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**April 28, 2017**

## Will Crime Keep Paying In Ukraine?

**BY OLEG SUKHOV**  
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The National Anti-Corruption Bureau of Ukraine on April 20 arrested on graft charges ex-People's Front party lawmaker Mykola Martynenko, one of the most influential powerbrokers to be detained in Ukraine since it gained independence in 1991.

Despite being suspected of multimillion-dollar corruption, Martynenko was released without bail after a powerful collection of members of parliament and ministers vouched for him in court.

The no-bail release may foreshadow the fate of any criminal prosecution against Martynenko.

The chances that he will get a fair trial leading to his conviction under the current government are low: While the NABU is deemed to be relatively independent, the

judiciary and the prosecution service are notoriously corrupt and viewed as subservient to President Petro Poroshenko and other politicians.

Martynenko, who sees the case as fabricated and political, has been charged with organized crime and embezzling \$17 million during uranium ore sales to the state-owned Eastern Ore Dressing Plant.

The way to the top for Martynenko, 56, started in the 1980s when he was a top Kyiv apparatchik of the Komsomol, the Communist Party's youth organization, where many businesspeople got their start when the Soviet Union collapsed. In the 1990s he set up trading companies in the nuclear and natural gas industries.

Martynenko is a long-timer in

more **Martynenko** on page 2



Left: Ex-People's Front lawmaker Mykola Martynenko, a suspect in a multimillion-dollar corruption case, sits in court after his arrest warrant on April 21. The court released him without bail. He denies the charges. Top: Serhiy Pereloma, partner of ex-lawmaker Mykola Martynenko and a deputy CEO of oil and gas firm Naftogaz, sits at a court hearing over his arrest warrant on April 21. (Volodymyr Petrov)

**Inside:**

National **2, 3, 12 – 16** | Business **6 – 11**  
Opinion **4, 5** | Lifestyle **17 – 21**  
Employment/Real Estate/Classifieds **22, 23**

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**Hr 26.65 to \$1**

April 27 market rate



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# Experts see no likelihood of Martynenko conviction

Martynenko from page 1

politics: He has wielded influence over the energy industry since he became a member of parliament's energy committee in 1998. He had been the first deputy chairman of the committee since 2002 and its chairman since 2007, managing to survive four presidents before he stepped down as a lawmaker in 2015 amid a corruption scandal.

Given his clout, Martynenko is an even bigger fish than State Fiscal Service Chief Roman Nasirov, who was arrested by the bureau on graft charges and released on Hr 100 million (\$3.77 million) bail in March.

"Nasirov was a high-ranking official who implemented decisions, while Martynenko was one of the decisionmakers," political analyst Vitaly Bala said.

Nasirov and Martynenko are the first political heavyweights who were arrested while they or their close allies were in power.

Before, politicians arrested in Ukraine were either in the opposition or out of power, like ex-Prime Minister Yulia Tymoshenko.

Both Poroshenko and ex-Prime Minister Arseniy Yatsenyuk have been accused of being implicated in Martynenko's schemes, which they deny. Still, Martynenko has been seen as the main cash cow for Yatsenyuk and the People's Front.

## No bail set

Oleksandr Bobrovnik, a judge at Kyiv's Solomyansky Court, released Martynenko without bail on April 22, two days after the arrest. Sports Minister Ihor Zhdanov, Central Election Committee Deputy Chief Andriy Mahera and 18 People's Front lawmakers officially vouched that the suspect would not attempt to flee, while three other ministers publicly supported Martynenko.

If Martynenko flees, the 20 officials who vouched for him will only have to pay a fine worth a total of \$1,454 to \$2,908.

Bobrovnik is accused of having links to Poroshenko's top ally and lawmaker Oleksandr Hranovsky, who denies them.

## Uranium scheme

Martynenko was arrested because of his suspected involvement in the uranium supply scheme, which is being investigated by the NABU and Austrian authorities.

The Ukrainska Pravda online newspaper reported in 2015 that Austria's Steuermann Investments, which is



People's Front lawmaker Pavlo Pynzenyk gives an interview during a court hearing in the corruption case against ex-lawmaker Mykola Martynenko on April 21. (Volodymyr Petrov)

allegedly controlled by Martynenko, was selling Kazakh uranium ore at a huge profit to the state-owned Eastern Ore Dressing Plant, which buys uranium for Ukraine's state nuclear power monopoly Energoatom. The NABU suspects that the state-owned plant was buying the overpriced uranium and receiving kickbacks.

Martynenko's business partner Serhiy Pereloma, a deputy CEO of oil and gas firm Naftogaz and chairman of the Odesa Portside Plant's board of directors, is also a suspect in the case. He was also released without bail.

Another suspect is Ruslan Zhurilo, acting CEO of United Mining and Chemical Company and an ex-deputy CEO of the Eastern Ore Dressing Plant.

## Titanium scheme

Another NABU case linked to Martynenko is an alleged graft scheme at the United Mining and Chemical Company (OGKhK), which used to sell titanium ore at below-market prices to Austria's Bollwerk, whose owner Wolfgang Eiberger is the CEO of Steuermann — a firm allegedly controlled by Martynenko. The case is also being investigated in Austria.

Zhurilo and ex-OGKhK executives Yury Pertsev and Oleksiy Morokhovets were charged with embezzling Hr 300 million (\$11.3 million) from the company, arrested and released on bail in January.

## Other schemes

The NABU, as well as Swiss and Czech authorities, have also been investigating Martynenko on suspicion that he accepted 30 million Swiss francs from Czech engineering firm Skoda to give it a contract to

supply equipment to Energoatom.

Yet another case involving Martynenko concerns an alleged corruption scheme at the Odesa Portside Plant, through which Austria's Antra sold natural gas to the plant at above-market prices.

Martynenko's partner Pereloma and Shchurikov, a deputy CEO of the plant, are accused of embezzling Hr 205 million (\$7.7 million) from the company. They were arrested in July and released on bail.

The Prosecutor General's Office has also investigated ex-lawmaker Ihor Skosar's claim that he gave a \$6 million bribe to Yatsenyuk through Martynenko for a place on the Batkivshchyna Party's parliamentary list in 2012.

## Yushchenko poisoning

Both Martynenko and his main business partner David Zhvania were investigated in the case of the dioxin poisoning of the former President Viktor Yushchenko, then a presidential candidate, in 2004.

According to a document leaked from the Prosecutor General's Office, the investigators were considering a version that Zhvania could have poisoned Yushchenko because the late Russian tycoon Boris Berezovsky and his Georgian partner Badri Patrakseshvili had removed him as an intermediary for funding the Yushchenko campaign, and Zhvania, switching his support to another candidate, wanted Yushchenko out of the race. Zhvania denies the accusations.

## Poroshenko's role

Fugitive lawmaker Oleksandr Onyshchenko, a suspect in a graft

case, on April 20 released an audio recording in which a person alleged to be Martynenko implicates Poroshenko in his schemes linked to Energoatom and says that the president had "broken" them. Onyshchenko told the Kyiv Post that Martynenko had been talking about the Eastern Ore Dressing Plant and that Poroshenko had allegedly wanted to get a share in Martynenko's schemes.

Poroshenko has denied Onyshchenko's allegations, while Martynenko did not confirm the authenticity of the latest recording, despite having confirmed that a previous recording of his voice released by Onyshchenko was authentic.

Not only Martynenko but also Poroshenko's top ally Ihor Kononenko and lawmaker Hranovsky are being investigated in corruption cases connected with the Odesa Portside Plant.

Martynenko has been an associate of Poroshenko since they were both part of ex-President Yushchenko's inner circle in the 2000s. In 2005 Yushchenko's chief of staff Oleksandr Zinchenko resigned and accused both Poroshenko and Martynenko of corruption.

Martynenko and Poroshenko also have business links.

One of the connections is Diamantbank, which is co-owned by Martynenko and Zhvania. The bank went bankrupt on April 24, saying that Martynenko's arrest had triggered a cash outflow from it.

Salaries at the president's Fifth Channel used to be paid through the bank, while firms co-founded by Yevhen Besarab, CEO of Diamantbank, and his brother Andriy, used to co-own properties on the territory of the former Kyiv Footwear Factory with Poroshenko.

Meanwhile, companies co-owned by Poroshenko, his business partner Kostyantyn Grigorishin, Zhvania and Martynenko also used to co-own properties on the factory's territory.

Martynenko's business partner Zhvania is a long-time friend of Poroshenko and was a top member of Poroshenko's election headquarters in 2014. Onyshchenko and Artem Bidenko, a candidate for parliament from the Poroshenko Bloc in 2014, have accused Zhvania of selling seats on the Poroshenko Bloc's list, though Bidenko later retracted the claim.

## No rule of law

The chance of Martynenko being convicted is low due to a lack of independent courts. Critics say that Poroshenko can also influence the case through the anti-corruption prosecutor's office, which is technically subordinated to Prosecutor General Yuri Lutsenko, a Poroshenko loyalist.

Anastasia Krasnosilka, an expert at the Anti-Corruption Action Center, argued that only an independent anti-corruption court selected with the participation of foreign experts could convict Martynenko.

"(Otherwise) the court is likely to refute the key charges and close the case, citing a lack of evidence," she said. ■

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People who vouched for Mykola Martynenko

 Education Minister <b>Liliya Hrynevych</b>	 Sports Minister <b>Ihor Zhdanov</b>	 People's Front lawmaker <b>Maksym Polyakov</b>	 People's Front lawmaker <b>Vitaliy Korchyk</b>	 People's Front lawmaker <b>Olena Ledovskykh</b>	 People's Front lawmaker <b>Vadym Pidbereznyak</b>	 People's Front lawmaker <b>Andriy Teteruk</b>
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 People's Front lawmaker <b>Khvicha Meparishvili</b>	 People's Front lawmaker <b>Vadym Kryvenko</b>	 Infrastructure Minister <b>Volodymyr Omelyan</b>	 Interior Minister <b>Arsen Avakov</b>	 People's Front lawmaker <b>Heorhiy Lohvynsky</b>	 People's Front lawmaker <b>Mykola Knyazhytsky</b>	 People's Front lawmaker <b>Pavlo Pynzenyk</b>
 People's Front lawmaker <b>Vladyslav Danilin</b>	 Central Election Commission Deputy Chief <b>Andriy Mahera</b>	<div>Denies allegations he was appointed to lobby for Interior Minister Arsen Avakov's interests</div> <div>Denies allegations of corruption, blamed for the failure of police reform</div> <div>Denies accusations by France's Belvedere Group of illegally seizing its hard liquor plant in Ukraine.</div> <div>He and his family declared \$1 million and Hr 3 million in cash, four apartments, five houses and two offices in 2017</div> <div>He and his wife declared \$75,000 and Hr 11 million in cash, Hr 2.9 million in bank accounts, five land plots, a 422 square meter house, an apartment and an office in 2017.</div>				

 Unofficially vouched

 Officially vouched

Members of the Central Election Commission, including Andriy Mahera, deny allegations of receiving bribes from ex-President Viktor Yanukovich's Party of Regions, according to its off-the-book ledger.

Sports Minister Ihor Zhdanov, Central Election Committee Deputy Chief Andriy Mahera and 18 People's Front lawmakers officially vouched that ex-lawmaker Mykola Martynenko, a suspect in a multimillion-dollar corruption case, would not escape. Infrastructure Minister Volodymyr Omelyan, Education Minister Liliya Hrynevych and Interior Minister Arsen Avakov publicly supported Martynenko without signing an official court document to vouch for him. Omelyan, Hryvenych and People's Front lawmaker Yemets, who had previously been considered reformers, damaged their reputation as a result.

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MAY 5

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CHINA

MAY 19

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MAY 26

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REAL ESTATE



## Editorials

## Insecurity service

For a country at war, the State Security Service of Ukraine has odd priorities. Whenever the SBU, as it is known, shows up in the news lately, it is for something dubious or outright scandalous.

On April 25, the SBU searched the offices of Dragon Capital investment bank because it was using Russian-produced employee monitoring software that the law enforcement agency had recently reclassified as illegal spyware.

Dragon Capital bought the software before the SBU reclassified it. Still, the SBU decided it was worth searching Dragon Capital, which says it has raised \$5 billion in investment for Ukraine.

It smacked of political pressure, especially since the firm's CEO, Tomas Fiala, publishes Novoe Vremya, the country's top weekly news magazine. Fiala is also in the midst of an ownership dispute over Sky Mall with political allies of President Petro Poroshenko, who controls the SBU.

Or take that time on April 24, when SBU detained journalists of ZIK TV channel for attempting to shoot video in a forest close to a military base, and started an investigation for "sabotage preparation."

A favorite took place on April 9, when a small group of hesitant, paid protesters showed up near the house of anti-corruption activist Vitaly Shabunin, a fiery critic of the government, holding banners that accused him of failing to file an asset declaration — which he actually filed.

Later, activists of the AutoMaidan movement said a top-level SBU official organized the fake protest. How did they know it? The official himself asked them to produce a video of the protest, misrepresenting its target as an anti-Ukrainian separatist. When journalists approached him about it, the SBU official's intricate explanation was that he was investigating the suspicious protest, not organizing it.

And a bit earlier, in February, deputy head of SBU Pavlo Demchyna asked the National Agency for the Prevention of Corruption to investigate Yulia Marushevska, another government critic, for receiving an \$18 bonus when she was head of Odesa Oblast Customs Office.

Those are only the most recent cases.

No wonder that SBU is one of the least trusted institutions. A 2017 poll showed that only 11.9 percent of Ukrainians trust the agency. Similar American agencies, the CIA and FBI, are trusted by at least 65 percent of U.S. citizens, according to Politico.

The SBU could capitalize on war fears and the public's trust if it focused on its mission of protecting citizens. The agency that is Ukraine's best hope against terrorism and Russian intelligence, instead, chooses to go after government critics and journalists for political reasons.

## Don't be Hillary, Macron

French presidential candidate Emmanuel Macron went to his hometown of Amiens on April 26 to meet with union leaders of striking factory workers. He was promptly ambushed by his rival in the May 7 runoff, the Russian-funded demagogue, Marine Le Pen.

As Macron held closed-door talks about the fate of the factory — a U.S.-owned Whirlpool dryer plant to be closed next year and moved to Poland at a cost of 280 French jobs — Le Pen turned up outside the factory gates to meet with striking workers.

The optics were terrible. Le Pen has portrayed herself as the "woman of the people" and Macron as "an elitist." And that's exactly how it looked. "With me, their factory will not close," Le Pen tweeted under selfies with strikers. Macron salvaged the situation by scuttling over to the factory to talk to strikers once Le Pen had gone.

He was booed and hissed, but persisted, and stuck to his message that globalization can't be reversed. "Stopping globalization and closing borders" is not the answer, Macron said.

