. – 23 p.m. **Honey** (confectionary). 20 Yaroslaviv Val St. 8 a.m. – 10 p.m.

Sweet Book (confectionary). 1
Naberezhno-Khreshchatytska St.) 9
a.m. – 9 p.m.
V Behro (Nub) 24A Haroiy

V Rebro (pub). 24A Heroiv Stalingradu St. 12 p.m. – 12 a.m. Zizgzag (café). 13 Reitarska St. 9 a.m. – 11 p.m.



An instructor teaches a girl how to ski at the Drahobrat ski resort, Zakarpattya Oblast, December, 2015. (Ukrinform)



fought, but World War IV will be fought with sticks and stones."

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Nov. 12

Whisky festival

The second Whisky Dram festival in Kyiv this year features 60 brands, including niche and rare ones, from Scotland, Japan, India, the United States, Ireland and Taiwan

The festival also boasts some impressive guest

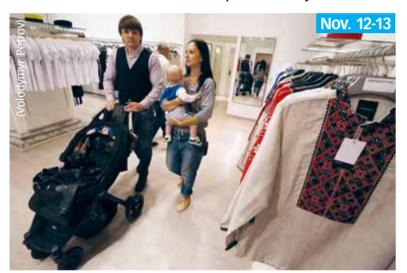
speakers from international distilling companies. Tickets to the event also include a complimentary cocktail and a free tasting glass.

Whisky Dram. Nov. 12, 12 p.m. Parkovyi Congress and Exhibition Center (16A Parkova Road). Hr 500 (price includes a Hr 200

Vsi Svoi market

The 250 best Ukrainian brands will present warm clothes, shoes and accessories for the winter at a special Vsi Svoi market event. At this market, there will be a little more menswear presented – around 15 percent of the total number of brands.

Vsi Svoi market. Nov. 12-13. 10 a.m – 8 p.m. 12 Desiatynna st. Free.



Impressionist exhibition

A mesmerizing exhibition returns to Kyiv with masterpieces by Manet, Renoir, Gogen, Van Gogh and other impressionist artists come to life on display screens, accompanied by beautiful music. The show uses 52 projectors to give viewers a true sense of presence and immersion in this revolutionary period of art history.

"Impressionism: All the Shades" exhibition. Nov. 3-20. Art Mall shopping center (37 Zablotnoho St.) Hr 50-90





Garbage concert

The American-Scottish alternative rock band has already visited Ukraine's capital, back in 2012. This time, apart from the band's much-loved old hits, fans will also get to hear new songs from Garbage's sixth studio album, "Strange Little Birds.

Garbage. Nov. 13. 7 p.m. StereoPlaza (119 Lobanovskyi Ave.) Hr 600-2499

Compiled by Maria Romanenko

New British film festival

The New British film festival offers the best of British cinema to its Kyiv audience. This year from Nov. 11 the festival will showcase Andrea Arnold's road-movie "American Honey," starring Shia Labeouf, the comedy "War on Everyone," by John McDonagh, the romantic movie "This Beautiful Fantastic," by Simon Aboud, and two movies celebrating British cultural icons: the documentary "Versus: The life and Films of Ken Loach," by Louise Osmond, and a restored version of Nicolas Roeg's 1976 film "The Man Who Fell to Earth," starring the late British musical genius David Bowie.

New British film festival. Nov. 10-16. Kyiv cinema (19 Velyka Vasylkivska st.) Hr 80 (each screening)



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POSITION ANNOUNCEMENT

Chemonics International Inc., an international development consulting firm, is seeking senior experts in energy regulation, energy markets, and clean energy for USAID's anticipated Ukraine Competitive Energy Markets (U-CEM) project. The purpose of this project is to improve the investment enabling environment, increase energy efficiency and diversification through improved policy and regulation, develop competitive energy markets and investment opportunities, and promote unconventional and renewable energy sources.

