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October 20, 2017

Kharkiv driver who kills 5 highlights poor road safety, law enforcement

BY VERONIKA MELKOZEROVA
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Yet another rich kid's reckless driving has taken lives in Ukraine.

Olena Zaitseva, a 20-year-old student from Kharkiv, drove through a red light at high speed in a luxury Lexus RX350 in the Kharkiv city center on Oct. 18. She hit a Volkswagen Touareg on a road

junction and her car then plowed into a crowd of pedestrians on a sidewalk, killing five and injuring six people, including a pregnant woman.

Anton Herashchenko, the Interior Ministry adviser of Ukraine, wrote on Facebook, that Zaitseva was driving at 100 kilometers per hour when she went through the red light.

If found guilty, Zaitseva could face

up to 10 years in prison.

"We won't let them 'solve' (the problem) or make a deal. Rich kids' careless driving problem has only one solution – video recording of driving offenses," Gerashchenko wrote, referring to proposed amendments to road safety legislation that would see at least 4,000 surveillance cameras being installed on roadways all over Ukraine.

Olesia Kholopik, a lawyer with the Center of Democracy and Rule of Law in Kyiv who is leading a road safety campaign, told the Kyiv Post on Oct. 19 that video recording and better traffic enforcement can make roads safer.

"High-speed driving is the main killer on Ukraine's roads. We have extremely small fines for road safety rules violation and in the same time

our police are extremely tolerant to the drivers. For example, drivers can go 20 kilometers over the speed limit with no punishment," Kholopik said.

But while Zaitseva was immediately arrested on suspicion of reckless driving, she, like many other rich and reckless drivers in Ukraine, has

more **Crash** on page 18

Protest Mood Returns



Protesters and police face off during a rally of Ukrainian demonstrators in front of the parliament in Kyiv on Oct. 19. The protest leaders are demanding that lawmakers and President Petro Poroshenko create an independent anti-corruption court, end legal immunity from criminal prosecution for lawmakers and adopt a fairer election law ahead of the 2019 presidential and parliamentary elections. (Volodymyr Petrov)

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Reform Watch

Editor's Note: The Kyiv Post tracks the progress made by Ukraine's post-EuroMaidan Revolution leaders in making structural changes in the public interest in a broad range of areas, from the defense and energy sectors, to taxation and pensions. Below are the main issues in focus from Oct. 13-20.

Summary

Public discontent with the slowing pace of reform in Ukraine erupted in a rally on Oct. 17 outside the Verkhovna Rada, Ukraine's parliament. Led among others by Mikheil Saakashvili, a former ally but now foe of Ukrainian President Petro Poroshenko, between 6,000 and 10,000 people, drawn from a wide range of opposition political parties and groups, demanded the passing of laws to strip members of parliament of their immunity from prosecution and to amend Ukraine's election law.

While the protests began peacefully, clashes between rally participants and the large force of police and National Guard protecting the building broke out as parliament began its evening session on Oct. 17. Repeating the tactics of Ukraine's EuroMaidan and other mass protests, rally participants brought tents and began to set them up outside the parliament building. The protesters vowed to continue their action until their demands are met.

All the same, the rally was relatively small and there appears to be little public appetite for further mass protests. There were more scuffles with police on Oct. 18, but by te next day the sides had settled into a standoff, with a tent camp having been erected on the roadway in front of the Rada, and to its side. Police sealed off the area with fences.

Health care

Ukraine's reform efforts got a boost on Oct. 19 when the parliament finally passed a long-awaited law to reform the health sector. At total of 240 lawmakers voted for the law. The new system is based on Western models, and replaces the current Soviet-era one, which is widely seen as corrupt and inefficient. Lawmakers also approved supporting legislation on telemedicine and amendments to the financial code that will ease the funding of the system. Five amendments to the law were also approved.

Voting on the law took place over three days. As heated protests continued outside parliament, lawmakers inside the Rada on Oct. 17 started to consider 900 proposed amendments to the healthcare reform bill. Voting proceeded briskly, at a rate of about one amendment every two minutes. However, with only around 60 or 70 parliament members actively voting, none of the amendments were passed on Oct. 17.

Voting on the amendments in the Rada resumed on Oct. 18, again at a rate of one every two minutes or so, and again with only 70-80 lawmakers voting — too few for any of the amendments to pass. Voting on



Acting Health Minister Ulana Suprun (C) and Ukrainian Prime Minister Volodymyr Groysman (L) applaud after parliament voted for medical reform on Oct. 19 in Kyiv. (Oleg Petراسиuk)

amendments continued in the same manner into the morning session on Oct. 19, until the Rada hall suddenly started to fill up with lawmakers, and Prime Minister Volodymyr Groysman and Acting Health Minister Ulana Suprun arrived for the vote on the bill itself. With a firm supporting majority now in place, the bill was quickly passed.

The reform introduces an "e-health" system, in which patients register with doctors of their choice, and then doctors sign contracts with the health ministry. The level of payments will be based on the number of patients, as well as the costs of procedures, hospital visits, and other services.

According to Suprun, by linking payments directly to the patient, rather than to institutions, administrators and city bureaucrats, opportunities for corruption will be reduced, and doctors will be able to make more money. She says that under the new system doctors will see their wages rise from Hr 5,000 per month to at least Hr 15,000, and possibly as much as Hr 60,000.

The system of payments for medical care will be tracked electronically, again reducing the opportunity for fraud, according to Suprun. She says at least 30 percent of current health spending in Ukraine will be saved by eliminating corruption and waste, and this money will be available for reinvestment in patient care.

According to a poll taken this summer by Rating Group, 72 percent of Ukrainians support the changes envisioned in the reformed health legislation. Opposition to the changes comes from politicians with connections to the health sector, and medical suppliers and drug companies that have won lucrative contracts in the past through lobbying the government.

Ukraine has allocated Hr 98 billion (about \$3.7 billion) on health

sector spending in 2017, which is about 3.8 percent of gross domestic product. Funding is set to rise by a further Hr 11 billion in 2018. According to the health reform package, funding of the health sector in Ukraine should rise to 5 percent of GDP by 2020. Most developed countries spend around 10 percent of GDP on healthcare.

Governance

As protests continued outside the Rada on Oct. 19, lawmakers held a vote on one of the demonstrators' key demands — the removal of immunity from prosecution for members of parliament. The privilege, existing since the Soviet era and seen as a way to protect lawmakers from undue influence, has become notorious in independent Ukraine as a way for businessmen and politicians alike to escape punishment for wrongdoing by winning a seat in parliament.

Lawmakers voted to send two bills on removing immunity from prosecution, one drawn up by President Poroshenko, and another by the lawmakers themselves, to the Constitutional Court for consideration.

However, the move could be seen as a stalling tactic, as the court has been in limbo since last year, when a law to reform it was passed. Under the reform, new appointees to the 18-member court are to be selected in a competition, rather than being appointed by the president, parliament and Congress of Judges as before. However, no legislation on the selection competitions has been passed, the court currently has only 13 members, and it has not made any rulings this year.

Economy

Ukraine risks losing the progress it has made so far if it decides to pause its efforts to reform, IMF First

Deputy Managing Director David Lipton warned in an interview with news agency Interfax-Ukraine published on Oct. 17.

He said Ukraine's government should not allow itself to be distracted by the upcoming parliamentary elections in 2019, which he said were "very substantially in the future." He said that if Ukraine concentrated on moving ahead with reforms then "everyone will be able to have an election period in the environment of a stronger economy."

Lipton said that Ukraine's budget discipline had been better in recent years, and that this had allowed the country to move on from stabilizing the economy to starting to develop it.

However, he stressed that Ukraine had to continue with its economic reforms in order to ensure money from backers like the IMF, World Bank, European Union and European Bank for Reconstruction and Development continued to flow into the country. He said this would encourage inflows from other sources of money, and that the improved economic performance would also bring the government funds.

The IMF was to have disbursed about \$1.9 billion to Ukraine this summer in the fifth tranche of its \$17.5 billion loan to Ukraine, agreed in 2015. However, Ukraine has failed to make progress on key reforms such as creating a fully functioning land market, and has been dragging its heels on the creation of an anti-corruption court.

In another sign that reforms in Ukraine could be stalling, the last two independent members of the supervisory board of Naftogaz of Ukraine, the state oil and gas firm, resigned on Sept 19 after complaining that the government had broken reform commitments made five months earlier. Lipton said there "has been some discontent about the lack of progress in improving governance at Naftogaz."

Meanwhile, Ukrainian Finance Minister Oleksandr Danyliuk told the Atlantic Council's Melinda Haring in an interview published on Oct. 17 that Ukraine would tackle some difficult reforms this fall. He said he was pressing for the adoption of a law to replace the hated Tax Police with a new Financial Investigation Service, which he said would eliminate pressure on business. He also said there may be progress in land reform before Christmas, although his optimism isn't shared by many in Ukraine. ■

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ISO FAIM FIDI IAM

Ex-EU ambassador to Russia 'happy' to speak his mind

BY BRIAN BONNER
BONNER@KYIVPOST.COM

Unburdened by the need to always be diplomatic and take into consideration the views of all 28 European Union nations, former EU ambassador to Russia Vygaudas Usackas is enjoying his new-found freedom to speak his mind since leaving the post he held since September 2013.

"I am extremely happy to be a free man," the Lithuanian told the Kyiv Post during an Oct. 18 interview between his meetings with advisers to President Petro Poroshenko and with Foreign Minister Pavlo Klimkin.

Usackas penned a popular op-ed published on Oct. 1, the day he stopped being EU ambassador, in The Guardian. In the London newspaper, he warned that the West and Russia will be engaged in long-term clashes because of profound differences in values. Headlined "The West must defend its values against Putin's Russia," Usackas called for greater Western unity, strength and focus on ending Russia's war against Ukraine.

"The EU should step up support to Kyiv in its judicial and economic modernization project and attempts to tackle corruption. This is critical to ensure both continued Western



Vygaudas Usackas, who served as the European Union's ambassador to Russia from September 2013 until Oct. 1 of this year, speaks with the Kyiv Post in the newspaper's office on Oct. 18. (Kostyantyn Chernichkin)

support and the Ukrainian people's backing for their chosen European path," Usackas wrote. "We need

not only to acknowledge Ukraine's European aspirations but at some point grant them a path towards

EU membership ... A successful Ukraine will contribute to stability in our region and represent a powerful

example for the Russian people."

Nothing has changed in his views, Usackas said.

What's changed, the 52-year-old married father of two children said, is his ability to speak his views publicly.

No 'wishful thinking'

"I've been always consistent with my messages. I was probably not that public and detailed as I put it in my op-ed," Usackas said. "In my capacity as EU ambassador, I was always trying to convey the message of a sense of realism and bringing European leadership to grasp the realities, rather than wishful thinking, with which we were led for far too long."

Usackas is widely touted as a presidential candidate for the 2019 presidential election in his native Lithuania, where he was the Baltic nation's foreign minister. Besides his Moscow posting, he's also been the EU special representative to Afghanistan and Lithuania's ambassador to the United States, Mexico and the United Kingdom.

He is now a lecturer at the Institute of Europe's Kaunas Institute of Technology in Lithuania. He has joined the European Council on Foreign Relations. And he is a mem-

more Usackas on page 16

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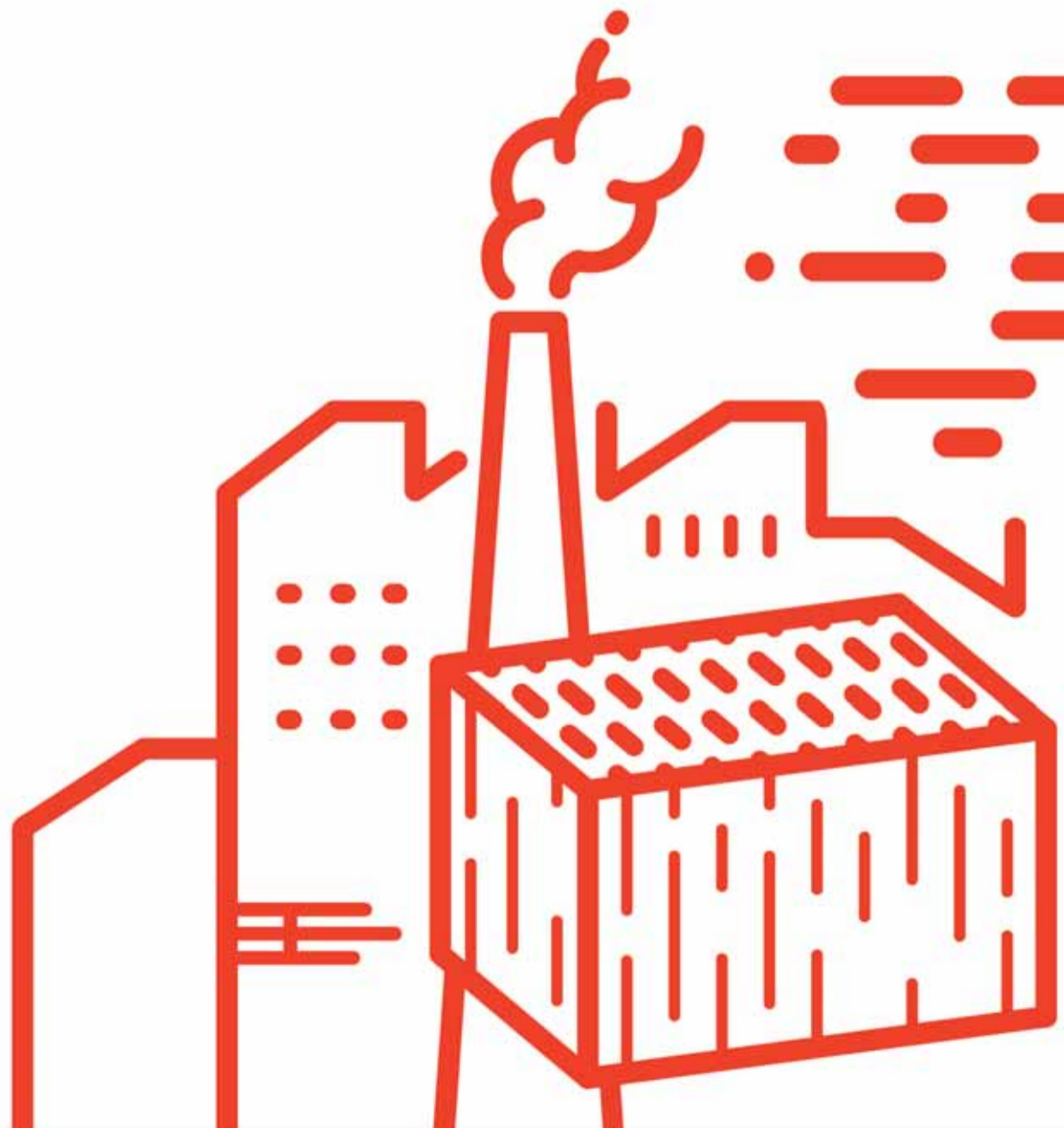
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Editorials

Protests work

The Ukrainian parliament has had a short, but unusually busy week. It finally passed the health care reform bill, and took a step towards a holy grail sought by the reformers: stripping lawmakers of their immunity from prosecution — parliament voted to send two proposed bills on lifting lawmaker immunity to the Constitutional Court for assessment. It may not sound like much, but for a parliament that has been holding on to immunity for decades, it is a big step.

However, it only became possible after several thousand supporters from opposition parties started a protest near the Verkhovna Rada on Oct. 17. The protest showed several things.

First: Public discontent with the post-EuroMaidan Revolution government hasn't yet reached a level at which yet another revolution could start. Despite the opposition promoting the rally for several weeks, only a few thousand people showed up for it, and just hundreds stayed over the next two days.

Second: None of the opposition figures has enough support to get people to follow to them onto the streets. The protest attracted an incongruous mix of veteran populists like Yulia Tymoshenko, emerging populists like lawmakers Semen Semenchenko and Volodymyr Parasiuk, reformist liberals like Mustafa Nayyem and Sergii Leshchenko, not to mention the headliner, former Odesa Governor and ex-Georgian President Mikheil Saakashvili.

But apparently, none of them could muster a really impressive crowd. And even together, they attracted fewer protesters than the EuroMaidan Revolution did on its quietest days.

Third: The post-revolution President Petro Poroshenko and government have learned from the mistakes of the now-exiled ex-President Viktor Yanukovich and his team, who were driven from power after repeatedly launching attacks on protesters — the last a murderous one that killed more than 100 people.

But the fourth and most important lesson is: Protests still work. Even the relatively small protest seen this week nudged the lawmakers into doing their jobs, and prompted the president to submit to parliament a bill to cancel lawmakers' immunity.

In a perfect world, Ukrainian leaders won't need to be scared into doing their jobs by street rallies. But for now, peaceful protests seem to be one of the only ways for society to get things done.

Worst enemy

Even as Russia invaded and occupied Crimea, and then launched its war in the Donbas in the wake of Ukraine's EuroMaidan Revolution in early 2014, there was a feeling among long-term observers of the country, this newspaper included, that Ukraine's worst enemies were still the homegrown ones.

And even now, according to a report on Ukraine by the London-based think tank Chatham House released on Oct. 18, the country is still "fighting for survival as an independent and viable state."

The report notes that Ukraine faces a "dual existential threat": its fight against Russia and internal resistance to reform.

But while Ukraine has managed to fight Russia to a standstill in the east, and is no longer losing major portions of territory to Russian occupation, the country's inner struggle against its own worst proclivities is hardly going well.

President Petro Poroshenko, who should be leading the charge against a host of enemies, including corruption, politically subservient courts and oligarchic control of the economy, is instead skulking in the rear, like a cowardly general.

The impetus for reform is now coming primarily from civil society and Ukraine's foreign backers, such as the International Monetary Fund, the think tank's report reads.

The danger of this is that the country's foreign allies could weary of Ukraine's reluctance to fight for itself, and drift away, while a leadership vacuum leaves space for more radical, populist forces to win elections in 2019.