Even though Macron leads in the polls, the incident shows that he can't take victory for granted in the May 7 presidential election. He is facing an opponent who lies without shame. In that sense, this is a replay of the 2016 U.S. presidential election campaign — with Donald J. Trump saying anything that sounded populist and popular while Hillary Clinton coming off as an out-of-touch elitist.

Macron's pro-EU, pro-globalism platform is a hard sell to small-town France. But he remains the only sound choice. Let's hope he and his supporters don't take Le Pen for granted.

**NEWS ITEM:** Ukraine's Prime Minister Volodymyr Groysman went on a metro ride along with his team and journalists during his visit to Kharkiv on April 24.



**NEWS ITEM:** A small group of people protested next to the house of anti-corruption activist Vitaly Shabunin on April 9, accusing him of failing to file an income declaration — which he actually did. Later the activists of AutoMaidan movement said that the protest was organized by a top-level employee of the State Security Service of Ukraine who approached them about shooting the video of it. The Security Service denied interference, while the accused employee said he was investigating the paid protest, not organizing it.

**NEWS ITEM:** When Mykola Martynenko, an ex-lawmaker of large political influence, was detained in an embezzlement case on April 20, four ministers and 18 lawmakers backed him and requested his release from under arrest. One of them was Infrastructure Minister Volodymyr Omelyan, who then said that he only met Martynenko briefly three years ago, but vouched for him because they share a party allegiance, People's Front.



**NEWS ITEM:** While low-cost airline Ryanair announced it is to start flying to Kyiv and Lviv in October 2017, none of the two Kyiv airports agreed to accommodate it so far. Both Boryspil and Zhuliany airports claim that Ryanair wants to pay too little of a price to use the airport. Ryanair is also unwanted by Ukrainian International Airlines, the country's airline monopolist.

**NEWS ITEM:** Head of State Tax Service Roman Nasyrov, who was arrested on March 2 in a corruption case and then released on bail, said in an interview to Obozrevatel website that the doctors who took care of him when he allegedly had a heart crisis during the arrest covered him with a funny-looking checkered blanket on purpose, to make him look ridiculous.



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Reformer of the week

Andriy Perov

Andriy Perov, an anti-corruption prosecutor, has presented the graft case against ex-lawmaker Mykola Martynenko in court jointly with his colleague Roman Symkiv.

Martynenko, who sees the case as fabricated and political, has been charged with organized crime and embezzling \$17 million during the sale of uranium ore to the state-owned Eastern Ore Dressing Plant.

The prosecutors asked Oleksandr Bobrovnik, a judge at Kyiv's Solomyansky Court, to set Hr 300 million bail for Martynenko, but Bobrovnik released the defendant without bail on April 22.

Perov and Symkiv have also led the corruption case against State Fiscal Service Chief Roman Nasirov, who was arrested by the National Anti-Corruption Bureau on embezzlement charges and released on Hr 100 million bail in March.

Bobrovnik is accused of having links to President Petro Poroshenko's gray cardinal and lawmaker Oleksandr Hranovsky, who denies there are any connections between them. Last year, Bobrovnik banned the anti-graft bureau from accessing Viber messages written by Olga Tkachenko, an ex-aide to Hranovsky, in a corruption case.

Bobrovnik has also been investigated over an allegedly unlawful court ruling: some see the case as a way for the Prosecutor General's Office to influence him.

— Oleg Sukhov



Anti-reformer of the week

Volodymyr Omelyan

Infrastructure Minister Volodymyr Omelyan dealt a blow to his reputation on April 21 when he backed ex-lawmaker Mykola Martynenko, a suspect in an embezzlement case, along with 22 other top officials.

The minister's critics see this as him effectively supporting high-profile corruption, though Omelyan claims his actions were in line with the rule of law.

Omelyan said he had signed a motion for Martynenko not to be kept under arrest, though his signature is not included in the list of those who officially vouched for him in a separate court document.

"This is the People's Front position, and I'm a minister delegated to the Cabinet of Ministers by this party," Omelyan wrote on Facebook on April 22.

He said he did not know Martynenko personally, and had last seen him in 2014, when he merely greeted him. Omelyan's opponents argue that he had no right to vouch for him, since he barely knew him.

Omelyan has performed an about-turn after becoming the Kyiv Post's reformer of the week on Feb. 2 for exposing corruption in infrastructure.

— Oleg Sukhov



VOX populi

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Which state agency in Ukraine do you trust the most?



**Andriy Bezverhyi,**  
lawyer  
"I trust the new police. Because of the staff rotation, the brand-new generation now works there. They tend to serve the state and people rather than focus on self-enrichment."



**Nataliya Pasternak,**  
professor  
"I don't trust any state agency. They don't keep promises. The reforms they talk about are good and right but they are only on the paper, nobody follows them in practice."



**Kseniya Reva,**  
student  
"Everything is controversial. There are both achievements and flaws in each agency. We know examples of decent judges and on the contrary the ones who break the law."



**Volodymyr Ordynat,**  
real estate agent  
"I have no trust for any agency. There's corruption everywhere, but we can't fight it with reforms because the problem is in people's mentality. They don't want to change, and we can't reform people."



**Yuliya Sverdl,**  
interpreter  
"I trust the army because of people who serve there. They risk lives for the freedom and are faithful to their oath, which I can't say about any other state agency."



**Lidiya Visikelska,**  
retiree  
"I don't trust any of the state agencies in Ukraine because none of them cares about people. We have to fight every time we need to solve a problem. Nobody can help or solve it for us."

Ukraine's Friend & Foe Of The Week

*Editor's Note: This feature separates Ukraine's friends from its enemies. The Order of Yaroslav the Wise has been given since 1995 for distinguished service to the nation. It is named after the Kyivan Rus leader from 1019-1054, when the medieval empire reached its zenith. The Order of Lenin was the highest decoration bestowed by the Soviet Union, whose demise Russian President Vladimir Putin mourns. It is named after Vladimir Lenin, whose corpse still rots on the Kremlin's Red Square, 100 years after the October Revolution he led.*



Marcy Kaptur

Marcy Kaptur, the 18th-term Democratic member of Congress from Ohio, is a co-chair of the Ukraine Caucus and a lifelong friend of Ukraine. Kaptur's maternal Polish grandparents emigrated from Ukraine and her passion for her ancestral homeland shows. She can be counted on to support the nation and April 12 was no exception.

Kaptur and others criticized U.S. Secretary of State Rex Tillerson for asking other Western foreign ministers at a G7 meeting why U.S. taxpayers should care about Ukraine.

"It is abundantly clear that the U.S. has a major security interest in a free and democratic Ukraine, one not subject to Russian aggression. The statement by a State Department spokesman that the secretary's statement was a 'rhetorical device' only adds to the uncertainties about what the basic policies are of the current administration," according to the state-

ment by the Congressional Ukraine Caucus. "It is imperative that the United States stands shoulder to shoulder with the people of Ukraine, who have demonstrated time and again their shared values for sovereignty, human rights, and the rule of law."

Kaptur supports a tougher stand against Russian aggression and human rights abuses. She co-authored the Ukraine Freedom Support Act in 2014.

Last month, she and others in Congress called on Russia to drop criminal charges against Mykola Semena, a Crimean journalist who contributes to Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty.

"Semena is charged with public incitement to undermine Russian territorial integrity via mass media, after he wrote an article expressing the view that the Crimea should be returned to Ukraine," the letter stated. "We strongly urge you to drop all charges against Mr. Semena, and allow him to leave the Crimean peninsula to seek medical treatment in Ukraine."

Also in March, she held a film screening and discussion in Washington, D.C., about the documentary "Women of Maidan," a film about the role of Ukrainian women in the 100-day EuroMaidan Revolution that overthrew President Viktor Yanukovich on Feb. 22, 2014.

In winter, she spearheaded a drive in Toledo to send warm clothes and shoes to victims of Russia's war. "Our goods are destined for the innocent people who are barely surviving," Kaptur said.

Ukraine would be much better off today if every member of Congress was as caring and enlightened.

— Brian Bonner



Order of Yaroslav The Wise



Dmitry Peskov

Kremlin spokesman Dmitry Peskov lies for a living for his war criminal boss, Russian dictator Vladimir Putin, who most world leaders regrettably still do not ostracize and whose countries still trade with Russia.

Peskov does all this maybe because he loves baubles — he was photographed two years ago wearing a \$500,000 watch at his wedding. If his watch is worth a half-million dollars, what are his houses and cars worth?

Peskov's lies about Ukraine are whoppers.

On April 25, he said the Ukrainian government's decision to cut power supplies to Russian-controlled areas of Luhansk "another step by Ukraine on the road to rejecting territory."

Listen up, son of Joseph Stalin. Ukraine cut off the supplies for three great reasons: 1. Russia controls the territory and border; 2. Russia's proxies have not paid the electricity bills; 3. Russia has seized control of the businesses there.

He has also said that "Russia has never bullied anybody" — that

is, except for Ukraine, the Baltics, Poland, Georgia, Moldova and many other neighbors. Same with: "Russia has never intervened in other countries." See above.

"Russia wants to establish friendly relations with its neighbors," he said — but only as long as its neighbors remain vassals.

He has also said that "there are no written scenarios" for integration of the Donbas with Russia. This likely means the opposite.

Russia enforces a de facto border between its proxy regions and Ukraine. It recognizes "passports" from the separatist areas, has imposed the Russian ruble as the currency and, this week, Russia's parliament introduced legislation to make Donbas residents eligible for Russian passports.

As for the March 23 assassination of ex-Russian Duma member-turned-Kremlin critic Dennis Voronenkov in Kyiv, Peskov's crocodile tears came out in deflecting what Ukrainian President Petro Poroshenko correctly considers to be "an act of state terrorism" by the Kremlin.

"It's a terrible tragedy," Peskov told ABC-TV news on March 31. "A man who abandoned his homeland, who decided to move to Kyiv, unfortunately found himself in a country and in a city with a more and more dominating role of nationalist and ultra elements. And, a very dangerous environment."

Dear son of Stalin, Russia poses the greatest danger in Ukraine — killing 10,000 people in a war without end. Withdraw from the Donbas and Crimea, respect Ukraine as a nation, drop the imperialistic complexes and soon life will be better.

— Brian Bonner



Order of Lenin





## 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](mailto:advertising@kyivpost.com) or call 591-7788.

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In partnership with Plastics-Ukraine

# Some 1 million Ukrainians now work legally in Poland

BY OKSANA GRYTSENKO  
[GRYTSENKO@KYIVPOST.COM](mailto:GRYTSENKO@KYIVPOST.COM)

When it comes to seeking work abroad, more Ukrainians are looking west rather than east.

With Russia's war on Ukraine grinding on in the Donbas and economic prospects in Ukraine still shaky, Poland could soon overtake Russia as the main attraction for Ukrainians looking for work abroad.

Apart from cultural links and higher salaries, Poland attracts Ukrainians because of its high demand for labor: Many Poles, whose nation joined the European Union in 2004, have relocated to the United Kingdom, Germany and other EU nations.

Within the next 20 years, Poland will need an additional 5 million workers, the Polish Union of Entrepreneurs and Employers estimates.

And while in 2006 just 7 percent of Ukrainians said they wanted to work in Poland, 30 percent were in favor by 2015, according to Anastasiia Vynnychenko, Ukraine's labor migration project manager at the International Organization for Migration.

"The flow continues and there will be more of them," Vynnychenko added.

Ukrainian war veteran Volodymyr Skosohorenko is one such worker. He came to Poland this year for six months. He found work at a supermarket chain, where he organizes shelves and decorates the shops, getting \$25 for a 10-hour night shift.

The job allows Skosohorenko, 31,



Seasonal Ukrainian workers gather apples at an orchard near Leczyszce, Poland, on Sept. 3, 2014. (AFP)

pay for his education at a university in Vinnytsia, where he studies psychology. He knows of three other Ukrainian war veterans working for the same Polish company that hired him.

He works in a team that consists of Poles and Ukrainians. While both make the same base pay, the Ukrainians have less benefits, like meal allowances.

"The Poles are the main ones here, and we, the Ukrainians, help them," he said.

### Hard work

Skosohorenko is one of an estimated 1 million Ukrainians working legally in Poland, the EU country that is the most friendly to Ukrainians in terms of its migration policy.

That is still less than in Russia, where Ukrainian nationals exceed 2 million. But given Russia's hostility to Ukraine and its own economic stagnation, Ukrainians increasingly prefer EU countries.

Another is Pavlo Dovhopol, a welding engineer from Chernihiv, who traveled to work abroad for the first time in 2017, choosing Poland instead of Russia "for patriotic reasons."

Now he works six days per week often with 12-hour shifts at a plant producing construction materials in the northern Polish city of Chojnice.

Dovhopol, 25, earns about \$3 per hour for assembling and fixing machinery. His salary comes to \$800 a month, while an average wage in

his hometown of Chernihiv is just \$180.

Dovhopol has to give a share of his salary to the intermediary company that got him the job, but he is not complaining.

"For those who came here to make some money, this is exactly what we need," he said.

There are 10 Ukrainians working now at his plant and more are on the way. Dovhopol plans to work in Poland at least for a year to save money.

The International Organization for Migration's Vynnychenko said that a one- or two-year working term is most typical for Ukrainian labor migrants in Poland. The Ukrainians mostly work in small businesses, construction, housework, small trade and agriculture, she said.

### 'Strawberry-Poland'

Agricultural work is still a major draw for Ukrainians. In spring, many Ukrainians — even entire families — travel to work on Polish farms, hired via acquaintances or advertisements.

In one internet group called "Strawberry-Poland" on the Vkontakte social network, new job vacancies are added almost every day. Usually, Polish farmers hire Ukrainians at a rate of about \$2 per hour for working days of up to 16 hours.

Wiktor Swincicki, who works at the City Council of Lublin, the city in eastern Poland close to Ukrainian border, said he knows some farmers

in the mostly agricultural Lublin region who have hired some Ukrainians for seasonal work for a decade already.

At some \$1.80 for a basket of raspberries, the pay in Lublin province is lower than in the rest of Poland. That's why Ukrainians are so welcome there.

Swincicki said that Ukrainians sometimes used to be paid less than Poles for doing the same job, but the new labor law adopted in Poland in 2016 removed this discrimination, obliging all employers to pay an equal minimal salary to all workers, regardless of their nationality.

There are some 75,000 Ukrainians now working in Lublin region, the provincial labor office estimates.

But the real numbers of Ukrainian workers are certainly higher, since up to 50 percent of those employed in farming, cleaning and looking after the elderly are working unofficially, Swincicki said.

### Skilled labor

While unskilled labor is still the predominant sector of the Polish market that is drawing in Ukrainians, more and more semi-skilled and skilled jobs are becoming available.

Danil Katrich traveled from Dnipro to Krakow, a city in southern Poland, some 18 months ago together with his wife. Katrich, 27, said they decided to move because his wife had found a good job in the IT industry, where Ukrainians are now in demand.