SENIOR EXPERTS IN ENERGY REGULATION

Candidates should have expertise in some of the following areas:

- Designing and implementing integrated energy sector advisory projects in the areas of energy reform, energy market development, clean energy, including large-scale renewable projects
- Private sector engagement and investment
- Transmission
- Distribution
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- Engineering **Project financing**
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- **Energy efficiency**
- Privatization of energy companies and assets Enabling environment and regulatory support
- Public-private partnerships

- Bachelor's degree in energy, engineering, public policy, law, business, finance, economics, or a related subject area required; advanced degree preferred
- At least seven (7) years of work experience in the energy sector (public and/or private
- At least five (5) years of experience working on donor-funded projects; experience with USAID preferred
- Excellent written and verbal communication skills
- Fluency in Ukrainian and/or Russian required; fluency in English required

Application Instructions: Please send a CV and a brief cover letter in English in the email body to ukraineCEMrecruit@chemonics.com. Please submit one application per candidate, and include the name of the position in the subject line. Candidates will be reviewed on a rolling basis until the position is filled. No telephone inquiries, please. Finalists will be contacted.

Application Deadline: November 25, 2016 at 6 P.M. Kyiv Time

Chemonics is an equal opportunity/ Affirmative Action employer and does not discriminate in its selection and employment practices. All qualified applicants will received consideration for employment without regard to race, color, religion, sex, national origin, political affiliation, sexual orientation, gender identity, marital status, disability, or protected veteran status, genetic information, age, membership in an employee organization, or other non-merit factors.



U.S. Embassy and the Centers for Disease Control and **Prevention (CDC) in Ukraine** are looking to fill the position of Public Health Specialist



Basic Function of Position:

Job holder provides strategic technical and programmatic assistance to the CDC office in Kyiv and implementing partners (grantees) in Ukraine funded by the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR) to oversee program implementation of Care and Treatment for HIV/AIDS in multiple oblasts.

- develop novel treatment protocol modifications aligned with current international best practices and newly developed Ukrainian antiretroviral drug treat-
- conduct site monitoring visits for quality improvement of HIV/AIDS treatment
- use clinical expertise to assess grantee quality and performance, and provide special reports for the U.S. interagency team, CDC Headquarters, and The Office of the Global AIDS Coordinator (COAG)
- participate in international and national technical working groups focusing on medical care and treatment of persons infected with HIV/AIDS.

Required Qualifications:

- Doctoral level (MD) degree or host country equivalent in medicine;
- Five years of mid-to-senior level experience in developing, implementing and evaluating HIV/AIDS treatment programs or other relevant public health programs that involve coordination with an international agency or implementing
- Level III (good working knowledge in speaking/reading/writing) in English;
- Level IV (fluent) in Ukrainian and Russian.
- Comprehensive knowledge and experience in HIV/AIDS treatment and HIV AIDS issues. Comprehensive knowledge of the host government Ukrainian health care system and structures including familiarity with MOH policies, program priorities and regulations.

Application deadline: November 18, 2016

How to Apply: The compensation is set at 40,000\$ (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:

http://ukraine.usembassy.gov/job-opportunities.html

Interested applicants should fill out the application form in English and email it to: KyivHR@state.gov or fax it to: 521-5155.



United States Agency for International Development (USAID)/Ukraine Solicitation for U.S. Personal Services Contractor

Acquisition and Assistance Specialist/Cost and Price Analyst, GS 11

DUTIES AND REPONSIBILITIES:

USAID is recruiting an American citizen, Resident Hire, eligible to work in Ukraine for a one year contract (with an option for renewal). This position is located in the Regional Contracting Office (RCO) of the USAID Regional Mission to Ukraine, Belarus, and Moldova. RCO plays a pivotal role in the successful execution of USAID's Strategic Goals and Objectives through the planning, solicitation, award and administration of acquisition and assistance (A&A) mechanisms throughout the region, including Ukraine, Belarus and Moldova. RCO staff works with the technical teams to develop, award and administer programs via A&A mechanisms. The A&A Specialist is a key assistant to the Contracting/Agreement Officer and a point of contact for specific A&A actions within RCO. The Incumbent is a crucial player for assisting RCO and will be readily able to apply US Government contracting experience to a full range of A&A work in regards to cost and price analysis.

REQUIRED QUALIFICATIONS:

Education: A degree in any combination of the following fields: accounting, business, finance, law, contracts, purchasing, economics, industrial management, marketing, organizational management and any other related social science field.

Work Experience: Three or more years with progressive responsibilities in an area relating to A&A work (including auditing, financial analyses, legal analyses, etc.). At least two years of previous employment or interaction with U.S. Government department or agencies or other international development organizations.