Chatham House's claim that Ukraine is fighting for survival as a state is perhaps slightly hyperbolic, but its warning should be heeded by Ukraine's leaders. Ukraine's only option for success is progress on reform, which will require politicians to act in the national interest.



NEWS ITEM: Protesters blockaded Ukraine's parliament on Oct. 17, setting up a Maidan-style tent camp near the building and demanding that lawmakers pass laws to strip themselves of immunity from prosecution, pass a fairer election law, and create anti-corruption courts. Former Georgian President Mikheil Saakashvili, once an ally of President Petro Poroshenko, who has since become one of his harshest critics, was one of the leaders of the protests.

NEWS ITEM: Protesters who besieged Ukraine's parliament from Oct. 17 won a partial victory on one of their demands on Oct. 19, when lawmakers voted to send two bills on lifting lawmakers' immunity from prosecution to the Constitutional Court for consideration. One bill, drawn up by lawmakers, envisages lifting immunity immediately, while the other, submitted by Ukrainian President Petro Poroshenko, wouldn't lift lawmakers' immunity until 2020 at the earliest.



NEWS ITEM: After news broke on Oct. 11 of the detention by anti-corruption of two senior defense ministry officials in connection with an embezzlement case, President Petro Poroshenko demanded harsh punishment for those who pilfer defense budget funds at a time of war. He said those guilty of this should have their hands cut off. However, several businessmen close to the president are thought to be involved in these and other similar scandals.



NEWS ITEM: Batkivshyna Party leader Yulia Tymoshenko announced on Oct. 14 that she would again run for president in Ukraine — the third time she had sought election to the nation's top job. Tymoshenko, who was jailed by former Ukrainian President Viktor Yanukovich after a political trial, has also recently taken up jogging — perhaps to mentally prepare for her latest run at the presidency.

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Reformer of the week

Yegor Sobolev

Yegor Sobolev, chairman of the Verkhovna Rada's anti-corruption committee, is one of the leaders of the protest movement that is seeking to create an anti-corruption court, lift lawmakers' immunity from prosecution, and introduce a more fair electoral law that will reduce oligarchs' influence on politics.

From Oct. 17 to Oct. 19, thousands of protesters rallied for these demands and set up more than 50 tents near the building of the Verkhovna Rada, Ukraine's parliament. On Oct. 19, parliament partially satisfied one of the demands, sending two bills on lifting lawmakers' immunity to the Constitutional Court for consideration.

The protests were organized by numerous political forces and civil society groups: Sobolev's Samopomich, ex-Georgian President Mikheil Saakashvili's Movement of New Forces, former Prime Minister Yulia Tymoshenko's Batkivshchyna Party, the nationalist Svoboda Party, the National Corps, Samopomich, AutoMaidan, Reanimation Package of Reforms, and others.

The European Commission for Democracy through Law, better known as the Venice Commission, on Oct. 9 supported legislation to create independent anti-corruption courts and urged Ukrainian President Petro Poroshenko to submit a relevant bill. However, Poroshenko has resisted the idea for more than a year and has failed to submit a bill on such courts so far.

— Oleg Sukhov



(Courtesy)

Anti-reformer of the week

Mykhailo Smokovych

Mykhailo Smokovych, the acting head of the High Administrative Court, was appointed by the High Council of Justice as a judge of the new Supreme Court on Sept. 29, and President Petro Poroshenko is currently considering signing his credentials.

Smokovych's candidacy had been vetoed by the Public Integrity Council, a civil society watchdog, but the High Council of Justice ignored the veto. Smokovych canceled the dismissal of judges who unlawfully prosecuted EuroMaidan activists, the Public Integrity Council said. He is also under investigation over unlawful interference in the automatic distribution of cases.

Smokovych closely cooperates with the Presidential Administration, Public Integrity Council member Roman Kuybida told the Kyiv Post. Smokovych has denied accusations of wrongdoing and political bias.

High Commercial Court Chief Bohdan Lvov and Borys Hulko, head of the High Specialized Court for Civil and Criminal Cases, were also appointed to the Supreme Court and are also accused of having links to the president, although they deny the accusations. In January, Hulko was filmed walking out of the Presidential Administration by Radio Liberty, saying that he had discussed procedural codes.

In September the High Council of Justice appointed 111 new Supreme Court judges, including 25 discredited judges deemed corrupt or dishonest by the Public Integrity Council.

— Oleg Sukhov



(vasu.gov.ua)

VOX populi

WITH DARYNA KUZMENKO



Do you believe that protests can make a change? What could make you join one?

Editor's note: Several opposition parties started a mass protest near the Verkhovna Rada building on Oct. 18, demanding reforms.



Hanna Solomatina

lawyer
"My colleagues and I quit our jobs at the National Agency for Prevention of Corruption

because its member Oleksandr Skopych and chief Nataliia Korchak are corrupt officials who spoiled the structure. I'm not afraid to say that. That is why I'm joining the protest taking place near the Verkhovna Rada. We don't want to work with corrupt authorities."



Serhii Lukash

sales manager
"When I worked as a computer specialist, I organized a protest against the employer because the

workers didn't get salaries on time. As for public movements, I do not participate in them and don't believe they can change anything."



Nadiia Komendiak

retiree
"I believe the protests are necessary to change something. Corruption has

to be eliminated. How else can people do that except for protest? Sitting at home and keeping silent is not the way out."



Valentyna Horyk

babysitter
"No protest — no changes. People have to express their opinion. The unfairness can

make me join the protest."



Maksym Krasionov

IT specialist
"Protests may change the society, but only when the generations change and the

post-Soviet mentality is gone ... The problem is that the effect of a protest lasts for approximately half a year. Then we forget everything and start fighting anew."



Lillia Savenko

project coordinator
"I believe that protests can make a change. Something extremely critical like sup-

pression of free speech can make me join a protest."

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.



(Courtesy)

Fred Westerbeke

In the days and weeks after the shooting down of Malaysia Airlines Flight MH17 over the Donbas war zone on July 17, 2014, evidence quickly emerged as to who was responsible for the killing of all 298 people on board.

The weapon that destroyed the airliner was a powerful BUK missile. The launcher was spotted by eyewitnesses, photographed and videoed before the incident, and on the day after the tragedy it was filmed in Luhansk, on a low-loader, minus one missile, moving towards the Russian border.

A picture of the smoke trail from the missile launch posted online three hours after MH17 was shot down allowed the blogger Ukraine@War on July 21, 2014 to locate the launch site of the missile. Former Kyiv Post journalist Christopher Miller of Mashable and Telegraph reporter Roland Oliphant visited the site next day and found evidence of a missile launch there. The site, deep in Russian-occupied territory, was close to where the BUK had been spotted just hours before the shoot-down.

This, and a vast array of other

interlocking and cross-supporting evidence, soon meant there was little doubt who was responsible for this act of mass murder in the sky — the Kremlin. Further digging by online investigators unearthed social media posts that even allowed the identification of the particular BUK missile launcher used — BUK TELAR32, which originated from Russia's 53rd Anti-Aircraft Missile Brigade of Kursk. The identities of certain Russian servicemen who probably operated the weapon are also known.

However, while all of this is known, none of it has been proved in a court of law. That will be

the job of Fred Westerbeke, who heads the Dutch-led investigation into the MH17 murders. In an interview published on Oct. 16 by Novaya Gazeta, one of the few Russian media not under the direct control of the Kremlin, Westerbeke describes the meticulous way he and his team have gathered evidence to prove their case.

And their case will have to be flawless, as the Kremlin has sought at every turn to throw the investigation off track, providing false data and wild, unsubstantiated theories that Westerbeke charitably describes as "fairytales."

They are not fairytales — they are cynical, malicious lies designed by the Kremlin to muddy and confuse and undermine the investigation into the MH17 atrocity, to mask Russia's guilt.

Westerbeke is Ukraine's Friend of the Week, and winner of the Order of Yaroslav the Wise, for his diligent, dogged determination to tear away this Kremlin blanket of lies. Thanks to him, hopefully, it will not just be known who was responsible for MH17 — it will have been proved.

— Euan MacDonald



(government.ru)

Vladislav Surkov

On a cold autumn day in Rostov-on-Don in Russia, Presidential Advisor Vladislav Surkov, clutching a bunch of red roses, stood before a newly unveiled monument to "The Heroes of the Donbas."

It was Oct. 16, a year to the day since one of those "heroes" had died a very un-heroic death — blasted to bits by a bomb in the elevator of his apartment block in Donetsk.

The man, Arseniy Pavlov, better known by his nom-de-guerre Motorola, was a Russia mercenary and self-confessed war criminal, who admitted in a recorded interview with the Kyiv Post on April 3, 2015 to murdering 15 Ukrainian prisoners of war. Some hero.

Another "hero" to whom the monument is dedicated is the dead mercenary Givi, real name Mikhail Tolstykh — a suspected war criminal assassinated on Feb. 8 who was filmed abusing Ukrainian prisoners of war.

The deaths of both men, and many others like them, could well be the result of the activities of Surkov, Ukraine's Foe of the Week and winner of the Order of Lenin.

According to a trove of e-mails hacked in October 2016 from

Surkov's alleged office email account, prn_surkova@gov.ru, Surkov was not only involved in drawing up plans to destabilize and delegitimize the Ukrainian government, he is also closely involved in the management of the Russian-occupied territories in the Donbas. He is known to be Russian dictator Vladimir Putin's point man on Ukraine. He has already represented the Kremlin in two high-level meetings with Kurt Volker, the U.S. Special Representative on Ukraine, who was appointed on July 7.

Surkov is also partially responsible for what Russia has become under Putin. He coined the term "sovereign democracy" to describe in part what has since morphed into Putin's "managed democracy" — a sham system that serves as a veneer for authoritarianism. Russia's Potemkin democracy is a direct product of Surkov's political philosophy, his critics have said.

So it is not hard to believe that Surkov is one of those behind the fake protests, fake republics, fake separatists, fake referendums, and fake "volunteers" that have plagued the Donbas, and Ukraine's Russian-occupied territory of Crimea, since 2014. Fakery is Surkov's hallmark.

It was fitting then to see him standing there, awkwardly, in front of the monument to "The Heroes of the Donbas" — a seven-meter-tall granite obelisk commemorating fake heroes of a fake civil war.

While the Russian occupying authorities in the Donbas blame Kyiv for assassinating both Motorola and Givi, it is much more probable that, having outlived their usefulness, they were killed on the orders of the Kremlin.

And Surkov's show of grief for them was, more than likely, feigned.

— Euan MacDonald



Order of Lenin



Order of Yaroslav The Wise

Corporate Social Responsibility

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Focused on survival, many Ukrainian firms only start to adopt CSR policies

BY YULIANA ROMANYSHYN
ROMANYSHYN@KYIVPOST.COM

CSR isn't short for charity.

Rather, experts say, corporate social responsibility goes well beyond charity, and represents a commitment by a company to contribute to the development of society, care for the environment and respect for employee rights.

While for modern companies CSR policies are viewed as part of a smart business strategy, a lot of businesses in Ukraine have yet to put any such policies in place. And following the economic turbulence produced by revolution, Russia's 2014 annexation of Crimea and its war in the eastern Donbas, CSR has slipped to the bottom of the agenda for many local companies hoping to survive.

But that could change soon.

Ukraine's ongoing integration into European markets, which commenced with the full launch of the Ukraine-European Union free trade agreement on Sept. 1, and which involves Ukrainian companies adopting EU standards, could finally bring the concept of CSR to many Ukrainian companies, according to Alla Zinchenko, an expert from the Center of Corporate Social Responsibility.

"There is no other way – we have time-sensitive ecological and economic issues, and Ukraine is moving towards the European Union," Zinchenko said.

Contributors

Every year, Zinchenko and her team, together with big-four professional services company EY, pick out the companies that have contributed to the society in health care, education, climate change, sustainable consumption, gender equality and many other areas. They are typically big Ukrainian companies, like the Galnaftogaz chain of the gas stations, delivery company Nova Poshta, or the local branch of French retailer Auchan.

"Companies understand that 50-60 percent of their reputations depend on social responsibility," she said.

One initiative Zinchenko's team selected in 2016 was a joint project by electronics company Lenovo and Tabletochki, a charity fund for children with blood cancer, who cooperated to supply patients with medications.

Lenovo donated Hr 50 from every laptop, tablet and PC it sold over two months, and thus raised around Hr 1.8 million (\$66,670) for medication



Runners cross the finish line of the Nova Poshta half marathon in Kyiv on April 9. The company organizes the event to promote healthy lifestyles. (Kostyantyn Chernichkin)

for kids with cancer. The company also donated two laptops and four tablets for the use of patients in the Okhmatdyt children's hospital. Using the devices, the young patients have been keeping up with their schoolwork by studying remotely with volunteer teachers, according to Tabletochki co-founder Iryna Lytovchenko.

Though such initiatives might be costly at first, they can be very valuable in boosting a company's image, Zinchenko said.

Shaping image

Companies also shape their images by issuing non-financial reports on the policies and initiatives they implement to make a positive impact on the community. International and local companies also issue such reports to burnish their images ahead of attracting new investment.

But with the country still struggling

against Russia's war in the east, many Ukrainian companies have little time for CSR, and are simply "fighting for survival," Zinchenko said.

In fact, in terms of CSR, Ukraine is basically where Western Europe was in the late 1970s, said Henning Drager, the director of the International Integrated Reporting Council, and sustainability and CSR partner at audit firm BDO Ukraine.

He said only around 20-30 Ukrainian companies give any indications on their websites that they give anything back to the community, or pursue any social initiatives.

"It simply not the done thing," Drager said.

The prevailing perception among Ukrainian companies is that CSR is costly, and is a luxury in a time of financial turbulence and war. But the hidden return, Drager said, "is that it really demonstrates that you are here to make a difference... rather

than just here to generate money."

Apart from BDO Ukraine, Drager has seen only one company integrate non-financial performance reports into its financial statement – state oil and gas company Naftogaz.

In its 2016 report, Naftogaz added a chapter on personnel, health and safety, local community development, energy efficiency, and environmental protection. The company says it is implementing the United Nation Global Compact, an initiative that encourages businesses to adopt sustainable policies. The company also allocated Hr 44 million (\$1.6 million) to the development of infrastructure, supplied clothing and protective equipment to soldiers, and donated medical equipment.

Optional reports

The European Union, meanwhile, has approved a mandatory directive for companies with over 500 employ-

ees to issue a report on their contributions to society. Non-financial statements will have to be included in their annual reports from 2018.

In the reports, businesses will have to publish reports on their policies for environmental protection, social responsibility and treatment of employees, respect for human rights, anti-corruption and bribery, and management diversity. According to the statement from European Commission, the directive will apply to 6,000 large firms across the EU.

"But that is something that we in Ukraine, because of our situation, are far from doing," Drager said.

However, Drager said he was against following the EU's lead and making it obligatory for Ukrainian companies to issue similar reports.

Instead, the government should simply encourage Ukrainian businesses to incorporate CSR into their business models, he said. ■



IT, or brainpower industry, takes good care of its own

BY DENYS KRASNIKOV
KRASNIKOV@KYIVPOST.COM

Tech companies are viewed as good employers in Ukraine. They offer competitive salaries, interesting work in the development of innovative technologies, and most run a socially responsible business.

At least that's what many of those inside the industry say.

But there's good reason to believe them. While big "old economy" corporations might rely on the power of their brands, vast infrastructure and worldwide networks, IT companies — no matter where they are based — rely primarily on the brainpower of their workers. So it's simply good business to look after them.

"IT companies are focused on human capital, as this is their main asset," Aleksandra Alkhimovych, the deputy managing director of Ukrainian tech company Luxoft Ukraine, told the Kyiv Post. That's why the tech business mainly focuses on people, the local and wider community, talent development and the strengthening of human capital, she said.

And this is where corporate social responsibility, or CSR, comes into play.

CSR means different things to



A cat named Fixel lies on the floor of the Kyiv office of Ukrainian software developer MacPaw. Tech companies are generally notorious for setting up modern offices and creating casual atmosphere for their employees. (Volodymyr Petrov)

different companies — it can be the provision of equal conditions for all employees, creating comfortable conditions for work, the provision of recreational services, implementing recycling and environmental protec-

tion policies, and much more.

While relatively new to Ukraine, CSR is gaining some traction in society. This can be seen from the blooming of a range of social initiatives in the country, according to

Alkhimovych.

"The fact that modern Ukraine has switched to the path of transforming into a strong, independent and democratic state has given birth to a wide range of socially important

initiatives," Alkhimovych said.

Making a difference

In the main, tech companies' CSR initiatives concern creating good conditions for their employees and the communities around them.

Luxoft Ukraine, for example, actively promotes a healthy working environment and the overall well-being of their employees. Maintaining a good work-life balance can help "enhance personal development and improve productivity at work," Alkhimovych says.

The company encourages employee participation in charity marathons and blood donation drives.

Meanwhile, Ukrainian software developer MacPaw's CSR initiatives are mainly educational projects. Its employees give lectures at Kyiv Polytechnic Institute, and organize various educational competitions for students.