Other Ukrainians who have some savings open businesses in Krakow, he said, with popular fields being catering and employment services for other Ukrainians. Katrich added that the Ukrainian accountants are also on demand in Poland.

Swincicki agrees, saying that while some five years ago most Ukrainians in Lublin region worked as seasonal agricultural workers, now many Ukrainians work as managers in international companies, accountants, teachers and IT specialists.

While Ukrainian manual workers usually earn \$500–700 per month in Poland, the monthly salary of Ukrainian programmers there would be \$1,000–4,000. The average salary in Ukraine, meanwhile, is \$230 per month.

Vynnychenko says that Poland needs skilled workers along with a seasonal labor force.

### Benefits and risks

With more Ukrainians traveling for work abroad, more of them risk to be mistreated, cheated or even human-trafficked there.

Vynnychenko said there were 173 registered cases of human trafficking of Ukrainian labor migrants in 2016. And Poland was in second place among the countries where Ukrainians were exploited the most.

At the same time, Ukrainian labor migrants are the biggest investors in Ukraine's economy. In 2014 alone, they transferred to Ukraine more than \$7.5 million, according to the report by the International Fund for Agricultural Development. Polish labor migrants were the second in this ranking, sending \$7.4 million in remittances back home.

Vynnychenko said that Ukrainian families save about 40 percent of the cash received from labor migrants — money that potentially could be invested in Ukraine's economy when people become confident in doing so.

"Historically, migration is always beneficial, as migrants bring new knowledge and skills back to their home country," Vynnychenko said.

Skosohorenko, the war veteran, agrees. Although he admits that sometimes it's physically and psychologically hard for him to work in Poland, as he still feels pain from his war wounds, he is glad of his experience of working abroad.

"I saw how it is all organized here, and I will use some of my skills (back home) for sure," he said.

Kyiv Post editor Alyona Zhuk contributed reporting to the story ■

### Poland at a glance

**Total area:** 312,679 square kilometers

**Population:** 38 million

**GDP:** \$509 billion (2016)

**GDP per capita,** purchasing power parity (2015): \$24,952

### Main economic sectors:

Agricultural industry, pharmaceuticals, energy and banking sector

### Ukrainian-Polish relations

**Trade:** \$ 4.9 billion (2016)

**Exports from Poland to Ukraine:** Food and drink industry, agricultural products, clothing, machinery

**Exports from Ukraine to Poland:** Food and drink industry, agricultural products, electric machinery

**Exports:** \$2.2 billion

**Imports:** \$2.7 billion

**Major companies:** Kreda Bank, Plastics-Ukraine, PZU Group (Insurance company)



# Ukrainians do well in Poland as Poles in Ukraine complain about corruption

BY VERONIKA MELKOZEROVA  
MELKOZEROVA@KYIVPOST.COM

Oleg Yarovi, a 29-year-old businessman from Kyiv, never planned to leave Ukraine. He and his wife Inna both used to work in the advertising business, owned an apartment and had lots of friends in the Ukrainian capital.

But after Inna was offered a job in Warsaw in 2015, the Yarovyis decided to move. Soon after settling in the Polish capital, they opened the Dobro & Dobro Espresso Bar, a small coffee shop.

"People like to come to a place where the owner makes coffee for them by himself," Yarovi told the Kyiv Post on April 25. "Plus, the name of our coffee shop wins the hearts of the clients. We promote the good Ukrainian temperament."

Yarovi said more Ukrainians are opening up businesses in Poland.

In 2015, the Ukrainian Business Association in Poland was set up by 25 Ukrainian investors.

"Now it includes 48 companies, mostly large- and mid-sized business. We're the only representatives from a small business there," Yarovi said.

Yaroslav Romanchuk, the president of Ukrainian Business Association in Poland, told the Kyiv Post on April 25 that since the 1990s, Polish businesspeople have invested 800 million

everything it can to attract business — offering benefits, transparent procedures and even a simplified procedure to get a residence permit — the Ukrainian authorities still see business as a way to milk extra cash for themselves, not for the country.

Piotr Ciarkowski, the president of the International Polish Business Association of Ukraine agreed, saying that Polish businesses are fed up with Ukraine's corruption and unhealthy investment climate.

"Everybody keeps saying the situation has improved, but we haven't noticed. The procedures for wringing money out of people just have become more complicated and hard," Ciarkowski said.

This is continuing to damage the investment climate in Ukraine. While Polish businesses who have been in Ukraine for a long time have already learned how to navigate the challenges, some Polish newcomers are soon forced to leave because of a lack of profits or greedy civil servants.

But the news isn't all bad. In the 2017 Doing Business ranking, Ukraine rose by one point on 2016 and is now in 80th place among nations — far behind Poland, which ranks 24th.

According to the World Bank ranking, Ukraine has improved its protections for minority investors (rising from 101st in 2016 to 70th in 2017) and has become a more reliable business partner, jumping from 93rd place to 81st in enforcing contracts.

## No problems

Yarovi said all Ukrainians have to do to open a business in Poland is follow the law.

"You have to register a firm, choose the type of business and that's it," he said.

A business person also has to be able to speak Polish, know the territory he will operate in, and work under Polish law and the country's tax payment system.

"We had no problems with any of that, but a businessman can always apply for help from lawyers and accountants," he added.

Romanchuk was one of the first Ukrainian investors in Poland. In 2006 he opened the Warsaw office of his international law firm Eucon to help Polish potential investors enter the Ukrainian market. But he decided to reshape the work of his foreign office in 2014 after Ukraine signed the association agreement with the European Union.



Ukrainian journalist Olena Kvitka, Oleg Yarovi and Inna Yarova pose for a photo in Dobro&Dobro Espresso Bar, a coffee shop owned by Yarovyis, in Warsaw. (Courtesy from Dobro&Dobro Espresso Bar Facebook)

"We understood that we have to help Ukrainian business enter the EU markets through Poland," said Romanchuk.

A year after that, he came up with the idea of creating an association to protect the interests of Ukrainian investors on the highly competitive Polish market.

Romanchuk said the Ukrainian government used to accuse the association of helping capital move abroad.

"But that's not true. Yes, we have had some businesses move completely to Poland, but most of our members opened branches of their companies in Poland while keeping their main offices in Ukraine," said Romanchuk.

Moreover, he said, Ukrainian companies that open branches abroad, reinvest from 20,000 to 150,000 euros in Ukraine.

Ukrainian companies enter the Polish market by opening trade houses there. Romanchuk said by that businessmen do this to get closer to their potential customers, working directly with local retail chains rather than involving local traders as middlemen.

But the main goal is to get access to foreign capital. For the period from 2014 to 2020 the European Union is to provide 73 billion euros in aid for the Polish economy. The government will allocate part of that money to promote business.

Romanchuk said Polish local gov-

ernments are very open to business, as they understand it provides new investments, jobs and contributes taxes. Financial aid programs in Poland are in place to encourage people, even foreigners, to set up businesses.

"An entrepreneur can get access to that money even if he is a foreign citizen," said Romanchuk. "The only demand is that he has to be registered as a legal entity in Poland. The government can even easily provide a resident permit for him."

Romanchuk said most Ukrainian businesses in Poland work in the food industry, engineering, and IT sector.

"The Brovary Aluminum Smelter, Lviv's Iskra Plant, sunflower oil producers and many others have been successfully operating in Poland," Romanchuk said.

## Unhealthy environment

Back in Ukraine, the International Polish Business Association of Ukraine includes about 80 firms working in various spheres of the economy: the service industry, goods production, construction, and insurance.

Despite the Ukrainian authorities' declared efforts to make Ukraine more attractive to foreign investors, and its rise in the Doing Business ranking, Ciarkowski said that three years after the EuroMaidan Revolution nothing has really changed in Ukraine.

He said after Ukraine chose its European course, many had expected more and more Polish companies would enter Ukraine.

"But we're not seeing crowds of newcomers. Unfortunately, Ukraine can't compete with Poland and the rest of European Union in doing business. We have a lot more opportunities and benefits," Ciarkowski said.

Trade has improved only by about 10 percent. It's not only corruption, but also the unreliability of business partners here that is slowing down Ukraine's development, Ciarkowski said.

"It is very hard to find reliable partners here. You can't be sure that they will pay for your product in time — or pay at all. Plus, there is a lot of financial risks and no possibility to secure yourself against them."

Ciarkowski is the general manager of construction company Bikor, which designs and constructs industrial premises. In Ukraine, the company oversaw the reconstruction of the Olimpiyskiy Stadium before Euro 2012 soccer championship. It has been present on the Ukrainian market for 20 years.

Companies like Bikor have already learned how to operate on Ukraine's unhealthy market, while newcomers frequently face fraudsters and unreasonable local authorities. Both factors force businesses to leave Ukrainian market.

Ciarkowski cited as an example the Polish international delivery company InPost, which in 2014 entered the Ukrainian market by setting up about 40 parcel lockers across Kyiv. Clients could collect goods bought via the internet from InPost lockers, the postal service being completely automatic.

However, in February the company decided to suspend its services in Ukraine. Ciarkowski said InPost couldn't agree with the Kyiv authorities about places where they would be allowed to install parcel lockers. Moreover, locals kept vandalizing the equipment.

But InPost spokesperson Wojciech Kadziolka told the Kyiv Post on April 25 the company had decided to quite the Ukrainian market for just one reason — there's too little money in it.

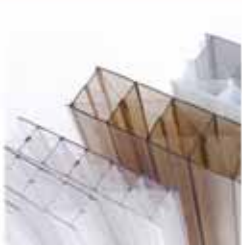
"The reason we left the Ukrainian market was purely business. The Western markets we operate in, such as Britain, France, and Italy, and of course Poland, are more profitable than the Ukrainian one. And we decided that we should focus primarily on those markets," he said. ■



Yaroslav Romanchuk, the president of the Ukrainian business Association in Poland. (Kostyantyn Chernichkin)

euros in Ukraine's economy, while Ukrainian investors, according to the official statistics, have pumped 56 million euros into Poland over the same period.

However, Romanchuk said that while the Polish government does



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# Deshchytsia: Russia cannot break Ukraine-Poland ties

BY BRIAN BONNER  
BONNER@KYIVPOST.COM

Ukraine is moving to Poland — quite literally.

And nobody knows this better than Andrii Deshchytsia, Ukraine's ambassador in Warsaw since October 2014, shortly after his four-month tenure as Ukraine's foreign minister during the most tumultuous year.

Some 1 million Ukrainians are working legally in Poland, a nation of 38 million people that is only about half of Ukraine's size geographically.

And many more Ukrainians are likely to visit their western neighbor once the European Union removes the visa requirements on Ukrainians for short stays of 90 days or less. As anyone who sees the large morning crowds outside the Polish Embassy in Kyiv knows, Poland is the place where many Ukrainians want to be.

## It's no surprise.

While Russia wages a crippling three-year war on Ukraine, killing 10,000 people and seizing Crimea and parts of the Donbas, Poland has been one of Ukraine's best friends in the West. It is also a role model, shedding its communist legacy and joining both the EU and NATO, besides building a prosperous economy that Ukraine can only envy.

"Poland is very much aware of what is going on in Ukraine," Deshchytsia told the Kyiv Post in an April 25 interview. "Poland is very active in the EU and NATO and advocating strengthening sanctions against Russia. Poland perfectly understands that if Russia decides to go farther, the next target could be Poland."

While Russia has not lived up to the Minsk peace agreements, which call for the Kremlin to withdraw soldiers and financing from the eastern Donbas and return border control to Ukraine, Deshchytsia said "it's the only option we have at this moment."

The current peace talks are taking place in the Normandy 4 format — involving Russia, Ukraine, Germany and France. Some have advocated enlarging the group of nations at the bargaining table to include Poland and the United States.

"Everyone understands we have to give a chance for the political-diplomatic measures to avoid further casualties and deaths," Deshchytsia said. "It will take time until Russia realizes

The rebuilt Royal Palace (R) and the Market Place in the Old Town section of Warsaw, Poland on Oct. 2, 2015. (AFP)



that sanctions are working... It could be quite a long process. But it's better to have this diplomatic-political approach than to have real warfare in eastern Ukraine."

## Russia provokes conflict

Many in both nations suspect Russia of trying to provoke conflict between Ukraine and Poland. Deshchytsia is no exception.

"It looks like someone is trying to provoke Ukraine and Poland to start fighting each other," Deshchytsia said, and the evidence so far points to Russia as the "most interested" party in stoking Ukrainian-Polish tensions.

There's been a spate of ugly incidents this year, including the destruction of Ukrainian graves and monuments in Poland and of Polish ones in Ukraine.

The ugliness took a dangerous turn at 12:08 a.m. on March 29, when someone fired an anti-tank grenade launcher that damaged the roof of the Polish consulate in the far



Andrii Deshchytsia, Ukraine's ambassador to Poland

northwestern Ukrainian city of Lutsk. All Polish consulates in Ukraine were shut down for several days until Ukraine could ensure better security of diplomatic premises.

Also on March 29, a group of 100 people were paid to block the

Lviv-Rava-Ruska highway for several hours. "Fake pro-Polish demonstrations" have also been staged in Lviv by protesters who complained of alleged discrimination by Ukrainian authorities against Poland, the ambassador said.

One suspect identified by the Security Service of Ukraine, or SBU, is Mykola Dulyskiy, wanted in Ukraine for attempted homicide and hiding in Russia, according to the law enforcement agency.

Deshchytsia said that news of the vandalism and other incidents most often breaks first on YouTube and media outlets operating in Russian-controlled areas of Ukraine, rather than through local officials, more evidence of the Kremlin's involvement.

"Of course, the reaction of Ukrainian and Polish authorities was very fast," Deshchytsia said of the attacks on the Lutsk consulate and other diplomatic premises. "The Ukrainian president and foreign minister reacted immediately, providing more security officers around Polish

and foreign diplomatic missions in Ukraine."

As a confidence-building step, Deshchytsia said that Ukrainian and Polish law enforcers are conducting joint investigations of the incidents.

## Historical tensions

Of course, there are historical reasons for anti-Ukrainian sentiment in Poland and anti-Polish sentiment in Ukraine.

The Polish-Ukrainian War of 1918 and 1919 was fought over control of western Ukraine after the collapse of the Austro-Hungarian Empire with the end of World War I. Ukraine's hopes for national independence were crushed, with the loss of 25,000 people on both sides in the fighting. Poland annexed the territory but lost it to the Soviet Union at the start of World War II.

During World War II, the Volyn massacres of thousands of Polish civilians, blamed on Ukrainian forces

more Deshchytsia on page 10



We are proud to announce the conduction of SENI CUP 2017 – the International Football League for the Disabled in Kyiv on June 1-2, 2017 and would like to invite all willing companies to join and become partners in this generous project.