Communications: Excellent interpersonal skills as well as excellent oral and written communication skills.

Knowledge: Current knowledge of Federal regulations.

Skills and Abilities: Strong organizational skills, the ability to plan and provide required support for RCO in a timely and effective manner, and an ability to quickly assimilate information and quickly learn required procedures. Good analytical, negotiating, and time management skills are required, with strong proofreading skills and attention to detail is required. The ability to work calmly, tactfully, and effectively under pressure is essential, as well as the ability to maintain strict confidentiality and high ethical standards throughout all phases of acquisition and assistance actions. In addition, the incumbent must be able to lead meetings at all levels, provide effective and tactful procurement ethics guidance to senior management personnel, and senior executives of private sector and non-governmental organizations and must be prepared to enforce ethical standards on these individuals if necessary. Completion of FAC-C Level 1, 2 or 3 is highly desirable.

The full version of this Announcement is accessible at

https://www.usaid.gov/ukraine/work-with-us/careers

CLOSING DATE FOR APPLICATIONS: November 25, 2016 at 6:00 PM Kyiv time, by e-mail attachment only to Human Resources Office at kyivvacancies@usaid.gov

Include vacancy number and position title in the subject line of your email.

Internews is seeking candidates for the position of Program and Communications Coordinator

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- Make site visits to regional media organizations implementing the small grant projects;
- Draft pieces for Internews program reports and weekly briefers;
- Work with deputy chief of party and program managers in coordination of Internews communication activities in Ukraine, including social media maintenance;
- · Update Internews website;
- · Other duties as assigned by Internews management.

QUALIFICATIONS REQUIRED:

- Relevant Master's degree or equivalent work experience;
- Minimum of two years of program coordination and communications experience in international technical assistance programs;
- Excellence in English, Ukrainian and Russian.

Please send your CVs in English and Ukrainian with a cover letter and list of three references to vtodosienko@internews.org and omaydan@internews.org before November 30, 2016.

Alcoholic beverages company seeks Ukrainian professional for Export & Logistics Specialist

Internews

role to work with our suppliers in Ukraine to ensure production & delivery of high-quality finished products. Applicant must be based in Cherkasy or Kyiv.

Full text of the advertisement: https://www.kyivpost.com/ classifieds/jobs/export-logisticsspecialist

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has announced a competition for the position of **Director**—it was made known at a press conference at news agency "Ukrinform". The head must be an ambitious manager with a diploma of higher education in economics, management or administration; have successful experience in project management, and know details of working with international organizations. We are searching for a candidate who has unconventional strategic and tactical thinking, leadership skills, high analytical and communication skills, able to make decisions quickly and responsibly, work with state and local governments, and understand mechanisms for attracting resources for development investment projects.

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200, Khreshchatyk Street, Cherkasy, 18007, Ukraine, e-mail: ardofcherkasyregion@gmail.com

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- or as a Lawyer an advantage.
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- reform Specialist (2 positions);
- Project Manager on PPP;PPP business analyst/lawyer;
- PPP business analyst/lawyerPPP finance analyst;
- Fire rescue reform Manager;
- Fire and technological safety Manager;
- IT modernization and security manager/expert (2 positions).

For more detailed information about preferred qualifications and skills, indicative duties and responsibilities, as well as applying procedure, please visit web-site: http://edge.in.ua/vacancies.html.



EUROPEAN UNION DELEGATION TO UKRAINE

The Delegation of the European Union to Ukraine is currently seeking to recruit for the temporary position of:

Political Officer

For further information about this and other current vacancies at the Delegation of the European Union to Ukraine please consult the website:

https://eeas.europa.eu/delegations/ukraine/search/site_en?f%5B0%5D=bundle%3Aeeas job_vacancy&f%5B1%5D=im_field_ regions%3A232



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a Program Manager for Women's Political Participation Program. The position will be based in Kyiv and require some local travel.

Interested applicants should submit CVs and motivation letters in English by email to the following email address: ukraine@ndi.org.

Deadline:

The deadline of application

submission has been extended to **November 20, 2016** (by COB). Only selected candidates will be invited for a **written test and an interview.**

Full text of the advertisement can be viewed here:

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