"We help young professionals develop their potential," says Oleksandr Kosovan, the founder and CEO of MacPaw. "We don't know what the result will be, but even if we influence just one person, inspiring them to some future accomplish-

more IT on page 14

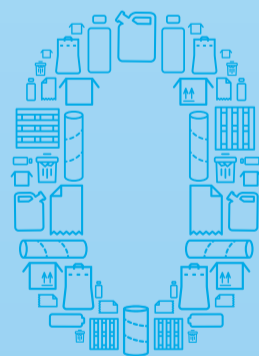
P&G IN UKRAINE: CITIZENSHIP FOOTPRINT



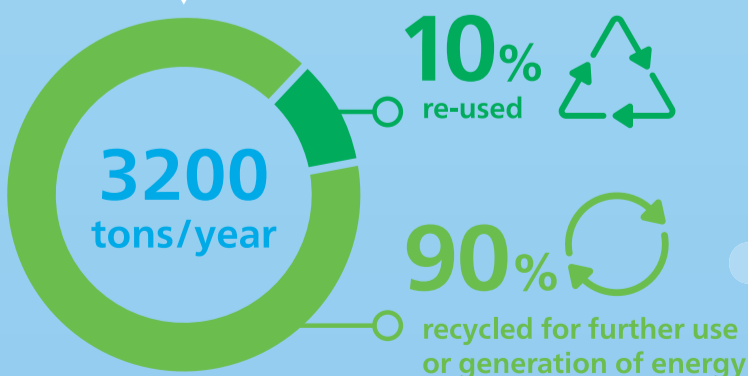
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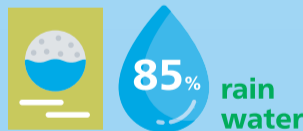
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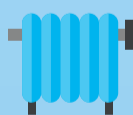
The raw materials are converted into finished products or re-used



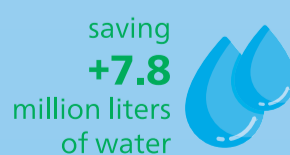
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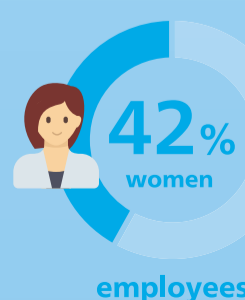
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Disguising deadly products with claim of responsibility

BY JACK EVANS
EVANSJWM@GMAIL.COM

When the product kills, is there any point in talking about corporate social responsibility for the peddlers of the product?

In the case of tobacco companies, public health activists say no.

“Corporate social responsibility is nothing more than a way for tobacco companies around the world to cover their tracks as they devote vast resources to getting people — including youth — addicted to their deadly products,” said Mark Hurley, director of international communications for the Washington, D.C.-based Campaign for Tobacco-Free Kids. “Ultimately, these activities are nothing more than a way for tobacco companies to seek favor with policymakers and government officials and increase their credibility with the public. At the same time they are supporting these popular corporate social responsibility programs, the tobacco companies are devoting vast resources worldwide to marketing and selling tobacco products that will kill one billion people worldwide this century unless governments stand up to the tobacco industry and implement the policies that have been proven to reduce tobacco use.”

Smoking kills

In Ukraine, tobacco companies have until recent years enjoyed a very friendly environment in which to aggressively market their cancer-causing products, with sales that drove smoking rates in Ukraine to among the highest in the world.

In the early years of Ukraine’s independence, tobacco products were promoted heavily in advertisements, point-of-sale locations like street kiosks and by street vendors. The tobacco industry also found ways to get its proponents into key places in



Pedestrian passes a kiosk displaying cigarettes on Oct. 18 in Kyiv. Unlike in the European Union and Australia, it is legal to sell colored cigarette packs in Ukraine. Health warnings also do not have to be graphic and cover only half of the surface. Ukrainians smoke a lot, causing 85,000 premature deaths yearly. (Volodymyr Petrov)

government and into politics.

All the major tobacco companies have production plants in Ukraine and make more cheap cigarettes than are consumed domestically,

YOUTH TOBACCO USE (AGES 13–15)

	PERCENTAGE OF TOBACCO USERS
total	19.3%
boys	22.6%
girls	15.7%

SOURCE: Ukraine Global Youth Tobacco Survey 2011

Laws on point-of-sale cigarette advertising are weakly enforced in Ukraine, allowing tobacco companies to market their products to children.

sparking rampant illegal smuggling abroad to countries with stronger public health policies.

But the situation has improved as Ukraine, which joined the World Health Organization’s Framework Convention on Tobacco Control in 2006, began adopting the major tenants of tobacco control in the last decade. Those include higher taxes on cigarettes, advertising bans, a ban on smoking in public places and public education campaigns.

According to the Global Adult Tobacco Survey in 2017, daily smoking prevalence in Ukraine has decreased from 25 percent in 2010 to 20 percent in 2017. Still, cigarette consumption per capita remained the 18th highest in the world in 2014.

While the situation has improved,

the nation still has among the cheapest cigarettes in the world, with most brands selling for less than \$1 per pack. Ukraine has weak national programs to help smokers break their addiction, something most want to do.

Consequently, in Ukraine, 45 percent of men still smoke, contributing to early death. Ukrainian men have a life expectancy of only 66 years, ranking a miserable 120th among nations, according to the WHO.

“Smoking is estimated to be the cause of 24 percent of all male deaths and of about 40 percent of male deaths from cancer. These numbers are shocking and entirely preventable,” Joshua Adams, director of the Eurasia region at the Campaign for Tobacco-Free Kids,

said.

Oksana Totovytska, media manager at the Life Regional Advocacy Center, said that “every year in the world, 7 million people die from illnesses caused by smoking; in Ukraine this figure reaches 85,000.”

Targeting kids

Besides cigarette prices that are still too cheap, a legal ban on smoking in public places is incompletely enforced in Ukraine.

Additionally, flavored and colorful cigarettes are promoted in marketing campaigns aimed at enticing young people to smoke.

Besides lobbying, the tobacco companies also “engage in deliberate marketing practices to target kids,” Adams said.

A report on tobacco marketing at point-of-sale locations in Kyiv, done by the John Hopkins Bloomberg School of Public Health, found that “varying interpretations of the advertising and promotion ban at the point-of-sale have resulted in incomplete enforcement of the law, allowing the tobacco industry to continually expose children to marketing.”

The report’s authors wrote that “this study demonstrates that harmful tobacco products and advertisements are present in areas that are visible and accessible to minors.” It details how price tags cover health warnings on packs, how cigarettes are placed near sweets and ice cream and displayed with colorful backgrounds.

Furthermore, “out of the 372 supermarkets, convenience stores, and kiosks that sold tobacco products, 84 were located within eyesight of a school,” the report reads. Studies have shown that “exposure to tobacco product advertising and

more Tobacco on page 9

TULSUN FOUNDATION

www.tulsun.foundation
info@tulsun.foundation
+38 (093) 381-00-62

The Tulsun foundation is a Dutch-Ukrainian charity organization that is focused at supporting children in need throughout Ukraine.

Tulsun was founded by Karel Kinds, the owner of ControlPay, a Dutch company that has been operating in Ukraine since 2004. The aim of Tulsun is to improve the quality of life for of children via school, health and medical support, along with sports activities. Tulsun also aims to help children set goals and be actively involved in helping them to achieve them. Tulsun works on a wide range of projects itself, but also receives donations from private donors and works together with corporate, institutional and governmental sponsors to expand its’ activities. The name Tulsun is made out of the words Tulip and Sunflower, two iconic symbols of the Netherlands and Ukraine. Under these symbols, we see it as our moral obligation to bring happiness and help to Ukrainian children.



Health activists: Only way that tobacco companies can be responsible is to stop selling

Tobacco from page 8

promotion increases the likelihood that youth will start to smoke."

Raising taxes

Totovytska, however, said that tobacco taxes have risen by 40 percent in 2016 and in 2017, expected to generate at least \$2.8 billion in government revenue over the two years.

Other victories included getting Ukraine in 2015 to drop a lawsuit against Australia over plain packaging of tobacco products, eliminating another source of marketing for tobacco products.

The Framework Convention on Tobacco Control forbids tobacco companies from publicizing their corporate social responsibility. Instead, they show they are "giving back" to charity. Philip Morris, for instance, donates to charities and nongovernmental organizations in Ukraine, some of which are associated with health, despite FCTC guidelines that prohibit such activities.

Konstantin Krasovsky, head of the tobacco control unit at the Ukrainian Institute of Strategic Research at the Department of Health, said the desire to make money is behind philanthropy.

Tobacco companies "are owned by numerous stakeholders and this case

they can have only one common interest: money," Krasovsky said. The real aim of all charitable contributions, he said, is to delay or weaken effective tobacco control legislation to prevent or slow down tobacco use reduction.

Stop selling product

Krasovsky said that Philip Morris supports "only those entities which can give them political dividends." For example, the Health for All Foundation is headed by a former member of parliament who several times submitted draft laws to weaken or delay tobacco control laws in Ukraine, Krasovsky said.

Krasovsky agrees with the World Health Organization that there is "an inherent contradiction" between tobacco companies and corporate social responsibility.

Totovytska said that if tobacco merchants were truly socially responsible, they'd stop selling cigarettes, which "kill more than half of their users. No other legal product causes so much human and economic loss. Any measures taken by cigarette manufacturers in the context of corporate social responsibility are very controversial. That is why such activities in Ukraine are prohibited at the legislative level. The only thing the tobacco industry can do to

improve the development of society is to abandon the production of its own fatal product."

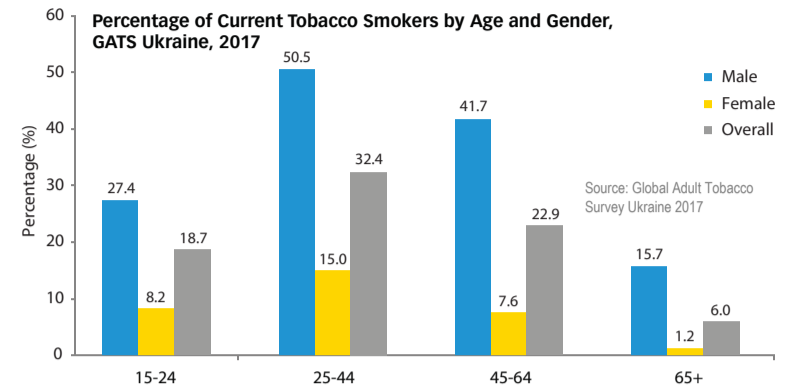
Adams of the Campaign For Tobacco-Free Kids said that big tobacco companies exploit poorer countries like Ukraine as it becomes harder for them to peddle their deadly products in the West.

"As more countries around the world restrict how tobacco companies can market cigarettes, we see tobacco giants like Philip Morris International and British American Tobacco aggressively targeting low- and middle-income countries. Most of the world's smokers live in low- and middle-income countries — places that can often ill afford the devastating social, economic and health burden caused by tobacco use. Such is the case in Ukraine," Adams said.

Lobbying lawmakers

One tactic is lobbying lawmakers: "We know the industry are using their influence to block or delay tobacco control bills in parliament," Adams said, citing a Transparency International anti-corruption investigation, which uncovered links between lawmakers on the tax and customs committee and tobacco companies.

According to the Transparency International report: "The Committee



Tobacco-control laws have cut smoking rates in Ukraine, but Ukrainians still smoke a lot, prematurely killing 85,000 people each year. Cigarettes also remain cheap by Western standards, making the problem worse.

on Taxation and Customs Policy, including its chair, Nina Yuzhanina, as well as Maksym Kuriachyi, Mykhailo Kobtsev and Taras Kozak have close ties with tobacco companies... The (members of parliament) promote initiatives and regulations in the interests of profitable tobacco companies and actively criticize and disregard bills which are unfavorable to the tobacco corporations. For instance, some of these companies, acting through the Committee, tried to introduce lower tobacco taxes."

Serhii Mytkalyk, who investigated potential conflicts of interest for Transparency International Ukraine, explained to the Kyiv Post how members on the tax and customs committee have stalled two draft laws intended to bring Ukrainian anti-smoking legislation into line with European Union standards for the past two and a half years.

The draft laws included measures to increase the size of graphic warnings on cigarette packs and stiffen penalties for not enforcing the ban on smoking in public places.

Some politicians and civil servants who featured in the investigation are linked to tobacco companies. For example, the daughter of Mikhail Kobtsev, a member of the tax and customs committee, works for Philip Morris International. He uses Facebook posts to argue the tobacco industry's case against plain cigarette packaging.

However, Transparency International did not uncover concrete evidence of wrongdoing and the politicians remain in their posts. "It's really hard to prove the influence of an MP on a draft law... And the corruption is hidden. The civil servants and politicians are bought with money we can't trace. Influence may also come in the form of privileges," Mytkalyk said.

When asked about his company's attitude to the proposed legislation, Oleksii Kalynichenko, a spokesman for Philip Morris Ukraine, told the Kyiv Post that "there is no consensus government position on this proposal which came from a group of MPs." ■

Advertisement

25 ABB celebrates years of activity in Ukraine

ABB Ukraine is celebrating its 25th anniversary on the Ukrainian market - a great opportunity to evaluate its achievements and announce new plans and goals.

In 25 years, much has changed in the world – technologies that once were incredible, are now considered common. ABB has ensured a round-the-world trip of the first solar powered plane named Solar Impulse and created the first collaborative industrial robot, YuMi. Most recently, ABB launched ABB Ability™, our unified, cross-industry digital capability that plays an important role in industrial internet and specialized cloud technologies. "ABB Ukraine is an integral part of this large family, and we are ready to fully bring these innovations into the country's economy," – says Dmytro Zhdanov, Country Manager of ABB Ukraine.

"We are proud of our evolution over the past 25 years. This interesting journey has created, united and tempered our workforce, sharpened our professional skills, added confidence backed up by excellent results and a good reputation in business. We have a big family of reliable and loyal friends – our local partners who believed in us, relied on our brand, faced many challenges with us and by right share our success."

Throughout its history, ABB Ukraine has contributed to the development of the Ukrainian economy. Roughly 30% of equipment be-



Dmytro Zhdanov, Country Manager of ABB Ukraine

ing installed at the new facilities or used for the reconstruction of Ukrainian energy sector, are products and solutions of ABB, supplied by Swiss, German, Swedish factories with the support of ABB global Engineering Centers.

Over the past 25 years, ABB has become a recognized, competent and reliable partner, clearly perceived as a benchmark in the approach of solving challenges of the Ukrainian energy sector. On the basis of ABB solutions, a large scale reconstruction of the open switchgear at TPP

N⁹⁵ in Kyiv has been accomplished. As a result, the state of the art Gas Insulated Switchgear 330 kV manufactured by ABB is now in operation at this facility.

The track record of ABB also contains the contribution to the construction of Europe's largest Dniester Pumped Storage Power Plant (Ukrhidroenergo PrAT). ABB supplied and commissioned a complete range of power equipment, from generator unit excitation systems, Gas Insulated Switchgear 330 kV to powerful generator circuit breakers.

The construction of Ukraine's largest Botivskaya wind power plant (DTEK) was not possible without ABB as well. For this project ABB supplied a solution based on equipment 0.4 to 150 kV voltage levels.

A large scale project of rehabilitation of switching equipment at seven substations of a 750 kV voltage class (NEC "Ukrenergo") should also be noted. The project included supply and commissioning of 130 pcs. high-voltage gas-insulated circuit breakers 110-750 kV.

ABB was also the first to contribute to the introduction of the first industrial robot in Ukraine, bringing such a solution to Ukraine eleven years ago. Since then, ABB industrial robots have been involved in a number of Ukrainian plants and facilities, such as PJSC "ZAZ", PJSC "Henkel Bautechnik" and PJSC "Modern-Expo".

Let's write the future.™



25 Anniversary of ABB in Ukraine. Let's write the future. Together.

ABB is also committed to enhance the level of education in Ukraine – throughout its activity, the company has implemented numerous projects in Ukrainian universities and institutes. In 2013, a laboratory of high and medium voltage equipment for power distribution, including a full featured process control system ABB ABILITY800xA, was opened on the basis of the Kyiv Polytechnic Institute, and the equipment for the ABB Freelance control system training stand was installed at the Kharkiv Polytechnic Institute. In 2014, the Laboratory of Equipment 0.4 – 10 kV was opened at the National University of Lviv Polytechnic. In 2016, on the basis of the Odesa Polytechnic University, a laboratory stand for relay protection of medium voltage was installed, and a laboratory for pumping oil and gas was opened at the Ivano-Frankivsk National Technical University of Oil and Gas.

ABB Ukraine will definitely continue on its further achievements. We plan to introduce a new project department, separate robotics subdivision, new office in Odesa and are looking forward to the launch of production in Ukraine, as well as to further developments of digital

technologies and solutions both in switchgear – the so-called "Digital substations" – industrial automation and robotics solutions.

"I believe in our enormous potential and see those future horizons that we have to strive for. I would like to congratulate ABB Ukraine employees of all times, our partners and customers with this 25th anniversary and wish us all great success in business endeavors and initiatives!", – concludes Dmytro Zhdanov.

About ABB

ABB (ABB: SIX Swiss Ex) is a pioneering technology leader in electrification products, robotics and motion, industrial automation and power grids, serving customers in utilities, industry and transport & infrastructure globally. Continuing a more than 125-year history of innovation, ABB today is writing the future of industrial digitalization and driving the Energy and Fourth Industrial Revolutions. ABB operates in more than 100 countries with about 136,000 employees. ABB has been working in Ukraine since 1992. ABB employs more than 100 people in Kyiv and its regional offices in Lviv and Zaporizhia.

Executives to Watch

Procter & Gamble Ukraine mixes profit with service

BY BRIAN BONNER
BONNER@KYIVPOST.COM

Procter & Gamble is a giant global corporation with \$65 billion in sales, 95,000 employees and popular products used daily in almost every home.

If that's not feel-good enough, it's also a company that promotes from within the organization and tries to be a good corporate citizen in the community, through projects to help the needy and improve the environment.

These products and policies have kept Dmytro Kyselov happily employed with P&G Ukraine's office for 20 years, rising last November to become the first Ukrainian country manager in the almost 25 years that the company has been operating in the nation.

In the fast-moving consumer goods sector, P&G is a world leader that began 180 years ago. Its American Chamber of Commerce in Ukraine profile says it has invested \$300 million in the nation. It also notes that P&G partners with UNICEF and the Red Cross Society of Ukraine to help those in need.

While P&G does not break out sales by nation, a couple of indicators — number of employees and purchasing power of Ukrainians — suggest that the operation in Ukraine is a very small part of the global operation.