For more than 10 years, the International Football League SENI CUP for persons with intellectual disabilities has been held in Ukraine by Bella Trade Ltd. with the support of the Ministry of Social Policy of Ukraine and our Partners. The competition involves pupils of psycho-neurological boarding schools and orphanages in sports, giving them the opportunity to

participate in international football games.

This year we have invited 16 teams from care centers from various towns and cities from all over Ukraine to meet on the football field. The tournament is held according to all FIFA rules with a refereeing team provided by the Football Federation of Kyiv. SENI CUP is a unique opportunity for disabled people to develop their passion for sports and make their dreams come true. Thanks to the goals they score, the game players can feel like professional footballers for a while and believe that they are able to achieve more.

The winner of the Ukrainian qualifying tournament will go to the international final in Poland that will take place in July where teams from 10 European countries will meet! Every year our teams show a high level game and we are very proud that in 2016 it was a Ukrainian team that won the inter-

national finals in Torun!

SENI CUP is the social initiative that Bella-Trade Ltd. is most proud of. This social project gives disabled people a chance to become full participants of the society and to believe in themselves, in friendship and in sports!

We would also like to thank our constant partners for the annual support: McDonald's Ukraine Ltd., TM "Morshinska", AVK Confectionery Ltd., FFU, PZU Ukraine Insurance Group and TM "Globex".

Can we invite you to become the part of this list? Please feel free to contact us for the mutual activity for the benefit of society!

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2016 Seni Cup Winners – Shevchenkovsky (Kharkov) and Artemovskiy (Artemovsk) care centers – in Torun.



# KredoBank recovering from disastrous tenure of Kubiv

BY JOSH KOVENSKY  
KOVENSKY@KYIVPOST.COM

Ukraine's KredoBank nearly died of insider lending in 2009.

The financial crisis had imperiled the lender, exposing that as much as 71 percent of the bank's loans were nonperforming, according to a 2012 Financial Times report. The institution's Polish parent — PKO Bank Polski — gave the struggling bank at least \$250 million between 2008 and 2010, slapping on new lending protocols and extra oversight.

But that near-death experience gave the bank the wherewithal it needed to survive the country's 2014–2015 banking collapse, which has seen more than 90 banks yanked off the market amid widespread insider lending.

So how did the bank survive?

One of the reasons is not running the bank in the same reckless way that now-First Vice Prime Minister Stepan Kubiv, who oversees the Economy Ministry, did.

## Credit apocalypse

KredoBank was founded in 1990 in Lviv as JSC Kredyt Bank.

Kubiv became chairman of the bank in 2000. His tenure saw PKO Bank Polski acquire a majority stake in 2004. The European Bank of Reconstruction and Development took 28 percent of Kredobank's shares as part of the same deal.

Grzegorz Szatkowski, Kredobank's current CEO, joined the lender in 2012 after spending a year at the bank's Polish parent and after many years in Eastern European investment banking.

Szatkowski said that he joined the bank "specifically for the role of coordinating the restructuring of Kredobank."

The bank was restructured, and new controls allowed the Polish-owned institution to weather



First Ukrainian Vice Prime Minister Stepan Kubiv

Ukraine's 2014 financial collapse and widespread banking failure intact.

"We did some purposeful projects to increase the liquidity prior to the crisis," Szatkowski said. "So that liquidity was really crucial to succeed through the crisis."

Kubiv was fired in 2008. An Economy Ministry spokeswoman did not reply to multiple requests for comment regarding his tenure at the bank.

"It's easy to judge that the results of the bank after the crisis of 2009 were very bad, and they impacted the bank's performance for four years," Szatkowski said. "That speaks for itself."

When Kubiv was named National Bank of Ukraine chief in February 2014, Polish journalist Jacek Leski called the appointment "bad news," saying that PKO Bank Polski injected 1 billion Zloty (\$257 million) to save the bank after Kubiv left.

All in all, PKO Bank Polski gave Kredobank a \$150 million capital injection and \$90 million in credit, along with another \$20 million loan to stabilize the bank.

Before becoming head of the National Bank of Ukraine in 2014,

Kubiv ran KredoBank from 2000–2008. He was given a seat on the board of Bank Lviv in 2010.

## Trepidation

Since 2009, KredoBank has recovered. Szatkowski says that the bank anticipates 30 percent growth this year.

"We see more investment financing demand from companies for the first time for the last three years," he said.

But he added that the institution's Polish managers are hesitant to put their foot on the gas pedal for further growth.

"We don't expect an increase in our capital from the side of our shareholder," he said, referring to PKO Bank Polski.

Szatkowski added that while the bank had looked at buying up the loan portfolios and former assets of collapsed banks, it had so far declined to do so.

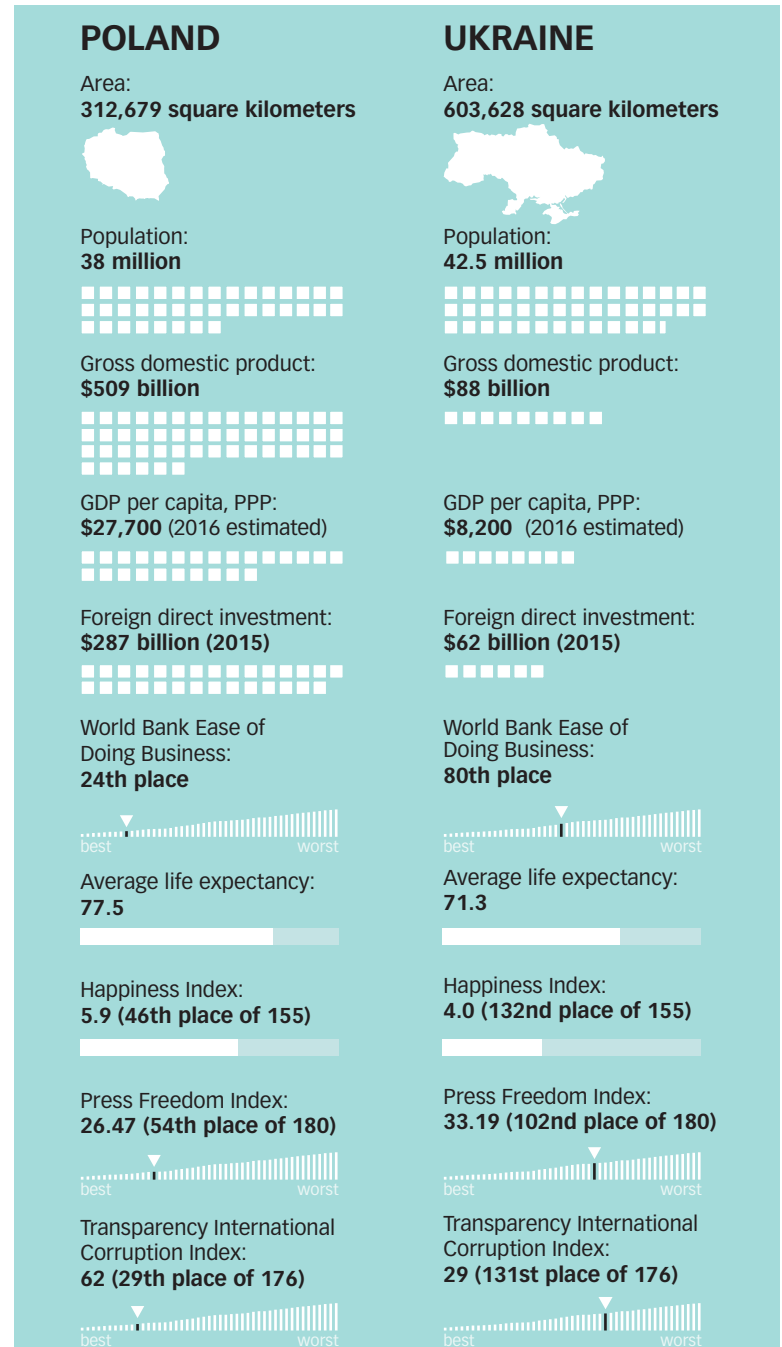
Szatkowski said that the bank had focused on keeping its loan portfolio focused on smaller- to medium-sized businesses in recent years.

"As a consequence of the previous crisis, we understood that we cannot do everything," he said. "We have to find a segment that we feel comfortable in, and that segment was mid-market and to some extent small and medium enterprises."

He added: "From the previous crisis we understood that a collateralized consumer looks very good... and that's why we decided in 2012 to make it our main, intermediate focus."

And while Ukraine's economy is growing, obstacles remain to lowering interest rates. Growth in deposits is slow compared to demand for loans, while the NBU remains hesitant to further lower the rates.

"Form matters much more than it should, compared to substance, in a lot of aspects," he said. "That must change." ■



In every key ranking, Ukraine comes up short compared to its western neighbor and good friend Poland. The two nations had roughly similar economies, but Poland reduced corruption, shed its communist past and curbed oligarchs while joining the European Union and NATO.  
Sources: Kyiv Post research



## Grzegorz Szatkowski: "Kredobank is recognized to be among the leading banks in Ukraine"

Kredobank, which is the biggest Polish investment in Ukrainian banking sector, performed well in 2016. Grzegorz Szatkowski, Head of Kredobank Board, told Kyiv Post about bank's main achievements during past year.

### What can you name as the biggest success for Kredobank in 2016?

If I am to name one thing only, then I would point out to achieving national recognition or a position in people's minds of a bank that has ambitions, skills and resources to be among the leading financial institutions in the country. As for now, we are not a first

choice bank other than in our home region, but one day we will be – I believe in that and it seems that a lot more business or retail customers in 2016 started sharing this vision too.

### Which businesses of Kredobank were the most successful during last year?

We did almost equally well across all business divisions. That's our way – to stay universal. Instead of exiting underperforming businesses, we try and try to make them successful. We are very happy that after years of stale development we finally took off with cash consumer lending. In 2016 we confirmed again that we are at the top in car and house finance for the whole country. And we traditionally did well in small business, now enriched with leasing and agro finance specialization, which is the most profitable segment for the bank now.

### Kredobank is a part of the biggest Polish banking group – PKO Bank Polski. How PKO Bank Polski supports its Ukrainian subsidiary as for now?

This support is at all organization levels, and sometimes I am not even aware of all aspects of this "goodwill" traffic. In addition to capital and "just in case" liquidity lines, we benefit from access to PKO's customer base once they appear in Ukraine. Thanks to PKO Bank Polski, we are able to offer our customers solutions that help them do business or organize their lives when they are in Poland. And finally, PKO Bank Polski is a huge mine of know-how – when we try to figure out solutions to

e.g. a process or customer service problem, it almost always appears that PKO did it before and we don't need to break through the open doors.

### What is the contribution of Kredobank into Ukrainian-Polish cooperation?

In fact, we are ambassadors of Ukrainian business opportunities in Poland, and we assist Polish clients when they make decisions to do business in Ukraine. While we are 18th in the sector by serving business customers, we are the leader in servicing Polish business in Ukraine, but unfortunately this segment is still very small and far away from reaching its full potential. Product wise, we have a very competitive proposal for payments both in terms of quality and price.

### Which directions of banking business will be the most attractive and successful in Ukraine for 2017?

In my opinion, in 2017 banking business in Ukraine will offer pleasant perspectives for different tastes and strategies. I think we will see much more activity on the retail lending side and hope further currency deregulation opens product opportunities for corporate clients. Certainly, demand for investment finance will grow across all clients segments as we come out of rather dark times of pessimism and uncertainty. Here we focus on smaller scale projects, nevertheless I believe these small projects make big difference for us and Ukraine.

Advertisement



# Long waits at Polish border underscore closer relations

Deshchytsia from page 8

loyal to Stepan Bandera's Ukrainian Insurgent Army, deepened the ethnic animosity, which lingers today. Poland calls it genocide. Ukrainians, in turn, accuse Poland of brutal subjugation of them.

Jaroslav Kaczynski, head of Poland's ruling Law and Justice Party, is quoted in a Feb. 7 interview with the Polish weekly *Do Rzeczy* as telling Ukrainian President Petro Poroshenko that Ukraine wouldn't "make it to Europe" if it continues to glorify Bandera, revered by many Ukrainians as a nationalist hero.

But Deshchytsia said that neither side wants to exacerbate historical tensions and that mutual forgiveness and reconciliation efforts are actively under way.

"Both sides did not put it aside. It's not a priority of the political agenda at this moment," Deshchytsia said. "It was true a year ago; when the issue of Volyn was high on the political agenda of both countries, especially here in Poland. We have a lot of things to do. We have a lot of common interests."

## Ukrainians 'melting in'

Deshchytsia said the presence of 1 million Ukrainian workers in Poland



**Ambassador Poland to Ukraine Jan Pieklo. (UNIAN)**

is strongly felt — and mostly accepted — in Polish society.

"It's a new development in Ukrainian-Polish relations. The number of Ukrainians arriving to Poland is growing. You can notice on the streets, in the cafes, in supermarkets that there are Ukrainians working here. You also see that Ukrainians are opening cafes, restaurants. They are investing in the Polish economy."

But the largest share of Ukrainians working in Poland are working in two sectors — building construction and agricultural — while there

are also many hi-tech workers, he said. He estimated additionally that 50,000 Ukrainian students are in Poland.

The Ukrainian expatriates "are very well educated, they are very well-received," Deshchytsia said. "Generally Poles are satisfied with Ukrainians who are working, living, studying in Poland. They are well-received in the sense that they are easy to communicate with and have similar traditions. Sometimes those from western Ukraine have the same history, the same roots."

He said Ukrainian expatriates are trying to start businesses, establish cultural institutions and form organizations to advocate their rights.

He said that "most of the Ukrainians are not in competition with the Poles (for jobs). They're taking the vacant places." Ukrainians "are melting in" and "do not create problems for Polish people."

He also said that many Ukrainians prefer Poland because they are able to return home more frequently and more cheaply than other labor migrants in Western Europe.

## Border wait

"One of the biggest problems is the border between Ukraine and Poland. Border crossings create huge queues

sometimes — you have to spend 6 or 8 or 10 hours to cross the border," he said.

While the number of border crossings have tripled in the last three years, the number of road checkpoints remains the same — 8. He said that discussions are under way to increase that number as well as build better railway lines and establish more direct flight connections between the two nations.

"There is also an understanding that we can use a credit by the Polish government — 100 million euros, given last year, to improve the existing" border crossings, he said.

## Polish investment

Deshchytsia said that Polish investors in Ukraine are remaining and "not withdrawing assets." Investors cite Russia's war and uncertainty over the security situation in eastern Ukraine as barriers to greatest investment.

"Polish investors are still waiting, he said, but don't find corruption in Ukraine to be as serious of a problem as it used to be. "They acknowledged there are a lot of signs of good changes in the economy and political system and with fighting corruption."

He steered clear of any discussion of criticism that democracy is retreating in Poland since the

right-wing Law and Justice Party returned to power, saying it's "up to the Polish people to decide" their political leadership.

## What's ahead?

One clear sign of the healthy bilateral relationship is the frequency of meetings between political and other leaders in the two nations.

The two presidents, Poland's Andrzej Duda and Poroshenko, meet at least twice yearly. The foreign ministers hold frequent meetings. Other ministerial-level meetings also take place on a regular basis. Many other public and private sector initiatives are also under way in various areas.

In May, Andriy Parubiy, the speaker of the Ukrainian parliament, will visit Poland.

"Relations between Poland and Ukraine are very dynamic and of strategic importance to both nations," Deshchytsia said.

Or, as his counterpart Polish Ambassador Jan Pieklo put it in a Feb. 28 interview with Ukraine's *Day* newspaper: "Should all Ukrainians leave Poland now, our own and the Ukrainian economy would have big problems... This can't be changed today. We have a common economic space that proves highly effective." ■

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**Luc Chénier**  
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# More words, but also some action, in Ukraine-Poland defense cooperation

BY WILL PONOMARENKO  
PONOMARENKO@KYIVPOST.COM

Three years since the outbreak of Russia's war on Ukraine in the Donbas, Poland remains Ukraine's closest military and political partner.

Still, the relationship is hardly overwhelming in strength.

"Poland was the first nation to provide us military aid, in Ukraine's darkest hours," said Valeriy Ryabikh, an expert with the Center for Army, Conversion and Disarmament Studies, a Kyiv-based defense think tank. "It's hugely questionable that we'd have been able to resist Russian invasion without this support."

In the spring of 2014, as Russia ignited the war, Poland provided the first supplies of body armor as well as old ammunition stocks to compensate for dire shortages faced by Ukraine's armed forces.

To this day, Poland remains among Ukraine's biggest military aid suppliers, and a steadfast advocate of Ukraine in NATO.

"Many of the alliance policies to support Ukraine amid the war in the east were directly lobbied for by the Polish military," says Ryabikh. "The Poles understand like no others the level of threat that Russia poses."

## Missing opportunities

But the list of Ukrainian-Polish declarations on defense cooperation is longer than the list of actions.

One unrealized project is creation of an industrial hub for the modernization of Ukraine's stocks of T-72 tanks and other armor, which was proposed by PCO, a Polish producer of night-vision, thermal imaging and laser equipment.

Ukrainian tanks came up against modernized Russian T-72 tanks (T-72B3s) in fighting near Debaltseve in February 2015, and fared badly in night combat. So in 2016, Polish engineers proposed a modernization package for Ukrainian T-72s, to equip them with KLV-1 Asteria thermal imaging cameras.

The new venture would be based in Ukraine, with Ukrainian personnel using Polish technologies to modernize Ukrainian T-72 and T-64 tanks, BMP-1 infantry fighting vehicles and Poland's own tanks.

Polish companies also want to join in the production of the Kvitnyk, a precision artillery shell made by Ukraine's Progress industrial complex in Nizhyn. Poland has offered to replace Russian laser targeting units.

"In this situation, Ukraine has the capacity to produce highly precise weapons, and Poland has the advanced technologies needed



Ukraine's President Petro Poroshenko and Poland's President Andrzej Duda review a military honor guard on Dec. 15, 2015. (AFP)

for them," Ryabikh said. "By joining these two elements, the two countries can equip their armies with the best world's guided shells, and also enter the global weapons market."

In another project, Polish Defense Minister Antoni Macierewicz said Warsaw and Kyiv were discussing plans to launch joint production of helicopters. The new helicopter project, based on Poland's widely used PZL W-3 Sokol multipurpose

helicopter, would use engines made by the Zaporizhia-based Motor Sich company, which were described by Macierewicz as excellent.

Polish-Ukraine ventures could create weapons with a high quality-to-price ratio that would be highly competitive with Russian weapons, experts believe.

But none of these cooperation projects have gotten off the ground.

Sweden's Stockholm International Peace Research Institute estimates

Ukraine's weapons exports to Poland were worth only \$8 million in 2016, when only one arms trade deal was announced: Ukraine sold 40 of its R-27R1 air-to-air missiles to Poland to arm its MiG-29 fighter jets.

And while Ukroboronprom, Ukraine's state-run defense concern, is not legally entitled to cooperate with private-owned foreign companies, the situation is unlikely to change, experts say.

## United in defense

One Ukrainian-Polish defense cooperation effort that had seen some success is Litpolukrbrig a military brigade of 4,500 troops drawn from Lithuania, Poland, and Ukraine, which has its command center in Lublin in southeastern Poland.

The unit includes Ukraine's 80th Airborne Brigade from Lviv. The brigade has participated in international military exercises such as Anaconda-2016, held in June in Nova Demba, Poland.

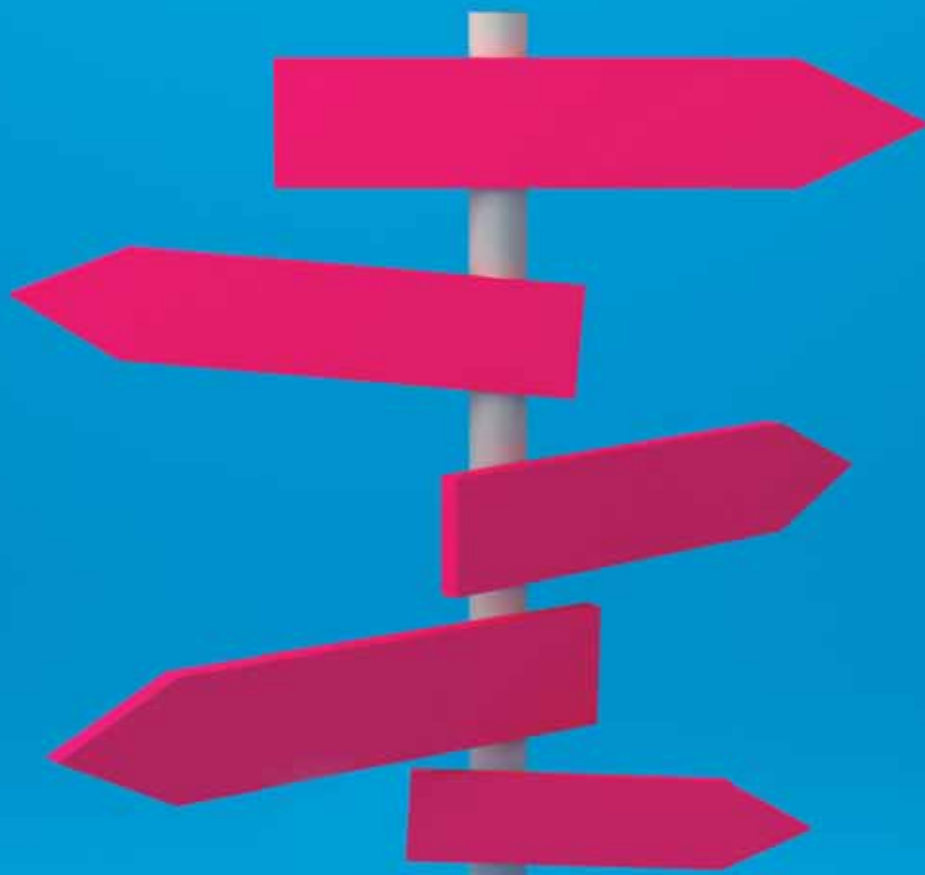
In December, the brigade was certified as a combat-ready unit according to NATO standards. "This composite brigade is a perfect opportunity for Ukraine to start implementing the alliance standards," Ryabikh said. "It is they who will become the command backbone of a reformed Ukrainian army." ■

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# Russian-controlled Donbas splits further from Ukraine

BY OKSANA GRYTSENKO  
GRYTSENKO@KYIVPOST.COM

The parts of the Donbas where Russian-backed forces have seized control are splitting further from Ukraine and drawing closer to Russia.

Ukraine cut off the electrical supply of the Kremlin-backed separatists of Luhansk Oblast on April 25, and Russia immediately said it would step in to supply power, continuing in this way its gradual economic absorption of Ukraine's territory.

Along with economic conflict, hostilities intensified, with yet more soldiers joining the toll of more than 10,000 deaths from Russia's war on Ukraine.

And the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe, the only intergovernmental body successfully operating on the both sides of the front line, suffered its first fatality in the three years of its work in Ukraine. One OSCE monitor was killed and two were wounded after their patrol car hit a mine in the Russian-occupied part of Luhansk Oblast.

The continued drift of the occupied territories away from Ukraine puts the entire peace process the question, and with it the fate of up to 3 million Ukrainians in the Russian-occupied areas.

"Unfortunately, they are being cut off," George Tuka, the deputy head of the ministry for the temporarily occupied territories, told the Kyiv Post.

## Russia's hand

At midnight on April 25, the Russian-occupied city of Luhansk experienced a blackout after Ukraine's national energy company Ukrenergo cut electricity to the breakaway

region due to its having racked up debts worth billions of hryvnias over three years.

But in less than an hour the lights were back on in the city. The pseudo authorities in Luhansk claimed they had organized electricity supplies from Russia and the Russian-occupied parts of Donetsk Oblast.

"The more and better we rebuild internal (infrastructure) the less dependent we will be on Ukraine," said Igor Plotnitsky, leader of the Russian-backed forces in Luhansk.

Russian media estimated that the "humanitarian" energy supplies to occupied Luhansk will cost Russia some \$53 million per year.

Ukraine's authorities may also cut off electricity to the Russian-occupied part of Donetsk Oblast, but can't do so until the frontline industrial city of Avdiivka, which is supplied with electricity from Donetsk, is connected to the government-controlled electricity grid.

Tuka said that the electricity debt of Russian-occupied Donetsk is up to \$18 million, while the debt of Russian-occupied Luhansk is almost \$89 million.

Meanwhile, a group of Russian lawmakers from the Spravedlivaya Rossiya party submitted a draft law to Russia's parliament on April 25 that would facilitate the granting of Russian citizenship to the residents of Russian-occupied parts of Ukraine.

In February, Russia recognized as legitimate passports issued to the public by the pseudo authorities in the Donbas.

## Stolen businesses

Following the seizure by the Russian-backed forces in the Donbas of Ukrainian state- and privately owned businesses on their territo-



Residents of the Kremlin-backed separatist stronghold of Donetsk relax on a street near the frequently shelled outskirts of the city on April 11. (AFP)

ry in a so-called "nationalization," some enterprises, like Alchevsk Metallurgical Complex, stopped working. Others, like the Donetsk-based Zasiadko coal mine, placed their employees on unpaid leave.

Meanwhile, the Donbas pseudo authorities and their Russian patrons have managed to keep industry working, although at a lower capacity. A Kyiv Post source in the occupied territory said that in Makiyivka city most of the plants are still operating.

In March, the DTEK energy company and Metinvest group of

steel and mining companies, both belonging to Ukraine's richest oligarch Rinat Akhmetov, offered to re-employ their workers if they agree to move to government-controlled areas.

The proposal was not met with enthusiasm: Only 400 out of 20,000 former Metinvest workers agreed to move, the Delo newspaper reported.

Tuka said that these businesses are now "either storing their products, or exporting to Russia".

Oleksandr Parashchiiy, the head of research at Kyiv-based Concorde Capital investment bank, said Russia doesn't need the anthracite coal produced in the occupied parts of the Donbas.

But he added that "this coal could be legalized by some Russian intermediary... or some close Russian state enterprise," Parashchiiy said.

The Donbas pseudo authorities gave the most lucrative of the expropriated companies to a firm reportedly linked to Sergiy Kurchenko, a close ally of the ousted former Ukrainian President Viktor Yanukovich. Kurchenko, like Yanukovich, is now living in Russia.

Aleksandr Khodakovsky, a former influential Donetsk separatist warlord, claimed in his blog that Kurchenko's firm, Vneshtorgservice, is registered in South Ossetia, a region of Georgia with some 50,000 residents that Russia carved away from Georgia after their 2008 war.

Being officially recognized by Russia, South Ossetia might become the intermediary in a trade with the Russian-occupied areas of the Donbas. On April 21, the leaders of the Russian-backed forces in Donetsk and Luhansk visited Tskhinvali, the "capital" of South Ossetia, for the inauguration of its new president, Anatoly Bibilov.

## Fighting intensifies

The scope of fighting this year has considerably intensified in comparison to 2016, with both sides started to use heavy artillery again.

On April 25 alone, the OSCE recorded about 600 ceasefire violations, and noted civilian casualties. Ukraine's military reported four soldiers killed and 11 wounded on April 25-26.

Relative peace was important for those Ukrainian businesses that kept on transporting material and products across the front line, both openly and in a clandestine way.

After these businesses ceased on working on Russian-occupied side, there were no vested interests interested in maintaining peace.

Increased fighting is also becoming more likely as the weather warms, when new leaves cover the trees, helping to hide preparations for attacks.

In early April the pseudo authorities in Donetsk organized military exercises for more than 27,000 local men near the Horlivka and Shakhtarsk cities, preparing reserve forces in case of the resumption of full-scale hostilities. A Youtube video shows how the leader of the Russian-backed forces in Donetsk, Oleksandr Zakharchenko, addressing a crowd of men in civilian clothes who are holding flags of the self-declared "republic" in the Russian-occupied areas.

On April 26, the Russian-backed pseudo authorities in Luhansk issued a video of military exercises, in which tanks and armored vehicles are training to cross rivers. Along much of the front line, the Siversky Donets River separates the Russian-occupied areas of Luhansk from the government-controlled part. ■

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The Kyiv Post Employment Fair, a successful tradition in Kyiv for more than a decade, decided to spread its wings and expand — to Lviv for the first time on April 22.

Andrea Blažková, a recruitment specialist from Lufthansa Airlines, who arrived from the Czech Republic for the event said: "We want to be presented in Ukraine as a potential future employer to those who are looking for an opportunity to use languages and live abroad. We also know that there is a pool of candidates with German and English language." The Kyiv Post, encouraged by the participation of nine companies, five speakers and 200 participants, is planning to return in autumn.