Ukraine's division of roughly 700 employees has about 7/10th of 1 percent of the company's global workforce, which amounts to less than \$500 million in annual revenue

— if revenue per employee is the same everywhere. In Ukraine, that's not likely the case. Even Central European nations have between two times and four times the purchasing power of Ukrainians, Kyselov said.

So Ukraine is not the best country in which to sell Tide and Ariel laundry detergent, Tampax, Pampers, Vicks, Head & Shoulders, Gillette, Old Spice, Gala and on and on.

Purchasing power also took a big hit after the EuroMaidan Revolution that drove President Viktor Yanukovich from power on Feb. 22, 2014, triggering Russia's war. Ukraine is now only pulling out of two years of recession, during which time the hryvnia lost more than 2/3 of its value.

But the key barometer for P&G's financial health in Ukraine is consumer confidence, which is recovering, but still below the pre-global financial crisis levels of 2008.

Sales track closely with the state of consumer confidence, Kyselov said. Low-price products are more popular, obviously, during economic crisis.

"Our business, in terms of forecasting, is not very complicated. Most of our products are of daily usage," Kyselov said. "Our sales have a direct correlation with the purchasing power of consumer. When salaries grow faster than inflation, sales pick up."

Kyselov spoke to the Kyiv Post from the company's spacious, 2,000 square-meter, two-floor headquarters in a business center in Podil, near the Fairmont Grand Hotel.

Dmytro Kyselov

Job: General manager of Procter & Gamble Ukraine

Citizenship: Ukrainian

Age: 44

Family: Married, 3 children

Education: Kharkiv University of Radio Electronics, medical equipment engineer; masters in business administration in finance and banking in Switzerland.

How to succeed in Ukraine:

"No. 1 is consumer understanding. The second would be creating value for your customers, including our distributors, our retail partners. Third, organization. We try to create an atmosphere where everyone is motivated and everyone is willing to bring their best to the job. Fourth, you need patience in Ukraine. Companies that expected very fast returns on investment, most of them failed and finally left the market. The market has a very high potential. You need to wait, invest and develop capabilities to realize this potential."



(Oleg Petrasjuk)

Besides images of its iconic products, the P&G offices have two lunchrooms, a quiet room and lots of open space where awards and honors are prominently displayed, along with drawings and photographs of the employees' children.

P&G Ukraine also has two production plants, one in Kyiv Oblast's Boryspil that makes women's hygiene products and the other in the Dnipropetrovsk Oblast city of Pokrov (formerly Ordzhonikidze), a city of 41,000 residents more than 450 kilometers southeast of Kyiv. This plant focuses on detergents and soaps.

After a 2015 selloff, in which P&G unloaded 100 of its least popular brands, the company is focused on its top 65 brands. Most of these brands can be bought in Ukraine today. At least 15 of them are made in Ukraine's two plants, while roughly half of the products sold are made in the nation, while another half of the products are imported, Kyselov said.

One more P&G brand — Gala dishwashing soap, detergent and cleaner — is only sold in Ukraine. "That's a heritage one of our plants we bought from a local company a long time ago, in 2000," Kyselov said.

"That was the brand that originated from there."

P&G has to be at the top of its game to thrive in the competitive industry that includes such competitors as Colgate-Palmolive, Kimberly Clark, Unilever and more than a dozen others in the personal products segment.

What's also remarkable is that, despite a difficult business climate that gets low marks for high corruption and bureaucracy as well as lack of rule of law, the Cincinnati, Ohio-based company has no complaints

more P&G on page 11

Corporate Culture and Engagement Surveys

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ON THE MOVE

INTEGRITES appoints new Litigation partner

Volodymyr Pavlenko

INTEGRITES is happy to announce the promotion of Mr. Volodymyr Pavlenko to a partner of the Litigation Practice. Volodymyr joined INTEGRITES as a counsel, after heading the commercial disputes department at KPMG Ukraine. Volodymyr has over 10 years of extensive experience in bankruptcy litigation, mainly representing leading Ukrainian banks, business owners, international companies and institutions.

Among his key clients are the National Bank of Ukraine, Piraeus Bank, Alfa Bank, VTB Bank, Kviza-Trade, AVEC Corporation, Kyiv-Atlantic Group, the Individual Deposit Guarantee Fund, UkrAVTO Corporation.

Volodymyr will primarily focus on further litigation practice development and contribute to the success of the Kyiv Dispute Resolution Practice, which already includes four partners and four counsels specializing in international arbitration, commercial mediation, tax and IP litigation, white collar crime, and the asset tracing department.

Volodymyr Pavlenko holds a Master of Law Degree from Taras Shevchenko National University of Kyiv and a Master of Business Administration Degree from MIM-Kyiv. Moreover, he is a licensed liquidator and a qualified Ukrainian advocate.

integrites.com



P&G sells products found in every home and promotes from within

P&G from page 10

about doing business in Ukraine.

In fact, in some areas, Kyselov said the business climate is improving – in currency deregulation, in collection of value-added tax refunds and so on.

Another component of P&G's success is involvement in the community.

The company donates products around the world, including Ukraine, to people in need "who cannot afford to buy our products or who have been displaced from their homes," Kyselov said.

Another facet is promotion of healthy habits of hygiene "to improve the confidence of people in need," he said.

Besides involvement with UNICEF and the Red Cross on various projects, including vaccinations and blood drives, P&G partners with Children's SOS Villages International on projects such as helping to supply safe drinking water.

In the war-torn Donbas, P&G Ukraine is involved in the creation of parenting rooms in medical clinics in 11 cities of Donetsk and Luhansk oblasts, the country manager said. During holidays, employees help



Customers of an Auchan supermarket walk through the laundry detergent aisle on May 23, 2014. (Pavlo Podufalov)

raise money to buy gifts for children in need.

For the last three years, the divi-

sion in Ukraine has won the company-wide global grants donation contest.

Beyond helping those with the least, P&G sets high targets for environmental sustainability, Kyselov

said, on several fronts. For instance, one of the shops in the plant at Pokrov uses rainwater for 85 percent of its needs. On the waste front, "our vision is one day there will be zero waste coming from P&G plants to landfills," he said.

Besides gaining satisfaction from the products that P&G sells, Kyselov said the "promotion from within principle" helps create a better work atmosphere and give employees concrete opportunities for career progress.

He is a living example. He started as a key account manager, then worked in distribution and commercial operations, then in market strategy and planning. He spent six years abroad with P&G – in Russia and Switzerland – before returning to Ukraine in 2012 and becoming country manager in November.

It's uncommon for people in Ukraine to stay 20 years, he said, but common for them to stay for 5 to 10 years. In his case, what works for the company also worked for him.

"If you want to take the challenges, you need to learn to develop yourself," he said.

"Even our president and CEO (David S. Taylor) some time ago started at level 1 in the company." ■

Advertisement

Guilhem Granier, Country Chair, Sanofi Ukraine:

Transparency and commitment to patients as guiding principles of Sanofi in Ukraine

What are the key CSR principles of Sanofi Ukraine?

CSR for Sanofi is first and foremost doing business transparently and responsibly. Secondly, the role of our business is to create value for society, not only for our shareholders. We sincerely believe that effective CSR programs always transform society for the better, and respond to the most vital needs of the people.

We're striving to maximize our international experience of ethical and responsible business performance here in Ukraine. Ethics and transparency are at the heart of Sanofi's social responsibility strategy. Thus this year, Sanofi was one of the few pharmaceutical companies that joined the Ukrainian Network of Integrity and Compliance, initiated by the Business Ombudsman Council, and openly declared its transparency. This once again proves that working for the benefit of patients in compliance with legislation is our highest priority.

Our CSR approach, at both the global and local level, is centered on the idea of contributing to the major CSR challenges our world faces today – improving access to healthcare, developing our communities and engaging our employees, ensuring that environmental thinking is a part of our decision-making process, while upholding ethics in all of the projects we implement.

How does the CSR strategy of pharmaceutical company differ from CSR strategies of other businesses?

We aim to protect, enable and empower patients facing health challenges. The leading goals of our daily work are improving access to healthcare and providing patients with support – from preventing diseases to medical treatment. On a regular basis, Sanofi Ukraine implements a range of social projects supporting patients with diabetes, rare diseases, hypertension, cancer and central nervous system diseases. We persistently invest our efforts in digital and offline education campaigns designed to increase public awareness of diseases and ways to prevent them.

One of the priority areas of our CSR activities



is providing life-saving therapy to those who need it most. Thus, in 2004 the Sanofi Genzyme division, which specializes in the development and production of medicines for treating rare diseases, launched an International charity program to give patients with rare diseases access to medicines. Thanks to this program, patients receive life-saving medicines during the period between their diagnosis and when the state starts to provide them with medicines at its expense. Dozens of Ukrainians with rare diseases like Type 1 Mucopolysaccharosis, and Gauche, Pompe and Fabry diseases have already received therapy under the Sanofi Genzyme humanitarian program. The company allocates about \$5 million annually for the treatment of patients with rare diseases in Ukraine.

Which types of CSR programs have you focused on in 2017?

To inform the society about diabetes, which has become a pandemic in the 21st century, and support patients with diabetes in Ukraine, we're implementing a large-scale social program called "Act for Diabetes." It embodies a comprehensive approach to solving the problems caused by the prevalence of the disease, and includes several regular activities: from teaching and supporting patients and their relatives in everyday life, to the raising the professional level of HCPs and sharing personal experience.

The All-Ukrainian Drawing Contest for Children with Diabetes, which we have implemented

in partnership with the Association of Pediatric Endocrinologists since 2010, is our key project and our pride. Over the past eight years, we have received more than 4,000 drawings from talented kids from all over Ukraine. With Sanofi's support, 350 children with diabetes, including the drawing contest winners, have undergone a course of recreation at a specialized treatment center in Myrhorod. Of course, these are not global results, but they affect the lives of certain people, and this is the most important thing for us. The parents of the children who have participated in the contest tell us that the positive emotions from creativity have a positive impact on well-being of their kids, and help them better manage their diseases.

What social benefits does Sanofi Ukraine provide to employees?

We protect and promote the health and well-being of our employees so that they can enjoy fit and healthy lives, both at work and at home. To achieve this, Sanofi designs numerous information campaigns to prevent hypertension, cardiovascular disease, cancer, and diabetes. In addition, company regularly organizes an annual glucose level checking campaign, and a flu vaccination campaign. By offering access to such programs, we can empower our employees to take control of their health and live fuller and happier lives.

What difficulties does Sanofi face running business in Ukraine?

Since March 2017, our company has been the victim of fraudsters who are making attempts to seize a huge amount of money from our accounts by means of forged documents, endorsed by an illegal court ruling. Unfortunately, the proceedings in the Ukrainian courts have been subject to numerous recorded violations and complete ignorance of the company's arguments and evidence concerning the forgery. As a result, more than UAH 180 million owned by Sanofi Ukraine has been arrested or withdrawn, based on orders from the State Execution Service. Our company is shocked by such developments and believes it has been the target

of a well-planned fraudulent scheme involving representatives of the courts and the State Execution Service. Given the amount of funds involved, today Sanofi Ukraine faces the risk of disruptions of its activities in the country. At the very least, this could affect payments to company's suppliers and disrupt the delivery of medicines to Ukrainian patients.

Ensuring unimpeded access to high-quality innovative medicines for Ukrainian patients is Sanofi Ukraine's main objective. In order to protect its rights and investments in Ukraine, on Oct. 9 our company filed a cassation appeal at the Supreme Economic Court of Ukraine against a court decision that we consider unlawful. In addition, Sanofi



Ukraine has notified the Ukrainian government about the initiation of an international investment arbitration case against Ukraine, a mechanism provided by the Bilateral Investment Treaty between France and Ukraine of 1994. The company remains hopeful that Ukraine's senior state officials would make every effort to ensure there are proper protections for foreign investments in Ukraine, and will prevent the burden of damages repayments falling on Ukrainian taxpayers, should the International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes make such a ruling.

SANOFI Empowering Life

Oct. 20-25



Oscar Shorts 2017 Animation

Short animated films nominated for 2017 Academy Awards are to be screened in Ukraine's cinemas. Eight shorts including a sad western "Borrowed Time," a philosophical fairytale "Blind Vaysha," and the winner of the nomination - "Piper," the story of a bold little bird. The screenings will be in English with Ukrainian subtitles.

Oscar Shorts 2017 Animation. Zhovten (26 Kostiantynivska St.) Oct. 20-25. 2:45 p.m., 7:45 p.m. Hr 55-85.

Friday, Oct. 20

Classical music

Antoni Baryshevskyi (piano). Music by Beethoven, Debuss, Chopin, Scriabin. Tauvers Gallery. 7 p.m. Hr 200

National Symphony Orchestra of Ukraine. Music by Wagner, Beethoven, Mahler. National Philharmonic. 7 p.m. Hr 70-300

Live music

Alexey Bogolyubov (piano). Playing authentic compositions. Cinema House. 8 p.m. Hr 50-250

Clubs

Vogue Fashion Night Out (DJ set). TsUM. 7 p.m. Free

Xenia Belayeva (DJ set). Heaven. 11 p.m. Free before 2 p.m., after: men - Hr 200, women - free

Monte (DJ set). Skybar. 11 p.m. Hr 300-400

Dance Karaoke. MonteRay. 11 p.m. - 6 a.m. Table reservation is required

Closer 4 Years Anniversary: Day 1 with Residents. Closer. 11:55 p.m. Hr 220-300

Miscellaneous

Fragile State (art exhibition). Pinchuk Art Center. 12 - 9 p.m. Free

Festival of Young Ukrainian Artists. Mystetsky Arsenal. 11 a.m. - 8 p.m. Hr 60

Anna Mironova. Between Strokes (graphics). Ya Gallery. 10 a.m. - 7 p.m. Free

Service: USA, 2010 - Ukraine, 2017 (photo exhibition). America House. 12 - 9 p.m. Free. Bring ID

Nikolay Karabinovych. Gypsy-Techno (art exhibition). Closer. Gallery will be open only during parties in Closer and visitors have to have an entrance ticket for a current event

FuckUp Nights Kyiv (meetup). Fedoriv Hub. 7 p.m. - 11 p.m. Hr 599-899

Playing the Past (interactive photo exhibition). Izone. 10 a.m. - 8 p.m. Free

Olga Yakubovskaya. Water (art exhibition). Nebo. 7 p.m. - 10 p.m. Free

Movies

English Movie Night: Trade (crime, drama, thriller). America House. 6:30 p.m. Free. Bring ID

Liberation Day (documentary, music). Planeta Kino. 6 p.m. Hr 55-115

Oscar Shorts 2017 Animation. Zhovten. 2:45 p.m., 7:45 p.m. Hr 55-75

Shows

Monatik (pop). Palace of Sports. 7 p.m. Hr 499-5,999

Cheshires (alternative rock). Mezzanine. 8 p.m. Hr 100

Sonya Sotnyk (rock). Caribbean Club. 8 p.m. Hr 200-450

The Retuses (indie-folk). Atlas. 8 p.m. Hr 250-450

Johnny O'Neal (jazz, blues). Bel étage. 8 p.m. Hr 400-1,300

The House of Mysterious Adventures (musical). VDNH. 7 p.m. Hr 310-2,399

Theater

Tosca (opera). National Opera of Ukraine. 7 p.m. Hr 20 - 400

Saturday, Oct. 21

Classical music

Piano Extravaganza. Playing Grieg, Respighi, Nielsen, Skoryk. National Philharmonic. 7 p.m. Hr 70-300

Live music

Metallica Tribute Show. Zhovtnevyi Palace. 7 p.m. Hr 150-950

Capriccio Diabolico. Artyom Deroed playing guitar. Ivan Franko National Academic Drama Theater. 8 p.m. Hr 150-690

Clubs

Free Mixer (party). Izone. 8 p.m. Free

House and Tech-House Music. DJ set by Djuma Soundsystem. Forsage Club. 10 p.m.