1 Representatives of Lufthansa InTouch talk to visitors.

2 Ruslan Beltiukov, CEO of Business Community Club in Lviv, speaks.

3 A visitor speaks with a representative of the Lviv City Council.

4 Lviv Mayor Andriy Sadovyi gives opening remarks.

5 Representatives of Nestle company listen to a speaker.

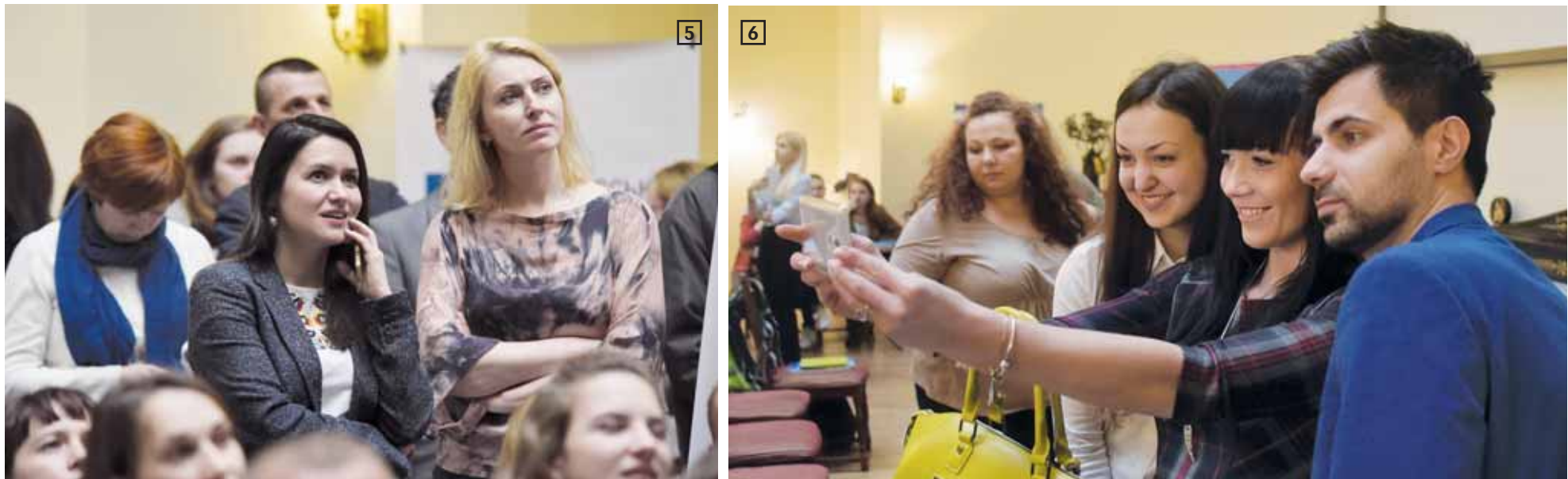
6 The executive producer of Radio Skovoroda takes a selfie with a visitor.

7 Tickets.ua representatives speak with visitors.

8 A visitor talks to human resource specialist of Holding of Emotions IFEST.

9 Yuriy Semenov from Runway company talks to visitors.

(Markian Lyseiko)





Eurovision’s 14 days kick off in Kyiv on April 30; grand final takes place May 13

BY ALYONA ZHUK  
ZHUK@KYIVPOST.COM

With the first guests coming to Kyiv for the Eurovision Song Contest that will start with rehearsals on April 30, the city is almost ready for the show.

While the main venue for the Eurovision will be the International Exhibition Center on the left bank of the Dnipro River, those fans who don't have tickets for all shows will be able to watch them at the official fan zone in the Kyiv's center, called the Eurovision Village. The



Kyiv workers attach colored paper to the Arch of Friendship in Mariinsky Park in Kyiv, transforming it in the "Arch of Diversity" to fit this year's Eurovision Song Contest theme to "Celebrate Diversity." Kyiv is hosting the annual spectacle, courtesy of Jamala's victory in last year's song contest. The shows will take place in Ukraine's International Exhibition Center on the left bank of Kyiv from April 30 to May 13. (Volodymyr Petrov)



A girl wearing traditional Ukrainian wreath on her head walks past a decorative signing depicting official logo of Eurovision Song Contest 2017 during the preparations at Independence Square in Kyiv on April 27. (AFP)

organizers have already started to construct it on Khreshchatyk Street, between Prorizna and Bohdana Khmelnytskoho streets.

The Eurovision Village will work from May 4 until May 14, while the main street will be closed for transport. The venue will have not only a screen to broadcast the opening ceremony, semi-finals and the grand final on, but also a stage, almost as big as the main one -- the contest's participants, as well as Ukrainian bands and singers, will perform there for the guests.

The food courts, games and activities will also be available. The Eurovision volunteers will work at the Village, ready to provide the show's guests with any necessary information.

A total of 900 volunteers have already joined the Eurovision team, helping with promoting and organizing the event. They were gathered

together on April 25 in front of the Kyiv City State Administration building for a symbolic initiation to service.

During the first eight days starting from April 30, each country will have brief rehearsals, press conferences and meet and greet sessions.

As many as 18 countries will compete in each of the two semi-finals on May 9 and May 11. Both semi-finals and the final will start at 10 p.m. Kyiv time, and will be broadcast by Ukraine's national First TV channel, as well as on its website, www.1tv.com.ua/live.

Ukrainian pop rock band O.Torvald will skip the semi-final as the representative of last year's winning country. The group moves directly into the final, as well as the participants from the five countries that founded Eurovision in 1956: Italy, Germany, France, United Kingdom and Spain. They will be


joined by 20 semi-final winners in the Eurovision grand finale on May 13.

Those, who want to know more about the contest, can also visit the photo exhibition "The history of the Eurovision." The presented 45 photographs include a picture of the Swedish pop band ABBA as they were awarded after they won the contest in 1974, Ukrainian singer Ruslana Lyzhychko, better known just as Ruslana, who won the Eurovision Song Contest in 2004, and many more.

The pictures can be found on second, third and fifth floors of the Gulliver shopping mall.

**"The history of the Eurovision," photo exhibition. Gulliver shopping mall, 2, 3, 5 floors. 1A Sportyvna St. April 26 - May 18. Free**  
**The Eurovision Village. Khreshchatyk Street. May 4-14, 12 p.m. - 10 p.m. Free**

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Form A-2  
Administration Citation

File No. 2016-1323/A

CITATION  
SURROGATE'S COURT, MONROE COUNTY  
THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK,  
By the Grace of God Free and Independent

TO: Audrey Cooper, Esq., Assistant Attorney General  
Unknowns (whose names and whereabouts are unknown), hereby intending to designate the distributees of the late Zola Lytwynec, legal representatives, assigns and all persons who by purchase, inheritance or otherwise have or claim to have an interest in the estate of Zola Lytwynec

A petition having been duly filed by Elena F. Cariola, Esq.  
who is/are domiciled at 14 West Ham Circle, North Chlil, New York 14514

YOU ARE HEREBY CITED TO SHOW CAUSE before the Surrogate's Court, Monroe County,  
at 99 Exchange Blvd., Room 533, Hall of Justice, Rochester New York, on June 1, 2017  
at 9:30 o'clock in the Fore noon of that day, why a decree should not be made in the estate of  
Zola Lytwynec lately domiciled at  
26 Brookdale Park, Rochester, New York 14609  
in the County of Monroe, New York, granting Letters of Administration upon the estate of  
the decedent to Frank B. Iacovangelo, Esq., Monroe County Public Administrator  
or to such other person as may be entitled thereto.

☐ Further relief sought (if any):

Dated, Attested and Sealed,  
April 18, 2017

HON. John M. Owens  
Surrogate  
Mark L. Annunziata  
Chief Clerk  
Frank B. Iacovangelo, Esq.  
Print Name of Attorney  
(585) 454-7145  
Telephone

Gallo & Iacovangelo  
Firm  
180 Canal View Boulevard; Suite 100, Rochester, New York 14623  
Address

NOTE: This citation is served upon you as required by law. You are not required to appear. If you fail to appear it will be assumed you do not object to the relief requested. You have a right to have an attorney-at-law appear for you.

NYSBA's Surrogate's Court Form A-1 (3/06) -1- © 2017 Matthew Bender & Co., a member of the LexisNexis Group.



**EBRD gives boost to Lviv transport**  
Electronic tickets for public transport will be launched in Lviv with the help of European Bank for Reconstruction and Development. Lviv Mayor Andriy Sadovyi and European Bank for Reconstruction and Development's director in Ukraine, Sevki Acuner, signed an agreement at the Spring Business Forum in Lviv on April 27, under which the EBRD will loan 10 million euros for the automation project. The new fare collection system will help Lvivavtodor improve its operational and financial performance The loan will be repaid in 13 years. (Courtesy)





# Home team sees no victories as Ukraine hosts ice hockey championship

Ukraine's national hockey team has suffered four losses since the start of the International Ice Hockey Federation World Championship in Division 1A that ends on April 28 in Kyiv. Team Ukraine won't be able to improve from sixth place — last one among participating countries Hungary, Kazakhstan, Austria, Poland and South Korea — and will have to go back to the Division's Group B.

This is not what the team was hoping for, but it mirrors the current state of hockey in Ukraine. There are only three rinks in the capital, including one at the Palace of Sports which hosted the tournament, that are suitable for professional players. By comparison, Belarus capital of Minsk has seven rinks.

On the bright side, Kyiv's Palace of Sports finally got ice hockey back at the site where many IIHF events took place in the past and where the now-defunct Sokil Kyiv team was once playing for medals in the Soviet championship.

1 A girl sings the national anthem to cheer up Team Ukraine during the game against Hungary at Kyiv's Palace of Sports on April 22.  
2 A fan reacts during the Ukraine vs. Austria game in Kyiv's Palace of Sports on April 25.  
3 Team Hungary fans cheer for their team during the game against Ukraine at Kyiv's Palace of Sports on April 22.  
4 Ukraine's defenseman Igor Kugut (L) tries to get the puck from Team Austria's forward Manuel Ganahl in Kyiv on April 25.  
5 A referee reacts as members of Ukraine's and Hungary's teams play during the Ice Hockey World Championship in Kyiv on April 22.  
6 Members of Ukraine's national hockey team guard their goal during a game against Hungary during the Ice Hockey World Championship in Kyiv on April 22. (Volodymyr Petrov)



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File No. 2016-1777/A

CITATION  
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THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK,  
By the Grace of God Free and Independent  
TO: Audrey Cooper, Esq., Assistant Attorney General  
Unknowns (whose names and whereabouts are unknown), hereby intending to designate the children of the late Pavel Galinsky, or their distributees, legal representatives, assigns and all persons who by purchase, inheritance or otherwise, have or claim to have an interest in the Estate of Pavel Galinsky.

A petition having been duly filed by Elena F. Cariola  
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the decedent to Frank B. Iacovangelo Monroe County Public Administrator  
or to such other person as may be entitled thereto.

Further relief sought (if any): Revoke 1211 previously issued.

Dated, Attested and Sealed,  
April 13, 2017

HON. John M. Owens  
Surrogate  
Mark Annunziata  
Chief Clerk  
Frank B. Iacovangelo, Esq.  
Print Name of Attorney  
(585) 454-7145  
Telephone

Gallo & Iacovangelo, LLP  
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NYSBA's Surrogate's Court Form A-1 (3/06)

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### Kyiv Lions Club and friends raise \$49,000 for charity

The annual Burns Night charity, held in honor of Scottish poet Robert Burns (1759 – 1796), is one of Kyiv's longest and best traditions. The event took place on April 22 in the Hilton Kyiv Hotel. Club president Kar-en-Marie Kragelund said the event netted \$49,000 for charitable causes designated by the international volunteer service organization. The club hired entertainer Pavlo Shylko, a.k.a. "DJ Pasha," to organize the Eurovision-themed event, with fees paid out of ticket sales, in keeping with club policy. It appeared the 21 tables with 10 spots each at \$150 per ticket sold out, which would have raised \$31,500 to cover the costs. The money for charity came from raffles, cash sponsorships, silent and live auctions and other donations.

1 Svyatoslav Vakarchuk, the lead singer for Okean Elzy, lent his star power to the event.

2 A wide-angle shot of the Hilton Kyiv's grand ballroom.


3 A spectator enjoys the show.

4 Oliver Jahn, representing Denmark, won among 12 contestants with the song "Once I was 7 years old."


5 It was a good time to hit the dance floor.

6 Pavlo Shylko drums up money in auctions.

7 Flag-waving patriots supported the entrants of their favorite countries.




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## Education

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Ukraine's Education Minister Liliya Hrynevych walks to her office on April 24 in Kyiv. (Kostyantyn Chernichkin)

# Education minister aims to build new school system

BY OLENA GONCHAROVA  
[GONCHAROVA@KYIVPOST.COM](mailto:GONCHAROVA@KYIVPOST.COM)

Back in the 1990s, a young biology teacher in a public school in Lviv dreamed that Ukraine's rundown schools will someday be revitalized.

Two decades later, this former teacher, Liliya Hrynevych, is the country's education minister.

During her first year in office she has been busy with a new law on education that, among other things,

officially counts the now illegal but ubiquitous financial contributions of parents to help their children's schools made ends meet. The law is part of an overhaul that includes introducing a 12-year school system to replace Ukraine's current school program that lasts for 11 years.

Hrynevych has also set the goal of providing more children with the opportunity to study, through opening more preschool institutions and developing inclusive education

for kids with mental and physical disabilities.

### First tasks

Hrynevych took over the ministry from the former rector of the Kyiv Mohyla Academy, Serhiy Kvit, in 2016. Before that, she was a lawmaker with Arseniy Yatsenyuk's People's Front party and had for five years headed the Parliamentary Committee for Science and Education.

Her team is now overhauling a system long stuck in the Soviet era.

"Starting from the very first day in office, it was important to focus on all the crisis issues," Hrynevych said in an interview with the Kyiv Post. A shortage of nurseries, ineffective textbook procurement and financial shortfalls were among the problems.

"Children lose interest in studying

more **Education** on page 20

## OECD report: Corruption rife in education

BY OLENA GONCHAROVA  
[GONCHAROVA@KYIVPOST.COM](mailto:GONCHAROVA@KYIVPOST.COM)

In Ukraine, education is perceived as a very corrupt sector, according to the latest report by the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), published on April 13.

Petty corruption, which is continuing to fester at all levels, includes gaining preferential access to school and pre-school education through giving favors and bribes, the misappropriation of parental contributions to schools, paid supplementary tutoring by classroom teachers, textbook procurement fraud and cheating in exams in higher education.

The OECD report also stressed there is a shortage of enrollment capacity.

But Ukraine's Education Minister Liliya Hrynevych says her team is already working to resolve such issues.

Last year, Hrynevych's team added 26,500 places in pre-school education centers by building new kindergartens and renovating old ones.

"It all became possible with financial decentralization, hence local budgets increased," the minister explained. "Still, 75,000 children are waiting for places in kindergartens. Though if we keep up the same pace, we'll fill in this gap."

The OECD also pointed out that parental donations to schools and pre-schools "are at high risk of misuse through fraudulent invoicing." The report recommends expanding the legal rights of parents to oversee how donations are managed and used.

Hrynevych said that, with a proposed new law on education, which passed by parliament in the first reading, school principals will be obliged to publish their expenses - those they got from the state budget as well as those from parents.

The Education Ministry has been trying to eliminate "forced tutoring" by classroom teachers for students who lag behind their peers. "It's a shameful practice," Hrynevych said.