Drum and Bass Session, Neurofunk. Mezzanine. 12 p.m. Hr 100

The White Party. MonteRay. 11 p.m. - 6 a.m. Entrance is free if a table is reserved

Closer 4 Years Anniversary: Day 2 with Steffi. Closer. 11:55 p.m. Hr 220-300

Miscellaneous

Fragile State (art exhibition). Pinchuk Art Center. 12 - 9 p.m. Free

Festival of Young Ukrainian Artists. Mystetsky Arsenal. 11 a.m. - 8 p.m. Hr 60

Anna Mironova. Between Strokes (graphics). Ya Gallery. 10 a.m. - 7 p.m. Free

Service: USA, 2010 - Ukraine, 2017 (photo exhibition). America House. 10 - 6 p.m. Free. Bring ID

Nikolay Karabinovych. Gypsy-Techno (art exhibition). Closer. Gallery will be open only during parties in Closer and visitors have to have an entrance ticket for a current event

Mobile Revolution (art exhibition). TsUM. 10 a.m. - 10 p.m. Free

Vsi Svoi Market. Kids. Vsi Svoi. 10 a.m. - 10 p.m. Free

Playing the Past (interactive photo exhibition). Izone. 10 a.m. - 8 p.m. Free

Olga Yakubovskaya. Water (art exhibition). Nebo. 12 p.m. - 3 p.m. Free

Movies

Lady Macbeth (drama). Kinopanorama. 3 p.m. Hr 50

Liberation Day (documentary, music). Planeta Kino. 6 p.m. Hr 55-115

Oscar Shorts 2017 Animation. Zhovten. 2:45 p.m., 7:45 p.m. Hr 65-85

Geostorm (action, sci-fi, thriller). Zhovten. 2:40 p.m. Hr 65-85

Shows

Brainstorm (alternative rock). Atlas. 7 p.m. Hr 600-2,000

Pippo Pollina (pop). Caribbean Club. 7 p.m. Hr 220-350

Twelve Foot Ninja and Jinjer (metal). Sentrum. 7 p.m. Hr 480-710

Iana Salenko and Stars of World Ballet. Palace Ukraine. Oct. 21. 7 p.m. Hr 390 - 2,990

The House of Mysterious Adventures (musical). VDNH. 12 p.m., 5 p.m. Hr 250-2,499

Theater

Nabucco (opera). National Opera of Ukraine. 7 p.m. Hr 20 - 400

Sunday, Oct. 22

Classical music

Dedication to Liszt. Performance of compositions by Franz Liszt. National Philharmonic. 7 p.m. Hr 70-260

Live music

Classics in Jazz. The National Presidential Orchestra of Ukraine playing classical compositions in a jazzy style. Cinema House. 8 p.m. Hr 150-350

Miscellaneous

Fragile State (art exhibition). Pinchuk Art Center. 12 - 9 p.m. Free

Festival of Young Ukrainian Artists. Mystetsky Arsenal. 11 a.m. - 8 p.m. Hr 60

Mobile Revolution (art exhibition). TsUM. 10 a.m. - 10 p.m. Free

Vsi Svoi Market. Kids. Vsi Svoi. 10 a.m. - 10 p.m. Free

Playing the Past (interactive photo exhibition). Izone. 10 a.m. - 8 p.m. Free

Olga Yakubovskaya. Water (art exhibition). Nebo. 12 p.m. - 3 p.m. Free

Terra do Brasil (music festival). Caribbean Club. 5 p.m. Hr 150-350

Movies

Lady Macbeth (drama). Kinopanorama. 3 p.m. Hr 50

Liberation Day (documentary, music). Planeta Kino. 6 p.m. Hr 55-115

Oscar Shorts 2017 Animation. Zhovten. 2:45 p.m., 7:45 p.m. Hr 55-75

Shows

Twelve Foot Ninja and Jinjer (rock). Sentrum. 7 p.m. Hr 480-710

BrainStorm (rock, indie). Atlas. 7 p.m. Hr 600-2,000

Tequilajazzz (rock). Sentrum. 8 p.m. Hr 470-900

The House of Mysterious Adventures (musical). VDNH. 12 p.m., 5 p.m. Hr 250-2,499

'Dancer'

"Dancer" is a documentary film that tells the story of an outstanding ballet dancer Sergei Polunin. Born and raised in Ukraine, Polunin made it to the Royal Ballet in London. Polunin questions his existence and commitment to ballet as the camera films. The screenings will be in English with Ukrainian subtitles.

"Dancer." Planeta Kino (34B Stepana Bandery Ave.) Oct. 26. 8 p.m. Hr 75-135. Kyiv Cinema (19 Velyka Vasylkivska St.) Oct. 26-29. 7 p.m. Hr 90-100

65-85

Geostorm (action, sci-fi, thriller). Zhovten. 2:40 p.m. Hr 65-85

Shows

Twelve Foot Ninja and Jinjer (rock). Sentrum. 7 p.m. Hr 480-710

BrainStorm (rock, indie). Atlas. 7 p.m. Hr 600-2,000

Tequilajazzz (rock). Sentrum. 8 p.m. Hr 470-900

The House of Mysterious Adventures (musical). VDNH. 12 p.m., 5 p.m. Hr 250-2,499

Theater

Le Corsaire (ballet, live screening from Bolshoi Theatre, Moscow). Multiplex (Lavina Mall). 6 p.m. Hr 175 - 225

Monday, Oct. 23

Live music

Bugge Wesseltoft (piano). Closer. 8 p.m. Hr 500

Clubs

Hot Dance Party. Caribbean Club. 10 p.m. Free

Miscellaneous

Anna Mironova. Between Strokes (graphics). Ya Gallery. 10

a.m. - 7 p.m. Free

Mobile Revolution (art exhibition). TsUM. 10 a.m. - 10 p.m. Free

Playing the Past (interactive photo exhibition). Izone. 10 a.m. - 8 p.m. Free

Olga Yakubovskaya. Water (art exhibition). Nebo. 10 a.m. - 6 p.m. Free

Movies

Liberation Day (documentary, music). Planeta Kino. 6 p.m. Hr 55-115

Oscar Shorts 2017 Animation. Zhovten. 2:45 p.m., 7:45 p.m. Hr 55-75

Shows

Uli Rud (pop). Caribbean Club. 8 p.m. Free

Tuesday, Oct. 24

Classical music

Kyiv Soloists. Playing Pärt, Auerbach, Britten. National Philharmonic. 7 p.m. Hr 70-300

Live music

Joe Cocker Tribute. Zhovtnevyi Palace. 7 p.m. Hr 100-650

Clubs

Wild Dance Party. Caribbean Club. 10 p.m. Free

Miscellaneous

Fragile State (art exhibition). Pinchuk Art Center. 12 - 9 p.m. Free

Festival of Young Ukrainian Artists. Mystetsky Arsenal. 11 a.m.



HVOB

The electronic music duo HVOB (Her Voice Over Boys) is coming to Ukraine. The band combines tender vocals and groovy rhythms creating their own sounding. Check out HVOB's music and lose yourself to dance at Sentrum.

HVOB. Sentrum (11 Shota Rustaveli St.) Oct. 28. 9 p.m. Hr 540-750

Wednesday, Oct. 25

Clubs

Bad Girls Party. Caribbean Club. 10 p.m. Men - Hr 250, women - free

Miscellaneous

Fragile State (art exhibition). Pinchuk Art Center. 12 - 9 p.m. Free

Festival of Young Ukrainian Artists. Mystetsky Arsenal. 11 a.m. - 8 p.m. Hr 60

Anna Mironova. Between Strokes (graphics). Ya Gallery. 10 a.m. - 7 p.m. Free

Service: USA, 2010 - Ukraine, 2017 (photo exhibition). America House. 12 - 9 p.m. Free. Bring ID

Mobile Revolution (art exhibition). TsUM. 10 a.m. - 10 p.m. Free

Playing the Past (interactive photo exhibition). Izone. 10 a.m. - 8 p.m. Free

Olga Yakubovskaya. Water (art exhibition). Nebo. 10 a.m. - 6 p.m. Free

Low pieces. Screening of Xavier Le Roy's performance. Pliivka. 7:30 p.m. Free. Register here: bit.ly/2giRkTV

Movies

Liberation Day (documentary, music). Planeta Kino. 6 p.m. Hr 55-115

Artists. Mystetsky Arsenal. 11 a.m. - 8 p.m. Hr 60

Anna Mironova. Between Strokes (graphics). Ya Gallery. 10 a.m. - 7 p.m. Free

Service: USA, 2010 - Ukraine, 2017 (photo exhibition). America House. 12 - 9 p.m. Free. Bring ID

Mobile Revolution (art exhibition). TsUM. 10 a.m. - 10 p.m. Free

Playing the Past (interactive photo exhibition). Izone. 10 a.m. - 8 p.m. Free

Olga Yakubovskaya. Water (art exhibition). Nebo. 10 a.m. - 6 p.m. Free

Movies

Dancer (documentary, biography). Planeta Kino. 8 p.m. Hr 75-135. Kyiv Cinema. 7 p.m. Hr 90-100

The Omen (horror). Kinopanorama. 3 p.m., 9 p.m. Hr 50-70

Shows

Freedom Jazz "Kiss." Caribbean Club. 8 p.m. Hr 290-780

Blood Incantation, Spectral Voice (metal). MonteRay. 7 p.m. Hr 380

5 Vymir (indie rock). Sentrum. 8 p.m. Hr 250-520

Glenn Hughes (rock). KPI Center of Culture and Arts. 7 p.m. Hr 450-2,000

Festival of Young Ukrainian Artists. Mystetsky Arsenal. 11 a.m. - 8 p.m. Hr 60

Anna Mironova. Between Strokes (graphics). Ya Gallery. 10 a.m. - 7 p.m. Free

Service: USA, 2010 - Ukraine, 2017 (photo exhibition). America House. 12 - 9 p.m. Free. Bring ID

Playing the Past (interactive photo exhibition). Izone. 10 a.m. - 8 p.m. Free

Olga Yakubovskaya. Water (art exhibition). Nebo. 10 a.m. - 6 p.m. Free

Movies

Dancer (documentary, biography). Kyiv Cinema. 7 p.m. Hr 90-100

Shows

The House of Mysterious Adventures (musical). VDNH. 7 p.m. Hr 230-2,399

Jazz for Adults with Alexey Kogan, Jazz in Kyiv Band and choreographic ballet. Caribbean Club. 8 p.m. Hr 180-790

Theater

Musical Evening. Kyiv National Operetta Theater. 7 p.m. Hr 50-350

Dracula Vlad (musical). Zhovtnevyi Palace. 7 p.m. Hr 140-800



Oct. 27

Harp Jazz

Alina Bzhezshinska, a harp virtuoso, will perform a jazz program in Kyiv. She is a harp tutor at the Royal Conservatoire of Scotland and one of the most famous harpists in the UK. Although Bzhezshinska has Ukrainian roots, this will be her first performance in Ukraine.

Harp Jazz. Palace Ukraine (103 Velyka Vasylkivska St.). Oct. 27. 7 p.m. Hr 100-200

Xavier Le Roy's performance 'Low pieces'

"Low pieces" is an experimental performance of a French choreographer Xavier Le Roy that questions the way people perceive a body. It begins with a talk between dancers and the audience and reaches its culmination when performers appear naked and the audience rethinks the way it perceives people in front of them. Register here: bit.ly/2giRkTV
Xavier Le Roy's performance "Low pieces." Pliivka (1 Vasylkivska St.) Oct. 25. 7:30 p.m. Free



Oct. 25

Oscar Shorts 2017 Animation. Zhovten. 2:45 p.m., 7:45 p.m. Hr 55-75

Renoir: Revered and Reviled. Exhibition on Screen. Multiplex (SkyMall). 7:30 p.m. Hr 150

Thursday, Oct. 26

Classical music

Valentyna Matiushenko (soprano). Singing compositions by Verdi, Gounod, Bizet, Ardit, Rossini and others. National Philharmonic. 7 p.m. Hr 70-250

Live music

Nirvana Tribute Show by Fontaliza. Docker Pub. 8 p.m. Hr 125-1,050

Clubs

Thursday Dance Storm. Franky Cover Band. Caribbean Club. 10 p.m. Men - Hr 250, women - free

Halloween Music Party. Rock bands performing. Bochka Pivnaya. 7:30 p.m. - 11:30 p.m. Hr 50

Miscellaneous

Fragile State (art exhibition). Pinchuk Art Center. 12 - 9 p.m. Free

Festival of Young Ukrainian

Friday, Oct. 27

Classical music

Academic Symphony Orchestra of the National Philharmonic of Ukraine. Playing Mendelssohn, Mozart, Beethoven. National Philharmonic. 7 p.m. Hr 70-300

Live music

Harp Jazz. Palace Ukraine. 7 p.m. Hr 100-200

Jazz for Adults. Alexey Kogan. Caribbean Club. 8 p.m. Hr 180-470

Clubs

After Midnight Show. Elton Clapton Cover Band. Caribbean Club. 10 p.m. Men - Hr 400, women - Hr 200

Halloween Party. Ukrainian Band Motor/Rolla. Docker Pub. 10 p.m. Hr 125-1,050

Halloween Party. Highway to hell. AC/DC Tribute Show. Docker's ABC. 10 p.m. Hr 100-750

Halloween. Opening of the D.Fleur club with David Vendetta. D.Fleur. 10 p.m. Men - Hr 200, women - free. Dress code: Halloween

Miscellaneous

Fragile State (art exhibition). Pinchuk Art Center. 12 - 9 p.m. Free

Saturday, Oct. 28

Classical music

National Symphony Orchestra of Ukraine. Playing Mendelssohn, Mozart, Beethoven. National Philharmonic. 7 p.m. Hr 70-300

Classics for Children. Cinema House. 11 a.m. Hr 250

Candlelight Orchestra. Playing Mozart, Strauss, Miller, Armstrong. Architect's House. 7 p.m. Hr 180-280

Live music

Star and Orchestra with Olya Dibrova. Caribbean Club. 8 p.m. Hr 290-1,490

Karl Frierson. Singing compositions by Stevie Wonder, Michael Jackson and other famous artists. Freedom. 7 p.m. Hr 500-1,000

Clubs

After Midnight Show. The Comixy Cover Band. Caribbean Club. 10 p.m. Men - Hr 400, women - Hr 200

Disco Fever Party. DJ sets. Regenschirm. 10 p.m. - 6 a.m. Free

Pumpkin Party. Celebration of Halloween with Craft Beer. Craft VS Pub. 7 p.m. - 12 a.m. Free

Halloween with DJ Nadine UK

and DJ Spookz. Atlas. 11 p.m. - 2 a.m. Entrance in a Halloween costume Hr 150, without one Hr 300

Miscellaneous

Fragile State (art exhibition). Pinchuk Art Center. 12 - 9 p.m. Free

Festival of Young Ukrainian Artists. Mystetsky Arsenal. 11 a.m. - 8 p.m. Hr 60

Anna Mironova. Between Strokes (graphics). Ya Gallery. 10 a.m. - 7 p.m. Free

Service: USA, 2010 - Ukraine, 2017 (photo exhibition). America House. 10 - 6 p.m. Free. Bring ID

Playing the Past (interactive photo exhibition). Izone. 10 a.m. - 8 p.m. Free

Olga Yakubovskaya. Water (art exhibition). Nebo. 12 p.m. - 3 p.m. Free

Movies

Dancer (documentary, biography). Kyiv Cinema. 7 p.m. Hr 90-100

The Omen (horror). Kinopanorama. 3 p.m. Hr 50

Shows

Halloween in the House of Mysterious Adventures (musical). VDNH. 11 a.m., 3 p.m. Hr 250-2,499

HVOB (electronic). Sentrum. 9 p.m. Free

Theater

Musical Evening. Kyiv National Operetta Theater. 7 p.m. Hr 50-350

Sunday, Oct. 29

Classical music

Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart. From Child Prodigy to Genius. National Philharmonic. 7 p.m. Hr 70-250

Live music

Big Bands Jazz Music. The National Presidential Orchestra of Ukraine playing hits of 20-40s. Cinema House. 8 p.m. Hr 170-420

Good Old Jazz. Playing music by Duke Ellington, Count Basie, Benny Goodman. Cinema House. 8 p.m. Hr 170-420

Clubs

Juicy Beats Party. The Real Gone Tones and Ruki'v'Bruki. Playing rhythm 'n' blues, swing and country, boogie woogie, Lindy Hop. Caribbean Club. 6 p.m. Hr 100-290

Crazy Dance Party. Caribbean Club. 10 p.m. Men - Hr 100, women - free

Cuban Bachata Kizomba Party. Salsa Halloween. Habana Bar. 8 p.m.

Miscellaneous

Fragile State (art exhibition). Pinchuk Art Center. 12 - 9 p.m. Free

Festival of Young Ukrainian Artists. Mystetsky Arsenal. 11 a.m. - 8 p.m. Hr 60

Playing the Past (interactive photo exhibition). Izone. 10 a.m. - 8 p.m.

Olga Yakubovskaya. Water (art exhibition). Nebo. 12 - 3 p.m. Free

Movies

Dancer (documentary, biography). Kyiv Cinema. 7 p.m. Hr 90-100

The Omen (horror). Kinopanorama. 3 p.m. Hr 50

Shows

Tina Karol (pop). Palace Ukraine. 4 p.m., 7 p.m. Hr 290-2,250

Maria Chaykovskaya (indie). Atlas. 7 p.m. Hr 250-1,000

Halloween in the House of Mysterious Adventures (musical). VDNH. 11 a.m., 3 p.m. Hr 250-2,499

Theater

Mister X (operetta). Kyiv National Operetta Theater. 7 p.m. Hr 40-180

Vsi Svoi Market. Warm clothes for children

Vsi Svoi Market will once again offer clothes from Ukrainian producers. This time the market will focus on Ukrainian brands of children clothes. They will sell warm clothes for cold seasons - coats, jackets, overalls, gloves, mittens, hats and sweaters.

Vsi Svoi Market. Warm Clothes for Children. Vsi Svoi (12 Desiatynna St.) Oct. 21-22. 10 a.m. - 10 p.m. Free



Oct. 21-22

Venues

Classical Music
● National Philharmonic of Ukraine (2 Volodymyrskyi Descent) +38044 278 1697
● Tavers Gallery (6 Olhynska St.) +38044 220 0692
Live Music
● Bel étage (16A Shota Rustaveli St.) +38067 171 1616
● Caribbean Club (4

Petliuryi St.) +38067 224 4111
● Cinema House (6 Saksahansko St.) +38044 279 7482
● Ivan Franko National Academic Drama Theater (3 Ivana Franka Sq.) +38044 279 5991
● Bochka Pivnaya (19A Khreshchatyk) +38044 459 0551
● Architect's House (7 Borysa Hrinchenka St.) +38050 386 7410
● Freedom Event Hall (134 Kyrylivska St.) +38067 239 8461
Clubs
● Mezzanine Club (31 Nyzhnoiurkivska St.) +38063 873 7306
● Forsage Club (51A Harmatna St.) +38063

497 9606
● Closer (31 Nyzhnoiurkivska St.) +38067 658 8951
● SkyBar (5 Velyka Vasylkivska St.) +38044 223 8888
● Heaven Club (7 Borysa Hrinchenka St.) +38067 217 3113
● Docker's ABC (15 Khreshchatyk) +38044 278 1717
● MonteRay (8 Prorizna St.) +38067 223 0644
● Docker Pub (25

Bohatyrska St.) +38044 537 1340
● Regenschirm (25 Khoryva St.) +38098 921 3654
● D.Fleur club (3 Mykhaila Hrushevs'koho St.) +38044 200 9009
● Craft VS Pub (37/20 Nyzhni Val St.) +38050 272 1434
● Habana Bar (24 Verhni Val St.) +38063 800 0099
Miscellaneous
● Ya Gallery (49 Khoryva

St.) +38044 492 9203
● America House (6 Mykoly Pymonenka St.) +38063 343 0119
● Pinchuk Art Center (1-3 Velyka Vasylkivska St.) +38044 590 0858
● Vsi Svoi Market. (12 Desiatynna St.) vsi.svoi.markets@gmail.com
● Izone (8 Naberezno-Luhova St.) +38050 477 2620
● Mystetsky Arsenal (10-12 Lavrska St.) +38044 2885225
● TsUM (38 Khreshchatyk St.) 0800 600 202
● Fedoriv Hub (27 Velyka Vasylkivska St.) +38044 281 4455
● Nebo Art Gallery (14 Drahomyrova St.) +38044 596 1802
● Pliivka (1 Vasylkivska St.) www.facebook.com/pliivka.prostir
Movies
● Kinopanorama cinema (19 Shota Rustaveli St.) +38044 287 3041

Kyiv Cinema (19 Velyka Vasylkivska St.) +38044 234 7381
● Multiplex cinema (Lavina Mall, 6D Berkoversta St.) 0800 505 333
● Multiplex cinema (SkyMall, 2T Henerala Vatutina Ave.) 0800 505 333
● American Library (8/5 Voloska St.) +38044 462 5674
● Planeta Kino cinema (34B Stepana Bandery

Ave.) 0800 300 600
● Zhovten cinema (Kostiantynivska St.) 044 428 5757
Shows
● Atlas (37-41 Sichovykh Striltsiv St.) +38067 155 2255
● Sentrum (11 Shota Rustaveli St.) +38097 115 0011
● Palace of Sports (12 Sportyvna Sq.) +38044 246 7405
● VDNH (1 Akademika Hlushkova Avenue)

+38044 596 9101
● KPI Center of Culture and Arts (37 Peremohy Ave.) +38044 454 9203
Theater
● National Opera of Ukraine (50 Volodymyrskyi St.) +38044 234 7165
● Kyiv National Operetta Theater (53/3 Velyka Vasylkivska St.) +38044 287 6257
● Kyiv Modern Ballet Theater (2 Mezhyriska St.) +38044 425 4931

Competition over best treatment of workers is robust among tech firms

IT from page 7

ments, it's already been worth it."