For senior students, schools will narrow the ranges of required subjects, allow students to pursue areas of academic interest where they have the best scores. ■

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# 1,000 foreign volunteers to teach children in Go Camp

BY MARIA ROMANENKO  
MRO@UKR.NET

Up to 1,000 foreign volunteers will teach some 100,000 Ukrainian children English, German and French languages, as well as leadership skills at school day camps this summer.

About 600 schools will be turned into learning camps under the Go Camp initiative, launched in 2016 as part of a Go Global project.

Yulia Mishyna, Global Office's PR manager, said that for many children the program's volunteers will be the first foreigners they encounter. Joint activities will "relax children and rid them of their complexes, leaving no other choice than to speak with the volunteer in their language," Mishyna told the Kyiv Post.

"The language and culture barriers disappear as the kids learn that the world outside of their homes is wonderful and worth discovering," she said.

And when kids become more open-minded, they become more conscious of their surroundings and learn what they can do for their country, she said.

## Broad syllabus

Ukrainian reformist lawmaker Mustafa Nayyem brought the idea from Georgia at the end of 2015, where he had seen foreign language camps for children in action. He was inspired to create in 2016 a similar experience for Ukrainian children of the age from 10 to 15 in which volunteers from other countries would take part.

So last summer, at the first Go Camp, 9,000 children from 127 schools were taught English by 120 volunteers from 40 different countries.

In 2017, Go Camp is to be many times larger, and not only in terms of the number of participants. The



Ukrainian children play an outdoor game with a volunteer in Bila Tserkva, 86 kilometers south of Kyiv, on July 23. Up to 1,000 foreign volunteers are expected to arrive to Ukraine this year in order to teach at Go Camp. (Kostyantyn Chernichkin)

syllabus will also expand, with two other languages, German and French, added this year, along with other disciplines, according to Global Office's Head of Communication Tetiana Kyrylenko.

"We saw that there was a demand for more than languages, so volunteers will also teach kids leadership skills and critical thinking, and

tell them personal success stories," Kyrylenko says.

The format of the camp is very informal. Children do not just study in classrooms, but play games, and do outdoors activities. Every volunteer teaches kids something from their country, like football, salsa or cooking paella, Kyrylenko says.

The volunteers have to be above 18

years old and fluent in the language they will be teaching. No previous teaching experience is required. The volunteers will be checked for criminal record, Go Camp said.

Participating schools will host camps for two periods: May 29 to June 16, and June 12 to June 23.

## Selection process

Choosing schools that will participate is not an easy task. In 2017, 601 schools were selected out of 888 that applied. Each school applied with a motivation video.

Kyrylenko says that schools from small towns and villages were the program's top priority, because the students there have fewer learning opportunities: Around 80 percent of the schools that made the cut are located in such areas.

"These kids tend to be the most motivated in their videos too. But then, if a really good school in a big city performs their task creatively and well, why not let them participate?" Mishyna says.

This year some eastern cities in areas that are not too close to the war zone can set up camps, something that was not allowed in 2016 for security reasons.

"Cities like Mariupol and Kramatorsk are relatively safe, and the volunteers themselves expressed a strong desire to go there."

Schools located closer to the front-line can take part in Go Camp East, Go Camp's sister project, which takes place in July-August and lets children from the east of Ukraine take part by coming to camps in Kyiv oblast.

## Fundraising and support

Participation in the program costs each kid Hr 200 (about \$7.50).

Along with the grant that Go Camp has received from the U.S. Embassy, the program got Ukrainian businesses contribute with either funding or goods, like train tickets or sim cards. The London office of the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development is actively fundraising for Go Camp too. Donations can also be made on the Go Camp website. But most of the money came from a charity auction that took place in December, during which Ukrainian celebrities sold personal belongings.

Go Camp is currently testing another project, Go Camp After School, which are similar camps that take place after lessons in schools. They hope the project will develop into an all-year-round endeavour.

Several notable volunteers will help, including the ambassadors from the United Kingdom, Australia, Belgium, France and Canada. "They will be coming a few times and sharing their knowledge," Kyrylenko says. ■

**Go Camp** is looking for the volunteers, who are at least 18 years old, are eager to work with kids and are fluent in English, German or French. To become a volunteer or donate to Go Camp, please visit [www.gocamps.com.ua/en](http://www.gocamps.com.ua/en). Deadline for this year applications is May 15.

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# Overlooked rural areas get lift with Teach for Ukraine

BY ANNA YAKUTENKO  
YAKUTENKO@KYIVPOST.COM

Nearly half of Ukraine's teachers are of retirement age or nearing it, according to recent polls by the CEDOS think tank. Meanwhile, the teaching profession is not considered prestigious and does not pay well.

As a result, public education in Ukraine tends to be less lively and more old fashioned in many schools, especially in rural areas.

Ukrainian children from poorer families, according to the same polls, are three times less likely to attain higher education than their wealthier peers, as many struggle to get even the lowest score that would allow them to enter the university.

To help change that, Teach For Ukraine, part of an international program that trains young professionals and graduates to become teachers, was launched in February.

## Motivated youth

The program looks for motivated young people with excellent knowledge of any school subject — formal training or qualifications as an educator are not a must.

Rimma El Joueidi, CEO and co-founder of Teach for Ukraine, said that at least 200 people have applied for the program. The last application period for this year ends on May 1.

The organizers will interview candidates to assess their motivation and knowledge of the subject they want to teach. After that, 40 candidates will attend a six-week summer camp where they will be taught innovative techniques from other teachers and alumni from other countries.

Starting in September, each participant will spend at least two years in a rural school in either Kyiv, Lviv or Kharkiv oblasts, teaching kids from the 5th to 11th grades. Apart from a teacher's salary paid by the state,



Fiona Bradford, an alumni of Teach First program that trains young professionals and successful graduates to become teachers, hold classes for student of state school in Bradford, England. Ukrainian version of the program called Teach First that was launched in Ukraine in February. (Courtesy)



Rimma El Joueidi, the CEO and co-founder of Teach for Ukraine. (Volodymyr Petrov)

the participants will have their living expenses covered by the program, which also provides a scholarship.

According to El Joueidi, many of those who have already applied for the program said they dreamed of being teachers, but didn't have a diploma or pursued another career because of the teaching profession's extremely low salaries. Most of the applicants are young Ukrainian specialists from 25 to 35 who have already participated in various exchange or volunteering programs.

"A lot of the applicants are idealistic: they want to bring change; share their knowledge to make those children, schools and communities develop," El Joueidi said.

## Same problems

Teach For Ukraine is a part of a global international program called Teach For All, which has been pro-

viding aid to education in 44 countries for 27 years already.

The initiative has already seen successes, including in countries like the United Kingdom.

Elizabeth Hindmarsh, who consults Teach For Ukraine, applied to the U.K. version of the program, called Teach First, after she graduated from the University of Cambridge in England.

Studying at one of the most prestigious universities in the world, Hindmarsh, who attended a state school, found that most of her fellow students had gone to private schools.

Hindmarsh told the Kyiv Post that she was shocked and wanted to change the situation by encouraging more children from state schools to apply for places in the top universi-

ties in Britain.

Teach First transformed her life. Hindmarsh spent two years teaching kids in a school in London, which she described as challenging. The program is achieving results: students at schools that employed the program's participants saw their performance indicators double.

Hindmarsh, who participated in the program in 2012–2014, said that Teach First is now one of the biggest employers for graduates in the U.K., including ones from top universities such as Cambridge and Oxford.

"We're among the top three of graduate careers now. But ten years ago nobody wanted to be a teacher," she said.

El Joueidi said that almost 20 percent of graduates from Ivy League universities apply for the Teach for America program in the United States.

"When you have Teach First in your CV it's a huge benefit, no matter what sector you want to work in (after completing the program)," Hindmarsh said.

El Joueidi, who, with a group of other co-founders, decided to bring the program to Ukraine, says that while she was studying herself, there was one teacher who taught her a lot, and in a way had become her mentor.

"I thought: 'Why can't every child have such a teacher, and what would the world look like if they did?'" she said. ■

## Teach for Ukraine

The program is looking for candidates with at least a bachelor's degree who speaks fluent Ukrainian and who can attend the Summer Institute this year. They must be ready to move to the rural areas to start teaching on Sept. 1. To apply, one should fill in the form in Ukrainian at [www.teachforukraine.org/apply](http://www.teachforukraine.org/apply) by May 1.

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# Ukrainians enroll in French culinary schools in search of best chef training

BY NATALIYA TRACH  
TRACH@KYIVPOST.COM

France is known for style, fashion, beauty — and trend-setting culinary schools that have attracted a following among Ukrainian chefs.

One of them is Kyivan Olena Chebanenko, who graduated from two French culinary schools — the Institute Paul Bocuse in Lyon and the Ecole de Cuisine Alain Ducasse in Paris.

“Nowadays it’s becoming very popular among Ukrainians to study in French culinary schools,” Chebanenko noted. “I personally know many Ukrainian chefs who studied in France.”

France has lots of culinary schools offering a variety of programs for those who want a career as a chef or who simply seek to improve their cooking skills.

Many schools have classes taught only in French, like L’Atelier des Chefs, which has several schools that offer simple classes like tart or bread making, which last two hours and cost between 17–76 euros.

Professional culinary schools, like the schools of the French famous chefs Alain Ducasse or Guy Martin, or Le Cordon Bleu, have classes in English.

Although getting an education at a French culinary school is expensive — the cost of a six-month course

varies between 15,000–25,000 euros — the number of Ukrainians studying professional cooking in France seems to be increasing.

Chebanenko says the lack of quality educational institutions in Ukraine made her turn to France. “Our cookery education is at the level of a school canteen,” she said.

Dima Borisov, a restaurant owner in Kyiv, agrees. In Ukraine, aspiring cooks are taught theories from 20th century textbooks, or there are “schools for housewives” that only teach how to copy a recipe or a dish.

“Good French schools provide a fundamental basis,” Borisov said. French-educated chefs stand out from the rest with their discipline, motivation and knowledge of fundamentals, he said.

Nina Belik, a chef in Bessarabia restaurant, graduated from Le Cordon Bleu culinary school in Paris two years ago. The hardest part was obeying “the rigid, army discipline,” Belik said. “I can hardly imagine our culinary colleges kicking someone out for having a single crease on a tunic or for being 30 seconds late.”

Apart from basic culinary training, like working with knives, cutting meat and fish and preparing basic sauces, students of the Ecole de Cuisine Alain Ducasse have to know lots of gastronomic secrets.

“We learned how the digestion process goes on, how and why vari-



Nina Belik, a chef at Kyiv’s Bessarabia restaurant, is in charge of cold snacks. Belik graduated from the famous French culinary school Le Cordon Bleu in Paris two years ago. (Yulia Weber for The Village Ukraine)

ous allergies appear. We also learned the theory of a taste, the theory of handling food, chemistry, water requirements and lists of the best French food providers,” Chebanenko said.

However, an excellent French education does not always make finding a job easier for Ukrainian chefs.

“When you graduate from a well-

known culinary school and you burn with new ideas, you don’t want to work just as an ordinary cook. But these are the chefs that are primarily needed in Ukrainian restaurants,” Belik said.

Chebanenko complained about low salaries and lack of respect that chefs get from many restaurant owners in Ukraine. “In France a

is treated with respect, while in Ukraine the situation is different,” she said.

Chebanenko is looking for a job in Europe or the United States. “My dream is for the restaurant where I work as the main chef to get a Michelin star,” she said. ■

## Educating a nation on \$6.3 billion

Education from page 17

way too early,” Hrynevych explained. “It starts during the third year of school.”

So one main task is to develop new

programs for elementary schools to keep children engaged in the education process.

Hrynevych stressed that young Ukrainians need schools for the 21st century, which means learning team-

work, financial literacy and analytical skills.

Children who start school in 2018 will enter a 12-year school program similar to ones already in place in France, the United Kingdom and the United States. At least 25,000 elementary school teachers will undergo training throughout 2017 to get ready for the extra school year.

Also, a couple of new books for elementary school reading were published in 2016 that include pieces by modern Ukrainian writers. “I wasn’t satisfied with the quality of Ukrainian textbooks, but these ones are even nice to hold in your hands,” Hrynevych added.

### Foreign support

Other countries have expressed readiness to help the ministry revamp education.

Finland has been one of the most active supporters. In 2016, some 240 schoolchildren in Kherson — many of whom are internally displaced from the Donbas war zone — started their first term in a new school constructed by Finnish builders. The school also functions as a social center, providing social and psychological support, and runs workshops for children and adults.

The school project, worth a total of 2.75 million euros, was Finland’s largest single aid effort in Ukraine, part of the 18 million euros in aid to Ukraine since 2014.

Finland is a good role model. Finnish students now score higher than most of their peers abroad on international assessment tests, despite having minimal homework, and also a curriculum that emphasizes music, the arts, and outdoor activities.

“Finland is banking on highly competent teachers, which is a basis of their education,” Hrynevych said. “Now we’ll have two Finnish experts who will assess the new guidelines for elementary school teaching.”

### Teachers first

Funding is another challenge. Ukraine spent 6 percent of its gross domestic product on education in 2016. This year’s budget is Hr 168 billion (\$6.3 billion), or up to 6.5 percent of GDP.

Teacher’s salaries — abysmally low — will be increased. Young teachers now get Hr 4,345 monthly (about \$164), while senior teachers can expect a salary of Hr 7,483 (\$281). The official average salary in Ukraine is Hr 6,200 (\$233).

The ministry also teamed up with a charity fund headed by Ukraine’s First Lady Maryna Poroshenko to integrate children with disabilities.

Starting in 2016, 11 schools in Zaporizhzhya Oblast started admitting children with physical and mental disabilities. Now there are 45 regional schools taking part in the project. Overall, 2,701 kids in

Ukraine are now enrolled in tailored, inclusive education programs.

“First of all, students at pedagogical universities should be taught how to work with children with special needs, and teachers in such schools will have to undergo advanced training,” Hrynevych said. “I have to admit that sometimes even parents are not ready to have children with special needs study with others in the same class. But every child should have a chance for a quality education in this country — that’s what we’re fighting for.”

As for higher education, Hrynevych thinks that the crucial goal is to make colleges meet the workplace demand of employers.

Another challenge the ministry’s facing is a brain drain from Ukrainian science.

When the Soviet Union collapsed in 1991, Ukraine had the second largest scientific sector of the 15 former republics. Now, only some 0.16 percent of Ukraine’s GDP is allocated to scientific research. Underfunding often forces young scientists to move abroad.