Ukrainian IT company Sigma Software also runs educational projects, donating money to the Ukrainian Catholic University to help pay for scholarships for undergraduates, Sigma Software CEO Valery Krasovsky told the Kyiv Post. In addition, Sigma has contributed to society by developing the Lviv and Odesa local government websites, he said.

"For IT companies, CSR can include activities aimed at creating a new society, investment in education, support for universities, changing the way tech professionals are being trained in Ukraine, and running charitable initiatives," Krasovsky said.

This is exactly what we do, the executive said.

"We believe that businesses should not only consume, but also give. Such a long-term investment... will work for the benefit of all Ukrainians in the future."

Honest taxpayers

Most mid-sized and large tech companies in Ukraine now have CSR departments up and running, and that includes the country's second biggest cellphone operator, Vodafone Ukraine.

Its CSR department's main responsibility is to take care of the company's own employees, according to Vodafone Ukraine's Victoria Ruban, the company's PR director.

"We make sure that the jobs are steady, salaries and bonuses are decent and 'white,' and that employees have comfortable work conditions and chances to boost their careers."

Paying taxes honestly in Ukraine counts, too, she says. The operator says it does not use any of the "notorious" schemes in Ukraine to evade taxes.



Employees of Sigma Software fight with pillows in the company's Lviv office in March. Sigma Software CEO Valery Krasovskiy says tech companies tend to be much more active in corporate social responsibility than traditional firms. (Sigma Software)

"We pay properly, and in full," Ruban told the Kyiv Post.

Ruban said Vodafone's concept of CSR includes only working with companies that don't breach any laws, and that have "not been caught working with their clients dishonestly."

Not just PR

All the same, there are still critics of company CSR initiatives – those who see such company activities as simply a fancy form of public relations.

Alkhimovych of Luxoft-Ukraine disagrees, saying this is mostly not the case in the Ukrainian IT sector, where more and more companies are focusing on contributing to society over the long term.

And according to Vodafone's

Ruban, good PR can be an outcome of a good CSR project – becoming a welcome side effect rather than the goal of the initiative itself.

"Good PR comes from projects that really do help others," she says.

For example, Vodafone has created a set of tourist routes in various Ukrainian cities, placing QR codes near popular sights. People scan the codes with their smartphones for links to information about the sight, as well as further directions for their tour around the city.

"Today, big business understands that it has a responsibility not only for its own wellbeing, but also that it should contribute to positive socio-economic changes in society," Ruban said.

"Social initiatives are investments in the future. They help the long-term development of a company by creating a reputation and enhancing loyalty."

Do people care?

Vodafone's Ruban believes the public appreciates such efforts, even if they are made primarily for the long-term benefit of the company itself.

According to a study carried out for Vodafone by recruitment company HeadHunter, 14 percent of job seekers consider the ethics and social responsibility of a business when deciding where to apply for a job. About 37 percent are concerned with chances for career development, and 32 percent want to work

entirely legally, with no off-the-book payments, and the company to operate transparently and within the law.

"These figures show that how responsibly a business conducts itself is one of the criteria that directly affects job-seekers' choice of a place of work," Ruban said.

Kosovan of MacPaw, however, is not so sure.

"Honestly, I don't think that CSR affects the decisions of job seekers," he said. "It does, however, definitely affect the productivity and loyalty of people who are already employed."

More effort

Sigma Software CEO Valery Krasovskiy says tech companies tend to be much more proactive than traditional firms.

"I note the more active position of IT companies in terms of reforming the current legislation, in close cooperation with professional associations," Krasovsky said. "Also, IT companies do a lot for the development of IT education and community growth."

MacPaw's Kosovan agrees: "In IT, people are more conscientious. They exchange experience with their foreign colleagues more often, and are open to change."

But CSR policies are ultimately a reflection of corporate culture and the philosophy of management, and the IT sector is not necessarily more progressive in this than other sectors, said Oleksiy Yatsyuk, the head of social projects and CSR at delivery company Nova Poshta.

"CSR is most often a reflection of the personal vision and values of the owners of the company, their business development philosophy – regardless of the industry," Yatsyuk told the Kyiv Post.

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3 anti-corruption measures pushed by demonstrators

BY OLEG SUKHOV
SUKHOV@KYIVPOST.COM

Ukraine saw renewed political unrest on Oct. 17, with thousands of protesters clashing with the police, blocking streets and setting up more than 50 tents near the building of the Verkhovna Rada, Ukraine's parliament in Kyiv.

The protesters are demanding the creation of an anti-corruption court, the lifting of lawmakers' immunity from prosecution and a fairer electoral law — part of a long-running campaign by the Ukrainian people to take on the oligarchy, corruption and impunity.

The ongoing protest is one of the biggest demonstrations since the 100-day EuroMaidan Revolution that drove President Viktor Yanukovich, a corrupt kleptocrat supported by many of Ukraine's oligarchs.

This also marks the first large-scale protest tent camp since 2014.

On Oct. 19, parliament belatedly and only partially satisfied one of the demands, sending two bills on lifting lawmakers' immunity for consideration to the Constitutional Court. However, the Rada rejected a bill on electoral reform and President Petro Poroshenko has failed to submit a bill on the creation of anti-corruption courts so far.

The demonstrators pledged to continue their protests until their demands are met.

Growing frustration

The rallies underline the public's growing frustration with the incumbent authorities and the perceived sabotage of Ukraine's reform drive. Poroshenko and his allies have promised a fairer electoral law and canceling lawmakers' immunity since 2014, and envisaged the creation of anti-corruption courts in a judicial reform bill passed last year. But time after time they have failed to deliver on their promises.

The protests saw the consolidation of a broad opposition movement against Poroshenko, uniting Lviv Mayor Andriy Sadovy's Samopomich Party, with 26 lawmakers in the 422-seat parliament; ex-Georgian President Mikheil Saakashvili's Movement of New Forces; ex-Prime



People rally near the Verkhovna Rada building on Oct. 17 to demand that the Ukrainian parliament support reforms in Ukraine. (Volodymyr Petrov)

Minister Yulia Tymoshenko's Batkivshchyna Party, with 19 members in parliament; nationalists from Svoboda and the National Corps, and civil society groups like the AutoMaidan and the Reanimation Package of Reforms.

Saakashvili, who was stripped by Poroshenko of his citizenship in July, and who broke through the border into Ukraine in September, played a leading role in organizing the protests. Activists from Saakashvili's Movement of New Forces brought tents to the Rada on Oct. 17, and Saakashvili also demanded that Poroshenko resign if he fails to meet the protesters' demands.

"One (president) has already fled to Rostov," Yuriy Levchenko, a lawmaker from Svoboda Party, said at the Rada, referring to the fugitive Yanukovich, who is on trial for large-scale corruption and ordering police to kill 100 protesters before he fled. "I'm wondering where this one will flee to."

The volunteer Donbas Battalion, which fought Russian-separatist forces in the east of Ukraine, acted as

the demonstrators' security division, installing barricades and cordons to prevent the police from dispersing the camp. The battalion is closely allied to Samopomich party lawmakers Yegor Sobolev and Semen Semenchenko, the unit's former commander.

Immunity

The Rada on Sept. 19 considered two bills on canceling lawmakers' immunity.

The opposition bill envisages lifting immunity immediately, while the presidential bill seeks to lift immunity starting from 2020.

The president's bill has been criticized as a deception by the opposition. Opposition lawmakers said that Poroshenko and his allies may use it as a PR stunt before the 2019 election, and the next parliament may delay the lifting of lawmakers' immunity even further.

The Poroshenko Bloc argues that it has no intention of postponing the measure after 2020.

The Rada sent both bills for approval to the Constitutional Court. Subsequently they will be sent back to the Rada, which will need to approve them with a constitutional majority.

"If you don't lift immunity, the Ukrainian people may lift it in another way — they'll throw you out," Levchenko told his colleagues in the Rada.

Electoral reform

The election bill backed by protesters seeks to remove single-member districts and leave only party-list proportional representation. Single-member districts are seen as a major vehicle of political corruption in Ukraine, with wealthy candidates buying votes in their constituencies.

It also seeks to introduce "open party lists", which means that citizens will vote not only for parties them-

er to the top of party lists and be more likely to be elected. Under the current system, party leaders can arbitrarily choose the order in which candidates appear on party lists.

However, the Rada failed to garner enough votes on Oct. 19 to pass the legislation.

Anti-corruption courts

The European Commission for Democracy through Law, better known as the Venice Commission, on Oct. 9 supported legislation to create independent anti-corruption courts and urged Poroshenko to submit a relevant bill. However, Poroshenko has resisted the idea for more than a year and has failed to submit a bill on anti-corruption courts so far.

Iryna Lutsenko, the president's representative in parliament, said that Poroshenko expected a bill on anti-corruption courts to be passed by the end of this year, but added that it first needs to be approved by the Venice Commission.

The opposition saw this as yet another delaying tactic. Svitlana Zalizhchuk, a Poroshenko Bloc lawmaker critical of the president, said that further review was not necessary because the idea had already been approved by the commission. ■



Protesters clash with police during a rally of Ukrainian opposition in front of the parliament in Kyiv on Oct. 17. (AFP)

self but also for specific candidates nominated by parties. Candidates who get more votes will move closer

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Vygaudas Usackas says West is 'not going soft on Poroshenko,' corruption

Usackas from page 3

ber of the Friends of Ukraine group led by ex-NATO Secretary General Anders Fogh Rasmussen, who is a paid adviser to Ukrainian President Petro Poroshenko.

Ending Russia's war

Despite differences among the 28 EU member nations, Usackas said he is proud that "we managed to respond in a pretty rough way" to Russia's invasion of Ukraine. He thinks sanctions should stay in place until the Kremlin returns Crimea to Ukraine and ends the war in the eastern Donbas.

He also supports "equipping Ukraine's military forces in a way to be able to defend their own country," including with lethal defensive weapons, without provoking Russia needlessly.

But he doubts that economic sanctions will change Russian President Vladimir Putin's attempts to subjugate Ukraine.

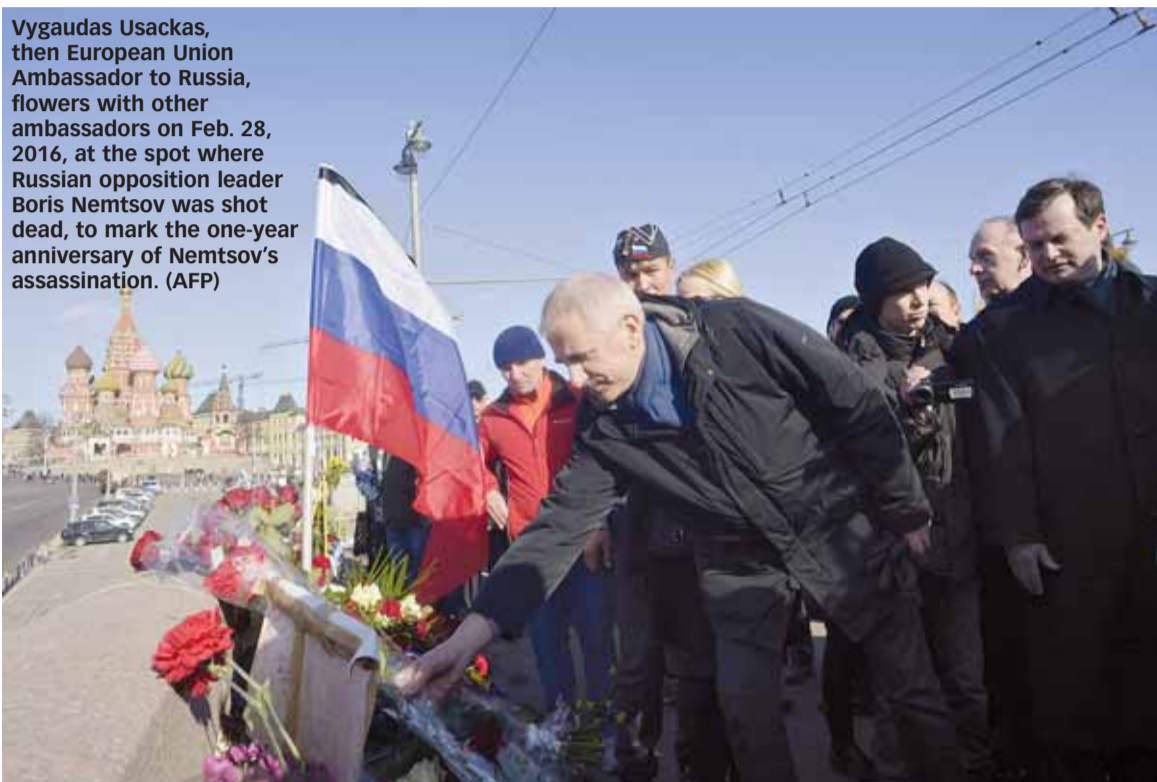
"To be honest, I don't see President Putin removing his leverage for a considerable time," Usackas said. "The Kremlin will try to influence and create obstacles to Ukraine's Europeanization as much as they can. That perception has triggered the approval of a majority of Russians that the Europeanization of Ukraine represents a threat to the Russian political regime itself."

The Kremlin, he said, is counting on Ukraine to stay divided and fail so that hopefully, in the 2019 election or the next one, Ukrainian voters once again elect a pro-Russian president.

Additionally, Usackas said that "it is in our interests to get Russia to play a constructive role" in the world, including in foreign policy hotspots of Iran, Syria, Libya and elsewhere, while staying strong and resilient in the face of Russian attempts to divide and weaken the West and Ukraine.

He said that "European actions have to be first and foremost in

Vygaudas Usackas, then European Union Ambassador to Russia, flowers with other ambassadors on Feb. 28, 2016, at the spot where Russian opposition leader Boris Nemtsov was shot dead, to mark the one-year anniversary of Nemtsov's assassination. (AFP)



support of Ukraine's resilience." He also favors engaging directly with the Russian people on visits and exchanges, in support of human rights and civil society. The more that Russians are exposed to the realities of the outside world, the less opportunities the Kremlin will have to manipulate the mindset of the local population." His hope is that Russians "will follow the path" of Ukrainians in Georgians in choosing a democratic society, rather than the current one in which Putin governs as he wishes "with no checks and balances."

Ukraine's corruption

On Ukraine's domestic front, Usackas said he's impressed by the "amazing resilience" Ukrainians have shown since Russia's 2014 invasion and two years of economic recession that ended only in 2016.

But, he said, President Petro Poroshenko and Ukraine's other

political leaders need to be more responsive to the Ukrainian people in combatting corruption, establishing an independent judiciary and dislodging the oligarchy.

"Ukraine has been far too complacent for far too long," Usackas said. "Ukraine belatedly chose the path of reforms and European destination. That is why the Kremlin acted the way it acted."

Ukraine can still get back on the path to eventual EU and NATO membership only with radical change, he said.

He reminded that few people gave Lithuania, with less than 3 million people, any chance of joining the EU and NATO in the 1990s. But they succeeded in doing both in 2004.

"We made our homework and reforms and lobbied Congress and the White House to prove that we are capable of defending ourselves and that we share the values of the community of free nations," he said.

'Come from within'

Ukraine "has a historical chance and cannot afford to fail" again, Usackas said, in getting "rid of the past practices, of oligarchic schemes. I know Ukrainians dislike it, but Ukraine has the label of being one of the most if not the most corrupt European countries."

Ukrainians want their leader to change that. They can do so by implementing commitments under the political and trade agreement with the EU and with the International Monetary Fund and by putting an anti-corruption court and independent judiciary in place.

"That's what the people want on the streets," he said.

A Lithuanian-led proposal will be aired at the Brussels Nov. 24 EU Eastern Partnership Summit, calling for a massive annual investment of at least 5 billion euros per year into Ukraine. Usackas called it a "noble" proposal, but he said that for it to be

adopted by the EU, Ukraine will have to show greater progress.

"We need to get some more results so we can continue to support Ukraine," he said. "Corrupt practices are an imminent threat to that relationship. We can do as much as we can as foreign partners, as the ones who deliver aid and help the country. We will, of course, condition our relationship to removal of corrupt practices. But it has to come from within."

Ukraine is in a better position to do so than Russia.

"What I hope and what I see is a vibrant and extremely active and courageous civic society and free society of Ukraine," he said. "There is no comparison with Russia. There are no limitations of free expression and association of the people and free speech."

Not 'soft' on Poroshenko

He said that in all his meetings with Ukrainian leaders "I am even more straightforward than I see in the Kyiv Post. We're not going soft on Poroshenko. The EU is not going soft on Poroshenko. The EU is not going soft on corrupt practices in Ukraine. At the end of the day, it's going to be Ukrainians by themselves. That's the advice to Poroshenko. No one — apart from the Poles, Lithuanians and a few others — no one is waiting for Ukraine in the EU. If you are interested, you have to give up those corrupt practices and you have to be more saintly than the pope."

Instead, he said, Ukrainian officials have taken to pointing fingers at corruption on other countries. They're missing the point in several respects, he said, including the fact that independent judiciaries exist in many Western nations, serving as a deterrent to corruption.

"We're not on the demanding side" of the relationship with Ukraine, Usackas said of nations already in the EU and NATO. "They're on the demanding side." ■

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Drivers who kill frequently escape justice in Ukraine

Crash from page 1

a good chance of escaping justice.

Zaitseva's Lexus was registered to her stepfather — a prominent Kharkiv businessman, Vasyl Zaitsev, the CEO of energy producer Ukrenergochormet.

And rich and powerful people, and their relatives, often avoid punishment for road traffic offenses in Ukraine — even when they kill people.

Horrible trend

Over the first nine months of 2017, more than 2,317 people were killed and 25,082 injured in car accidents in Ukraine, Ukrainian Interior Minister Arsen Avakov wrote on Facebook. In 2016 more than 3,000 people were killed on the roads, and more than 36,000 injured.

Rich and reckless drivers contribute disproportionately to the statistics Avakov quoted, with most of them evading punishment for their crimes.

In one recent example, Nestor Shufrich, the son of the Opposition Bloc lawmaker of the same name, while driving his Bentley in Kyiv in August, hit a man on a crosswalk. The man was hospitalized with severe injuries, and Shufrich was taken into custody.

However, three days later, Shufrich, 23, was released by Shevchenkivsky District Court of Kyiv under the supervision of his father, who, as a lawmaker, had the right to obtain the release of the suspect under his recognizance.

And in January 2016 another rich kid, 22-year-old Stanislav Tolstosheyev, killed an elderly woman and injured a man when he crashed his Mercedes SUV onto a sidewalk in Kyiv.

Tolstosheyev is the son of Andriy Tolstosheyev, a businessman from Donetsk Oblast who owns a construction business and was reportedly an ally of local members of the Party of Regions, the former ruling party of ex-President Viktor Yanukovich.

Doctors prevented the younger Tolstosheyev from being taken to court due to his having a heart condition that made him "non-transportable."

After the crash, Tolstosheyev told journalists that he had fainted and didn't remember how he had crashed onto the sidewalk.

Tolstosheyev's father Andriy told Ukrainian television's TSN news on Jan. 26, 2016 that doctors said his son had had an epileptic fit just before the crash.

However, many were skeptical.



The badly damaged Lexus SUV of student Olena Zaitseva sits on a street in central Kharkiv. Shortly before, the out-of-control vehicle traveling at high speed plowed into a group of pedestrians, killing five. (Ukrainian photo)

Investigative journalist Dmytro Gnap revealed that the younger Tolstosheyev led a luxurious life of heavy drinking. The man was an active social media user frequently

posted boastfully about his parties and expensive possessions.

"I'm not a monk, I'm a young man. I was living a normal life. And despite having a congenital heart disorder, I could let myself have a drink, or something else," Tolstosheyev told reporters on Jan. 15, 2016.

Three days later he was released on bail of \$5,666.

And it's not just rich kids who escape justice after killing people on Ukraine's roads.

In August, 62-year-old businessman Petro Dymynskiy, the co-owner of the ZIK TV channel and FK Karpaty soccer club, crashed his Lexus into the car of a 31-year-old woman on a road in Lviv Oblast. The woman was killed immediately.

Although his security guard immediately claimed that he, not Dymynskiy, was behind the wheel at the time of the crash, eyewitnesses said he was lying.

On Aug. 22, a DNA test recovered from the driver's seat airbag confirmed that Dymynskiy had been driving the car.

The same day prosecutors called Dymynskiy in for questioning, but it emerged that the businessman had fled the country that morning.

Dymynskiy flew to Geneva, Switzerland on his private jet. In September, Dymynskiy's guard was found guilty of perjury, and placed under house arrest.

Fines and video

Neither Zaitseva nor the Volkswagen Touareg driver was under the influence of alcohol at the time of the car crash in Kharkiv, local police reported on their website on Oct. 19. The crash happened because Zaitseva ignored a traffic signal and hit the Volkswagen on a crossroad, they said.

Zaitseva's Lexus hit 11 people between 24–36 years of age, killing five and injuring six. Police have opened a criminal case only against Zaitseva. The second driver is a wit-



Twenty-year-old Olena Zaitseva, seen here on her driving license.

ness in the case.

According to news website Censor.net, this is the third time Zaitseva has violated road safety rules in the two years since she obtained her driving license.

Investigators asked drivers who witnessed the crash to provide them with any dashcam footage they might have, as every video could be important evidence.

Avakov also said the solution Ukraine's deadly reckless driving problem was more video cameras covering roadways and stiffer fines for offenders.

According to the Administrative Code of Ukraine, drivers are obliged to pay a Hr 425 — less than \$20 — penalty for general road traffic offenses.

Drivers who strike and kill pedestrians face from 5–10 years in prison, according to the Criminal Code of Ukraine.

"I ask parliament to quickly adopt amendments to the road safety legislation. We have already submitted them to the Rada," Avakov wrote.

Kholopik said that the activists have been trying to convince the Ukrainian government that Ukraine desperately needs stricter control on the roads for two years already.

"It is a shame that only the death and tragedy can persuade our politicians to finally start changing the legislation," Kholopik said.

The lawyer was confident that Zaitseva wouldn't manage to evade justice as many other rich kids before her, due to the high resonance of her case. ■

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NOTICE TO DEFENDANT: "You have been sued. You may employ an attorney. If you or your attorney do not file a written answer with the clerk who issued this citation by Ten O'clock (10:00) A.M. on the Monday next following the expiration of twenty (20) days after you were served this citation and petition, a default judgment may be taken against you."

TO: DEL WIEMANN- - RESPONDENT

GREETINGS: You are hereby commanded to appear before the **321st District Court** of Smith County, Texas, to be held at the Courthouse of said County in the City of Tyler, Smith County, Texas, by filing a written answer to **PETITION TO ADJUDICATE PARENTAGE** at or before Ten o'clock (10:00) A.M. on the Monday next after the expiration of twenty (20) days after the date of service hereof, a copy of **PETITION TO ADJUDICATE PARENTAGE** which accompanies this citation in Cause Number **15-2309-D**, filed on the docket of said Court on **this the 4th day of November, 2015**, and styled,

IN THE INTEREST OF Eva B. Malevanskaya, D.O.B JUNE 6, 2002, A CHILD

The officer executing this writ shall serve the same according to the requirements of law, and the mandates thereof, and make due return as the law directs.

Issued and given under my hand and seal of said Court at Tyler, Texas, this date: **August 08, 2017**

CLERK OF THE COURT

LOIS ROGERS
Smith County Courthouse, Room 204
100 N. Broadway
Tyler, Texas 75702



ATTEST: LOIS ROGERS, DISTRICT CLERK

SMITH COUNTY, TEXAS
By: Mary Pyle, Deputy
Mary Pyle

Schools take hits in war-ravaged town

BY ILLIA PONOMARENKO
PONOMARENKO@KYIVPOST.COM

KRASNOHORIVKA, Ukraine — A heavily shelled, partially collapsed and burned three-story schoolhouse, its charred walls raked by deep scars from shrapnel, broods over the very center of Krasnohorivka, a Donbas frontline city of 15,000 residents located 560 kilometers southeast of Kyiv.

No children study there anymore. Piles of broken desks, bookshelves, and torn textbooks decay in the cold autumn rain inside debris-strewn classrooms on the third floor: Their roofs have been blown away by shell blasts, or destroyed by fire.

With fighting having raged around Krasnohorivka for more than three years, the city's civilian infrastructure is crumbling under the guns of attacking Russian-led forces. Three of the city's five schools are either completely ruined or badly damaged by shelling.

About 1,300 students went to Krasnohorivka's schools before the war. Now only 450 kids still live in the city. They attend the remaining two schools.

Public school No. 2, the one in the city center, was the latest one to be lost. Its building, built back in 1902, had escaped damage until late May. But then there was an escalation in the fighting in the area and the school was hit by a salvo of Grad rockets.

Dawn shelling

Early on May 28 a unit of Russian-led forces deployed on the western outskirts of the city of Donetsk, a Russian-occupied stronghold located less than 15 kilometers away, suddenly unleashed a fierce artillery barrage on the Krasnohorivka's eastern residential districts.

"I remember hiding in the basement, starting from dawn," says Olena Samoylova, a janitor at School No. 2. "As soon as the blasts died down somewhat, a rumor spread in the streets that the school I worked at was on fire."



The remains of a destroyed public school in the war front city of Krasnohorivka, a Ukrainian-controlled Donetsk Oblast city of 15,000 residents some 560 kilometers southeast of Kyiv, on Oct. 11. (Volodymyr Petrov)

Fire had indeed taken hold in one of the school's wings — in one part all three of its floors collapsed into the basement. As the fire spread, the roof of the wing was burnt to blackened timber beams.

Luckily, no children were hurt — the summer break had started just two days before the attack.

But the rocket barrage left eight civilians wounded, seriously damaged the city's hospital, and broke water supply and drainage pipes. Later that day, Ukraine's military reported that the remains of at least

10 Grad missiles were found scattered in the town's streets.

"After the firefighters eventually tackled the blaze, we decided to try to use the relatively intact part of the school," Samoylova continues. "We cleared out the debris, taped up or boarded up all of the windows, and, helped by the children's parents, blocked off all of the dangerous parts of the school. The kids had to start their new school year here, next to the ruins of the school wing."

But just two weeks into the academic year, the school's administra-

tion realized that it was too dangerous to continue using the damaged school. The children had to be sent to the two remaining schools in Krasnohorivka.

The bigger of the two, School No. 5, has now admitted most of the 450 children that remain in the city. The school is so overcrowded that the students have to study in three shifts — morning, afternoon, and evening.

That could change soon: School No. 2 could be repaired, with the regional government allocating some Hr 46 million (\$1.7 million) to repairs, according to its principal, Olena Mykhatska.

"If it all goes well, we might start working in the coming weeks," she said.

"If the war lets us."

School shield

The situation around Krasnohorivka doesn't inspire optimism, however. From the school's scorched roof, short burst of machine gun fire can be clearly heard echoing from the east — the fighting around the city never seems to die down.

Before the war Krasnohorivka was a satellite town of the rapidly growing Donetsk, with over 15,000 residents. Barely 8,000 people still live there now, and for those who could not flee, life there is difficult.

Many residents rely heavily on humanitarian aid, as there are few jobs left in the area. Almost every weekend people line up to get free food and clothes from trucks sent by the Red Cross and other charities.

The town's gas supply has been cut off for the last three years, and apartment buildings have no heating.

Many of those living in apartments had to leave their homes and seek

shelter in private housing, while others use potbelly stoves to heat their apartments in the cold months.

In the worst affected part of the town, in the east, there is another heavily damaged and abandoned school, nicknamed "The Shield of Krasnohorivka" by locals.

The school, which is surprisingly large for such a small town, stands on the very outskirts, and indeed acts as a shield for several blocks of residential houses. Nevertheless, the residential blocks have not escaped damage, and only a few elderly women live there now.

"In 2015, when we were shelled almost day and night, this (school) building took a lot of the hits," says the school's supply manager, Nataliya Perevertai, gesturing to a number of meter-wide shell impact holes on the school's eastern-facing walls.

The shells were fired from the Russian-occupied town of Staromykhailivka, about 2.5 kilometers due east.

The school's shattered windows and wall holes provide views over a desolate landscape of abandoned farmland. The front line itself runs north-south, just a couple of kilometers away. The high-rise buildings of Russian-occupied Donetsk are visible on the horizon.

A handful of elderly janitors still guard their abandoned school, protecting it from looters. They grow pale when asked to take visitors to see the boarded-up school windows facing the combat zone — they are afraid of enemy snipers.

"This was a great school," Perevertai says. "Of course, our kids won't be back in these classes unless the war ends. But we're still hoping and waiting. There's always hope." ■



School janitors look at a wall knocked down by a shell strike in the frontline city of Krasnohorivka on Oct. 11. (Volodymyr Petrov)

Catch the last sunny days in Kyiv and take part in the Closer Ping Pong Cup on Oct. 21 at 2 p.m. at Savage Food (31 Nyzhnoirukivska St.) for free. The winner will get two invitations to the New Year night party at Closer.



Tech enthusiasts popularize IT in war-affected Donbas



Sergiy Gakov (L), Nikita Yeroymyn (C) and Maxim Ponomarov (R) talk in the laboratory with 3D printers in IT-hub Geek Bunker in Kramatorsk, Donetsk Oblast. They teach kids and adults programming, hoping to bring innovations to the industrial city. (Volodymyr Petrov)

BY ANNA YAKUTENKO
YAKUTENKO@KYIVPOST.COM

KRAMATORSK, Ukraine — Before Russia's war stormed into Kramatorsk in Donetsk Oblast in 2014, Sergiy Gakov was teaching engineering at a local university. Three years later, he manages one of the few IT hubs in Donbas that teaches programming and holds IT events and lectures.

For Kramatorsk, an industrial city that has for decades been relying on three machinery plants to provide workplaces, modern IT education gives the city's youth a chance for the better future.

A city of around 160,000 people, Kramatorsk is located some 80 kilometers from the front lines of Russia's war on Ukraine in the Donbas. Now the administrative center of Donetsk Oblast, Kramatorsk was one of the first cities occupied by the Russian-led separatists in April, 2014. It was liberated by Ukrainian army three months later.

The business partner of 36-year-old Gakov, Nikita Yeryomin, 35, says that it's easy for many to successfully change their job from a machinery factory to IT due to their technical background.

"If many people in Kramatorsk worked in IT, they would become a sort of a fishing rod that helps to catch fish; they would attract more money to the city and increase the overall well-being."

Their IT hub, called Geek Bunker, was launched in 2016 thanks to the funding from private investors, including the Kramatorsk-based out-source company Quart-Soft Ukraine, which now plans to expand the hub and add a co-working space.

"In other cities there are various conferences and meetups where people can communicate with each

other and learn something new. In Kramatorsk, there is also an IT conference once a year, but it's not enough," said Yeryomin.

Geek Bunker offers various lectures by Kramatorsk IT experts, free programming classes, and has a small laboratory with a 3D printer.

"Kramatorsk was basically a working town that emerged from two technical startups," Gakov joked, referring to the machinery factories that were built in Kramatorsk in the 19th century.

more Kramatorsk on page 22

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Food Critic

WITH MARIYA KAPINOS
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Lviv's renowned cherry liquor bar opens in Kyiv

When 30-year-old Yaroslav Maksymets found out that Pyana Vyshnya (Drunk Cherry) bar had opened in Kyiv, he rushed there on his lunch break the same day.

He wasn't the only one. The renowned Lviv bar has a solid fan base, so its opening in Kyiv on Oct. 13 was a big deal.

For years, Maksymets used to bring bottles of cherry liquor from Lviv each time he visited the western city.

"Of course I wanted to taste the cherry liquor to see if it's as good as in Lviv," he said, adding that both the style and atmosphere of the Lviv bar had been recreated in Kyiv. "Look at these glasses. They are the Soviet-kind, very rare, and I like this place for the little details like that."

Kyiv's Pyana Vyshnya is a small bar with tall, round tables at which people stand rather than sit. A large glass chandelier and dozens of empty red bottles hang from the ceiling, and there are wooden shelves with rows of bottles of cherry liquor on them.

The bar serves only one drink: the artisanal sweet cherry liquor. At 17.5 percent alcohol by volume, it is a bit stronger than wine. It is served in small glasses, filled to the brim. A customer has to take several sips to make room in the glass so a bartender can add a couple of cherries to the drink.

Pyana Vyshnya also sells bars of chocolate with cherries, fruit jelly covered with chocolate, and chocolate candies with a cherry inside.

Lviv's trademark

According to the bartenders at Pyana Vyshnya, people come in for a drink throughout the day.

"People would come here, order one glass of liquor and sip it slowly while talking to their friends," says a waiter Borys Oliynyk, 20. "And then they usually ask for more."

Before the bar was opened, all Kyiv staff went to Lviv for a week to study the best practices of Lviv's Pyana Vyshnya.

What surprised the Kyiv staff the most were the crowds of people inside and near the bar that is located on the city's central Rynok Square.

"I have never seen so many clients in other bars, long-long

more Bar on page 21

Get ready for cold season with Ukrainian-produced clothes

BY TOMA ISTOMINA
ISTOMINA@KYIVPOST.COM

The old annual dilemma of choosing between stylish or practical winter clothes is a thing of the past, as new Ukrainian brands now offer outfits that both look classy, and keep out the cold.

Ukrainian companies are producing everything from scarfs, hats and mittens, to winter boots and winter coats.

The Kyiv Post checks out some of the best Ukrainian brands of winter clothes.

Katsurina Blanket

On a winter day in Kyiv, when temperatures might fall to -30 degrees Celsius, some feel like wrapping themselves up in a blanket before going outside. Katsurina is catering exactly to these people's wishes. The brand produces long down coats, which resemble large duvet blankets, fastened with either ribbons or clasps. The down coats by Katsurina were a fashion hit on the city's streets last year, and this year, the brand has come up with two more sizes of coats - short and medium - in 15 colors. The coats are made of real duvet blankets inside, and waterproof fabric on the outside.