To plug the brain drain, the Cabinet of Ministers plans to create a National Fund of Research that will match scientists with government officials. The ministry also has a grant program for young scientists worth Hr 28.4 million (\$1.1 million) aimed at boosting local research among young scientists. ■



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April 29



## Klitschko vs Joshua

Ukrainian boxer Wladimir Klitschko comes up against British opponent Anthony Joshua at Wembley Stadium in London. They will fight for the titles of the IBF, IBO and WBA Super Heavyweight Championships of the world. Klitschko lost his heavyweight title to Tyson Fury in 2015. To win it again won't be easy though, as Joshua hasn't been defeated in any of his 18 professional fights and has knocked out all of his opponents.  
**Klitschko vs Joshua. April 29, midnight. Live broadcasting on Inter TV channel, at ProRock Pub (32 Pushkinska St.), O'Brien's Irish Pub (17A Mykhailivska St.), Copper Pub (2 Mykhailivska St.)**

## 'Forest' ballet

The ballet, based on the "Forest song" drama by Ukrainian writer Lesya Ukrainka, will be showed on a 360-degree projection 3D screen inside the dome of the Kyiv Planetarium. Staged by Kyiv contemporary and classic ballet studio OSDC, the ballet tells a story of two creatures from different worlds who fall in love with each other. However, the relationship doesn't end well, as she gives him inspiration, and he takes away her freedom.  
**"Forest" ballet. April 29. 8 p.m. Kyiv Planetarium (57/3 Velyka Vasylkivska St.) Hr 150-350**



April 29



## 'Sèves' exhibition

"Sèves" is a solo painting exhibition by Anne Morgann being held as part of the French Spring festival. The tender, elegant art pieces feature flowers and other plants. As the painter devoted part of her life to creating perfumes, she developed a special understanding of plants. That gave Morgann inspiration to create the exhibition and share her feelings with viewers.  
**"Sèves" exhibition. April 28-30, May 3-6. 12-7 p.m. Art 14 Gallery (14, Mykhailivskyi Ave.) Free**

(Anne Morgann)

April 28-30



April 28

## 5 Vymir

Ukrainian indie-rock band 5 Vymir has won its audience with tender vocals and stylish sounds. 5 Vymir (the Fifth Dimension) has performed at the biggest festivals in the country, and the band's first album was declared one of the best releases of 2014 in Ukraine. At its April 28 show, the band will present a new album, along with a new look.

**5 Vymir show. April 28. 8 p.m. Sentrum (11 Shota Rustaveli St.) Hr 180-480**

## British National Theatre Live 'Measure for Measure'

The classic play by English writer William Shakespeare is brought back to the stage by theatre director Dominic Dromgoole. The audience is invited to unravel a multi-layered intrigue, rich in manipulation, betrayal and heroes who artfully disguise themselves and pretend to be someone else. Brilliant casting (Mariah Gale, Dominic Rowan, Kurt Egyiawan) will plunge the audience into the atmosphere of medieval Vienna.

**British National Theatre Live 'Measure for Measure'. May 2. 7 p.m. Kyiv Cinema (19 Velyka Vasylkivska St.) Hr 175**



May 2

(Courtesy)



April 28 - May 3

(Courtesy)

## 'The Circle'

Futuristic thriller "The Circle" is an adaptation of the novel of the same name by U.S. author Dave Eggers. The movie tells a story of Mae (Emma Watson), a woman who gets her dream job at a powerful tech company, managed by Eamon Bailey (Tom Hanks). But she soon realizes that her project, which is supposed to develop technology, actually has hidden goals that threaten the future of humanity.  
**"The Circle". April 28 - May 3. 2.45 a.m., 9.10 p.m. Zhovten Cinema (26 Kostyantynivska St.) Hr 40-80**

Compiled by Toma Istomina



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**Chemonics International**, an international development consulting firm, implementing USAID/OTI-funded Ukraine Confidence Building Initiative II which aims to enable vulnerable Eastern communities to actively participate in, benefit from, and advocate for Ukraine's transition to a prosperous, unified, and democratic state, is looking for qualified professionals to fill the following positions in Kyiv/Kramatorsk, Mariupol:

**1. Two (2) Finance Assistants** for a USAID/Office of Transition Initiatives (OTI)-funded Ukraine Confidence Building Initiative II (UCBI II). The positions will be based in **Kyiv and Kramatorsk, Ukraine**.

**2. Two (2) Grants and Procurement Assistants** for a USAID/Office of Transition Initiatives (OTI)-fund-

ed Ukraine Confidence Building Initiative II (UCBI II). The positions will be based in Kramatorsk, Ukraine.

**3. Grants Manager for a USAID/Office of Transition Initiatives** (OTI)-funded Ukraine Confidence Building Initiative II (UCBI II). The position will be based in **Kramatorsk, Ukraine**.

**4. An Information and Database Manager** for a USAID/Office of Transition Initiatives (OTI)-funded Ukraine Confidence Building Initiative II (UCBI II). The position will be based in **Kyiv, Ukraine**.

**5. Monitoring and Evaluation Specialist for a USAID/Office of Transition Initiatives** (OTI)-funded Ukraine Confidence Building Initiative II (UCBI II). The position will be based in **Kramatorsk, Ukraine**.

**6. Three (3) Program Development Assistants** for a USAID/Office of Transition Initiatives (OTI)-

funded Ukraine Confidence Building Initiative II (UCBI II). The positions will be based in Kramatorsk and **Mariupol, Ukraine**.

**7. Program Development Officer** for a USAID/Office of Transition Initiatives (OTI)-funded Ukraine Confidence Building Initiative II (UCBI II). The position will be based in **Kyiv, Ukraine**.

Send electronic submissions to [gmurecruit@gmail.com](mailto:gmurecruit@gmail.com) by May 10, 2017. Please insert the position you are applying for in the subject line and include your CV and a cover letter/statement of interest explaining interest in and qualifications for the job.

Candidates will be considered on a rolling basis and only finalists will be contacted. Interested prospective applicants are encouraged to visit UCBI's Facebook page <https://www.facebook.com/USAIDUCBI/> and [www.chemonics.com](http://www.chemonics.com) for more detailed information.

CUSTOMER SUPPORT ENGINEER  
(English/German/Swedish)

Software Mackiev™

CMK is an award-winning developer and publisher of premium-quality software for a range of target markets for Macintosh, Windows and mobile platforms (see [www.mackiev.com](http://www.mackiev.com)).

We are looking for a full-time customer support staff member to participate in interesting projects.

**Requirements:**

- Excellent written English/German/Swedish
- Attentiveness to detail
- Knowledge of basic computer terminology with the capacity and desire to learn more
- Computer literacy
- Logical thinking
- Technical background
- Previous experience in customer support and/or extensive knowledge of different software is a plus
- Familiarity with the software development process is a plus
- Live-chat support experience is a plus

**Responsibilities:**

- Helping customers with their technical support requests
- Communicating with other Customer Support Department specialists
- Representing the customer's point of view to the company
- Providing analysis of issues, working with other departments to improve the company's products
- Monitoring and updating the knowledge base and self-help resources available to customers

**We offer:**

- A challenging job
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Send your resume to: [jobs@cmksoftware.com](mailto:jobs@cmksoftware.com)





**Seeking Multiple Technical Experts  
Ukraine Health Reform**

**Chemonics International**, an international development consulting firm, is seeking senior experts in health systems strengthening and governance for USAID's anticipated Health Reform project. The purpose of the activity is to: 1) Improve health sector governance through strengthening the MOH leadership and stewardship function; 2) Implement the new health care financing model that drives efficiency, competition and choice; 3) Strengthen the health workforce; 4) Enhance transparency, accountability and responsiveness of the health care system; 5) Strengthen health sector transformation support through strategically planned, effective and targeted information and communications; 6) Improve service delivery system at all levels. We are looking for individuals across a range of sectors and who have a passion for making a difference in the lives of people around the world.

**We are seeking technical specialists in the following areas:**

- Executive Program Management
- Health Governance
- Healthcare Financing
- Health Economics
- Health Policy Accreditation
- Health Economics and Financial Systems
- Human Resources for Health
- Private Sector Engagement for Health
- Monitoring and Evaluation
- Operations, Finance and Human Resources
- Subcontracts and Grants Management

**Preferred qualifications:**

- Advanced degree in health policy, health financing, health economics, public health systems, or a related subject area preferred
- At least seven (7) years of work experience in or around the public health sector
- Minimum of 3-8 years of experience working on donor-funded projects; experience with USAID preferred
- Significance experience in key areas listed above with proven ability to achieve program targets
- Strong ability and desire to work collaboratively with the government of Ukraine, international donors and local partners.
- Excellent written and verbal communication skills
- Fluency in Ukrainian and/or Russian required; advanced English language skills preferred

**Application Instructions:**

Please apply through [https://ghdrecruit.formstack.com/forms/ukraine\\_health\\_reform](https://ghdrecruit.formstack.com/forms/ukraine_health_reform). Candidates will be reviewed on a rolling basis until the position is filled, and interviews with an in-person recruiter will be held through May 5, 2017. No telephone inquiries, please. Finalists will be contacted.

**Application Deadline: May 3 2017, 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 receive 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.



**Internews** is seeking candidates for the position of **Program Coordinator**

**GENERAL FUNCTION:**  
The Program Coordinator provides programmatic and administrative support to Defending

Media Freedom in Ukraine program.

**ESSENTIAL DUTIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES** include the following. Other duties may be assigned:

- Ensure that the program performance adheres to the grant agreement and timely reporting;
- Serve as primary point of contact with the program partners;
- Coordinate a group of international and local experts producing Media Freedom Guidelines based on Ukraine's international commitments and national law;
- Organize public events (national and regional) and media campaign in the process of program implementation;
- Serve as a communicator between program partners, interested professional groups and donor;
- Produce program reports;
- Work closely with Internews Regional Director for Europe and Eurasia and Director of Internews in Ukraine in program planning and implementation stages;
- Other duties as assigned by Internews management.

**QUALIFICATIONS REQUIRED:**

- Relevant Master's degree or equivalent work experience;
- Minimum of two years of program coordination experience in international technical assistance programs;
- Demonstrated understanding of the political and economic situation in Ukraine;
- Demonstrated knowledge and understanding of media law would be an advantage;
- Excellence in writing in English, Ukrainian and Russian;
- Excellent organizational, interpersonal and communication skills;
- Ability to work under strict deadlines;
- Strong knowledge of Microsoft Office.

**This position is contingent upon award.**

**Please send your CVs in English and Ukrainian with a cover letter and list of three references to [vtodosienko@internews.org](mailto:vtodosienko@internews.org) and [omaydan@internews.org](mailto:omaydan@internews.org) before May 10, 2017. Only short-listed candidates will be invited for interviews. Learn more: <https://www.kyivpost.com/classifieds/jobs/program-coordinator>**

**PKF hotelexperts, market leader in the field of hotel, tourism & leisure consulting, is looking for a Research Manager based in its office in Kiev.**



**Job requirements**

- basic understanding of database (e.g. Microsoft Access)
- completed studies in economics or similar field
- excellent know-how of Microsoft, Excel, Word, PowerPoint and Outlook
- excellent communication skills in English (proficient German will be an advantage)
- open-minded, team-oriented, flexible and able to work under pressure

**With following content:**

- heading the research department
- responsible for the development of the PKF databases (including a global hotel database)
- independent development and steering of new research projects (including benchmarking, industry publications, database development and management)
- assignments on an international scale and cooperation with PKF member firms around the world

**We offer:**

- diversified work in an interesting, international environment; assistance in the preparation of presentations for events
- friendly and team-oriented working atmosphere in a young team
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Please send your application to [recruiting@pkfhotels.com](mailto:recruiting@pkfhotels.com)  
Learn more: [www.pkfhotels.com](http://www.pkfhotels.com)

**The International Committee of the Red Cross** is looking for a methodical and attentive to detail **Accountant** (Kyiv) to join its Finance team and support it with constantly growing administrative tasks. Good command of English is essential. SAP, JD Edwards (ORACLE) or other ERP system knowledge and experience is highly desirable.

**Please follow the links below to learn more and apply:**

[www.world.ua/jobs/2642042/](http://www.world.ua/jobs/2642042/)

<https://rabota.ua/company2375442/vacancy6688622>



**AGS KIEV** is currently recruiting a **Mobility Business Developer** to be based in **Kyiv, Ukraine**.

**POST DESCRIPTION:**

The candidate will be responsible for overseeing and driving forward revenue and profit growth through:

- Canvassing and Business development of new corporate and diplomatic accounts
- Implementing sales development plans and strategies implementation
- Maintaining and growing existing revenue streams, searching for revenue generating possibilities
- End-to-end contact and coordination point for accounts and assignees
- Providing concrete mobility solutions into and out of the Ukraine
- Adapting selling prices whilst protecting profit margins
- General administrative tasks as assigned by the Managing Director

**CANDIDATE PROFILE:**

**Experience:** 2 years' in Sales, preferably in Removals and Relocations

**Languages:** English and German, Russian an advantage

An established personal network in the Ukrainian Expat Community will be an advantage

**HOW TO APPLY:**

Submit your CV and Letter of Motivation (including your salary expectation) to [manager-kiev@agsmovers.com](mailto:manager-kiev@agsmovers.com). More details at <https://www.agsmovers.com/job-opportunities>

# KyivPost

## CITY OF ODESA CONSULTANT

Kyiv Post is dedicated to cover and deliver the best national and international news to as many readers across Ukraine and the world.

**We are looking for a self-starting energetic person in the city of Odesa to represent us for the following responsibilities:**

- Grow the distribution of the newspaper to new locations
- Quality control with regional partners for the purpose of advertising sales and cooperation of events

Candidate should be fluent in English and Ukrainian.

A car would be a plus but not mandatory.

Send your CV's to [advertising@kyivpost.com](mailto:advertising@kyivpost.com)

## BEST BARGAIN!

Advertising in the  
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# Wanted Graphic Designer



INDEPENDENCE. COMMUNITY. TRUST.

- **Fluent in English**
- **Newspaper or magazine layout experience**
- **Advanced user of Adobe Suite: InDesign, Illustrator, Photoshop**
- **Talent in creating eye-catching information graphics for print, website**
- **Ability to work quickly and professionally on deadlines**

The successful candidate will divide the work week between designing the print edition of the newspaper, under the supervision of the chief designer, and creating information graphics for the print edition and news website of the Kyiv Post.

Applicants should put **DESIGNER/GRAPHIC ARTIST** in subject line of email and send CV, design samples to Brian Bonner, Kyiv Post chief editor, [bonner@kyivpost.com](mailto:bonner@kyivpost.com)

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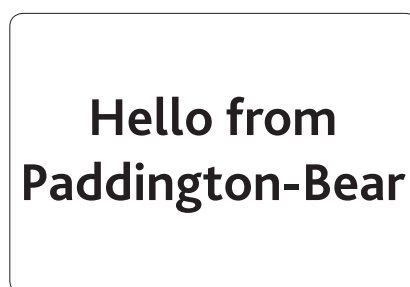
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This page raised **\$3,000**  
for Kyiv Lions Club charity  
projects at **Burns Night 2017**

See the coverage of the April 22 event on page 16



**We thank our sponsors and the Kyiv Post!**