Prices: short coat - Hr 6,500, long coat for women - Hr 7,500, long coat for men - Hr 8,000.

Katsurina Blanket. 36 Andriivskiy Uzviz. Order coats and register for a fitting via phone or the brand's Facebook page. +380 (63) 965 91 51
www.facebook.com/katsurina.blanket

Pavlenki Workshop

This brand first became famous for its chunky knitted winter hats, which look comfy, yet cute. Apart from that, Pavlenki Workshop sells knitted snoods, scarfs, mittens, cardigans and vests. Made of natural wool, the brand's accessories and clothes are not only warm, but also colorful, and

Pavlenki Workshop sells chunky knitted winter hats, snoods, scarfs, mittens, cardigans and vests. (Courtesy)



will brighten up any winter look.

Prices: winter hat - Hr 550-750, cardigan - Hr 2,700-5,200.

Pavlenki Workshop (50 Bohdana Khmelnytskoho St.) Mon, Wed-Sat. 11 a.m. - 8 p.m. Vsi.Svoi store (27 Khreshchatyk St.) 10 a.m. - 10 p.m. UAmade (4 Mytropoliyta Andreia Sheptytskoho St.) 10 a.m. - 9 p.m.

www.facebook.com/pavlenkiworkshop

Sammy Icon

Sammy Icon, Kyiv's own brand of colorful socks with unusual designs, says that their socks are the best present for a person who has everything. Sammy Icon's high socks will fit in with any classical or casual look, while warming up feet even on the coldest days. The brand offers a range of sock sizes and designs for women, men and children. The socks are made of either cotton or wool.

Prices: cotton socks - Hr 60-85, wool socks - Hr 100-120.

Sammy Icon. Sock vending machines can be found in Hlobus (1 Maidan Nezalezhnosti Sq., 10 a.m. - 10 p.m.) and SkyMall (2T Henerala Vatutina Ave., 10 a.m. - 11 p.m.) shopping malls next to Lush stores, and also at the Shtuki store (Metrohrad shopping mall, 8 Velyka Vasylkivska St., 10 a.m. - 9 p.m.)

www.sammy-icon.com

Must Have

Since Must Have started selling its womenswear seven years ago, it has grown into a popular brand, with six stores in Kyiv and one in Odesa. The brand mostly sells smart-casual clothes and accessories. For the colder seasons, the brand offers jackets, trench coats, sweatshirts, jeans and trousers, knitted dresses, cardigans, turtlenecks, sweaters, hats and scarfs. Cozy and warm, yet elegant and stylish, the clothes are a great pick for both office wear and a walk in a park.

Prices: coat - Hr 2,599-3,999.

sweater - Hr 399-1,399.

Must Have. 14 Yuriya Kotsubynskoho St., 22 Anny Ahmatovoi St. 10 a.m. - 9 p.m.

1V Hnata Hotkevycha St., Hlobus (1 Maidan Nezalezhnosti Sq.), Ocean Plaza (176 Antonovycha St.), SkyMall (2T Henerala Vatutina Ave.) 10 a.m. - 10 p.m.

www.musthave.ua

Seven Mountains

Seven Mountains mostly sells clothes for men, although it does stock some items for women. The brand offers casual and minimalistic apparel, including jackets and coats, sweatshirts and hoodies, pants and flannel shirts. For women, the brand produces casual jackets and parkas.

Prices: sweatshirt - Hr 495-620, jacket - Hr 1,150-2,500.

Seven Mountains. 34 Pyrohodskyyi Road.

www.7mntns.com

N&M

N&M's high quality apparel for women is elegant and stylish. The brand offers oversized wool coats and cardigans, trousers, suits and dresses, turtlenecks, sweatshirts and sweaters. Their clothes not only have a stylish look, but will also keep women warm and comfortable.

Prices: coat - Hr 3,600-4,200, dress - Hr 1,300-2,100.

N&M. 12H Kozhumiatska St. 12 p.m. - 7 p.m.

www.facebook.com/nmukraine

Shoes

There are now lots of Ukrainian shoe brands that offer good-quality products.

Check out Gem for leather and suede boots for women. The brand makes shoes in various styles - high-heeled, Chelsea, brogues, and many others.

Gor is a great pick for those who like stylish and comfortable shoes. The brand offers casual leather boots for both men and women.

Wladna footwear is elegant and comfortable. The brand produces various leather and suede shoes - high-heeled, flat, and knee-high boots.

Gem. Prices: boots - Hr 2,199-2,899, knee-high boots - Hr 3,299-3,699.

44B Khreshchatyk St. Mon-Sat. 12 p.m. - 8 p.m. Sun. 12 p.m. - 7 p.m.

www.gem.shoes

Gor. Prices: Boots - Hr 2,800-3,300 Vsi.Svoi store (27 Khreshchatyk St.) 10 a.m. - 10 p.m.

www.facebook.com/gorshoes

Wladna. Prices: boots - Hr 1,350-2,850, knee-high boots - Hr 1,899-3,400.

4 Viacheslava Lypynskoho St. Mon-Fri. 12 p.m. - 8 p.m. Sat-Sun. 12 p.m. - 6 p.m.

www.wladnashop.com.ua ■



Katsurina Blanket produces down jackets that resemble blankets. (Courtesy)

Kyiv's new Pyana Vyshnya serves cherry liquor, sweets

Bar from page 20

lines of people waiting to get a drink," says Oliynyk. "All the alcohol we have in this bar in Kyiv would be drunk in less than a day in Lviv."

Oliynyk believes it won't take too much time for Kyiv's Pyana Vyshnya to become as popular as in Lviv. The bar's co-owner Andriy Hudo agrees.

"The bar is extremely successful, and it was a very rational decision to open one up in Kyiv," says Hudo. "Still, I think one Pyana Vyshnya is not enough for Kyiv, and we will open more."

Ruslan Talan, 21, also works in Kyiv's Pyana Vyshnya. He says in Lviv the bartenders are like rock stars - everybody knows them, and people often greet them on the streets. And although the bar in Kyiv

has just opened, Talan has started to experience the same thing in Kyiv.

"We'd worked in the bar for only three days, but people had started to recognize us in the streets," claims Talan.

He also noticed some familiar faces in Kyiv.

"There were some people in Kyiv bar we met for the first time in Lviv, and we recognized them immediately."

Pyana Vyshnya in Kyiv, 13 Khreshchatyk St., 10 - 12 a.m.

Pyana Vyshnya in Lviv, 11 Rynok Sq., 10 - 12 a.m.

One 150-milliliter glass of cherry liquor - Hr 55, 1-liter bottle - Hr 395, a chocolate bar with cherries - Hr 30, a bar of fruit jelly covered with chocolate - Hr 30, a chocolate candy with a cherry inside - Hr 12. ■



Visitors buy cherry liquor at the new bar Pyana Vyshnya in Kyiv on Oct. 18. (Oleg Petrasjuk)

IT hub in Kramatorsk teaches programming, 3D modeling

Kramatorsk from page 20

“But the war gave the city a huge push,” Yeryomin said. “Now, the focus slowly moves from big industrial manufacturing to small businesses and startups.”

Popularizing IT

The big and light-filled room of Geek Bunker with a paper screen for presentations is a hidden gem amid Soviet-style buildings and signboards offering cheap vacation in annexed Crimea peninsula.

Yeryomin and Gakov said that the industrial Kramatorsk follows the all-Ukrainian trend with more and more people wanting to become involved in IT because of the high salaries.

For those, Yeryomin and Gakov, together with the Kyiv-based non-profit organization Brain Basket, held a five-month course of coding called #CS50 in Kramatorsk.

By the end of the course, the participants produced three projects – an information system that helps to track public transport, an online service for arranging doctor appointments, and an online calendar of cultural events.

In summer, Yeryomin and Gakov taught kids programming during the summer camp IT For Kids, which was organized by another Kramatorsk non-profit organization Free Ua. Gakov is also giving lectures in schools about jobs that will be popular in the future to promote coding among kids.

Now they are choosing participants for the second run of #CS50 course and hold another course for kids, Learn Programming by Playing. Yeryomin, who is also a teacher in



Children learn the basics of 3D modeling in Geek Bunker in Kramatorsk, a city in Donetsk Oblast. (GeekBunkerUA/Facebook)

the local Donbas State Engineering Academy, said that the main visitors of IT courses are teens and 30-year-olds who want to switch to IT from other jobs. Many of those who decide to change their career have a profound technical education, because the city is known for its factories producing heavy machinery and jewelry.

At the same time, many young talented people still leave Kramatorsk to pursue job opportunities in other big cities.

Fast technology train

Apart from teaching others, software programmer Yeryomin and engineer Gakov are also collaborating on their other startup – a cloud technology that allows working with various equipment remotely.

So far, they use a cloud technology to remotely work with 3D printers made by Gakov and another Kramatorsk entrepreneur Bohdan Trystan.

Gakov and Yeryomin want to cooperate with factories in Kramatorsk to use a cloud technology for remote con-

trol there, however, so far managers at the factories have been “treating it like a fiction story,” according to Gakov.

Gakov is also working in a startup that is producing inexpensive prosthesis for amputees, the parts of which are mostly printed by a 3D printer. The cost of such prosthesis varies from \$100 to \$700, according to Gakov. He said that the company didn't find much interest for the prosthesis in Ukraine, but plans to export them to East Asia.

This September, Gakov and

Yeryomin presented their printer that supports cloud technology in Kyiv during the Skhid-Ekspo (East-Expo) exhibition of successful entrepreneurs from Donbas.

Both believe that their inventions reflect latest trends in technology.

“Ukraine usually invests in a train that has already left. Everyone wants to climb into this moving train, but it's not possible anymore,” Gakov said. “I believe in the future of our project, because I think that it's a train that hasn't yet left the platform.” ■

Employment / Tenders



POSITION ANNOUNCEMENT

Chemonics International Inc., an international development consulting firm, seeks a highly-qualified Ukrainian professional for the following position on the USAID Nove Pravosuddya Justice Sector Reform Program in Ukraine:

LEGAL ADVISOR

Duties and Responsibilities:

- Work with Ukrainian partners, including the Verkhovna Rada (Parliament), Ministry of Justice, Supreme Court, High Council of Justice, High Qualifications Commission of Judges, State Judicial Administration, and National School of Judges, in support of legal and judicial reform programs.
- Develop policy papers, analytical reports, and commentaries on a variety of topics related to the justice sector.
- Support institutional capacity building for judicial and governmental partners.
- Assist with designing, implementing and evaluating conferences, workshops and training programs.
- Contribute to public outreach materials, progress reports, and work plans.
- Coordinate activities with other international donors active in rule of law reform.

Job Qualifications:

- Law degree from a university in Ukraine.
- Five years of legal experience and/or practice of law.
- Previous USAID or other international donor experience preferred.
- Ability to speak and write clearly and effectively in English and Ukrainian required.
- Knowledge of the Ukrainian judicial system preferred.

Application Instructions: Please send a CV and a brief cover letter in English in the email body to office@new-justice.com. Please include the name of the position in the subject line. Candidates will be reviewed on a rolling basis until the position is filled. No telephone inquiries, please. Short-listed candidates will be contacted.

Application Deadline: November 06, 2017, 6 P.M. Kyiv Time

TENDER FILE
FILE Ref: KOS/PR/17053/17/038
and KOS/PR/17053/17/041



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TENDER DOCUMENTATIONS CAN BE RECEIVED FROM PUI OFFICE AT THE ADDRESS INDICATED BELOW

PREMIERE URGENGE INTERNATIONALE - PUI
34, Antonovicha st., 1st floor, apt. 2 Kiev, Ukraine,
Tel: + 380 50 337 40 25 ; +380 63 254 77 31
logco@premiere-urgence.com.ua;

[For all additional questions and queries please contact the listed above](#)

DEADLINE FOR RECEPTION

Attn.: PREMIERE URGENGE INTERNATIONALE-PUI
Ref: KOS/PR/17053/17/038 and KOS/PR/17053/17/041
November 6th of 2017, until 17:00 PM



KfW, the German development bank, is recruiting a national Project Coordinator for its infrastructure programs in Ukraine. Within the framework of German-Ukrainian financial cooperation, KfW is consolidating and expanding its portfolio in the areas of, amongst others, urban water supply and sanitation, electricity transmission, and public transport. The Project Coordinator will report to the Director of the KfW office in Kyiv and work closely with the responsible Project Managers at KfW headquarters in Frankfurt am Main, Germany.

The main responsibilities shall include:

- To liaise with and advise the national project partners and other stakeholders of financial cooperation activities;
- To discuss with, advise and support the responsible sector teams at KfW HQ in identification, preparation and implementation of financial cooperation projects;
- To monitor and report on relevant developments, policies and donor activities;
- To contribute to the fulfillment of supervisory and reporting requirements;
- To support donor coordination efforts in consultation with the German Embassy;
- To provide organisational support to, and participate in, KfW missions visiting Ukraine.

The required qualifications are:

- University degree; specialization in an engineering- or an economics-related field with some practical understanding of the other sphere;
- At least seven years of working experience related to physical infrastructure projects;
- Experience in the initiation, preparation and implementation of international investment projects in Ukraine (including the respective Ukrainian internal procedures within the central government institutions);
- Fluent in spoken and written Ukrainian/Russian and English;
- Project management, organizational and presentation skills;
- Ability and readiness to travel in- and outside Ukraine.

The following qualifications will be considered as additional advantages:

- Longer professional experience;
- A second university degree relevant for the position;
- Additional experience in other sectors of development cooperation;
- Experience in working with International Financial Institutions;
- German language skills.

Please address your applications in German or English, which must include your CV and a compelling motivation letter, electronically to vacancies-kyiv@kfw.de NO LATER than by **3rd of November 2017**. Only shortlisted candidates will be invited for interviews. Questions should be directed to the email address named above.



DAI GLOBAL, LLC, implementer of the USAID-funded Financial Sector Transformation Project (FST),

is seeking qualified candidates to fill the following long-term positions:

Procurement Officer

The successful candidate will be responsible for implementation of technical and operations related procurement in compliance with the Project's internal policies and donor regulations. Working closely with the Project technical teams, the Procurement Officer will be instrumental in supporting the Project activities through his/her services. This position will report directly to the Subcontracts and Procurement Manager. The position is based in Kyiv, Ukraine.

For more details, please visit:

www.kyivpost.com/classifieds/jobs/procurement-officer-4

Admin Assistant

The successful candidate will be responsible for managing information flow between the Chief of Party and Project staff, the Chief of Party's schedule of meetings, Project's correspondence, and contacts list, as well as for coordinating logistics for all Project staff and short-term consultant travel needs, including hotel reservations, transportation arrangements, etc. The Admin Assistant will report to FST Director of Finance and Administration.

For more details, please visit:

www.kyivpost.com/classifieds/jobs/admin-assistant.

Interested candidates shall submit their CV and cover letter in English to RecruitmentFST@dai.com no later than 3 November 2017, 6 pm Kyiv time, indicating the position title in the subject line of their e-mails.

The applications will be reviewed and interviews will be held on the rolling basis. Only shortlisted applicants will be invited to an interview. No telephone inquiries will be accepted.



Professionals for Reform Support Mechanism (PRSM)

provides human resource support – from managers to technical experts – to critical reform initiatives undertaken by national governmental agencies. PRSM is currently seeking candidates to fill the following expert positions for the Government of Ukraine:

For the Ministry of Health of Ukraine (MoH):

- Technical Writer.

For the National Deinstitutionalization Reform Office (NDIRO):

- Regional DI Implementation Lead;
- Health & Medical Expert;
- Institution Transformation Leader.

For the Export Promotion Office (EPO):

- Export Education Sector Lead.

For more detailed information about preferred qualifications and skills, indicative duties and responsibilities, as well as applying procedure, please visit web-site:

edge.in.ua/vacancies/

PROJECT MANAGEMENT SPECIALIST

(TB & Infectious Diseases Specialist)

United States Agency for International Development (USAID)/Ukraine

SOLICITATION NO.: USAID-02-2017



DUTIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES:

The USAID Project Management Specialist for TB & Infectious Diseases is posted in the Office of Health (OH), USAID/Ukraine and serves as the foreign service national (FSN) advisor on the tuberculosis (TB) portfolio which includes TB/HIV co-infection and hepatitis C (Hep C). The incumbent will collaborate closely with Office of Health staff and liaise with colleagues from the USG, Government of Ukraine (GOU), UN technical agencies, the World Bank (WB), other donors, and implementing partners. The incumbent will provide strategic, management, and technical advice to the USAID/Ukraine Mission and OH on TB and infectious diseases, serve as a senior technical liaison to the Global Fund (GF), and represent the Mission to the GOU, oblast health authorities, international technical organizations, and other collaborating partners. S/he will serve as a principal TB technical resource on the GF's Country Coordination Mechanism (CCM) and other relevant technical working groups.

REQUIRED QUALIFICATIONS:

A. Education: A minimum of master's degree in public health, infectious disease, health systems, health management, or related to HIV/AIDS is required.

B. Prior Work Experience: Minimum of five years of managing and implementing public health programs. Technical knowledge of comprehensive TB and HIV treatment and care programs. Experience in donor-funded programs and with key international TB initiatives and organizations.

C. Language Proficiency: Level IV fluency in English, Ukrainian and Russian: – fluency in both written and spoken language, including the ability to translate, on occasion when the job holder may need to act as an interpreter. The ability to write highly technical health program-related documentation in English is essential.

CLOSING DATE FOR APPLICATIONS: November 2, 2017, by e-mail attachment only to Human Resources Office at KyivHR@state.gov Include Solicitation number and position title in the subject line of your email. The full package includes: CV, cover letter and DS-174 (www.usaid.gov/forms/ds-174/pdf) See the full version of this Announcement at: www.usaid.gov/ukraine/work-with-us/careers

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